

FINANCIAL RESULTS CONTROL SYSTEMS

Teemu Malmi Performance Management

- Financial responsibility centers
- Financial indicators for measuring performance
- What is EVA and why has it been argued to be superior to ROCE?
- What are the implications of Value Based Management to management system design?
- Purposes of budgets
- Problems with traditional annual budgeting
- Beyond Budgeting



METHODS FOR FINANCIAL CONTROL?

- How can you control costs in an organization? Give few examples!
- Financial control does not mean only control of costs, but also revenues and profitability!
- If you control revenue and cost, do you "by definition" control also profitability?
- What are the advantages of financial results control systems?



TYPES OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CENTERS

- Investment centers
- Profit centers
- Revenue centers
- Cost centers
- In practice, these can mean different things in different firms, e.g. profitability of a profit center can be measured in many different ways



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MEASURING PROFITABILITY

- Profit
 - Gross Profit
 - EBITDA
 - EBIT / Operating Profit
 - Net Profit
- Return on investment based measures
 - ROI, ROIC, ROCE, RONA, ROE, CROI, RORAC, RoEC, etc.
- Residual income based measures
 - RI, EVA, EP, etc.
- Cash Flow



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IN ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED (EVA) COST OF CAPITAL IS DEDUCTED FROM PROFIT

- EVA is net operating profit after taxes minus a charge for the opportunity cost of the capital invested
- EVA = NOPAT ((TOTAL ASSETS NON INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES) x WACC)
- EVA is an estimate of the amount by which earnings exceed or fall short of the required minimum rate of return for shareholders or lenders at comparable risk.



ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED

EVA = Economic Profit = Residual Income (RI)

EVA = PROFIT - CAPITAL CHARGE

EVA = NOPAT – ((TOTAL ASSETS – NON INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES) x WACC)

EVA = (ROI – REQUIRED RATE OF RETURN) x INVESTED CAPITAL

NOPAT = NET OPERATING PROFIT AFTER TAX = OPERATING PROFIT or EBIT x (1 - Tax Rate)

NOPAT evaluates profitability as if no leverage is used

QUIZ

•	Revenue / Turnover	10.000.000
•	Cost of goods sold	6.000.000
•	Other operating expenses	2.000.000
•	Depreciation and Amortization	1.000.000
•	EBIT / Operating Profit	1.000.000
•	Financial expenses	500.000
•	Taxes (20%)	100.000
•	Net Income	400.000

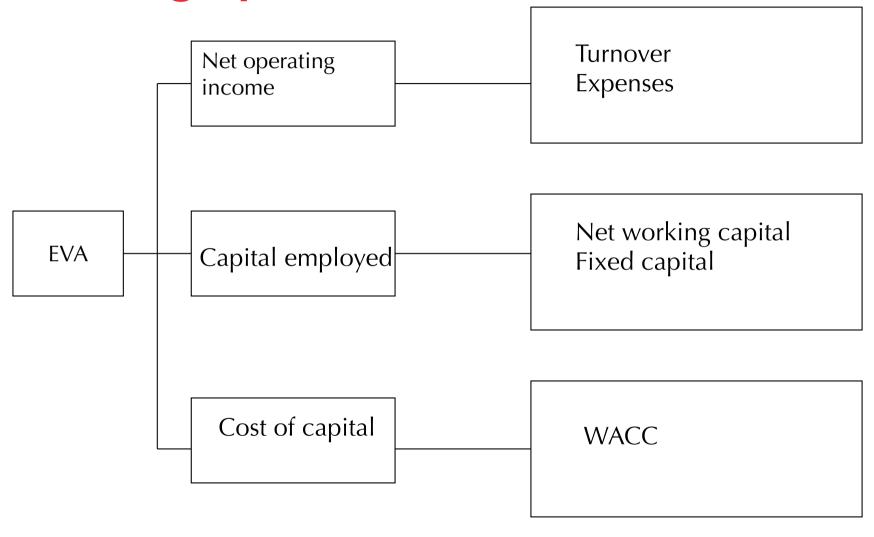


QUIZ

- Capital employed by the unit is 10.000.000
- WACC 10%
- What is ROCE and EVA for the unit?
- Is the unit profitable and how would you rate it's profitability?



EVA in graph





EVA

- Combines shareholders interest to the control systems
- Adds required rate of return into the calculations, i.e. accounts for risk
- Absolut measure, which is compared with the budget/target.
- Budget/target is defined based on the required rate of return
- Creates correct incentives for SBU managers to invest

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VALUE BASED MANAGEMENT (VBM) - BASIC FRAMEWORK

- Choose internal objectives that lead to shareholder value enhancement
- Select strategies and organizational designs that are consistent with objectives
- Identify Value Drivers
- Develop action plans, select performance measures, and set targets
- Evaluate and reward performance
- Assess the ongoing validity of above and modify as required



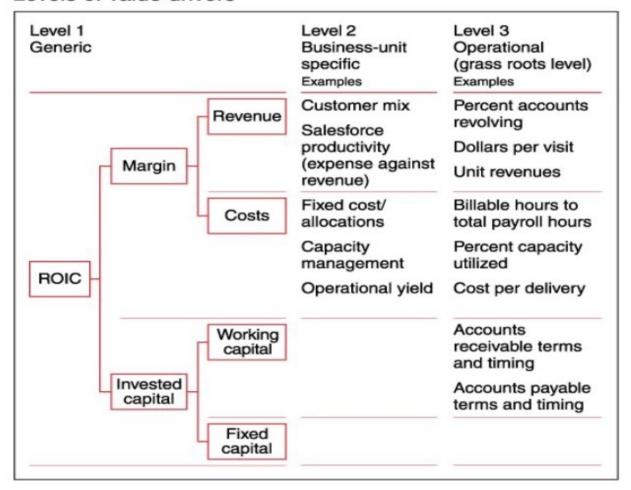
VALUE DRIVERS

 https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/strategyand-corporate-finance/our-insights/what-is-value-basedmanagement

"A value driver is any variable that affects the value of the company"

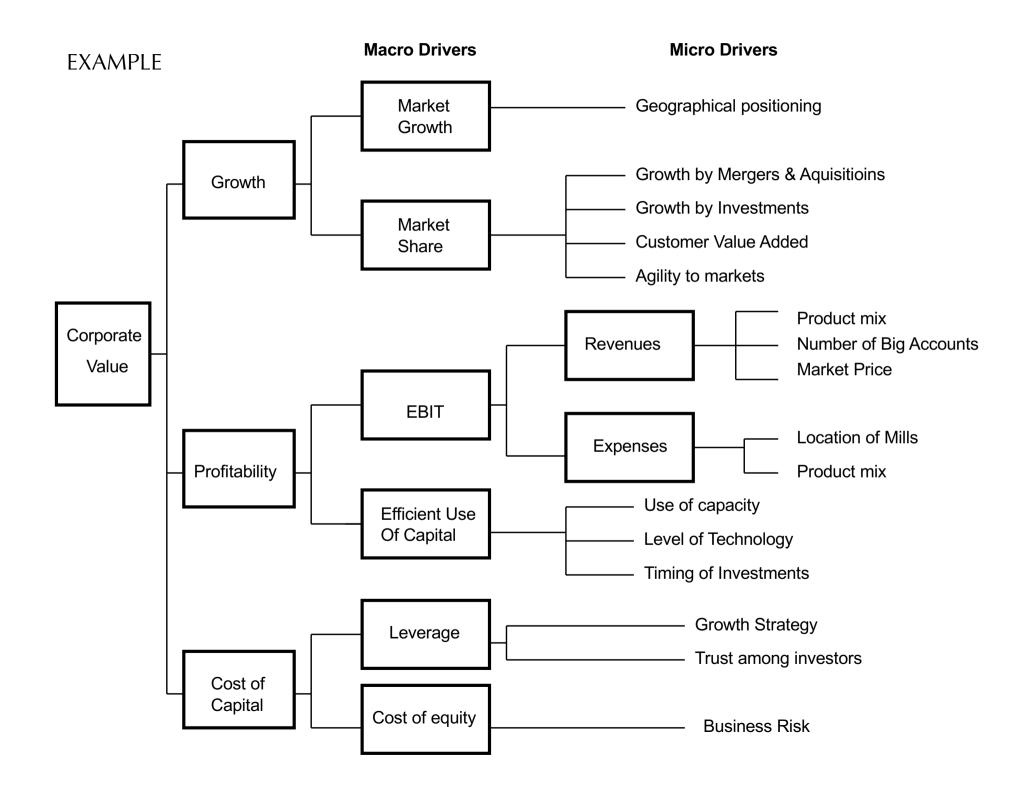


Levels of value drivers



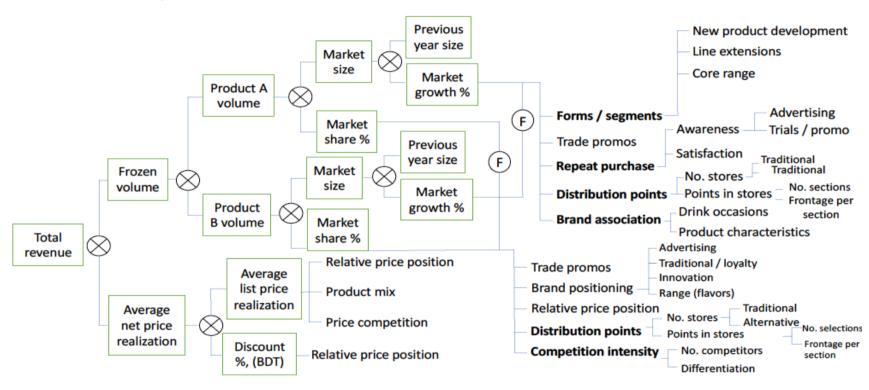
Source: Koller 1994





VALUE DRIVERS ARE IDENTIFIED THROUGH MAPPING

Example: Revenue Drivers of a Consumer Products Manufacturer



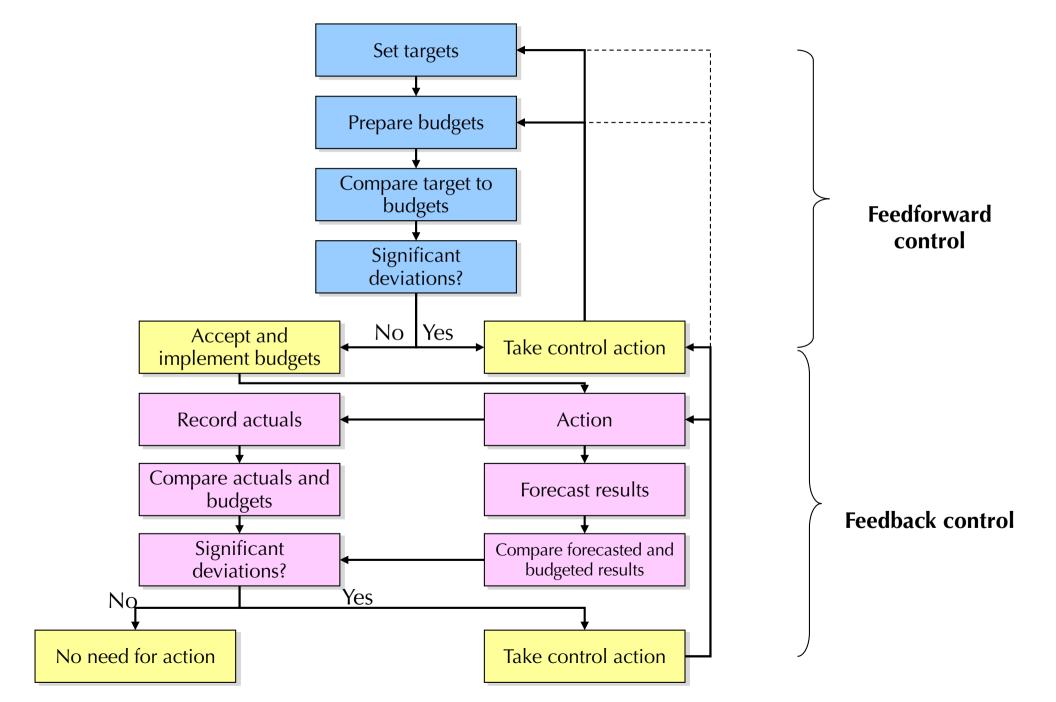
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FOR WHAT PURPOSES ORGANIZATIONS DO BUDGETS FOR?



Budgetary control



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Budgets cause wrong behavior



How to win the budget game

- Negotiate lowest targets/highest rewards
- Always make the bonus, whatever it takes
- Never put customers above sales targets
- Never share knowledge and resources
- Always ask for more than you need
- Always spend what's in the budget
- Always explain away adverse variances
- Never provide accurate forecasts
- Always meet, never beat the numbers
- Never take risks



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BB:Leadership vision

Predictive & Centralised	Adaptive & Devolved	
1. Climate		
Performance contracts	Competitive success	
2. Motivation		
Plans & incentives	Responsibility for outcomes	
3. Devolution		
Constrained to plan	Freedom to decide	
4. Empowerment		
Bureaucratic 'red tape'	Capability to act	
5. Organisation		
Centralised hierarchy	Customer focused teams	
6. Information		
Closed & controlled	Open & "one truth"	
Aalto University		

BB:Finance vision

Aalto University
School of Economics

Adaptive & Devolved Predictive & Centralised 1. Targets Negotiating fixed targets Setting relative measures 2. Rewards Recognising team-based success Paying individual incentives 3. Strategy Centrally driven, annual event Devolved, inclusive & continuous 4. Resources Free access with accountability Allocated annually thru budgets 5. Coordination Predetermined by central plans Dynamic market-like processes 6. Control Top-down thru variances to plan Multi level, fast and open

Tools in use

Borealis - Europe's 2nd largest petrochemical company.

Financial planning

Qtrly rolling forecasts, not linked with "performance management"

Target setting

Balanced scorecard to set targets and measure performance

Budget

Controlling fixed costs

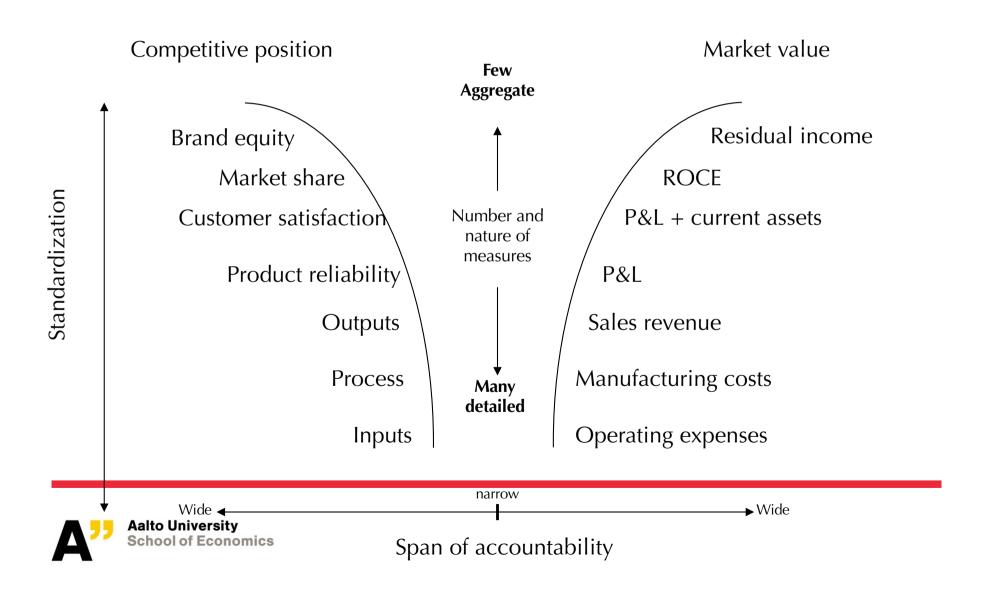
Trends, activity accounting, ABC and SAP

Resource allocation

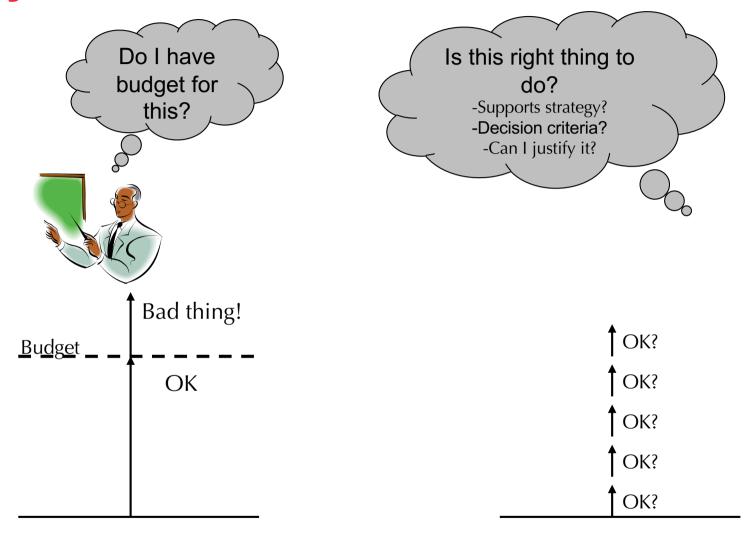
Trends (s), Hurdle rates (m), Case by case (l)



Performance measures



Dynamic resource allocation



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SUMMARY – WHAT DID YOU LEARN FROM THESE TOPICS?

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