## KEY TERMS you should be familiar with ...

| Administrative or<br>operating budget:        | This budget is based on anticipated operating workloads, includes all of the expenses incurred in the operation of the supply function.  |
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| Benchmarking:                                 | A process of evaluating a company's work methods, processes, service<br>levels, or products against meaningful standards to answer the question,<br>"How are we doing compared to other firms?"  |
| Capital budget:                               | The capital expenditure plan often has a multiyear horizon, based on the firm's strategic plan for product lines, market share, and new ventures.  |
| Commodity:                                    | A term that can be used in several ways: (1) a raw material that is traded on a commodities market, such as flour, steel, or copper, and (2) more broadly to describe a purchase category such as computers, travel, or printed circuit boards.                |
| Corporate social<br>responsibility (CSR):     | The voluntary integration of social and environmental concerns into business operations.   |
| Cross-functional sourcing<br>teams:           | <b>y</b> Teams comprised of people from multiple functional areas such as supply, operations, marketing, and finance that do the research and planning but do not actually do the buying.  |
| Effectiveness metrics:                        | These metrics are attempts to measure how well something is done; they include evaluating direct and indirect contributions to final customer satisfaction, profit, revenue enhancement, or asset management.  |
| Efficiency metrics:                           | The traditional approach to measuring supply performance is focused on efficiency, which emphasizes price and departmental operating efficiency; performance measures include purchased material price reductions, operating costs, and order processing time. |
| Investment recovery.                          | Analysis of disposal methods (including recycling), channels, and techniques to isolate those that will provide greatest net return to the firm.   |
| Key Supplier<br>Performance Indicators:       | Direct measures that quantify supplier performance at the time work is completed.  |
| Lease or buy.                                 | Collection of data on the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative so that the most attractive decision can be identified.   |
|   | The MRO budget covers a purchase plan, typically for a 12-month period, <b>s</b> for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies.  |
| Make or buy and continue making or outsource. | Comparison of economic and managerial outcomes from each alternative<br>to make an informed choice.  |
| Materials (operations)<br>purchase budget:    | The budgeting process begins with an estimate of expected operations,<br>based on sales forecasts and plans, and identifies cash flow commitments<br>and isolates problems.  |
| Performance<br>benchmarking:                  | A process that measures <i>what</i> results organizations have achieved in their purchasing/supply activities.   |
| Process benchmarking:                         | A process that attempts to determine <i>how</i> an organization achieves results.  |

| Specification.                   | Analysis of current specifications compared to the final customers' required performance level to eliminate unneeded attributes or unnecessarily high levels of performance, and to enable competitive sourcing.  |
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| Standardization.                 | Review of how specific products are used and consideration of using one item to fill the needs for which multiple items currently are purchased.  |
| Substitution.                    | Analysis of the technical and economic ramifications of using a different item than the one presently purchased.  |
| Target costing:                  | An approach that starts with the selling price of a final product or service minus the desired operating profit to arrive at a pool of money available for all costs; responsibility for cost pools and attaining cost targets is allocated to functions throughout the organization. |
| Triple bottom line<br>reporting: | An attempt to account for the social, environmental and financial impact of an organization's activities.   |
| Value analysis:                  | Application of value methodology on purchased items used in the ongoing production process.   |
| Value engineering:               | Application of value methodology in the design stage.   |
| Value methodology:               | Compares the <i>function</i> performed by a purchased item with the <i>cost</i> in an attempt to find a better-value alternative.   |