Bronnelys

American Productivity & Quality Center 1993. *The benchmarking management guide*. Productivity Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Andersen B & Pettersen PG 1996. *The Benchmarking Handbook*. Chapman & Hall: London.

The Benchmarking Portfolio, Volume Three 1997. Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

The Benchmarking Portfolio, Volume Four 1997. Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

Bendell T, Boulter L & Kelly J 1993. Benchmarking for Competitive Advantage. Pitman Publishing: London.

Bogan CE & English MJ 1994. Benchmarking for Best Practices. McGraw-Hill Inc.: New York.

Boxwell RJ 1994. Benchmarking for competitive advantage. McGraw-Hill Inc.; New York.

Camp RC 1995. Business Process Benchmarking - Finding and Implementing Best Practices. ASQC Quality Press: Milwaukee.

Codling S 1992. *Best practice benchmarking*. Industrial Newsletters Limited: Hampshire.

Cooper DR & Emory CW 1995. Business Research Methods. IRWIN: Chicago.

Elnathan D, Lin TW & Young SM 1996. Benchmarking and Management Accounting: A framework for research. *Journal of Management Accounting research*, 8: 37-54.

Jablonski JR 1992. Implementing TQM. Second edition. Pfeiffer & Company: Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Kaiser Associates Inc. 1988. Beating the competition: A practical guide to benchmarking. Kaiser Associates Inc.: Virginia.

Karlöf B & Östblom S 1993. Benchmarking - A signpost to excellence in quality and productivity. John Wiley & Sons: Chichester.

Krenek B & Watson G 1997. *The Benchmarking Portfolio, Volume One.* Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

Lincoln S & Price A 1996. What benchmarking books don't tell you. *Quality progress*, March: 33-36.

Lombard JA, Du Pisanie JA & Steyn FG 1990. *Teoretiese grondslae van die politieke ekonomie*. Southern Boekuitgewers (Edms) Bpk: Bergylei.

Lombard JA, Stadler JJ & Haasbroek PJ 1985. Die ekonomiese stelsel van Suid-Afrika. HAUM: Pretoria.

Maher MGK 1999. *The JSE Handbook*. Flesh Financial Publications (Pty) Ltd: Johannesburg.

Mansell A 1997. *The benchmarking Portfolio, Volume One.* Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

Mansfield E 1991. *Microeconomics. Theory and applications.* WW Norton & Company Inc.: New York.

Marx S, Rademeyer WF & Reynders HJJ 1991. Bedryfsekonomie. Riglyne vir ondernemingsbestuur. JL van Schaik (Edms) Bpk: Pretoria.

Maxon J & Trefty B 1997. The Benchmarking Portfolio, Volume One. Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

McCarthy DR 1995. The extent, issues and benefits of benchmarking. WITS: Johannesburg.

Miller JG, De Meyer A & Nakane J 1992. Benchmarking global manufacturing. IRWIN: Illinois.

Morgan J 1996. Benchmarking is not an instant hit. Purchasing, May 1996: 42-44.

Randall NHI 1995. Benchmarking - A manufacturing perspective. WITS: Johannesburg.

Ross SA, Westerfield RW, Jordan BD & Firer C 1996. Fundamentals of Corporate Finance. McGraw-Hill Book Company Australia (Pty) Ltd: Roseville.

Scheffler S 1997. *The Benchmarking Portfolio, Volume One.* Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

Spendolini MJ 1992. The Benchmarking Book. AMACOM: New York.

Steyn AGW, Smit CF & Du Toit SHC 1989. Moderne Statistiek vir die Praktyk. Sigma-Pers (Edms) Bpk.: Pretoria.

Thor CG 1995. Practical benchmarking for mutual improvement. Productivity Press: Portland.

Van Jaarsveld SR & Oosthuizen MJ 1988 a. Suid-Afrikaanse Handelsreg, Volume I. Lex Patria: Johannesburg.

Van Jaarsveld SR & Oosthuizen MJ 1988 b. Suid-Afrikaanse Handelsreg, Volume II. Lex Patria: Johannesburg.

Watson GH 1993. Strategic benchmarking – How to rate your company's performance against the world's best. John Wiley and sons Inc.: New York.

Whitney G 1997. *The Benchmarking Portfolio, Volume One.* Strategic Direction Publishers Ltd.: Uster-Zurich.

Zairi M 1994. Competitive benchmarking - an executive guide. Stanley Thornes (Publishers) Limited: Cheltenham.

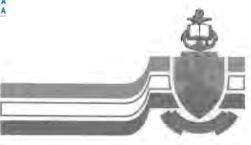
Zairi M & Leonard P 1994. Practical Benchmarking: The Complete Guide. Chapman & Hall: London.



Bylae A

Dekbrief en vraelys





University of Pretoria

Pretoria 0002 Republic of South Africa Tel (012) 4209111

Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences

School of Accountancy University of Pretoria

22 July 1999

Dear Sir/Madam

Factors contributing to the success of a benchmarking project

The School of Accountancy at the University of Pretoria is currently conducting a study regarding the factors contributing to the success of a benchmarking project. The investigation focuses on listed South African manufacturing companies. If your company has never undertaken a benchmarking project, please state this at the first question and return the questionnaire. All the information derived from these questionnaires will be treated as strictly confidential and no deductions will be made in respect of individual companies.

Benchmarking is a process by which an organisation targets key areas for improvement, studies the best practices of others and then implements processes and systems to enhance its own performance. Internal benchmarking takes place where internal divisions form benchmarking partners and no comparisons are made with the performance of an independent, external benchmarking partner.

A benchmarking project takes up a substantial amount of resources within a company. To obtain a good return on the investment made in a benchmarking project, it is important to establish which factors contribute to its success. Your input in this study is invaluable and a summary of the findings of this study will be made available to all participants.

Please contact Schalk Human on (012) 673 7456 (w), 082 463 1228 (cell) or send an e-mail to shuman@centurion.momentum.co.za if you have any queries regarding the questionnaire. I would appreciate it if you could return the questionnaire on or before 20 August 1999 in the enclosed envelope or fax it to (012) 671 8731.

Yours faithfully

H de Jager (Prof)

Director: School of Accountancy

Notes

The questions below refer to the most recently completed benchmarking project undertaken by your company. Please mark the most appropriate answer with an "X".

The success of the benchmarking project must be measured in terms of the extent to which the results of the project met your expectations. Please bear in mind that success is not measured in immediate financial terms only, but also in qualitative and quantitative non-financial terms.

			ated as strictly confidential.	For office use only
				V11
				V2 4
Has your company	y previously undertak	ken a benchmarki	ng project?	V2
Yes	No			V3 5
	s, please complete the nnaire in the enclose		tions. If no, please state likewise	and
How would you de	escribe the main aim	of the benchmark	sing project?	
To collect	To improve	To improve	To change	V4 6
comparative	a specific	a specific	the overall	
information for	product	process	strategy of	
performance		7,2772	the company	
measurement				
failure			successful	
	th the company's stra project can be descr		, was taken into consideration in	planning
and the state of the state of the	Little	High	Very high	V6 8
None	Little			V0 0
			ect can be described as:	70
			ect can be described as:	V7 9
The level of involv	ement by top manag	ement in this pro		V7 9
The level of involv None The extent to which	ement by top manag	ement in this pro	Very high	V7 9
The level of involv None The extent to which project can be des	Little Littical success factoribed as:	High ctors were taken i	Very high nto consideration in the benchma Very high	V79

rking project



8.	The length of the benchmarking project was:	For office use only
	0-3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months 10-12 months > 12 months	V10 12
9.	In your opinion, did you try to achieve too much with this specific project?	
	Yes No	V11 13
10.	The extent to which the company studied its own product or process which was the topic of the benchmarking project can be described as:	
	None Little High Very high	V12 14
11.	Did your company conduct internal benchmarking before embarking on external benchmarking?	
	Yes No	V13 15
12.	The extent of the company's previous benchmarking experience can be described as:	
	None Little High Very high	V14 16
13.	The extent of the participation of external benchmarking consultants in the project can be described as:	
	None Little High Very high	V15 17
14.	The extent of the training (specifically in benchmarking) of the persons involved in the project can be described as:	
	None Little High Very high	V16 18
15.	The size of the benchmarking partner(s) as compared to the size of your company can be described as:	
	Smaller Similar size Bigger	V17 19
16.	How many benchmarking partners were there?	
	1 2 3 4 More than 4	V18 20
17.	The benchmarking partner(s) used in the project can be classified as follows:	
	All from the same industry Mostly from the same industry Half from the other industries All from other industries	V19 21
18.	The benchmarking partner(s) used in the project can be classified as follows:	
	All direct Mostly direct Half were direct Competitors Competitors Competitors Competitors Competitors Competitors	V20 22

19. The benchmarking	g partner(s) used in	n the project can be o	classified as follows	S:	For office use only
All from South Africa	Mostly from South Africa	Half from South Africa	Mostly international	All international	V21 23
20. The extent of trust described as:	that existed between	een your company ar	nd the benchmarkin	ng partner(s) can be	
None	Little	High	Very high	Varied according to partners	V22 24
21. The extent to which		as time, money and e	equipment were all	ocated to the project	
None	Little	High	Very high		V23 25
		o guide the benchma	irking team in the c	collection of information?	Programme and the second
Yes	No				V24 26
23. The extent to whice described as:	ch employee inputs	s were encouraged or	n the benchmarkin	g project can be	
None	Little	High	Very high		V25 27
24. The extent to which		ral aspects were con	sidered in the bend	chmarking project	
None	Little	High	Very high		V26 28
25. The extent to which	ch legal aspects we	ere considered in the	benchmarking pro	ject can be described as:	
None	Little	High	Very high		V27 29
26. Did you sign an ag confidential?	greement with you	r benchmarking partn	ers to keep the inf	ormation gathered	
Yes	No				V28 30
27. Did you agree with	n your benchmarki	ng partners to abide	by a code of condu	uct?	
Yes	No				V29 31
28. Did your company	conduct a pilot ru	n before the actual be	enchmarking bega	n?	
Yes	No				V30 32
29. Did your company project began?	specifically decide	e that change was ne	eded within a cert	ain area before the	
Yes	No				V31 33
			3		-

All the information derived from this questionnaire will be treated as strictly confidential

30. Did you formulate a formal plan to implement the changes that were identified during the benchmarking project?	For office use only
Yes No	V32 34
31. The extent to which you kept to a timetable can be described as:	
None Little High Very high	V33 35
32. The extent to which you kept to a budget can be described as:	
None Little High Very high	V34 36
33. The extent to which people throughout the company was informed about the findings of benchmarking project can be described as:	the
None Little High Very high	V35 37
34. Did you compile a report on the findings of the benchmarking project?	
Yes No	V36 38
project.	V37 39-41 V38 42-44 V39 45-47
36. In which sector does your company conduct business?	V41 51-53
The completion of the following section is optional	V42 34-35
Name of company	
Name of person completing the questionnaire	
Telephone number	

Thank you very much for your time and effort



Bylae B

Kontrolelys vir die uitvoering van 'n normeringsprojek

Dit is moontlik dat al die faktore wat bydra tot die sukses van die projek wat hieronder genoem word nie op die onderneming van toepassing is nie. Telkens waar die antwoord op 'n vraag "nee" is, moet alle negatiewe implikasies daarvan deeglik oorweeg word.

	Faktor wat bydra tot die sukses van die projek	Ja	Nee	
1.	Faktore wat verband hou met beplanning			
1.1	Kritiese faktore			
1.1.1	Is 'n kostevoordeelanalise uitgevoer?			
1.1.2	Is 'n formele plan geformuleer om die verbeteringe te implementeer?			
1.2	Belangrike faktore			
1.2.1	Is die algehele strategie van die onderneming in ag geneem tydens die beplanning van die projek?			
1.2.2	Is die kritiese suksesfaktore van die onderneming in ag geneem op die projek?			
1.2.3	Is die produk of proses wat die onderwerp van die projek is binne die onderneming self bestudeer?			
1.2.4	Is voldoende hulpbronne aan die projek toegeken?			
1.2.5	Is 'n tydrooster opgestel?			
1.2.6	Word die vordering van die projek voortdurend teen die spertye in die tydrooster vergelyk?			

1.2.7	Is 'n begroting opgestel?	
1.2.8	Word die werklike kostes voortdurend gemeet teen die begrote kostes?	
1.3	Ander faktore	
1.3.1	Is interne normering voor eksterne normering toegepas?	
1.3.2	Is 'n formele vraelys opgestel waarvolgens inligting versamel word?	
1.3.3	Is 'n toetslopie uitgevoer voordat direkte skakeling met die normeringsvennote gemaak is?	
1.3.4	Is 'n besluit geneem dat verandering binne 'n spesifieke area benodig word?	
2.	Faktore wat verband hou met die persone betrokke op die pr	ojek
2.1	Faktore wat verband hou met die persone betrokke op die pr Belangrike faktore	ojek
		ojek
2.1	Belangrike faktore	ojek
2.1 2.1.1	Belangrike faktore Is topbestuur deurlopend betrokke by die projek? Is persone met vorige ondervinding in normering betrek	ojek
2.1 2.1.1 2.1.2	Belangrike faktore Is topbestuur deurlopend betrokke by die projek? Is persone met vorige ondervinding in normering betrek op die projek? Is daar van eksterne normeringskonsultante gebruik	ojek

3.	Faktore wat verband hou met normeringsvennote		
3.1	Kritiese faktore		
3.1.1	Is aandag geskenk aan die vergelykbaarheid van die omstandighede tussen die onderneming en sy normeringsvennote (bv. grootte van ondernemings of land waarin besigheid bedryf word)?		
3.1.2	Is oorweging geskenk aan die optimum aantal normeringsvennote?		
3,1.3	Sluit normeringsvennote ook ondernemings in ander industrieë in?		
3.2	Ander faktore		
3.2.1	Sluit normeringsvennote ook direkte mededingers in?		
4.	Faktore wat verband hou met die lengte van die projek		
4.1	Kritiese faktore		
4.1.1	Is daar spesifiek gepoog om die tydsduur van die projek tot die minimum te beperk?		
4.2	Belangrike faktore		
4.2.1	Is daar spesifiek aandag geskenk aan die feit dat daar nie probeer word om te veel met 'n enkele projek te bereik nie?		

5.	Faktore wat verband hou met die etiese, morele en regsaspekte van normering		
5.1	Kritiese faktore		
5.1.1	Is etiese en morele aspekte deeglik in ag geneem op die normeringsprojek?		
5.1.2	Is regsaspekte deeglik in ag geneem op die normerings- projek?		
5.1.3	Is daar met die normeringsvennote ooreengekom om volgens 'n gedragskode op te tree?		
5.2	Belangrike faktore		
5,2.1	Bestaan daar 'n hoë mate van vertroue tussen die onderneming en sy normeringsvennote?		
5.3	Ander faktore		
5.3,1	Is 'n geheimhoudingsooreenkoms met die normerings- vennote onderteken?		
6.	Faktore wat verband hou met die afhandeling van die normeringsproje		
6.1	Belangrike faktore		
6.1.1	Is werknemers in diepte ingelig oor die resultate van die normeringsprojek?		
6.2	Ander faktore		
6.2.1	Is 'n verslag opgestel oor die resultate en gevolgtrekkings van die normeringsprojek?		