

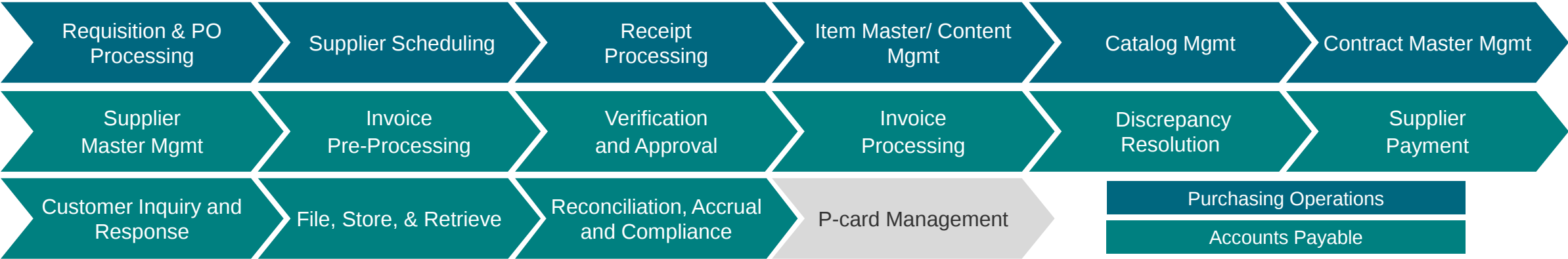
Purchase-to-Pay Performance Study Results



Complimentary Research | February 2022

The performance study measures P2P from an end-to-end process and service delivery model perspective

END-TO-END PURCHASE TO PAY PROCESS



SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL COMPONENTS

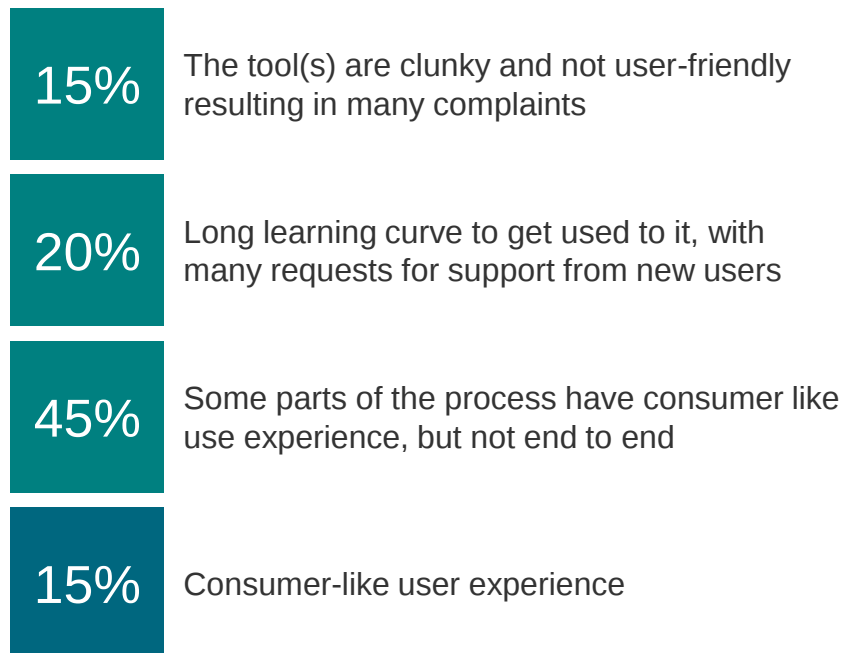


STUDY METHODOLOGY

- The study covers a 12-month time period
- Respondents represented a wide range of industries across various geographies
- The Hackett Group utilizes a rolling sample of companies and presents new benchmarks every 2 years
- Labor, outsourcing, technology/systems and overhead costs across all sub processes were included
- All third-party vendor spend, and transactions are included (payments for areas such as salaries, taxes, and product logistics are excluded)

While P2P organizations have improved the user experience there still exists a gap in creating a consumer-like experience across the end-to-end process

P2P USER EXPERIENCE (OVERALL)



How would your stakeholders describe their user experience?

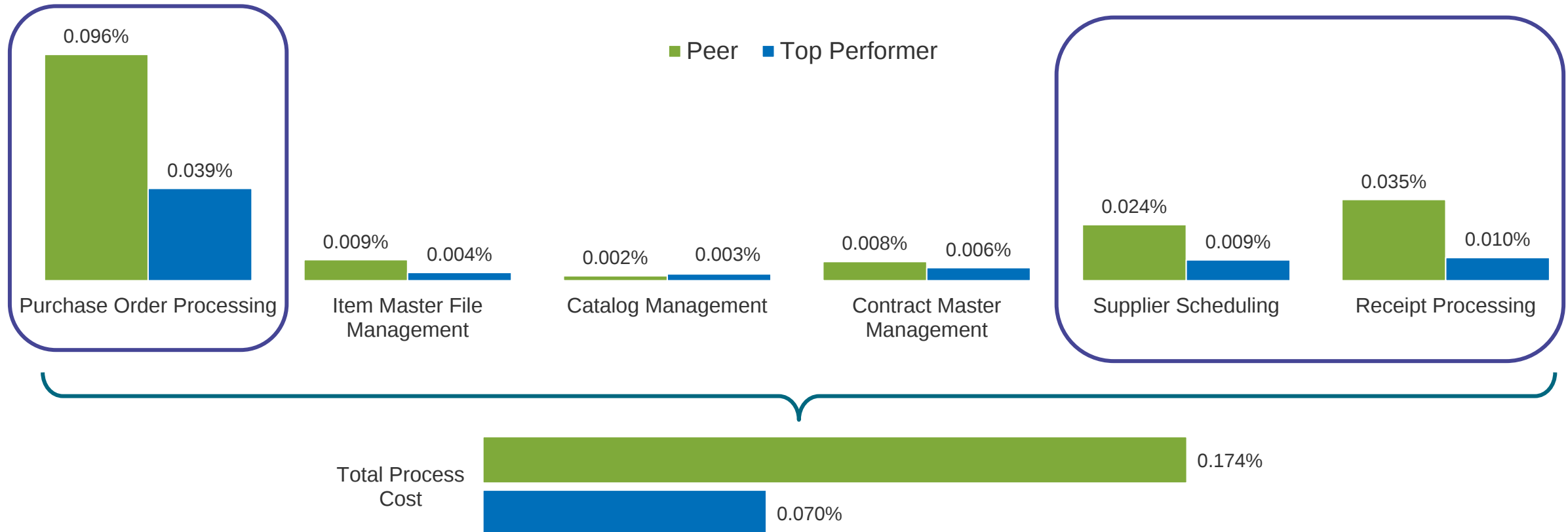
TOP PERFORMER

- Top Performer have a performance edge over peers when it comes to customer perceptions (60% some parts of the process have consumer like use experience, 20% consumer-like user experience)



Cost-to-spend ratios provide a useful summary benchmark of the relative structural efficiency of the organization

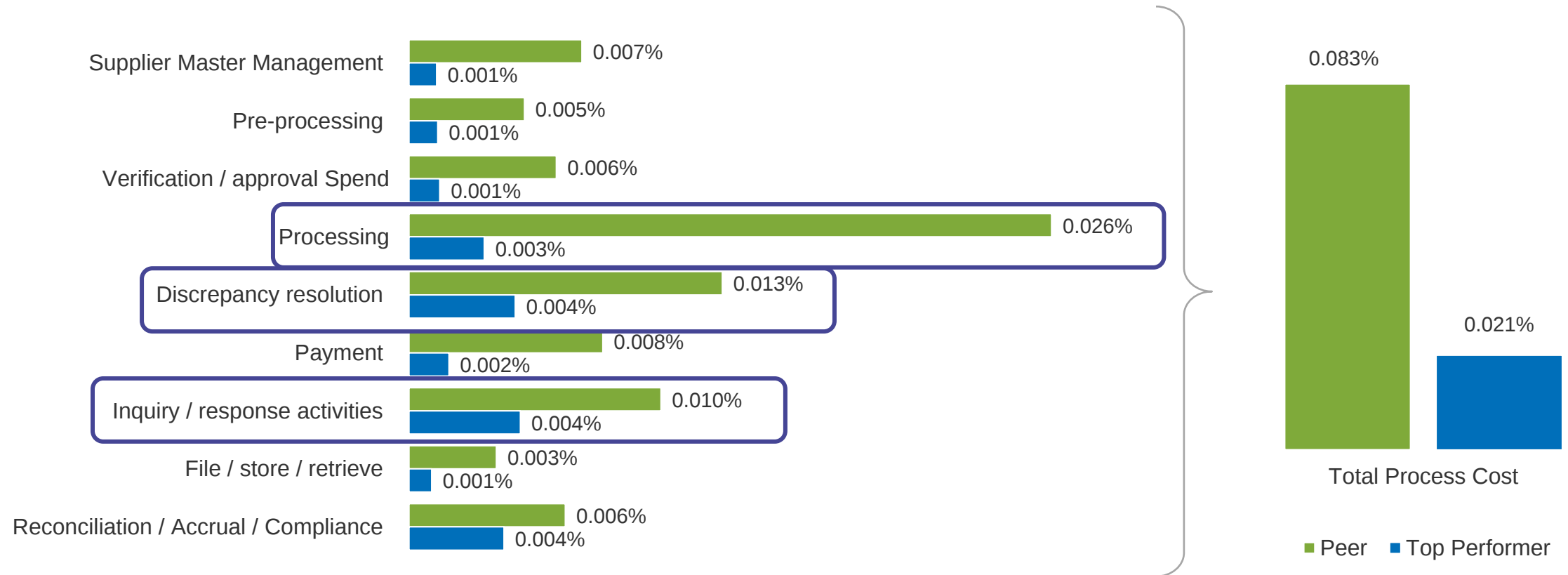
PURCHASING OPERATIONS PROCESS COST AS A % OF SPEND



Purchasing Operations process cost (labor + outsourcing) as a percent of total spend (direct + indirect). Includes Supply Data Management (Item, Catalog, Contract), Req & PO Processing, Supplier Scheduling, and Receipt Processing. Supplier Master Data Management process (i.e., VMF) is excluded here and reported under AP.

Cost-to-spend ratios provide a useful summary benchmark of the relative structural efficiency of the organization

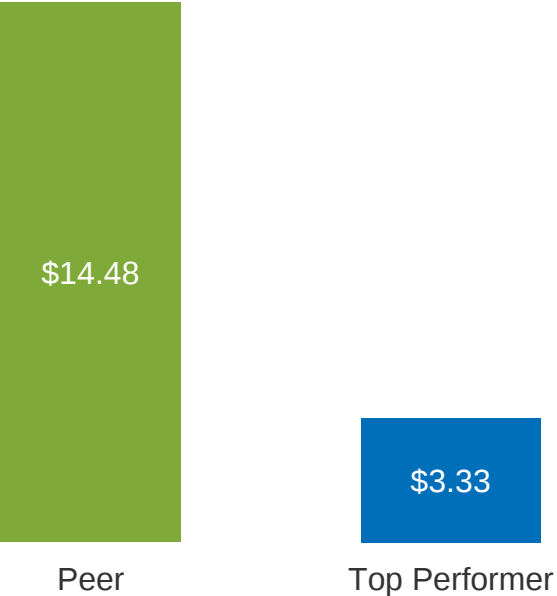
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PROCESS COST AS A % OF SPEND



Accounts Payable process cost (labor + outsourcing) as a percent of total spend (direct + indirect).

Cost-per-transaction is a primary comparative indicator of process and service efficiency across industries

PROCESS COST PER ORDER



Req. & Purchase Order Processing process cost (labor + outsourcing) divided by the number of purchase order and order/blanket release transactions processed annually. 'Purchase orders' relate to ad-hoc purchases only, whereas 'order/blanket releases' are the number of releases (e.g., call-offs, delivery orders placed) against a blanket agreement. Blanket orders, blanket contracts, change orders, etc. are excluded from the transaction count.

PROCESS COST PER RECEIPT



Receipt Processing process cost (labor + outsourcing) divided by the total number of receipts processed annually. Includes both materials and services.

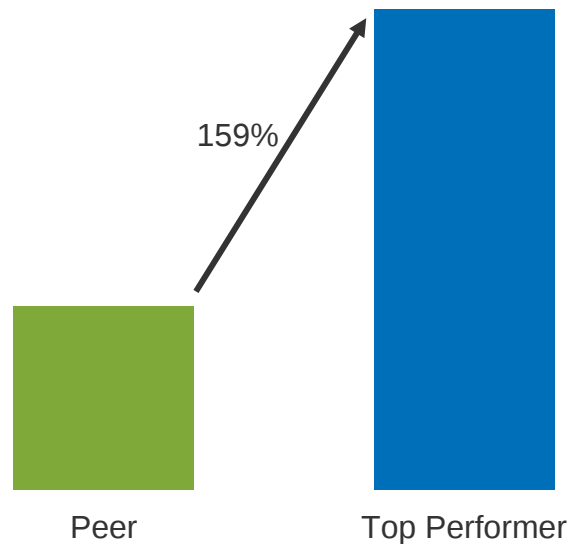
PROCESS COST PER INVOICE



Accounts Payable process cost (labor + outsourcing) divided by the number of invoices processed annually. For this metric, 'invoices' includes paper, electronics, and invoiceless ERS transactions. Transactions placed on a p-card without submission of an invoice by the supplier are excluded.

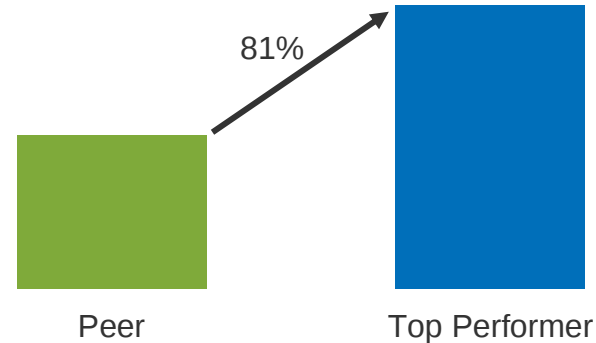
Catalog-based and “touchless” buying technology empower end-users and accelerate the Requisition-to-PO process

“NO TOUCH” ORDERS



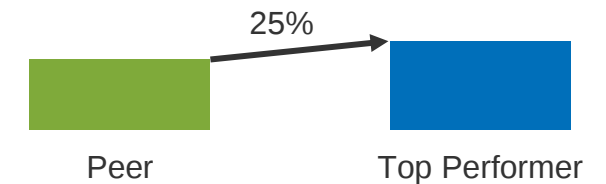
Percent of purchase orders and releases requiring no (or minimal) intervention from a buyer to turn the requisition into an order and disseminate to the supplier (e.g., orders based on e-catalogs, auto-generated orders based on auto-replenishment systems)

INDIRECT E-CATALOG TRANSACTIONS



Percent of indirect line items ordered through an electronic catalog (either internal online or supplier online catalog)

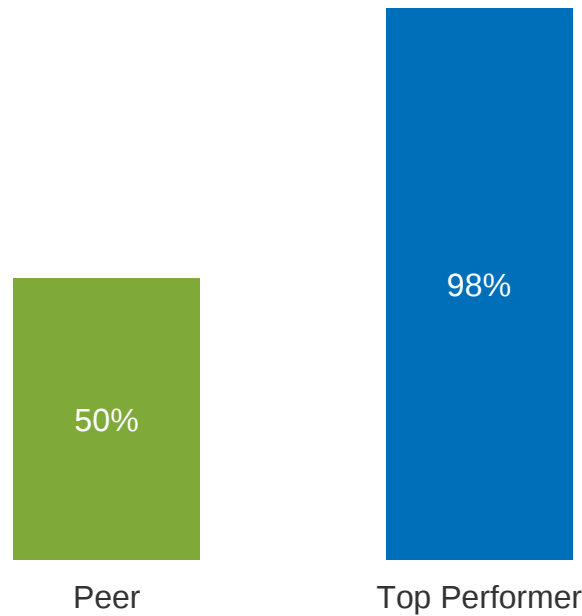
INDIRECT E-CATALOG SPEND



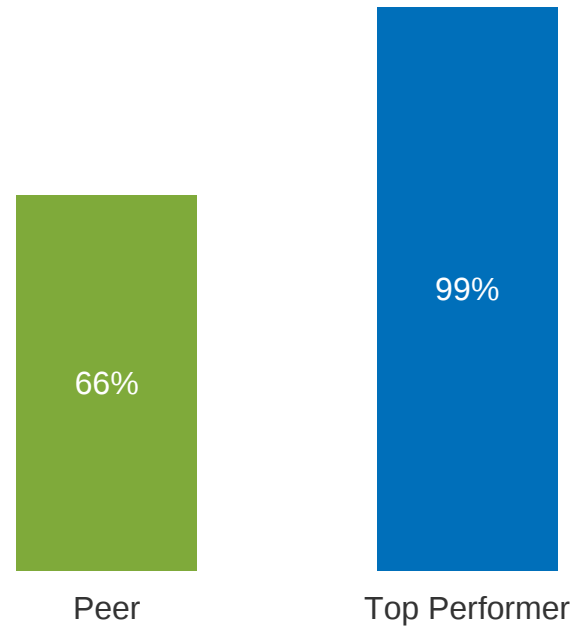
Percent of indirect spend ordered through an electronic catalog (either internal online or supplier online catalog)

Catalog-based and “touchless” buying technology empower end-users and accelerate the Requisition-to-PO process

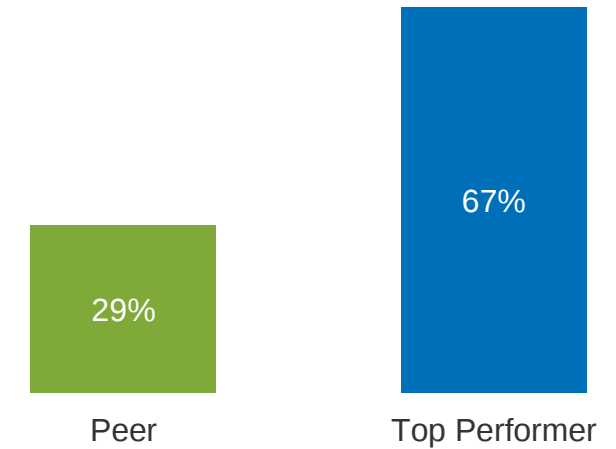
ELECTRONIC PURCHASE ORDERS



ELECTRONIC PO CHANGE ORDERS



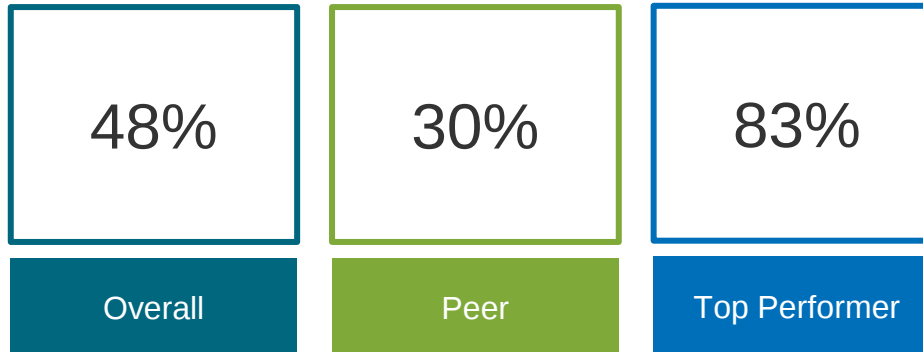
ELECTRONIC ORDER / BLANKET RELEASES



Purchase orders and Order/blanket releases are considered electronic if they are disseminated to the supplier via EDI, Internet, or auto-fax (email is not electronic)

Straight through processing is a key target for many organizations and Top Performers already process 83% of invoices purely through electronic means

PERCENT OF INVOICES LEVERAGING STRAIGHT THROUGH PROCESSING



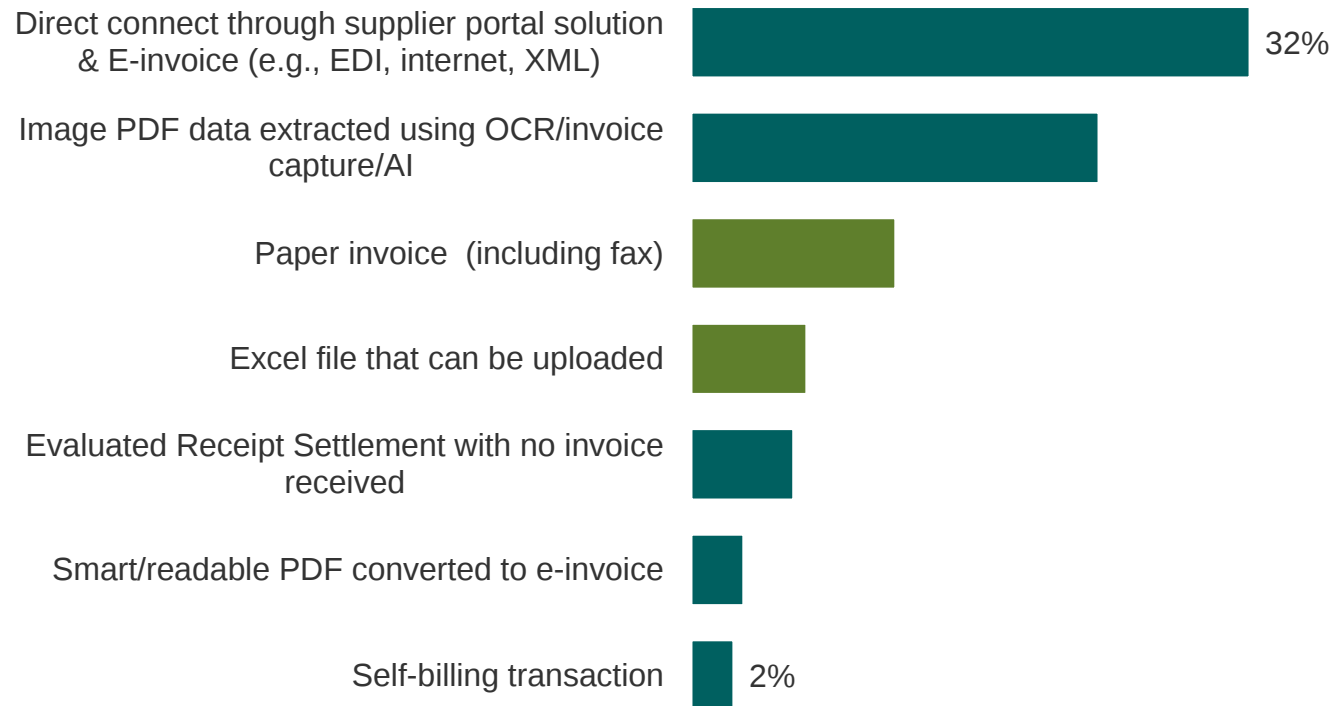
DEFINITION

- Straight-through, or “touchless,” processing is defined as an invoice being received, approved, and payment scheduled without any manual intervention.

Percent of invoices leveraging straight through processing (i.e., touchless processing from receipt through posting/booking)

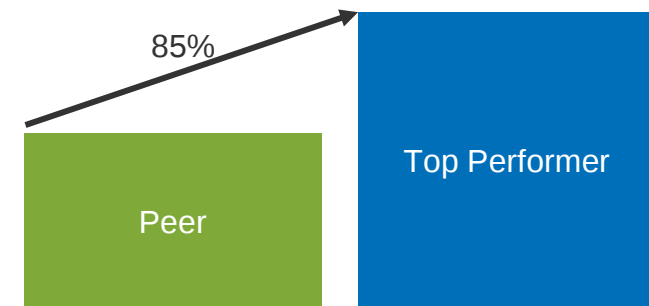
More integrated and web-based solutions for invoice connectivity help lay the groundwork for greater digitalization of supplier relationships

PRIMARY SUPPLIER CONNECTIVITY METHOD FOR INVOICES (OVERALL)



Totals do not sum to 100%; excludes "other".

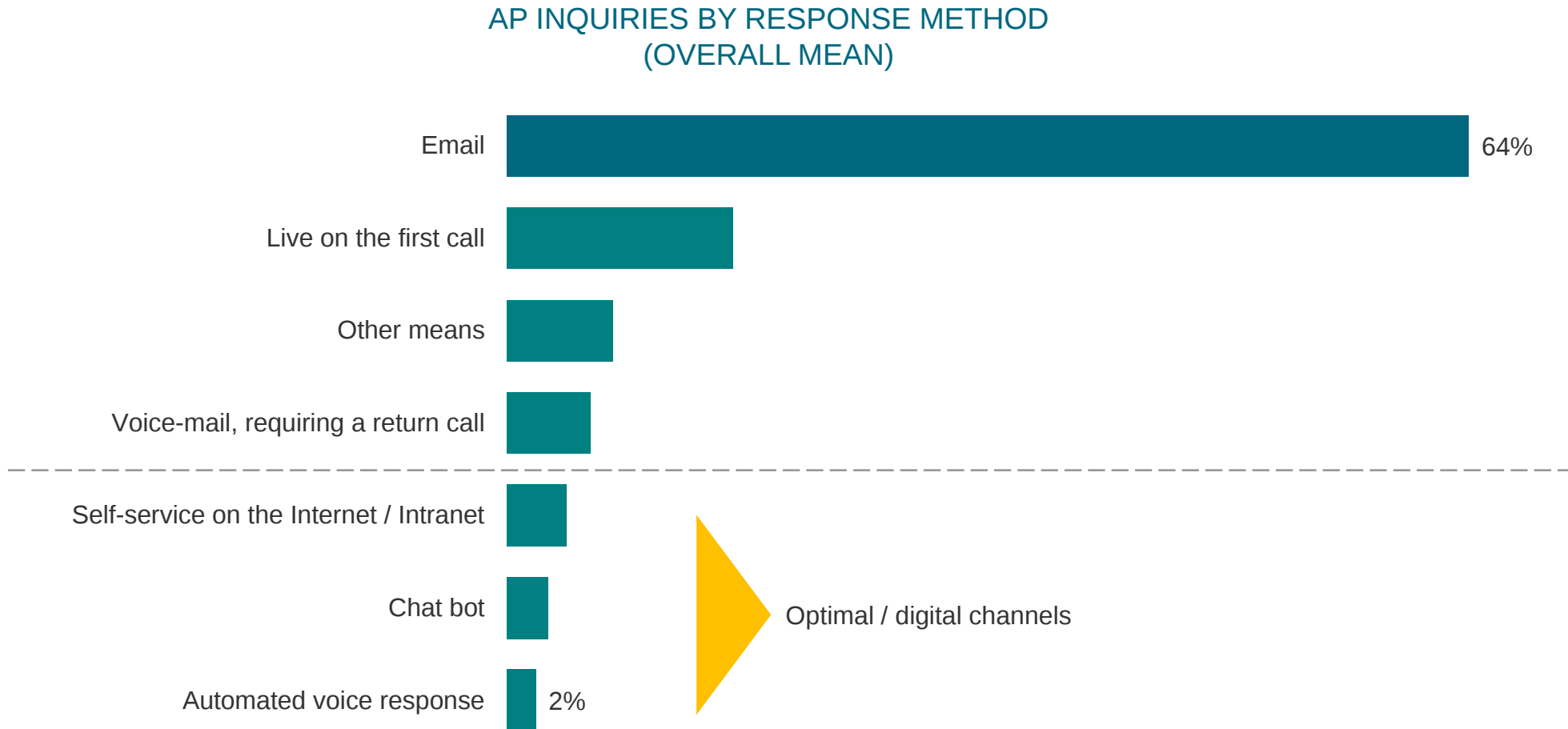
ADVANCED CONNECTIVITY METHODS



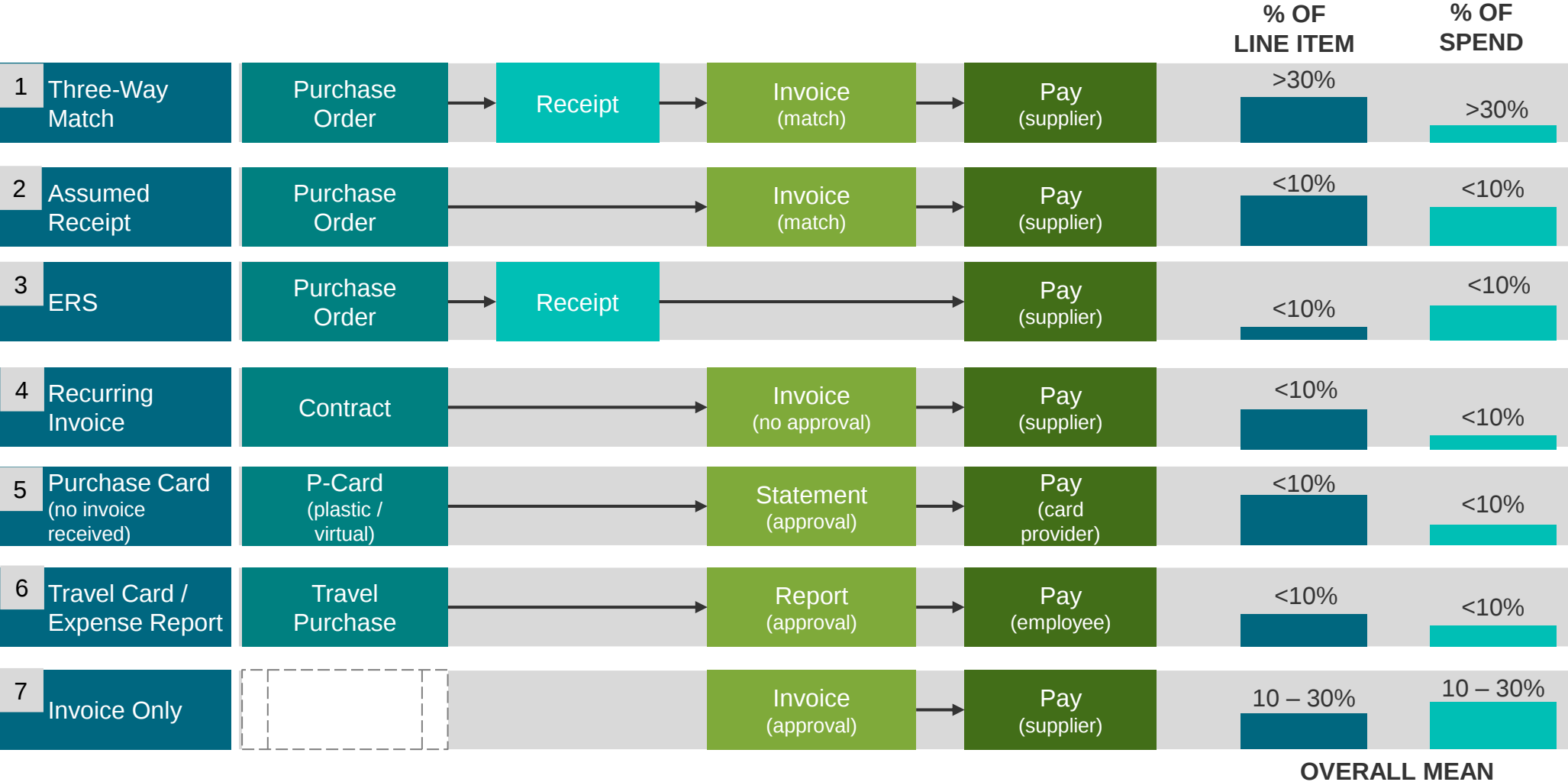
DEFINITION

- Advanced connectivity methods: Direct connect through supplier portal solution, E-invoice (e.g., EDI, internet, XML), Smart/readable PDF converted to e-invoice, Evaluated Receipt Settlement with no invoice received, Self-billing transaction

Self-service inquiry solutions improve efficiency, satisfaction, and responsiveness for customers, but digital channels are still underutilized



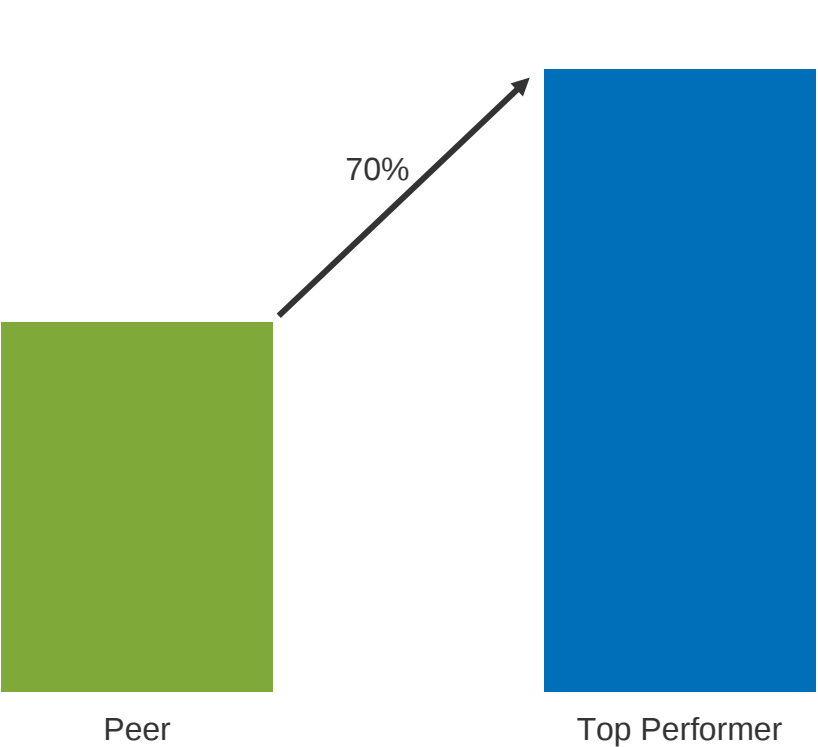
Channel strategy requires a mix of buy/pay methods that balance spend control with process efficiency, organizations should work to minimize non-PO spend



Percent of invoice line items and spend approved for payment by method. Totals do not sum to 100%; excludes “other” and p-card based on approved invoice.

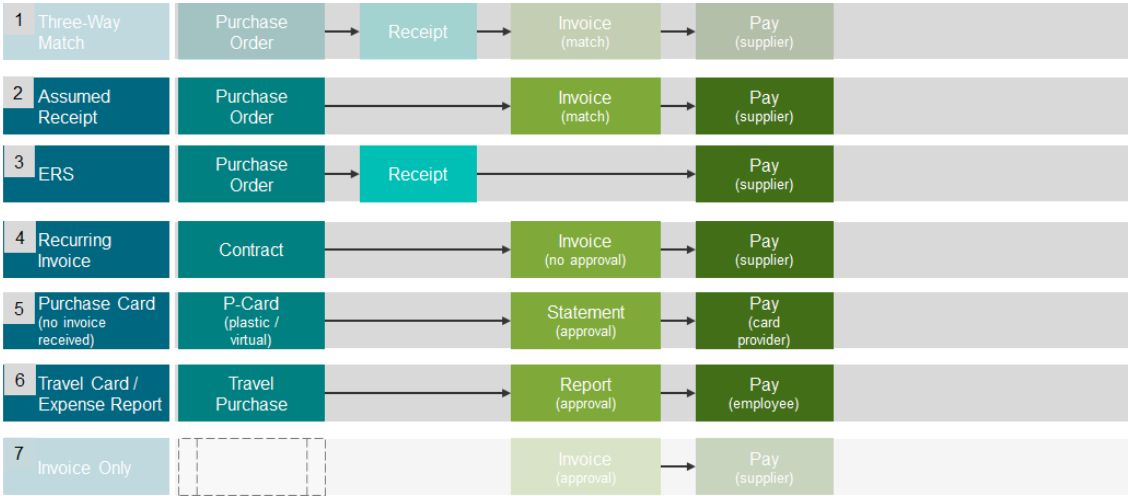
Top Performers process 68% more line items through ‘optimal channels’ versus peer

PERCENT OF TRANSACTIONS THROUGH OPTIMAL CHANNELS



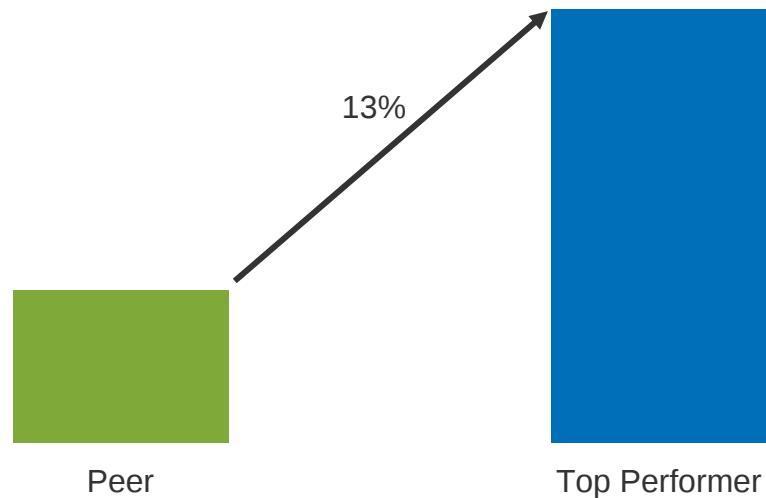
DEFINITION

- Optimal Channels: ERS, Assumed Receipt, Recurring Invoice, P-Card, Travel Card (cost / efficiency focus)



First-pass yield is a key indicator of end-to-end process quality and root cause analysis can pinpoint key reasons for match failure and drive improvements

FIRST-PASS MATCH RATE



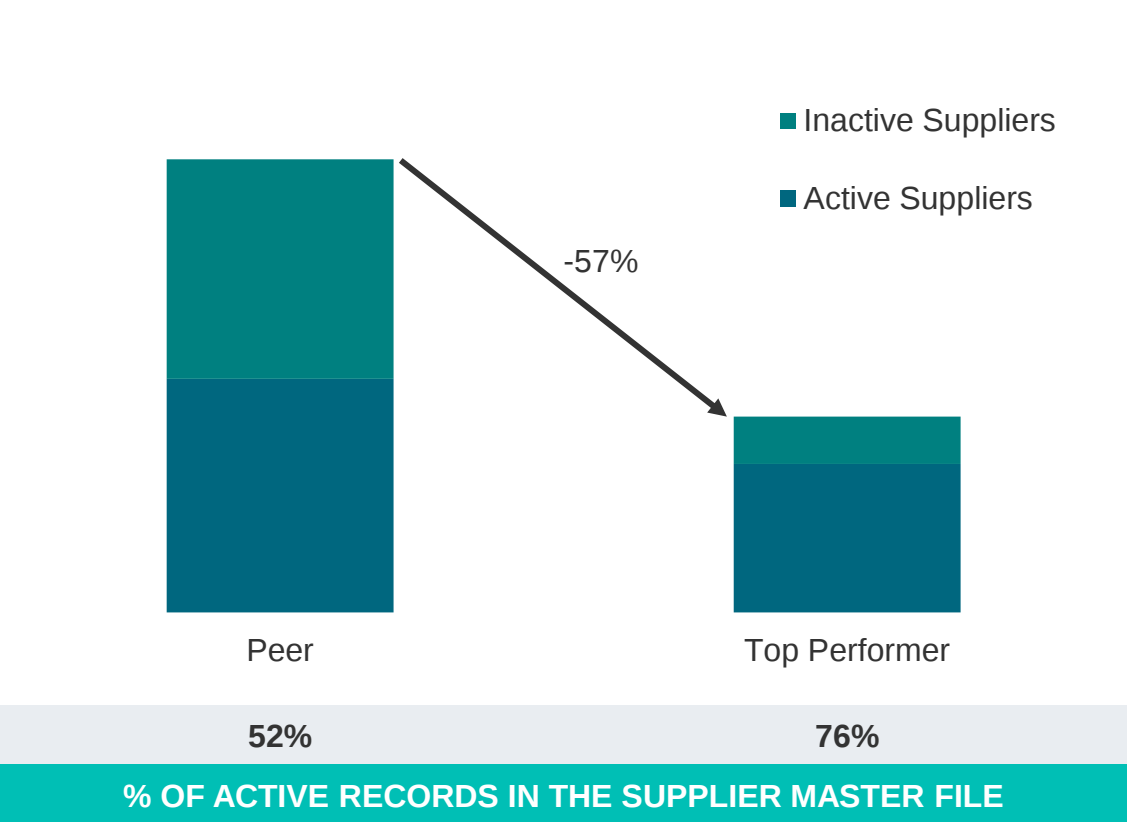
Overall first-pass match rate percentage for PO-based invoices. This is the number of entire invoices successfully matched to the PO on the first attempt as a percent of total attempted matches of invoices to POs. A successful first pass match occurs when all required documents are available and the data on the invoice matches the data on the PO (and the receipt if applicable), automatically and without any intervention or rework. Includes all PO invoices e.g., 3-Way-Match (PO, invoice, receipt) or 2-way-Match (PO, invoice for assumed receipt). Only invoices without a PO are excluded from the metric. If the PO and invoice match automatically without needing changes, it should be counted as a first pass match. If the match does not automatically occur, it should not be considered.

TOP-3 REASONS FOR FIRST-PASS MATCH FAILURE



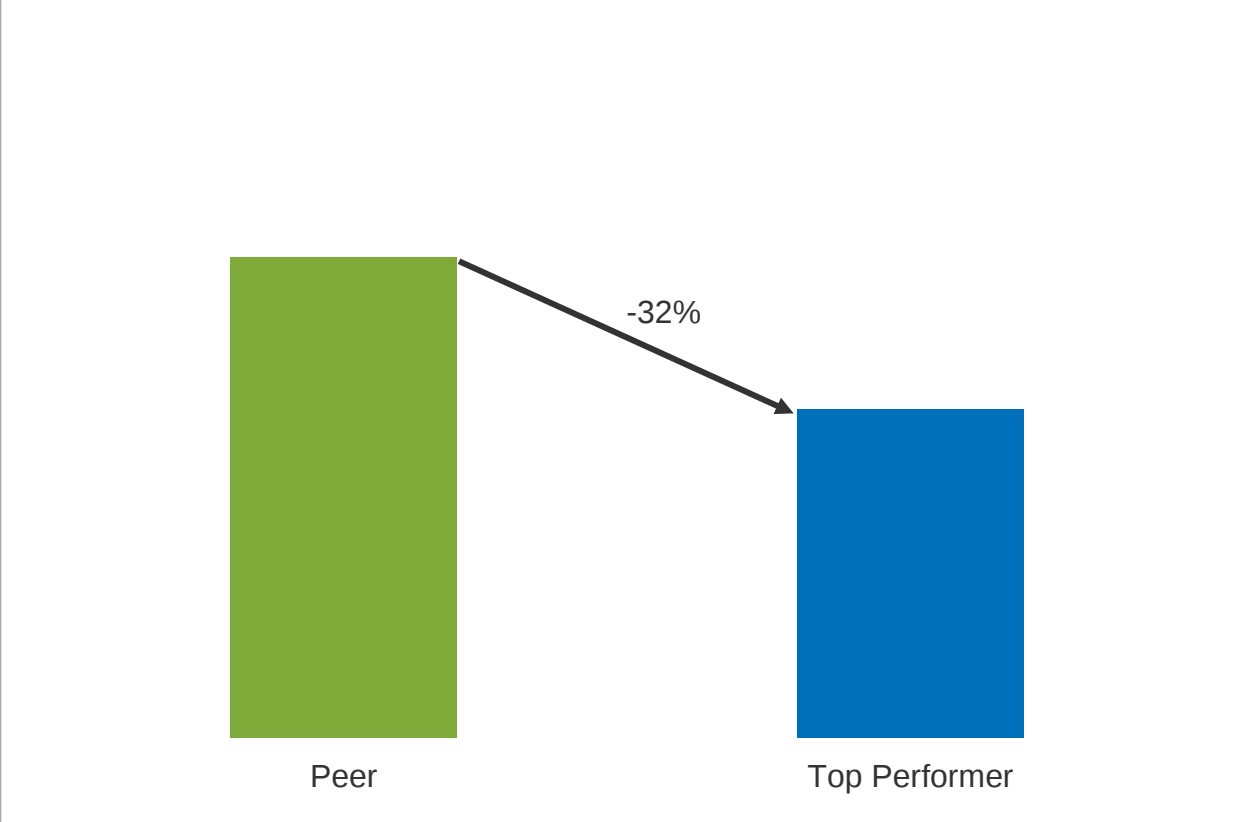
A more concentrated supply base and cleaner supplier master file enable organizations to negotiate better pricing and reduce purchasing errors

SUPPLIERS PER BILLION (\$) OF TOTAL SPEND



Suppliers in the supplier master file divided by total spend (direct + indirect), in billions of reported currency. 'Active' means any third-party with whom the company has made a payment to for the purchase of materials or services during the benchmark period or last 12 months. Suppliers that have multiple pay-to addresses are counted as one supplier. Internal employees in the supplier master file are excluded.

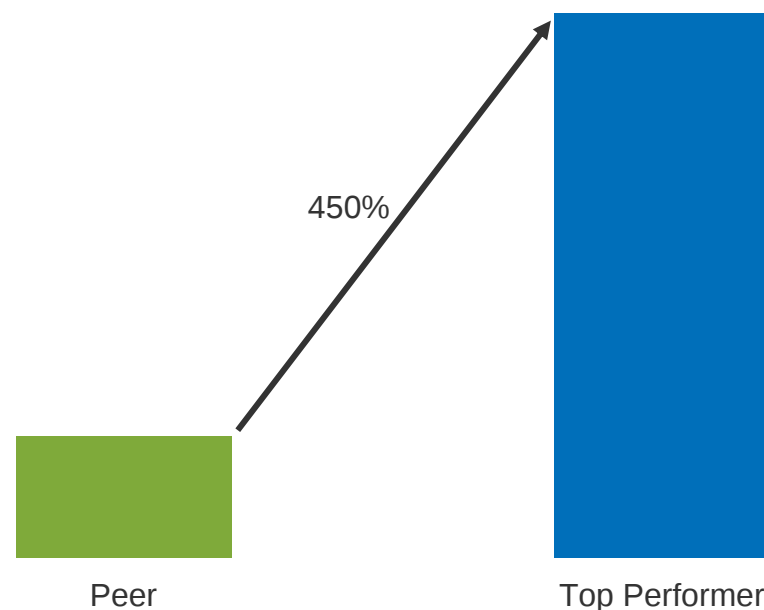
ACTIVE SUPPLIERS THAT COMPRISE THE TOP 80% OF SPEND



Percent of all active suppliers (when sorted from highest to lowest by spend or volume) that represent the top 80% of spend or volume. 'Active' means any third-party with whom the company has made a payment to for the purchase of materials or services during the benchmark period or last 12 months. Suppliers that have multiple pay-to addresses are counted as one supplier. Internal employees in the supplier master file are excluded.

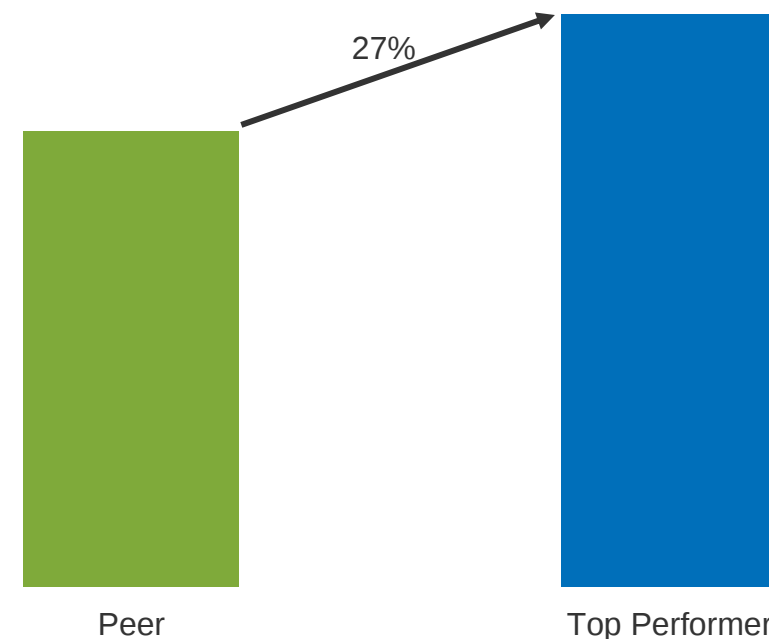
Payment discounts, negotiated by procurement and executed by payables, require end-to-end collaboration to deliver savings

EARLY PAYMENT DISCOUNTS TAKEN AS A % OF SPEND



Value of early-payment discounts actually taken as a percent of total spend (direct + indirect). Excludes companies not using early-pay discounts.

EARLY PAYMENT DISCOUNTS TAKEN AS A % OF AVAILABLE DISCOUNTS



Value of early-payment discounts actually taken as a percent of early-payment discounts available. Excludes companies not using early-pay discounts.



World Class Defined and Enabled

www.thehackettgroup.com

Statement of Confidentiality and Usage Restrictions

This document contains trade secrets and information that is sensitive, proprietary, and confidential to The Hackett Group the disclosure of which would provide a competitive advantage to others. As a result, the information contained herein, including, information relating to The Hackett Group's data, equipment, apparatus, programs, software, security keys, specifications, drawings, business information, pricing, tools, taxonomy, questionnaires, deliverables, including without limitation any benchmark reports, and the data and calculations contained therein, may not be duplicated or otherwise distributed without The Hackett Group Inc.'s express written approval.

Reproduction of this document or any portion thereof without prior written consent is prohibited.