

The History of Purchasing and Supply Management

- Purchasing has always been a function, just not a discipline
- 1st college course 1917
- 1st college textbook 1933
- Overshadowed by established business disciplines



The History of Purchasing and Supply Management (cont)

- 1960's-1970's
 - Buyers focused on purchase price and prevention of line shutdowns.
 - Manual systems used to manage inventory
 - Inventory management was a secondary concern
- 1980's
 - Marketplace had become more international
 - Technology
 - Inventory management became critical



The History of Purchasing and Supply Management (cont)

- 1980's
 - All things Japanese
 - Kanban pull system led to JIT
 - Kaizen continuous improvement
 - Realization of need for two types of purchasing personnel
 - · Managers of operational and tactical issues
 - · Broad, strategic focused supply managers
 - Six Sigma
- 1990's
 - Computerization
 - eProcurement
 - Reverse Auctions
 - Electronic Data Ownership

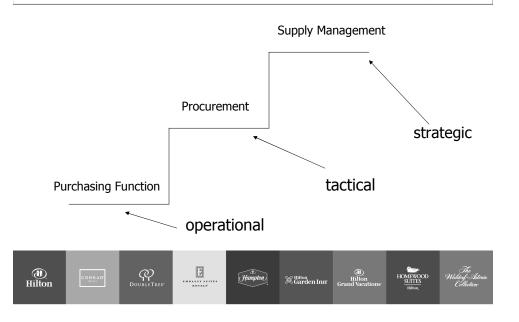


Importance of Purchasing

- 2006 estimate U.S. firms buy over \$1.5 trillion worth of goods each year
- Purchases represent largest single expense of doing business
 - Value of purchases average 57% of sales in manufacturing industries
 - 15% of revenues for service industries



The Evolution of Purchasing



Purchasing Defined

Purchasing is the function and process of obtaining materials, products, and services for the firm.



Purchasing Function

- Comprises the essential activities associated with purchasing:
 - Records Management
 - Issuance of Purchase Orders (PO)
 - Day-to-Day problem management
 - Primary supplier selection and interaction
 - Blanket Purchase Orders



Managing the Supply Chain

Hospitality's Past Practices . . .

- 3 bids and a cloud of dust!
- Ordering via telephone, fax, sales call
- Buying via open marketplaces
- Limited consolidation
- No computers
- No cell phones or Blackberries
- Storeroom clerk



Procurement

- Wider range of activities than those included in Purchasing
 - All Purchasing activities
 - Development of service requirements and specifications
 - Management of supplier quality
 - Market analyses and studies
 - ESI/EPI



Supply Management

- All Purchasing and Procurement activities
- Development of strategic, long-term acquisition plans
- Continuous Improvement involvement
- Participation in corporate business strategy
- Involvement in supplier development
- Involved with all departments of an operation
- Commitment to Social Responsibility



Supply Management

. . . defined

"The identification, acquisition, access, positioning, and management of resources that the organization needs or potentially needs in the attainment of its strategic objectives."

Joseph L. Cavinato, Ph.D., C.P.M. Institute for Supply Management, Inc. (ISM) August 15, 2001



Results of the Evolution

- Formalized Purchasing Departments
- Purchasing and Procurement "Professionals & Executives"
- Purchasing Certifications (i.e C.P.M., CFPM)
- Inter-firm relationships (Supply Chain)
- Larger budgets
- Cross-functional teams internally
- More strategic dependence on Supply Management
- Communication at the speed of light



Supply Management's Relationship with Other Departments

- Supply management department is the hub of a large part of a company's business activity
- Supply management has continuing relationships with all other departments
- Supply management's operations cut across all departmental lines
- Involvement in all corporate spend initiatives

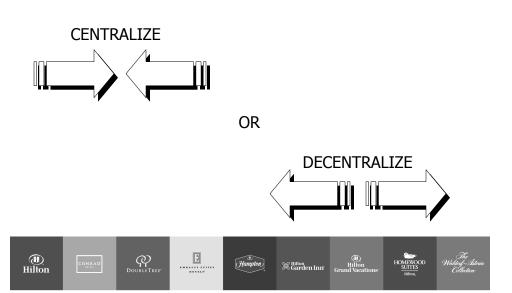


The Hilton Family of Brands

Diverse BRANDS! Diverse OWNERSHIP! Diverse LOCATIONS!



Multi-Location Purchasing Issues



Advantages Points

Centralization

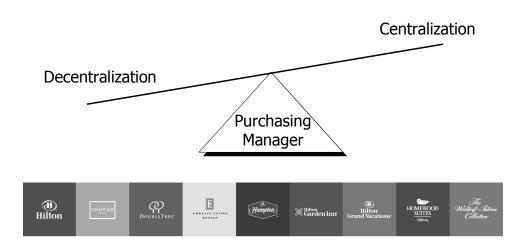
- Greater Buying Specialization
- Consolidation of Requirements
- Easier Purchasing Coordination and Control
- Effective Planning and Research Work

Decentralization

- Easier Coordination with Operating Departments
- Speed of Operation
- Effective Use of Local Sources
- Autonomy



The Trend....



Balance

- 60% of Fortune 1000 firms have a "hybrid" purchasing set-up
- 26% are strictly centralized
- 14% are strictly decentralized



Managing the Supply Chain

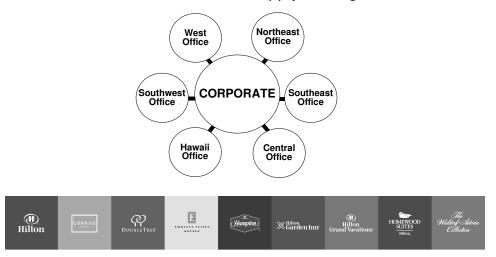
Hospitality Operational Restraints

- Purchase Volume / Average Dollar Drop Size
- Types of Products Needed
- Number of Line Items Required
- Geographical Spread of Company
- Variety of Concepts
- Quality and Other Control Factors
- Expertise



Supply Management at Hilton

Utilizes a hybrid approach with aspects of both Centralized and Decentralized Supply Management



National Programs

- Negotiate & administer contracts directly with manufacturers and suppliers
 - Two Pronged Approach
 - Merchant of Record
 - Global, National, Regional, Local, Hotel, Outlet
- Commodity and Discipline Segmentation
 - Rooms Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment, OS&E
 - Food & Beverage consumables and operating supplies and equipment
 - Property Operations Maintenance, Repair & Operating Supplies, Utilities, and Services
- Product development (ESI/EPI)
- Develop product standards and brand standards
- Ensure that manufacturers and suppliers meet product standards & specifications



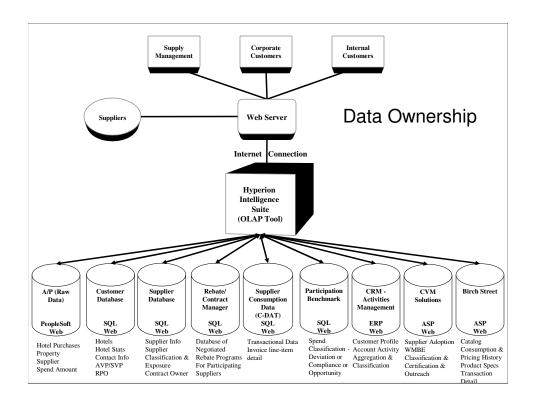
Regional Programs

Capture geographic synergies, realize economies of scale, and enable sharing of resources and information in the field.

Key Benefits:

- Leverage regional buying volume
- Supplier consolidation (fewer deliveries, invoices & checks)
- Improved forecasting
- Program controls (enforce product standards, supplier audits, supplier management, process controls, supplier ethics)
- Develop and support local purchasing staff
- Close to the end user





Hilton's e-Procurement Private Marketplace

- Controls spend prior to purchase
- Facilitates electronic purchasing and supply management activities through contracted and approved suppliers.
- Connects multiple brands and locations to leverage the purchasing power of our organization.
- Gain control of spending with contract catalogs and purchasing templates
- Establish custom workflow and monitoring tools
- Contract / Standards compliance / Performance metrics
- Aggregate purchasing
- Minimize operational costs



Unique Features

- No cost to hotel or supplier
- Supplier updated pricing
- Catalogs, Pictures, Order guides by brand or hotel
- Declining Checkbook
- Electronic Workflow and Approvals Control
- Receiving
- Inventory module
- Recipe module



Participation Benchmarks

- Ensures that hotels utilize both national and regional programs and service offerings to maximize their total spend.
- Utilizes OLAP Technology (On-Line Analytical Processing)
 - Gathers data from various databases and file servers
 - Enables multi-dimensional reports
- Key Benefits:
 - Bring value to the bottom line, which may reduce costs by 8-15%
 - Overall participation is 96%
 - Improves brand consistency, reduce costs, and add value to the hotel's overall operations



Balanced Scorecard Approach

Program Participation Q4 '05

Hilton Hotel	\$ 430,456 199,152	\$ \$	510,421 206,769	84% 96%
Hilton Hotel	\$ 858,889	\$	859,778	100%
Hilton Hotel	\$ 318,264	\$	418,939	76%
Hilton Resort	\$ 3,771,119	\$	3,882,849	97%
Doubletree Hotel	\$ 983,227	\$	998,874	98%
Doubletree Resort	\$ 514,722	\$	523,417	98%
Doubletree Hotel	\$ 321,554	\$	390,269	82%
Doubletree Guest Suites	\$ 157,205	\$	170,496	92%

 Balanced Scorecard:
 85% or higher
 GREEN

 80% to 84%
 YELLOW

 79% or below is RED
 RED



Data Mining

- Invoice level SKU information
- Company spend analysis
- Rebate calculations and reconciliation
- Contract price audits
- Monitor program compliance
- Manage program penetration
- Contract management
- Identify new business opportunities



Questions & Answers

