

# Analytics That Work

Tools for Creating Value and Focusing Performance

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# CPS Management Services

## Who We Are:

Providing practices, tools and management services with a focus on financial sustainability, capital performance and value creation.



**“Custom” Tools to Support Our Services:**  
**CPS Tool-kit™** - A proprietary web accessible business solution that links assessments, action plans and the key metrics to support CPS’s value-based performance approach

# “Value-based” Management

## Our Approach:



- A management system built on resource “stewardship” and capital performance
- Aligning vision with strategies, capabilities, and practices for better execution
- Focusing business processes and metrics on creating long-term economic value
- Generating the resources for ongoing financial success

# Capital Performance – *Today's Capital Gap*

Capital Use--Increased risks relative to cost and returns

ROI did not meet real cost relative to capital cushion/profit volatility

Capital Capabilities--Ability to generate new as well as replacement capital

*Size, Scalability*

Working capital constraints-under funded opportunities

Capital Access--Will be performance driven

Capital Deployment/Performance vs. Profitability Cycle Management

*New Conversations—Measuring What Matters*

*Sustainability, Command, Control & Reporting*

Tackling the capital gap - beyond an incremental approach

Strategically align-match structure with business characteristics

# The Drivers of Operating Profitability

A study of the factors affecting operating profitability found that the key factors were:

- The firm's competitive position in terms of market share
- The relative quality of its products and services
- The firm's cost and asset structure

**Hawawini & Viallet**

*Know Your Market, Serve Your Market and Know Your Capabilities*

# Value Drivers

## Integrated Financial Metrics

P & L- Margin Performance / Trends  
Operating Efficiency

Asset Utilization/ Turnover  
Management Effectiveness

Invested Capital Management  
Capital Utilization

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Operating Cash Flow  
Earnings Quality, Cash Efficiency

Target Minimum Op Margin  
Performance Predictability & Monitoring

# Jim Collins

## “How the Mighty Fall”

### From-Stage 3: Denial of Risk and Peril:

### What indicators should you most closely watch?

“For businesses, our analysis suggests that any deterioration in gross profit margins, current ratio, or debt-to-equity ratios indicates an impending storm”

... yet we found little evidence of significant concern and certainly not the paranoia they should have had about these trends.”

### Other indicators-

Customer loyalty, stakeholder engagement and watching for any decline in the proportion of the right people in key seats

# Measuring Financial Performance

“Returns Family” - Indicators of Profitability

<b>Return on Sales</b>	<b>ROS</b>	<b>Sales Focus</b>
Return on Assets	ROA	Operations Focus
Return on Equity	ROE	Corporate Focus

# Capital Performance

## Why ROE

Owners' return on its capital - measures resources generated to sustain and grow as well as profitability to shareholders

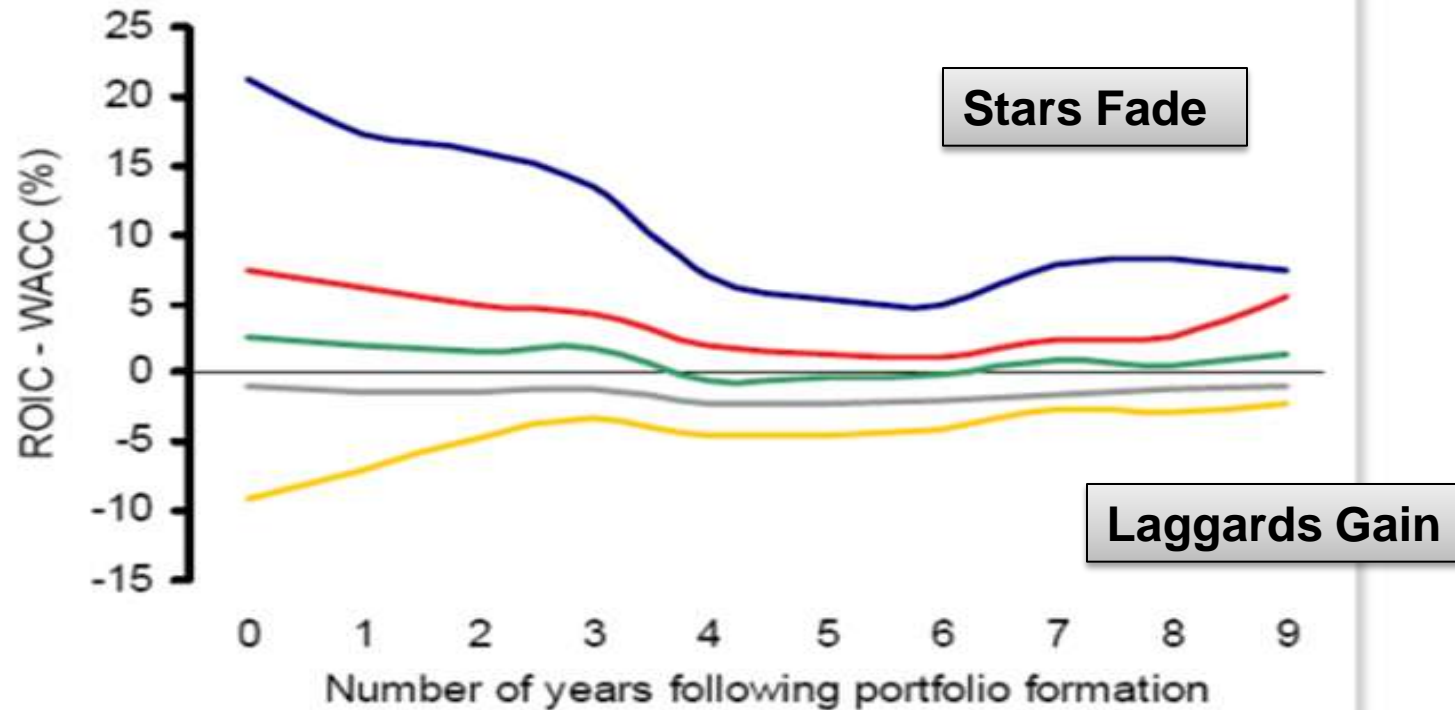
Aligns and focuses assessments, strategy, plans and actions (**decisions and execution**)

Benchmark for monitoring the drivers of value creation

# Managing for Capital Returns

## Reversion, Persistence & Performance

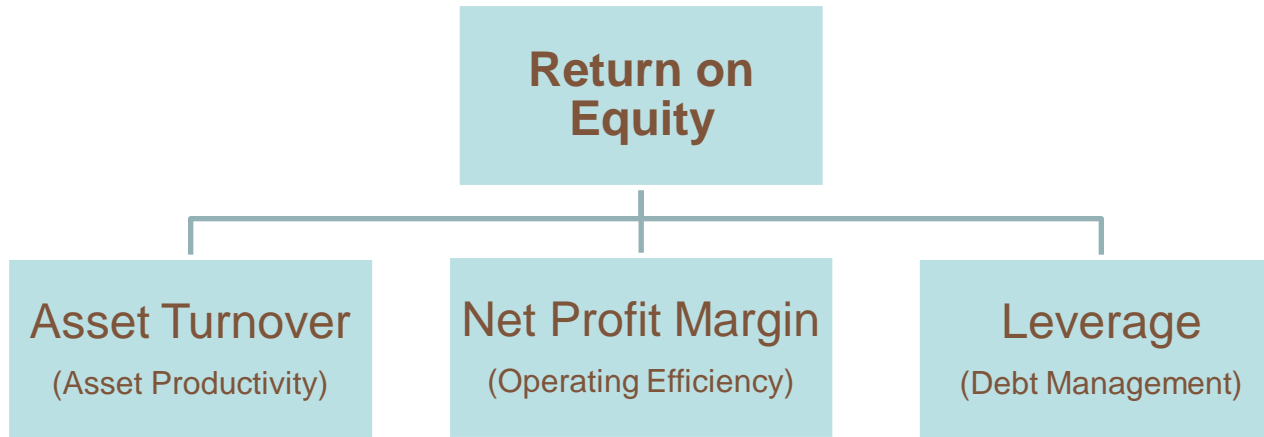
**Exhibit 2: Median ROIC Reversion**



Source: LMCM analysis.

# Measuring Financial Performance

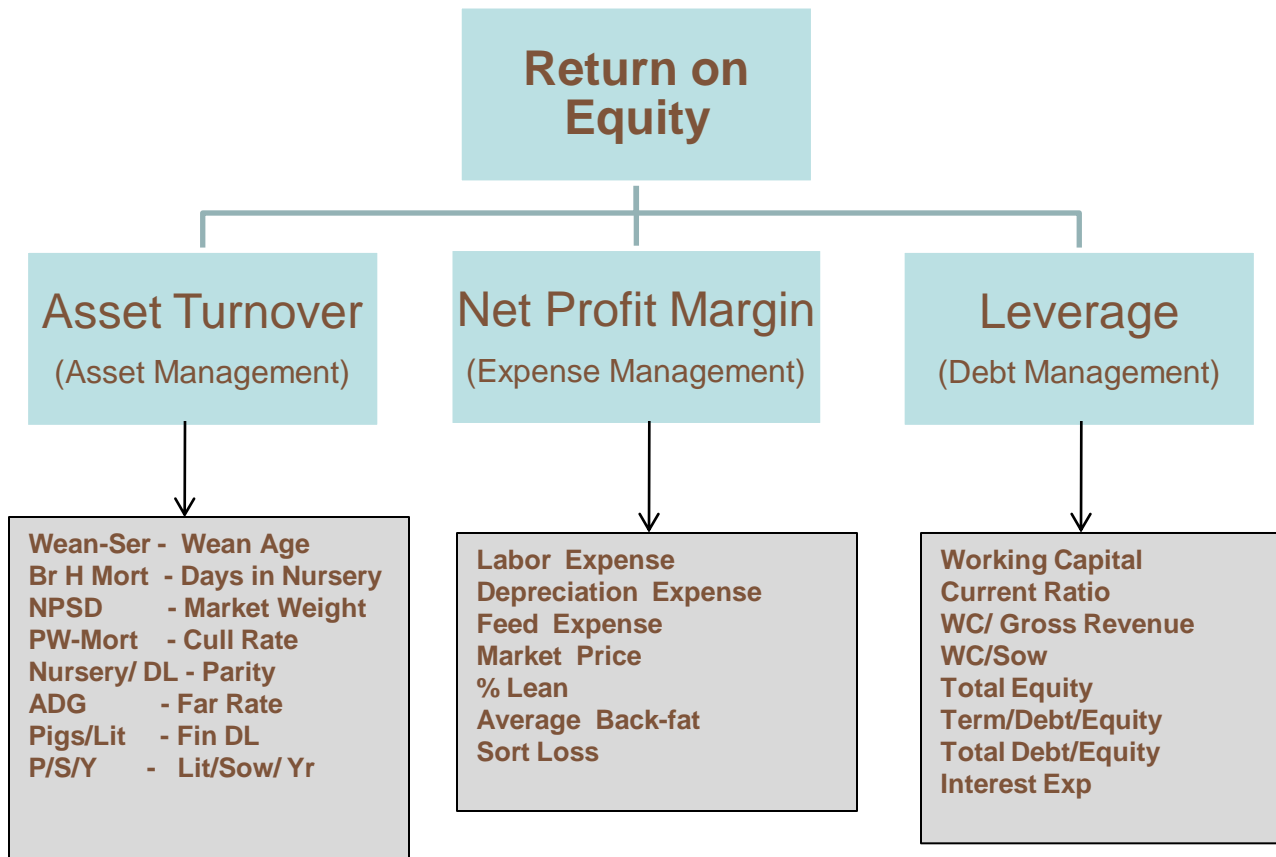
## Return on Equity Components



**DuPont Method** - When ROE is used in its components it becomes a **system** to delve from the **whole to the parts**, showing an integrated perspective in an operationally relevant way

# Focusing Financial Performance

## ROE– Management Tool Linking FI's to KPI's





# The ROE Structure of Profitability: Breaking Out the Drivers

## ROE is the product of five “Drivers” (ratios)

- Operating profit margin
- Capital turnover

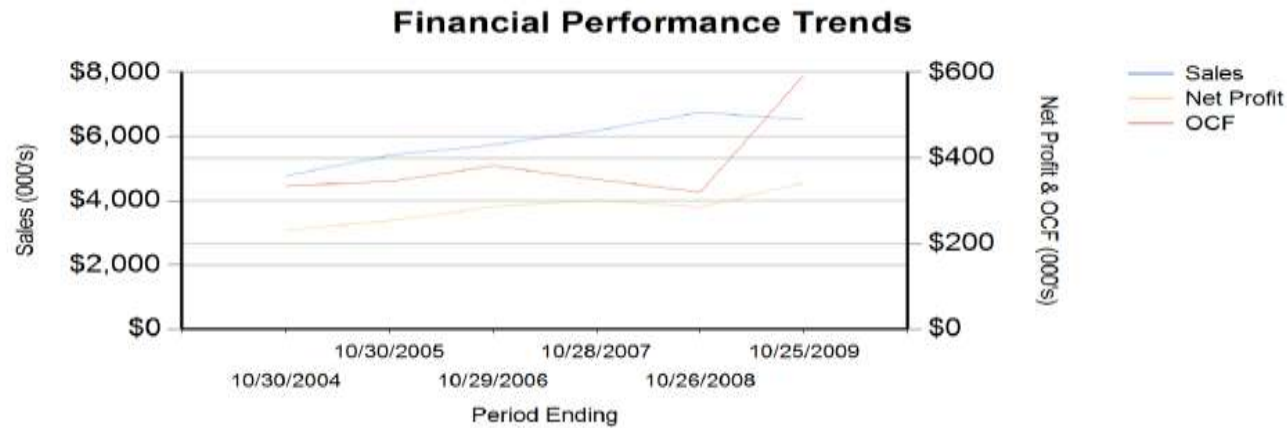
Captures the impact of the firm’s investing and operating decisions

- Financial cost ratio
- Financial structure ratio
- Tax effect ratio

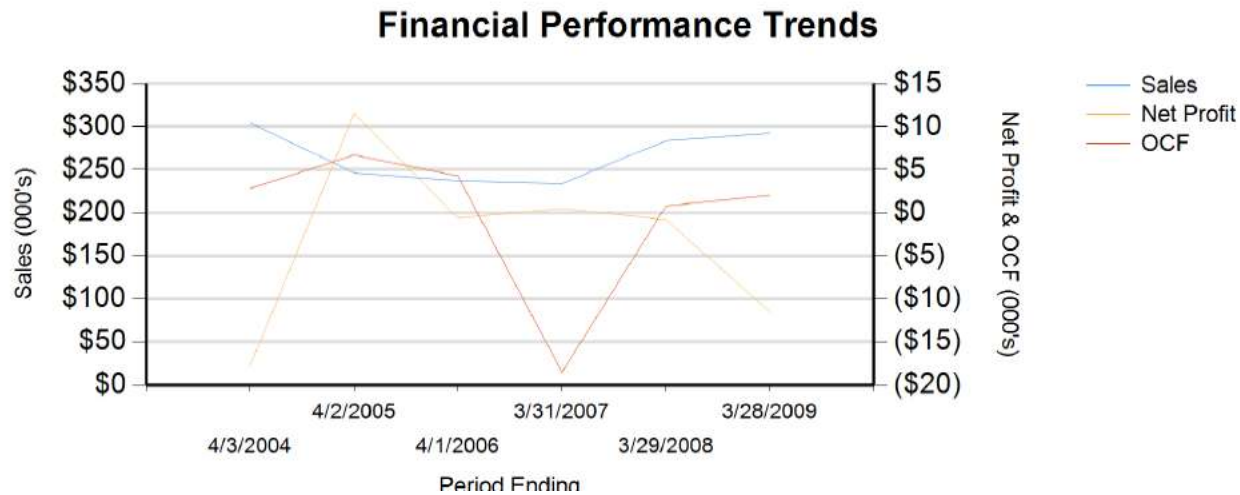
Reflects the impact of the financial policy on the firm’s overall profitability. Their product is called the financial leverage multiplier.

ROE Components	
Operating Margin	(EBIT/Sales)
Capital Turnover	(Sales/ Invested Capital)
Financial Cost Ratio	(EBT/EBIT)
Financial Structure Ratio	(Invested Capital/Owners’ Equity)
Tax Effect Ratio	(EAT/EBT)
ROE	

# Sales, Net Profit & OCF Trends



Co. 1



Co. 2

# Standardized Capital Cost

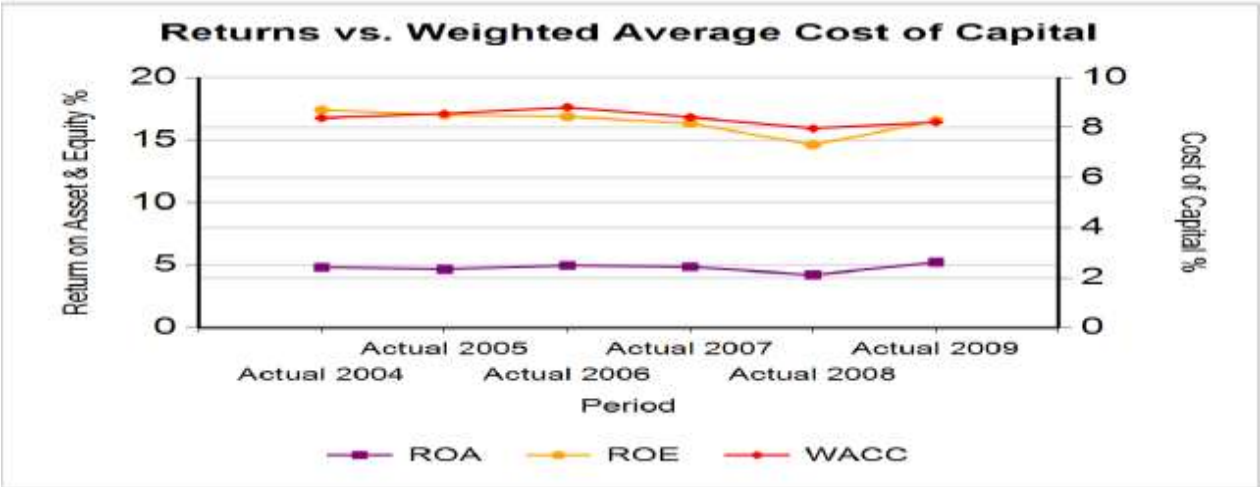
## Co.1

Capital Cost							
Short-Term Debt	3.00%	4.50%	5.50%	5.00%	6.00%	2.50%	
Long-Term Debt	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	4.20%	
Owner's Equity	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	
Average Capital Cost (WACC)	8.19%	8.39%	8.57%	8.82%	8.43%	7.97%	

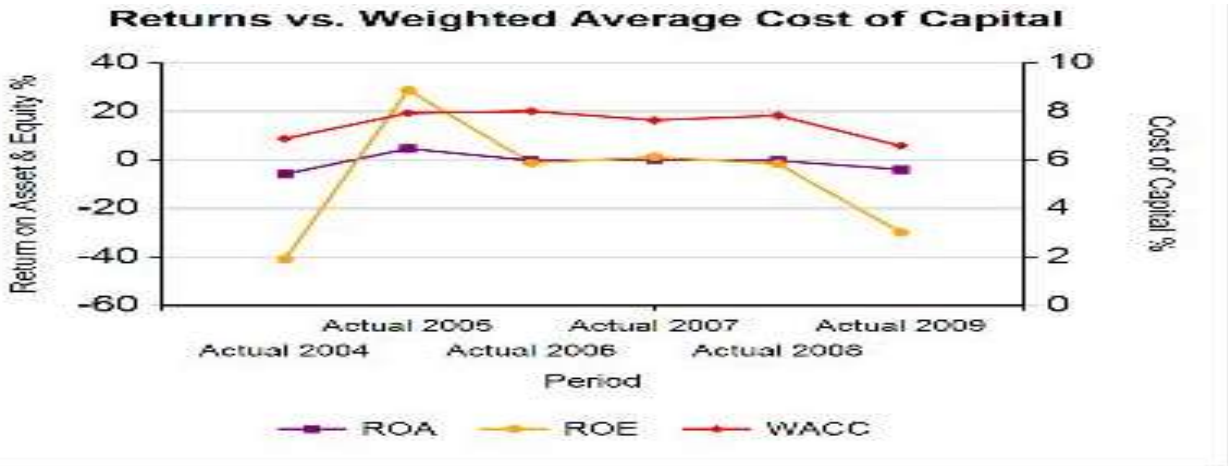
## Co. 2

Capital Cost							
Short-Term Debt	4.50%	5.50%	5.00%	6.00%	2.50%	2.50%	
Long-Term Debt	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	4.20%	4.20%	
Owner's Equity	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%	
Average Capital Cost (WACC)	6.88%	7.94%	8.01%	7.65%	7.84%	6.58%	

# Returns & Standard Capital Cost Trends



Co. 1



Co. 2

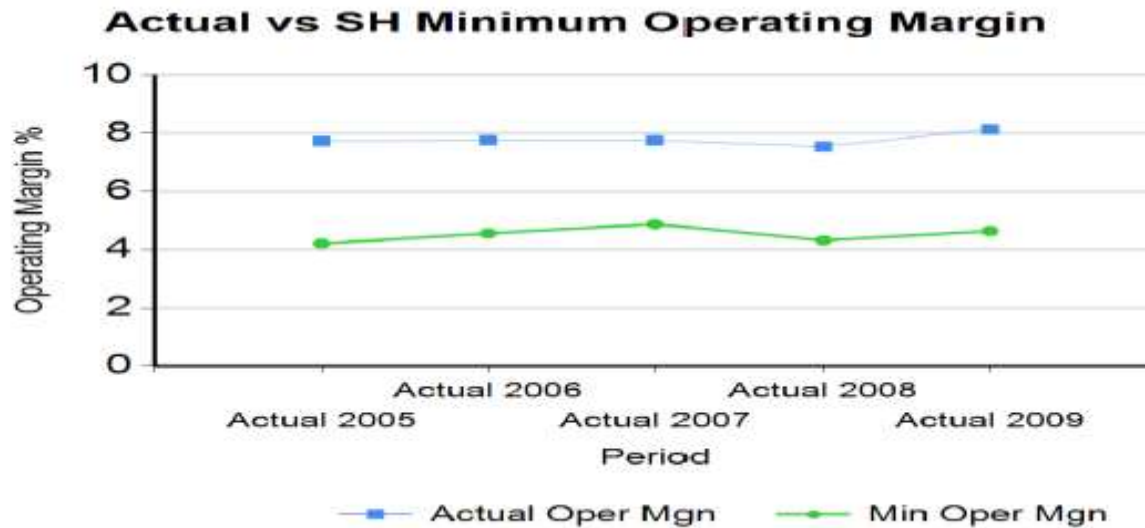
# Shattuck Hammond

## Minimum Operating Margin

### Premise:

- To maintain value, assets must at least earn their cost of capital
  - You must know and actively use full cost of capital
  - Challenge for privately held companies
- 
- SH MOM is a DuPont - ROE variation
  - Using SH MOM, the required operating profit margin to finance the company's revenue growth plan can be determined – ***“Targeted”***
  - SH MOM can be used as a business planning testing tool and to guide and track progress

# Target Operating Margin Trends



Co. 1



Co. 2

# Case Studies

Case 1 - Growth Strategy & Leveraging Capital

Case 2 - Vertically Integrated Production System

Case 3 - Unmasking Financial Performance

# Case 1: Growth Strategy – Leveraging Capital

## Situation:

Expanding a “non-core” division that utilizes core business capacity while justifying the required working capital investment

## Solution:

Utilized both comparative costs, returns and target operating margins to justify investment and working capital commitment

## Result:

While accepting a lower per unit profit a significantly higher return was achieved compared with the fully-owned and higher required capital investment option

Reduced capital resource requirements 43%, freed capital to grow “core” business and achieved an acceptable return for capacity use

## Take Away:

Balancing ROA and profitability for investment justification, capacity utilization and to see value contribution

# CASE 1: Growth Strategy – Leveraging Capital

## ANALYTICS OVERVIEW:

	<b>Fully-Owned Contracted</b>	<b>vs.</b>	<b>Difference</b>
ROA (10-Year Returns)	<b>17.71%</b>		<b>- 9.56%</b>
Net Profit Per Unit Sold	<b>+ \$0.0051</b>		<b>+13.2%</b>
Profit & Loss Range	<b>\$0.1985</b>		<b>\$0.1963</b>

**Note: Comparative profitability and capital returns developed from standardized industry groups to eliminate company bias**

## Case 2: Vertically Integrated Production System

### Situation:

Determining the optimum investment alternative for integrating swine production into a vertical pork system

### Solution:

A dual cost and return approach was developed as part of a scenario analysis to assess the strategic investment options

Scenarios considered- fully owned, partially owned and outsourced

### Result:

A partially owned, vertically coordinated system was designed and implemented, its production cost with an acceptable cost variance was more than offset by a greater return and significantly reduced capital requirements

### Take Always:

Capital stewardship and supply chain competitiveness -- balancing costs with returns

# CASE 2: Vertically Integrated Production System

## ANALYTICS OVERVIEW:

Strategic Investment Options:	Fully-Owned	Partially Owned	Outsourced
Per Unit Production Capacity			
% Financed	69%	73%	80%
Production Cost Index	1.0000	1.0113X	1.0255X
Op Profit Margin Index	1.41	1.16	1.00
ROA	13%	17%	20%
Asset Turnover	.73	1.17	1.59

Note: Analysis utilized industry performance assumptions for comparative purposes

## Case 3: Unmasking Financial Performance

### Situation:

Management did not see or understand that the actual results, while profitable, were not generating resources to sustain the company

### Solution:

Capital performance trending revealed that margins and cash flows were contracting because returns did not cover the cost of capital for the capital supplied by owners

### Result:

Generated a different “team” understanding for the actual financial results achieved compared to traditional operating metrics

Provided a more objective and systematic approach to planning and measurement

### Take Always:

Balancing ROA and profitability for investment justification and capacity utilization

# CASE 3: Unmasking Financial Performance

## ANALYTICS OVERVIEW:

(000 's)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross Profit Trend Index	1.00	1.12	1.25	.99	.99	.97
OCF-%/Sales	14.6%	13.1%	16.1%	.0%	9.0%	9.3%
SHP-Min Op Margin <i>(Target)</i>	--	10%	14%	16%	12%	11%
Actual Margin	15%	13%	16%	2%	9%	9%
ROA	6.1%	5.2%	6.4%	-4.8%	7.5%	.2%
Capital Cost	4.2%	4.5%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%	7%
Difference	1.9%	.7%	.3%	-11.2%	.3%	-6.8%

# *New Conversations—Measuring What Matters*

## Key Management Questions

- What do my numbers show? What do you measure?
- How are your metrics used? Strategically or tactically?
- Do they lead or guide effective decision making?
- Do they help drive planning/actions that create value?
- *Do you leave meetings with the confidence that your team is in command of the business?*
- *Do you have the right financial processes in place and are you using the right tools and metrics for on-going profitability?*