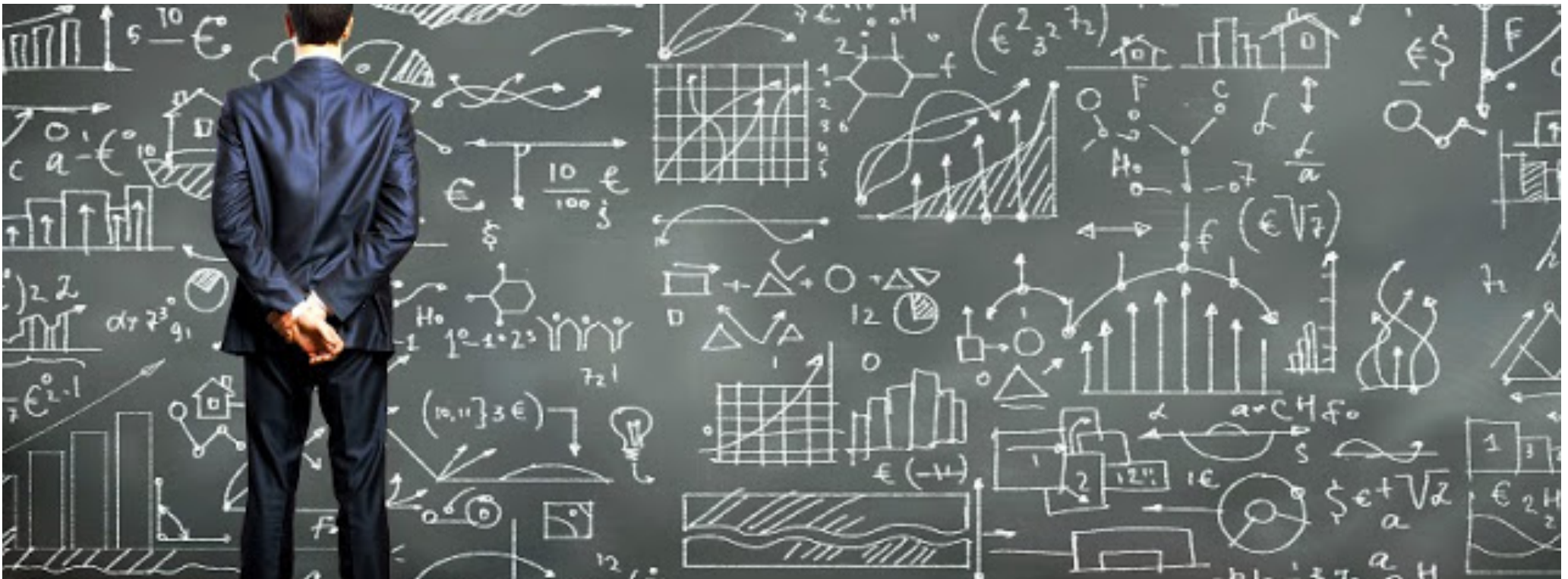


## ASSET TURNOVER RATIOS & PROFITABILITY

## Efficiency in the “deployment” of economic resources



# EFFICIENCY

## 1. OPERATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY

$$\frac{O_{\text{PHYSICAL}}}{I_{\text{PHYSICAL}}}$$

a) Partial

b) Total

## 2. FINANCIAL PRODUCTIVITY

$$\frac{O_{\text{REVENUES}}}{I_{\text{EXPENSES}}}$$

a) Partial

b) Total



# WHICH IS THE BEST?

<b>Sales Revenues</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>	<b>5,000 \$</b>
Operating costs	- 600 \$	- 4,000 \$
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>400 \$</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>

# RETURN ON SALES

<b>Sales Revenues</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>	<b>5,000 \$</b>
Operating costs	- 600 \$	- 4,000 \$
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>400 \$</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>
<b>r.o.s.</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>20%</b>

# EFFICIENCY IN THE SHORT TERM

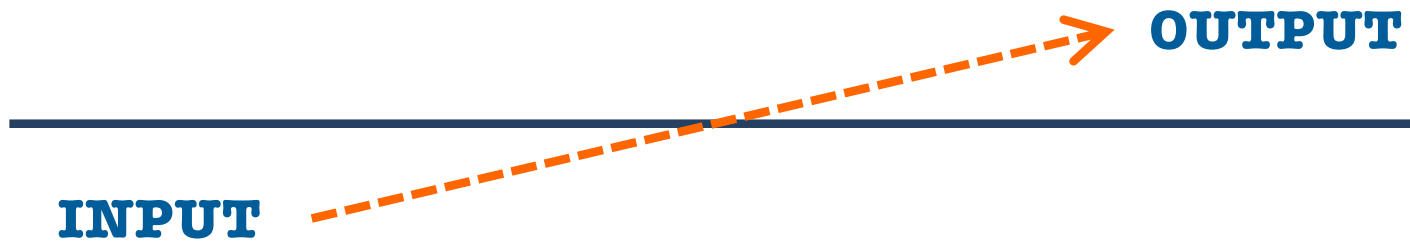


Efficiency in the **use** of economic resources.

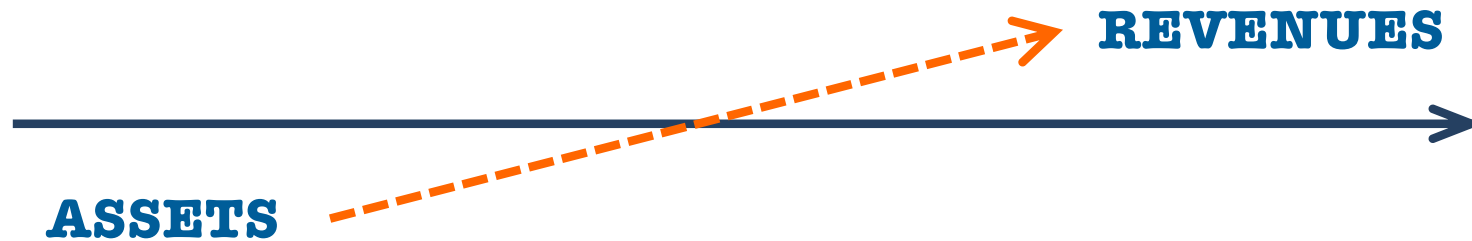
The “sacrifice” of economic resources is made in this period in order to be able to achieve an economic “benefit” in the same time frame. From an economic point of view this normally determines the incurrence of **one or more costs** and the attainment of **one or more revenues**.

This situation is normally portraits inside the **income statement**.

# TWO DIFFERENT INSTANCES



# EFFICIENCY IN THE SHORT TERM



Efficiency in the **deployment** of economic resources (broader view: it encompasses the utilization (investment) of “capital” (wealth) obtained from both external and internal sources.

The “sacrifice” of economic resources has been made in this period or in the past in order to be able to achieve an economic “benefits” in the future.

An asset is a **resource** controlled by the entity as a result of past events and from which **future economic benefits are expected to flow** to the entity. The residual value is stated in the **balance sheet**.

# CAPITAL EMPLOYED

<b>Sales Revenues</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>	<b>5,000 \$</b>
Operating costs	- 600 \$	- 4,000 \$
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>400 \$</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>
<b>r.o.s.</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Capital Employed (Investment)</b>	<b>2,000 \$</b>	<b>2,500 \$</b>



# BALANCE SHEET

## SOLVENCY-AND-LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE SHEET

<b>+ Short-term Assets</b>	<b>+ Short-term Liabilities</b>
	<b>+ Long-term Liabilities</b>
<b>+ Long-term Assets</b>	<b>+ Stockholder Equity</b>

**Debit side**

**Credit side**

## CAPITAL-EMPLOYED ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE SHEET

<b>+ Inventory</b> <b>+ Operating Debtors</b> <b>– Operating Creditors</b>	<b>+ Financial Liabilities</b> <b>– Financial Assets</b>
<b>+ Fixed Assets</b>	<b>+ Stockholder Equity</b>

**Debit side**

**Credit side**

# SOLVENCY-AND-LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

## BSE Company

Cash	300	Short Term Loans	1.200
Accounts Receivable	1.950	Accounts Payable	1.500
Accruals and Prepaid expenses	230	Accrued Expenses	180
Other Operating Receivables (short term)	470	Deferred Revenues	220
Inventory (short term)	2.900	Other Operating Payables	400
Financial Receivables (short term)	700	Financial Payables (short term)	2.420
Marketable securities	1.450	<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>5.920</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>8.000</b>	Tax and Social Security Liabilities	2.280
Inventory (slow moving)	320	Long Term Loans	18.500
Property, Plant & Equipment	9.050	<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>20.780</b>
Intellectual Property & Patents	1.300	Share capital	2.000
Goodwill	4.630	Paid in capital in excess of par	6.000
Financial Receivables (long term)	1.400	Retained Earnings	3.550
Equity in associated companies	3.200	Net Income for the year	1.750
Long-term investments	12.100	<b>Owners' Equity</b>	<b>13.300</b>
<b>Long Term Assets</b>	<b>32.000</b>	<b>Total Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>40.000</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>40.000</b>		

# SOLVENCY-AND-LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

+ Current Assets	8.000	R.O.I.	+ Sales Revenues	15.584
+ Long Term Assets	32.000		- C.O.G.S.	-5.300
<b>= Total Assets</b>	<b>40.000</b>		<b>= Gross Margin</b>	<b>10.284</b>
		R.O.D.	- S. G. & A. Expenses	-6.800
- Current Liabilities	-5.920		+ Dividends from Strategic Investments	150
- Long-Term Liabilities	-20.780		+ Interest Revenues, Dividends & Gains	308
<b>= Owner's Equity</b>	<b>13.300</b>		<b>= EBIT</b>	<b>3.942</b>
		R.O.E.	- Interest Expenses	-1.106
			<b>= EBT</b>	<b>2.836</b>
			- Income Taxes	-993
			<b>= EAT</b>	<b>1.843</b>

# SOLVENCY-AND-LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

$$ROI_{SL} = \frac{EBIT}{TOTAL\ ASSETS}$$

$$ROD_{SL} = \frac{-\text{INTEREST EXPENSES}}{-\text{TOTAL LIABILITIES}}$$

$$ROE^{BT} = \frac{EARNINGS\ BEFORE\ TAX}{OWNERS'\ EQUITY}$$

$$ROE^{AT} = \frac{EARNINGS\ AFTER\ TAX}{OWNERS'\ EQUITY}$$

# TWO DIFFERENT NATURES

## BSE Company

Cash	300	Short Term Loans	1.200
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<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>40.000</b>		

# TWO DIFFERENT NATURES

DEBIT SIDE

– CREDIT SIDE

## BSE Company

Cash	300	Short Term Loans	1.200
Accounts Receivable	1.950	Accounts Payable	1.500
Accruals and Prepaid expenses	230	Accrued Expenses	180
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<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>40.000</b>		



# TWO DIFFERENT NATURES

- DEBIT SIDE



CREDIT SIDE

## BSE Company

Cash	300	Short Term Loans	1.200
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<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>40.000</b>		



# CAPITAL-EMPLOYED ANALYSIS

Also called to  
**NET FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS (NFO)**

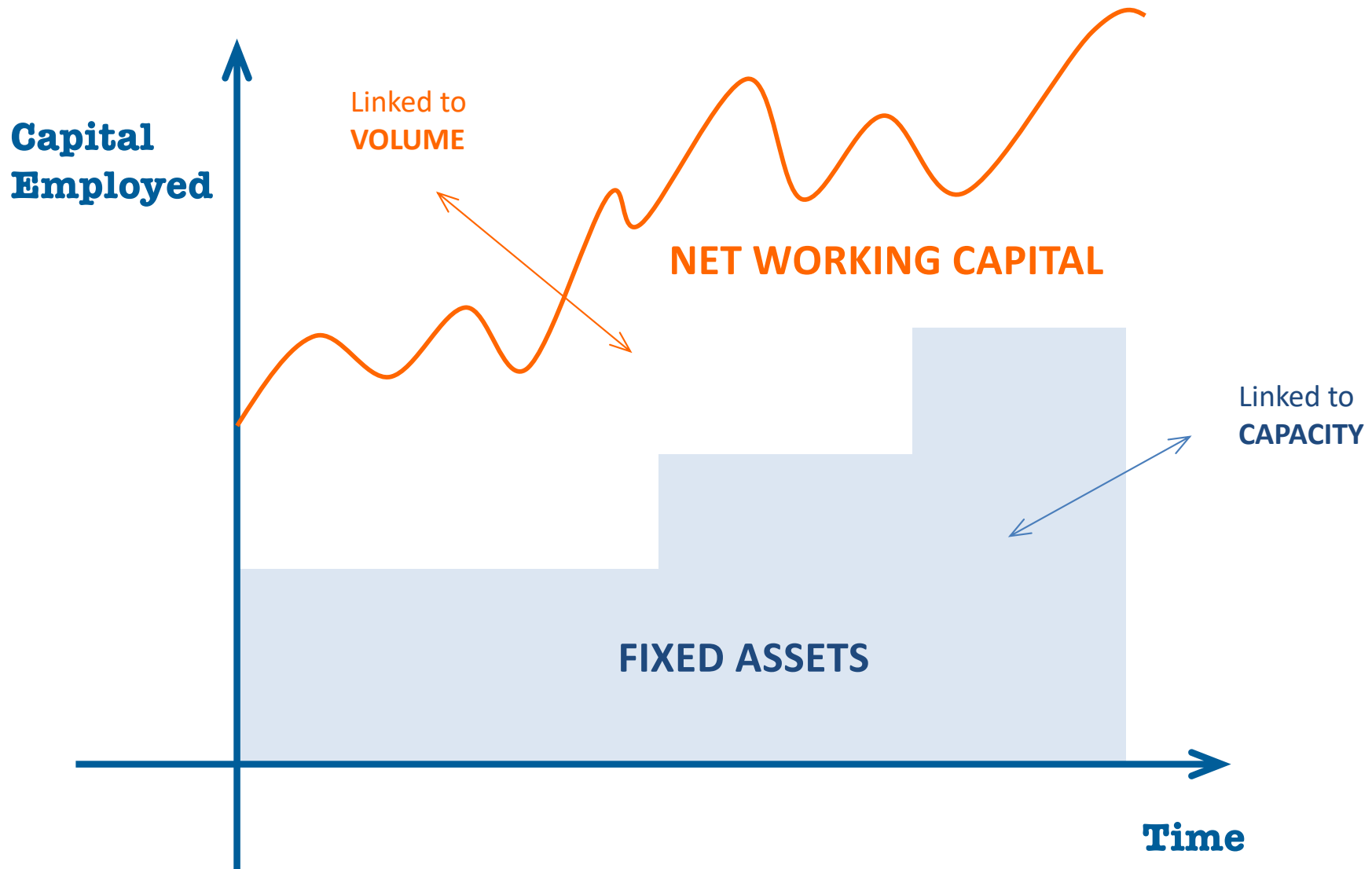
<i>BSE Company</i>			
+ Accounts Receivable	1.950	+ Short Term Loans	1.200
+ Accruals and Prepaid expenses	230	+ Long Term Loans	18.500
+ Other Operating Receivables (short term)	470	+ Financial Payables (short term)	2.420
+ Inventory (short term)	2.900	- Financial Receivables (long term)	- 1.400
+ Inventory (slow moving)	320	- Financial Receivables (short term)	- 700
- Accounts Payable	- 1.500	- Marketable securities	- 1.450
- Accrued Expenses	- 180	- Cash	- 300
- Deferred Revenues	- 220	<b>Net Financial Debt</b>	<b>18.270</b>
- Other Operating Payables	- 400	Share capital	2.000
- Tax and Social Security Liabilities	- 2.280	Paid in capital in excess of par	6.000
<b>Net Working Capital</b>	<b>1.290</b>	Retained Earnings	3.550
Property, Plant & Equipment	9.050	Net Income for the year	1.750
Intellectual Property & Patents	1.300	<b>Owners' Equity</b>	<b>13.300</b>
Goodwill	4.630		
Equity in associated companies	3.200		
Long-term investments	12.100		
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>30.280</b>		
<i>Net Capital Employed</i>	<i>31.570</i>	<i>Sources of Net Capital Employed</i>	<i>31.570</i>

Also called to  
**NET OPERATING ASSETS**





# CAPITAL-EMPLOYED ANALYSIS



# CAPITAL-EMPLOYED ANALYSIS

+ Operating Debtors	2.650	R.O.I.	+ Sales Revenues	15.584
+ Inventory	3.220		- C.O.G.S.	-5.300
- Operating Creditors	-4.580		<b>= Gross Margin</b>	<b>10.284</b>
<b>= Net Working Capital</b>	<b>1.290</b>		- S. G. & A. Expenses	-6.800
+ Fixed Tangible Assets	9.050	R.O.D.	+ Dividends from Strategic Investments	150
+ Fixed Intangible Assets	5.930		<b>= EBIT</b>	<b>3.634</b>
+ Strategic Investments	15.300		- Interest Expenses	-1.106
<b>= Capital Employed</b>	<b>31.570</b>	R.O.E.	+ Interest Revenues, Dividends & Gains	308
- Net Financial Debt	-18.270		<b>= EBT</b>	<b>2.836</b>
<b>= Owner's Equity</b>	<b>13.300</b>		- Income Taxes	-993
			<b>= EAT</b>	<b>1.843</b>

Please note: I purposely did not want to change the names of the different ratios. As a matter of fact, in the considerations we are making, the terms "return on investment" or "return on debt" or "return on equity" should be understood as "families, groups, of indicators" rather than as specific indicators calculated in a given way.

# CAPITAL-EMPLOYED ANALYSIS

$$ROI_{CE} = \frac{\overbrace{EBIT_{SL} - \text{INCOME FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS}}^{EBIT_{CE}}}{\underbrace{\text{TOTAL ASSETS} - \text{FINANCIAL ASSETS} - \text{OPERATING DEBTS}}_{\text{NET CAPITAL EMPLOYED}}}$$

$$ROD_{CE} = \frac{\overbrace{- \text{INTEREST EXPENSES} + \text{INCOME FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS}}^{\text{FINANCIAL OPERATIONS NET INCOME}}}{\underbrace{- \text{TOTAL LIABILITIES} + \text{OPERATING DEBTS} + \text{FINANCIAL ASSETS}}_{\text{NET FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS}}}$$

$$ROE^{BT} = \frac{\text{EARNINGS BEFORE TAX}}{\text{OWNERS' EQUITY}}$$

$$ROE^{AT} = \frac{\text{EARNINGS AFTER TAX}}{\text{OWNERS' EQUITY}}$$

# SOLVENCY-AND-LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

What the company **owns**

What the company **owes**

BSE Company					
Assets	Cash	300	Short Term Loans	1.200	Liabilities
	Accounts Receivable	1.950	Accounts Payable	1.500	
	Accruals and Prepaid expenses	230	Accrued Expenses	180	
	Other Operating Receivables (short term)	470	Deferred Revenues	220	
	Inventory (short term)	2.900	Other Operating Payables	400	
	Financial Receivables (short term)	700	Financial Payables (short term)	2.420	Net Equity
	Marketable securities	1.450	Current Liabilities	5.920	
	Current Assets	8.000	Tax and Social Security Liabilities	2.280	
	Inventory (slow moving)	320	Long Term Loans	18.500	Liabilities
	Property, Plant & Equipment	9.050	Long Term Liabilities	20.780	
	Intellectual Property & Patents	1.300	Share capital	2.000	
	Goodwill	4.630	Paid in capital in excess of par	6.000	
	Financial Receivables (long term)	1.400	Retained Earnings	3.550	
	Equity in associated companies	3.200	Net Income for the year	1.750	Net Equity
	Long-term investments	12.100	Owners' Equity	13.300	
	Long Term Assets	32.000	Total Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity	40.000	
	Total Assets	40.000			

# CAPITAL-EMPLOYED ANALYSIS

What is the level and what are the components of of invested capital required by the carrying out of operating activities (net of the portion financed by operating suppliers)?

Who provided the funds required to finance the net operating investment recorded in the debit section?

BSE Company						
Net Capital Employed	+ Accounts Receivable		1.950	+ Short Term Loans		1.200
	+ Accruals and Prepaid expenses		230	+ Long Term Loans		18.500
	+ Other Operating Receivables (short terr		470	+ Financial Payables (short term)		2.420
	+ Inventory (short term)		2.900	- Financial Receivables (long term)		- 1.400
	+ Inventory (slow moving)		320	- Financial Receivables (short term)		- 700
	- Accounts Payable		- 1.500	- Marketable securities		- 1.450
	- Accrued Expenses		- 180	- Cash		- 300
	- Deferred Revenues		- 220	Net Financial Debt		18.270
	- Other Operating Payables		- 400	Share capital		2.000
	-Tax and Social Security Liabilities		- 2.280	Paid in capital in excess of par		6.000
	Net Working Capital		1.290	Retained Earnings		3.550
	Property, Plant & Equipment		9.050	Net Income for the year		1.750
	Intellectual Property & Patents		1.300	Owners' Equity		13.300
	Goodwill		4.630			
	Equity in associated companies		3.200			
	Long-term investments		12.100			
Fixed Assets		30.280				
Net Capital Employed		31.570	Sources of Net Capital Employed		31.570	

**Net  
Financial  
Obligations**

**Net  
Equity**

# RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

<b>Sales Revenues</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>	<b>5,000 \$</b>
Operating costs	- 600 \$	- 4,000 \$
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>400 \$</b>	<b>1,000 \$</b>
<b>r.o.s.</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Capital Employed (Investment)</b>	<b>2,000 \$</b>	<b>2,500 \$</b>
<b>r.o.i.</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>40%</b>

also Return On Capital Employed (ROCE) o Return on Assets (ROA) o Return on Net Assets (RONA)

# PORTER ON PERFORMANCE

“Performance, Porter argues, must be defined in terms that reflect the economic purpose every organization shares: to produce goods or services whose value exceeds the sum of the costs of all the inputs. In other words, organizations are supposed to use resources effectively.

The financial measure that best captures this idea is return on invested capital (ROIC). ROIC weighs the profits a company generates versus all the funds invested in it, operating expenses and capital. Long-term ROIC tells you how well a company is using its resources.

It is also, Porter points out, the only measure that matches the multidimensional nature of competition: creating value for customers, dealing with rivals, and using resources productively. ROIC integrates all three dimensions. Only if a company earns a good return can it satisfy customers in a sustainable way. Only if it uses resources effectively can it deal with rivals in a sustainable way.”

Excerpt From: Magretta, Joan. “Understanding Michael Porter.” iBooks.



# FLAWED GOALS

“When Porter questions why so few companies are able to maintain successful strategies, he often points to flawed goals as the culprit:

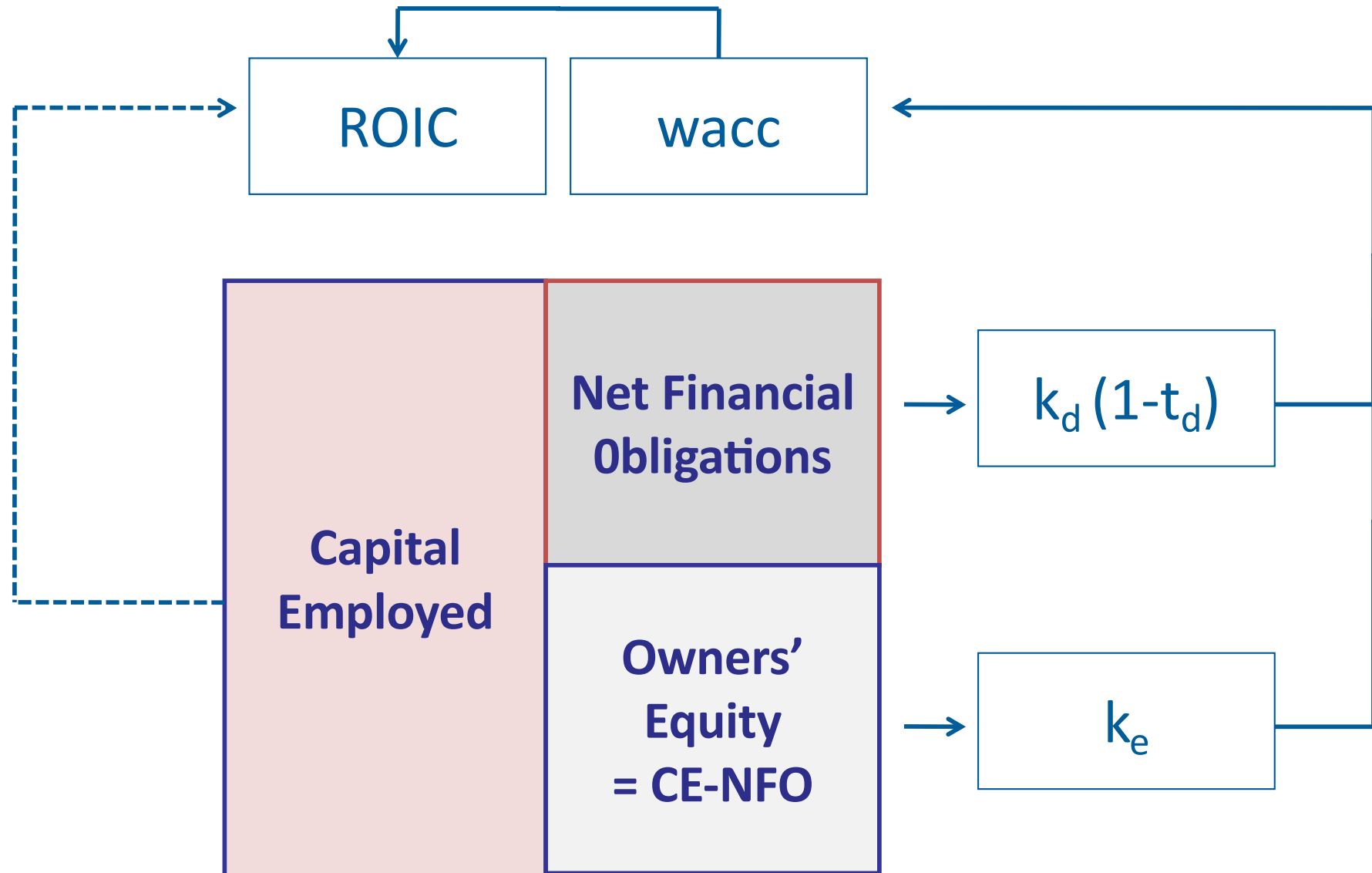
- Return on sales (ROS) is used widely, although it ignores the capital invested in the business and therefore is a poor measure of how well resources have been used.
- Growth is another widely embraced goal, along with its sister goal, market share. Like ROS, these fail to account for the capital required to compete in the industry. Too often companies pursue unprofitable growth that never leads to superior return on capital. As Porter notes wryly when he talks to managers, most companies could instantly achieve rapid growth simply by cutting their prices in half.
- Shareholder value, measured by stock price, has proven to be a spectacularly unreliable goal, yet it remains a powerful driver of executive behavior. Stock price, Porter warns, is a meaningful measure of economic value only over the long run.”

Excerpt From: Magretta, Joan. “Understanding Michael Porter.” iBooks.



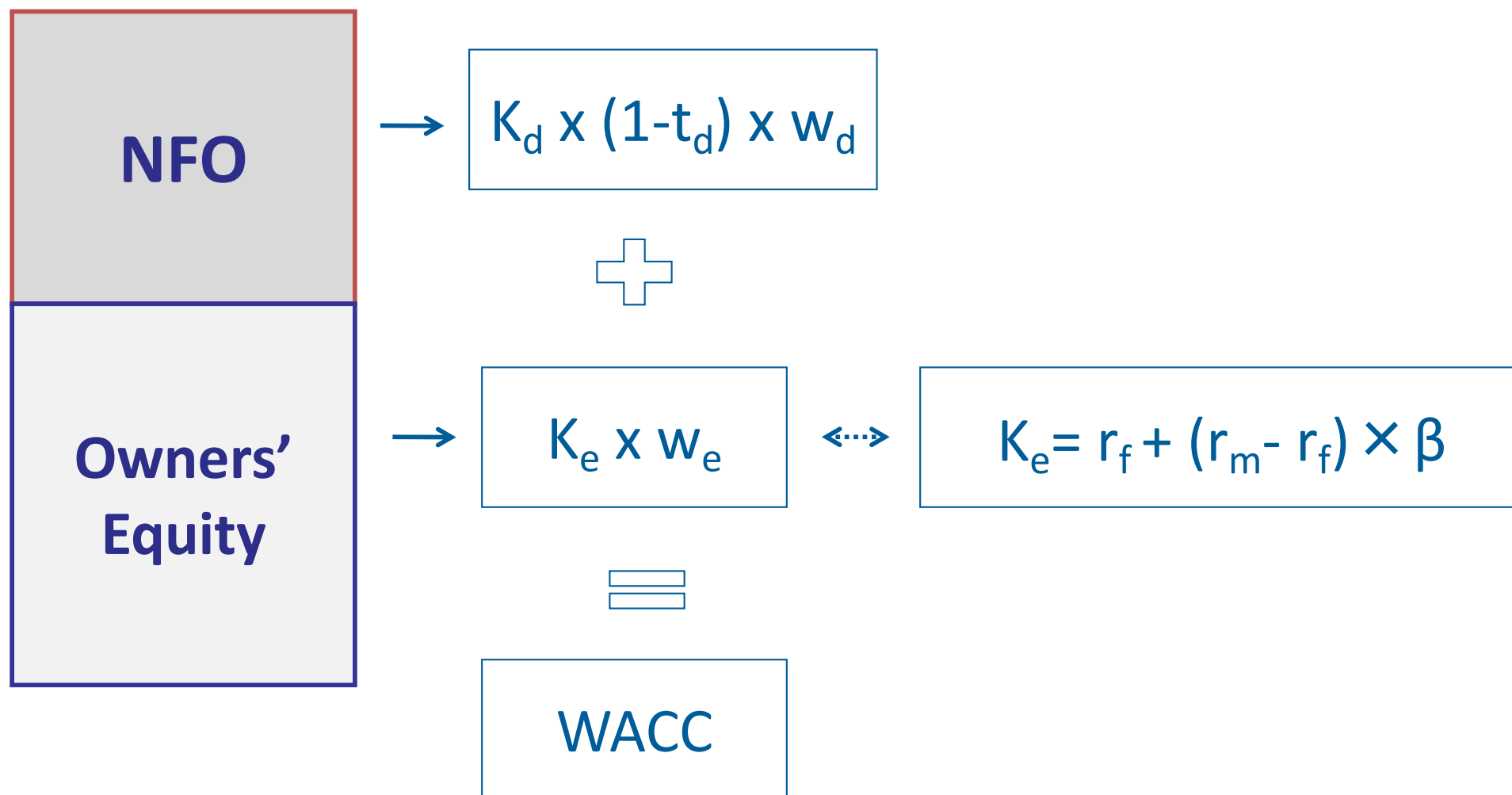
# CREATING VALUE

This slide concerns concepts that have only been partially examined and will not be assessed in the exam



# WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL

This slide concerns concepts that have only been partially examined and will not be assessed in the exam

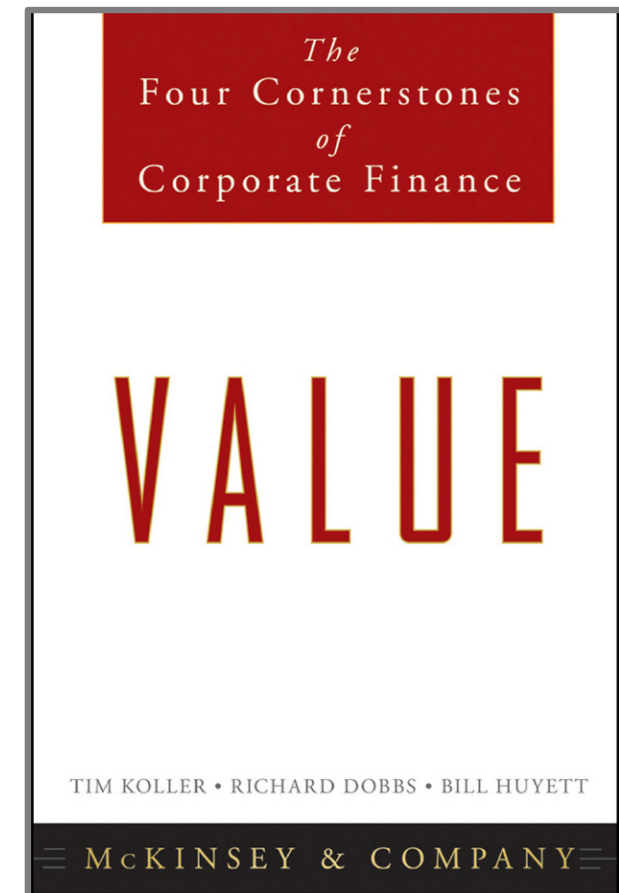
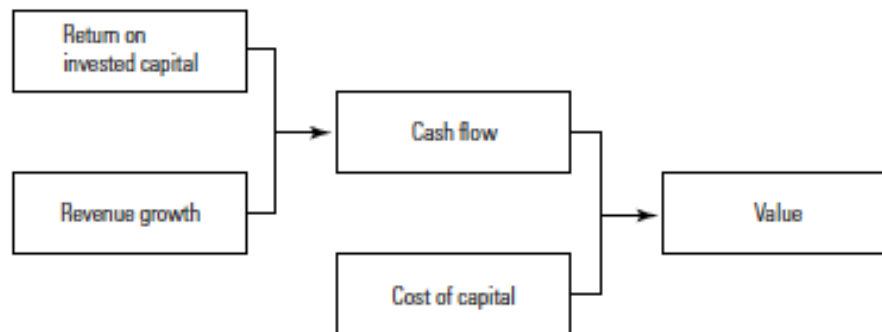


# FIRST CORNERSTONE OF VALUE

This slide concerns concepts that have only been partially examined and will not be assessed in the exam

«The first and guiding cornerstone is that *companies create value by investing capital from investors to generate future cash flows at rates of return exceeding the cost of that capital* (that is, the rate investors require to be paid for the use of their capital). *The faster companies can grow their revenues and deploy more capital at attractive rates of return, the more value they create*. In short, the combination of growth and return on invested capital (ROIC) drives value and value creation. [...] This first cornerstone, the core of value, is illustrated by Exhibit 2.1».

EXHIBIT 2.1 Growth and ROIC Drive Value



Excerpt From: T. Koller, R. Dobbs, B. Huyett, "Value. The Four Cornerstones Of Corporate Finance McKinsey & Company, John Wiley & Sons, 2011.

# ASSET TURNOVER RATIO

$$\text{ROCE} = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Capital Employed}}$$

The asset turnover ratio measures the value of a company's sales or revenues generated relative to the value of its assets. It can often be used as an indicator of the efficiency with which a company is deploying its assets in generating revenue.

Capital employed refers to the assets within a manager's direct span of control. Some companies define capital employed as total assets controlled by a manager minus noninterest-bearing liabilities (for example, accounts payable). These assets typically include accounts receivable, inventory, and plant and equipment.

In other cases, some corporate-level assets, such as goodwill, are also allocated to profit centers to be included in the “capital” that is employed to generate revenue and profit.

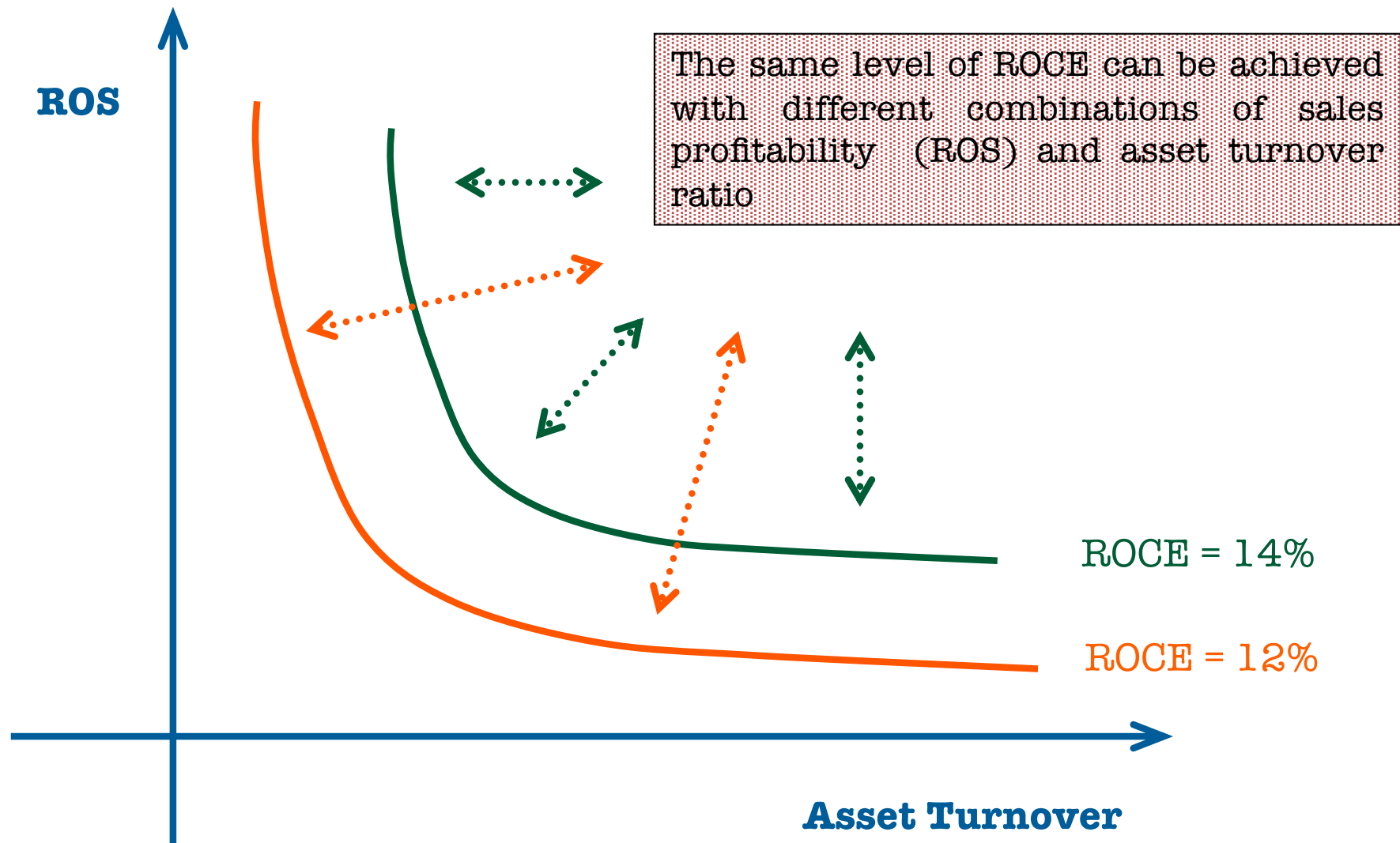
# TURNOVER RATIOS

In accounting, turnover ratios are the financial ratios in which an annual **income statement amount** is divided by the average balance of an asset (or group of assets) throughout the year.

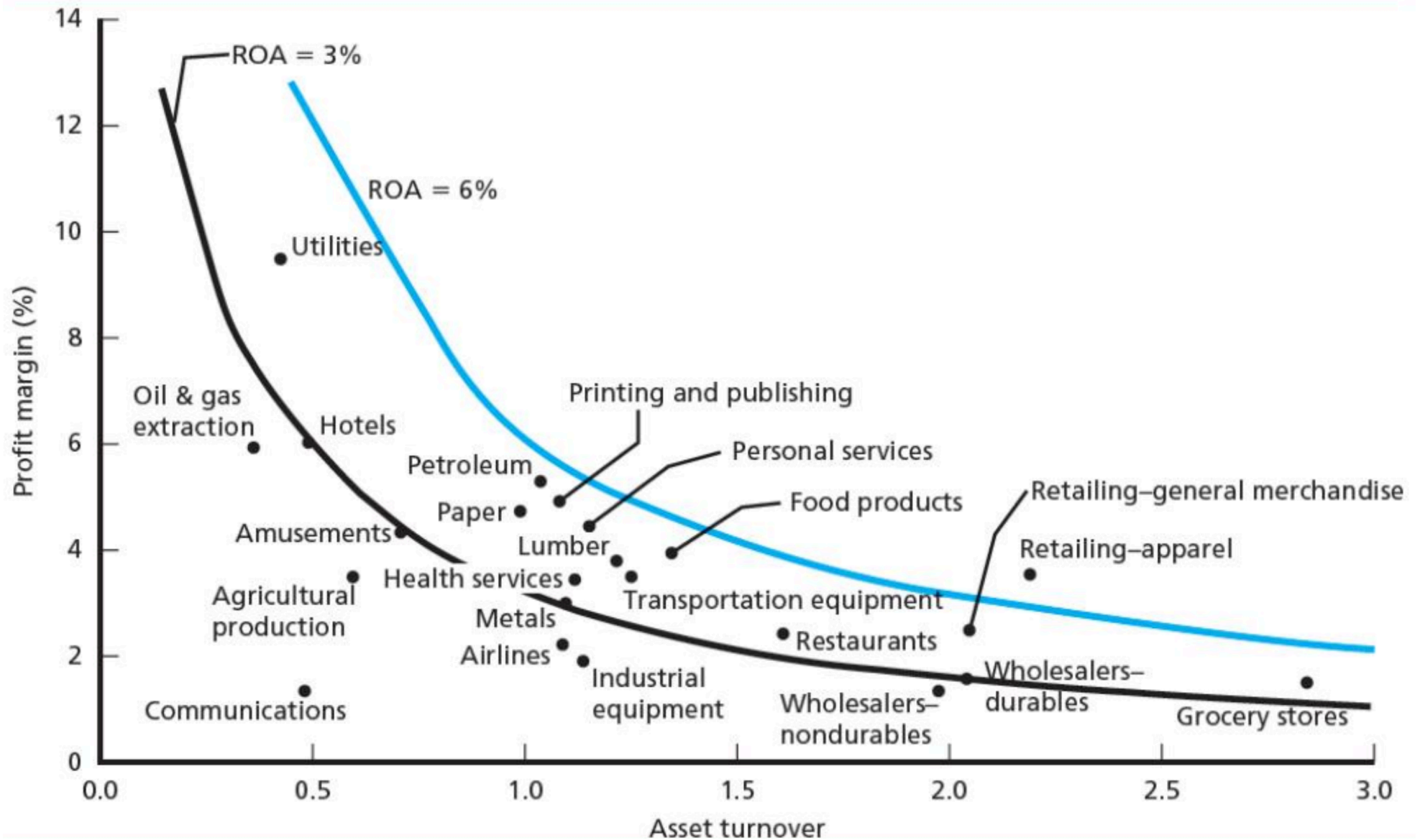
Turnover ratios include:

- Capital employed turnover ratio
- Total assets turnover ratio
- Accounts receivable turnover ratio
- Inventory turnover ratio
- Working capital turnover ratio
- Fixed assets turnover ratio

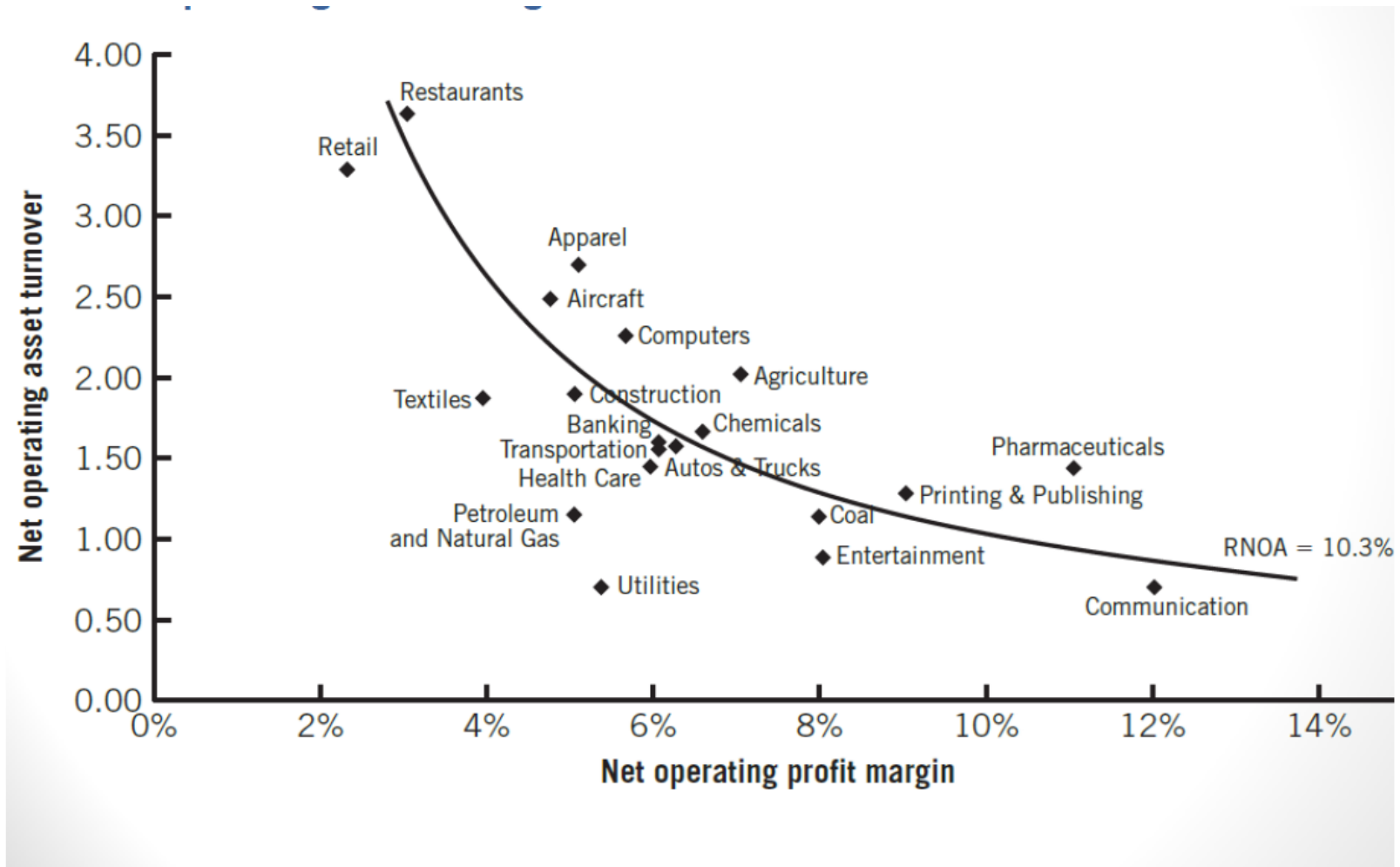
# DISAGGREGATION OF ROCE



# DISAGGREGATION OF ROCE (ROA) IN REAL LIFE

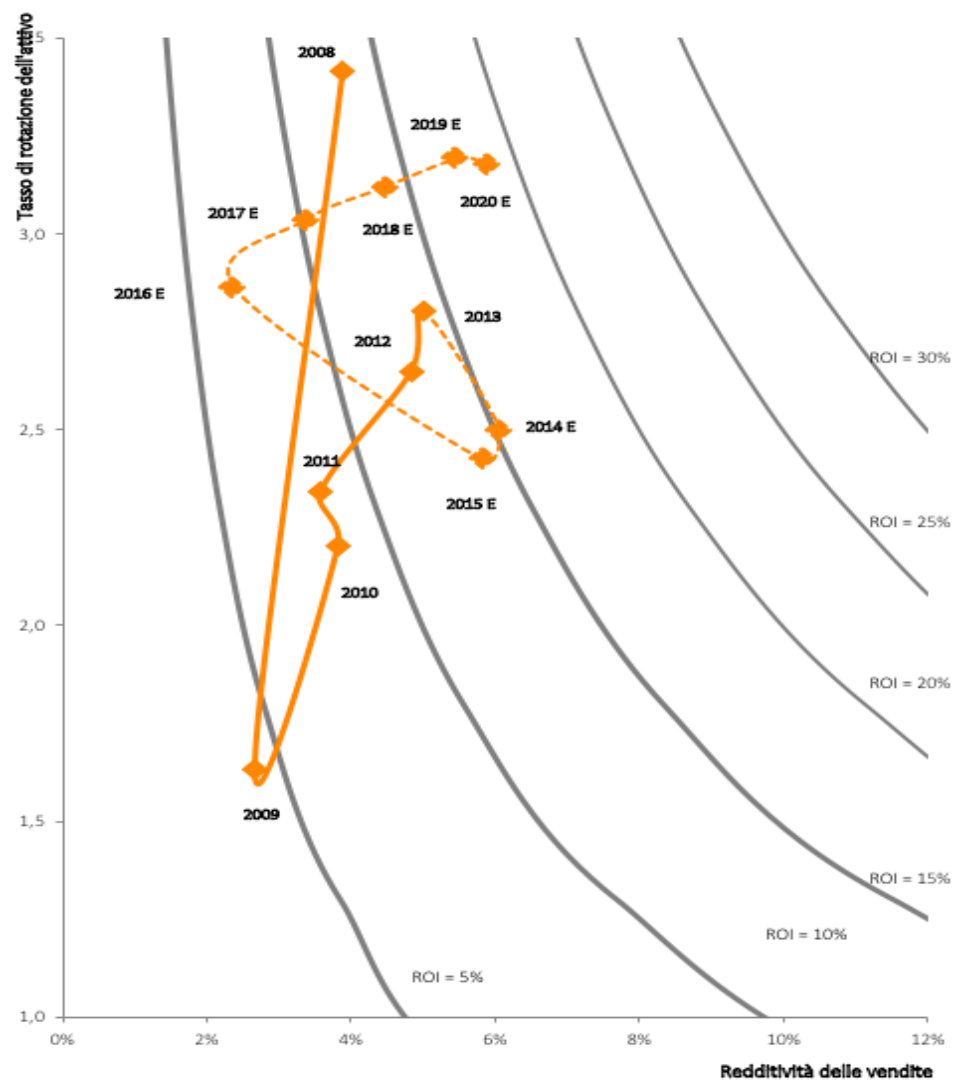


# DISAGGREGATION AT A DIFFERENT LEVEL

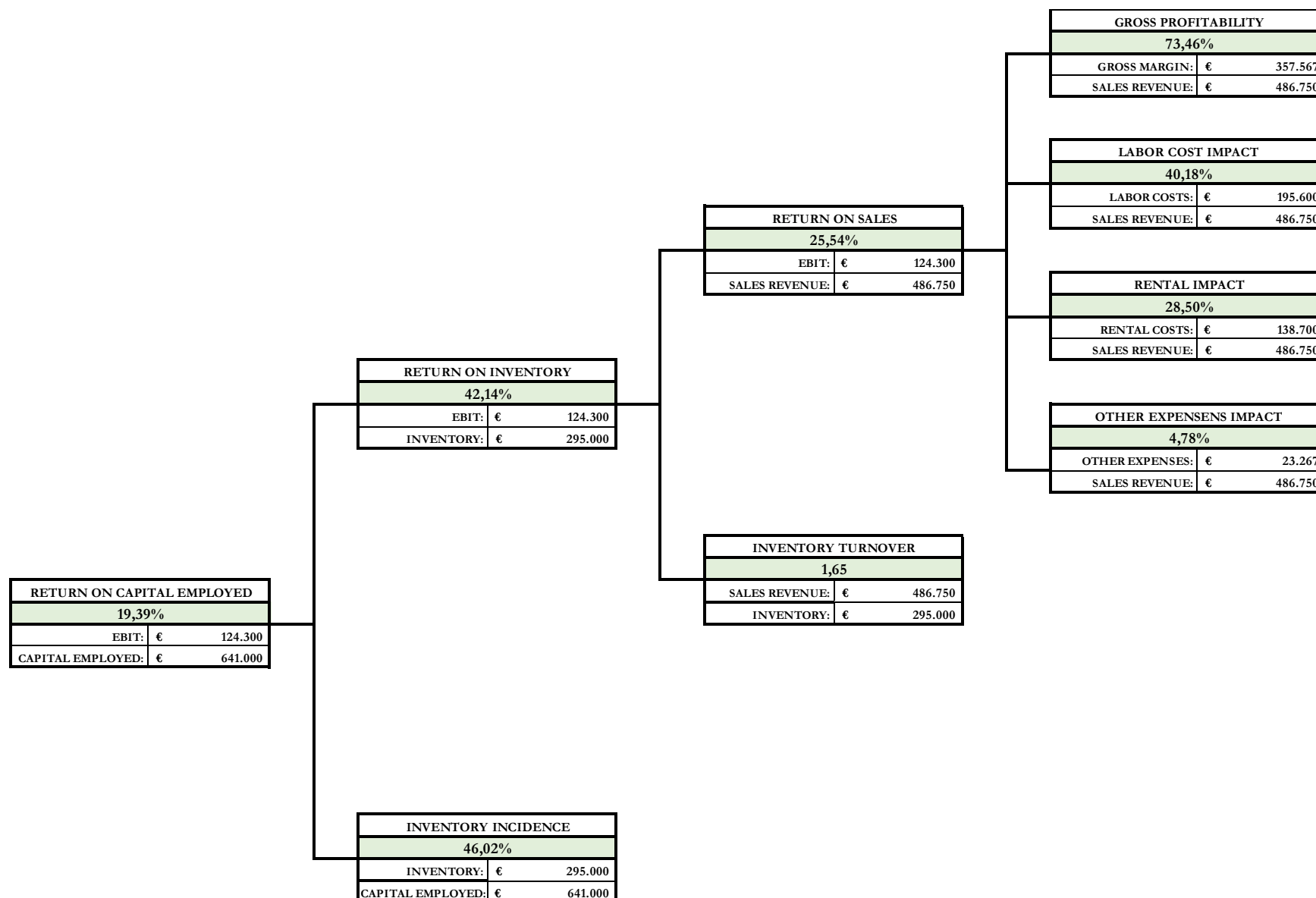




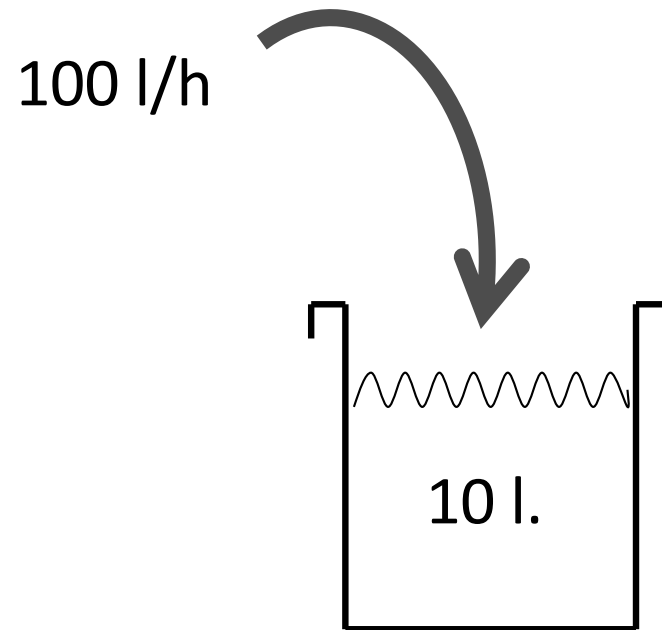
# DISAGGREGATION OF ROCE IN REAL LIFE



# STORE PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS



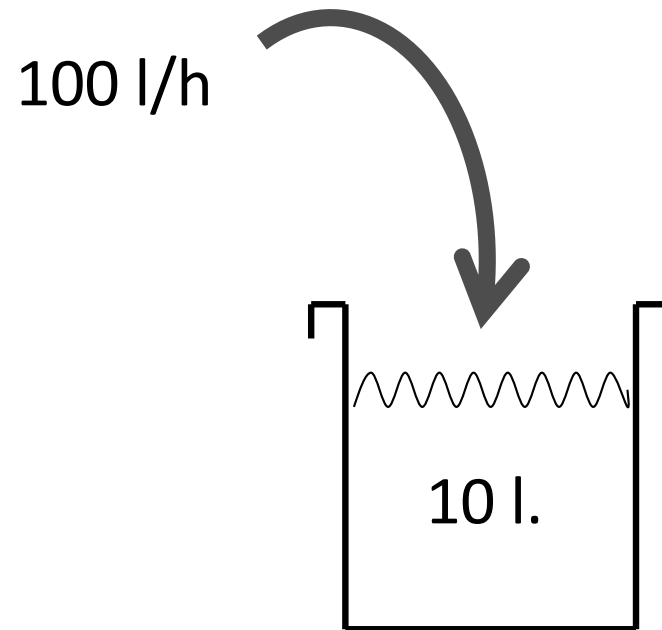
# BACK TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



A tap leaks 100 litres of water every hours into a 10 litres container.

- A. How many times does the container fill over the course of an hour (imagining that once the container is loaded it is drained immediately, with no loss of time)?
- B. How long does it take to completely fill the container?

# BACK TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



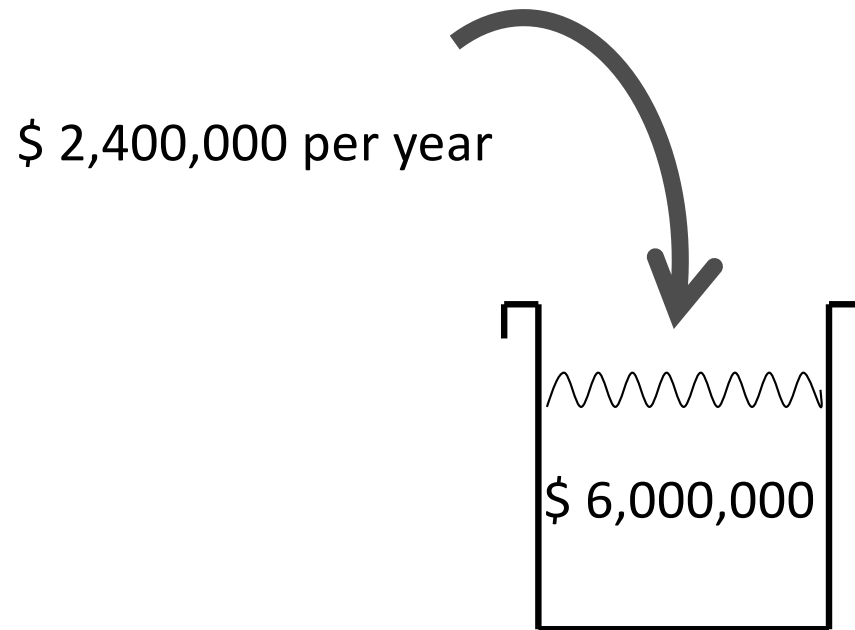
Turnover ratio:

$$\frac{100 \text{ l/h}}{10 \text{ l.}} = 10 \text{ times/hour}$$

Time required :

$$\frac{10 \text{ l}}{100 \text{ l/h}} = 1/10 \text{ hour}$$

# BACK TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

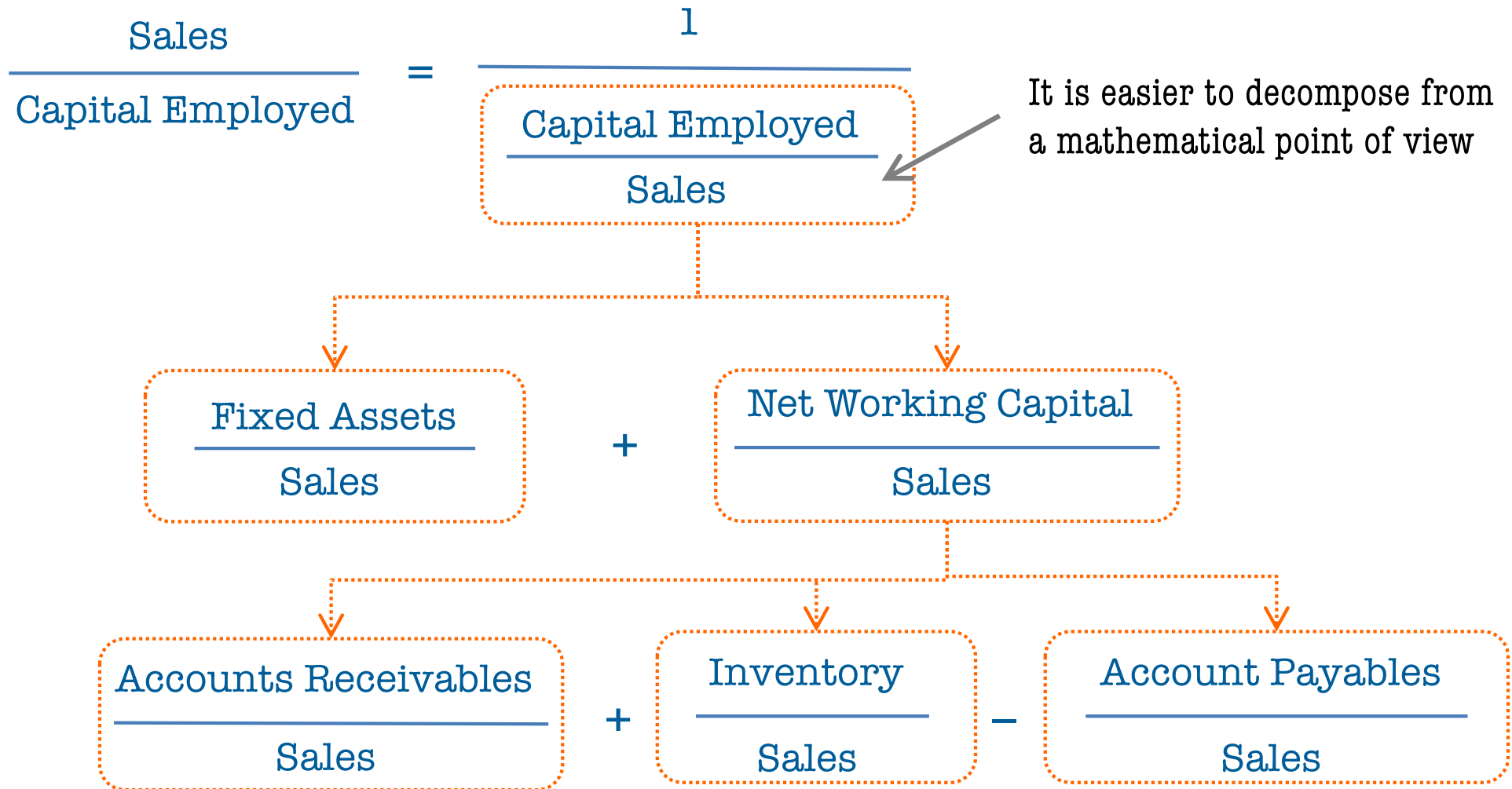


**Capital Employed Turnover Ratio:**

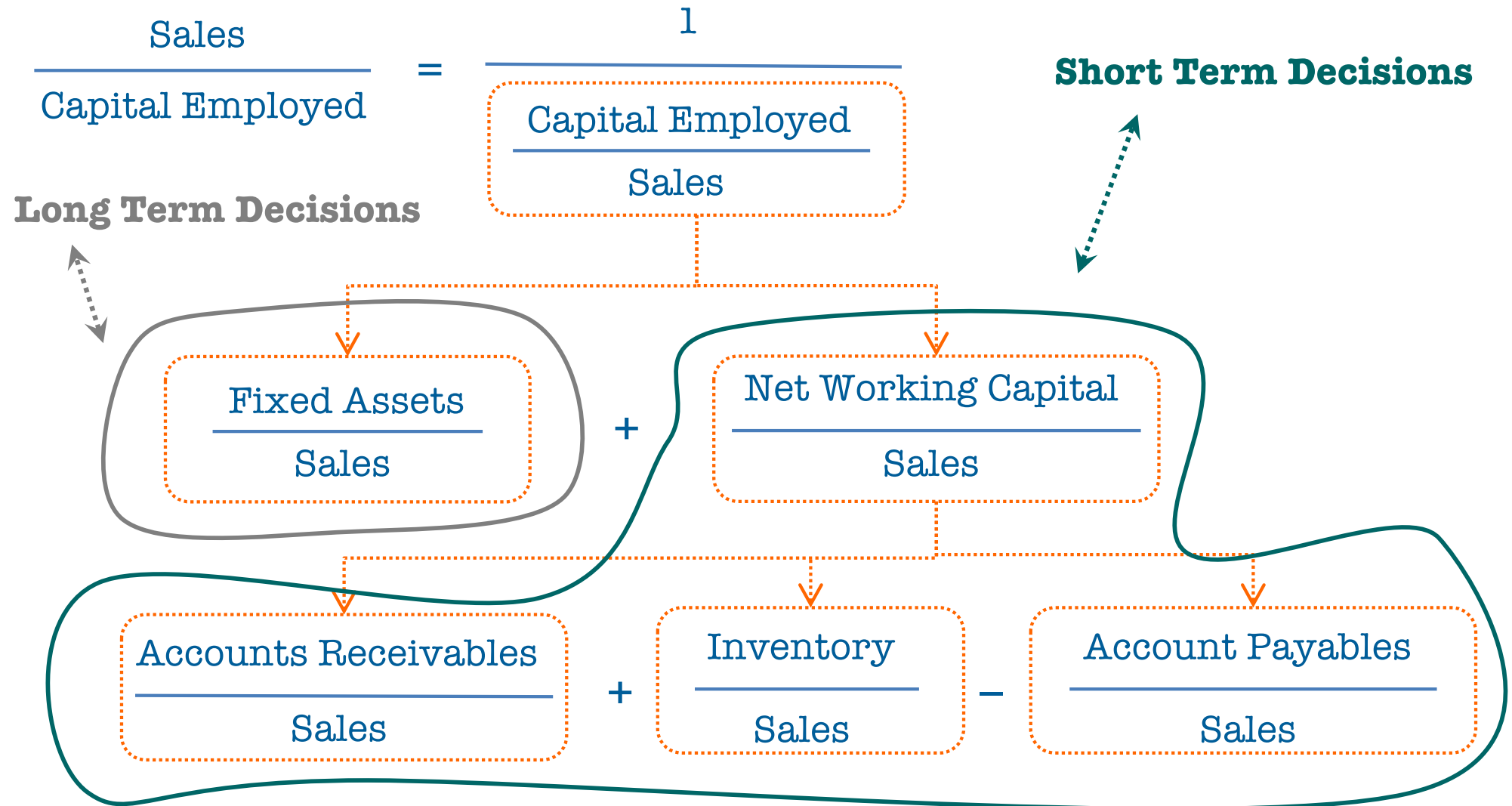
$$\frac{\$ 2,400,000}{\$ 6,000,000} = 0.4 \text{ times/year}$$

$$\frac{\$ 6,000,000}{\$ 2,400,000} = 2.5 \text{ years}$$

# MANAGING ASSET TURNOVER



# MANAGING ASSET TURNOVER

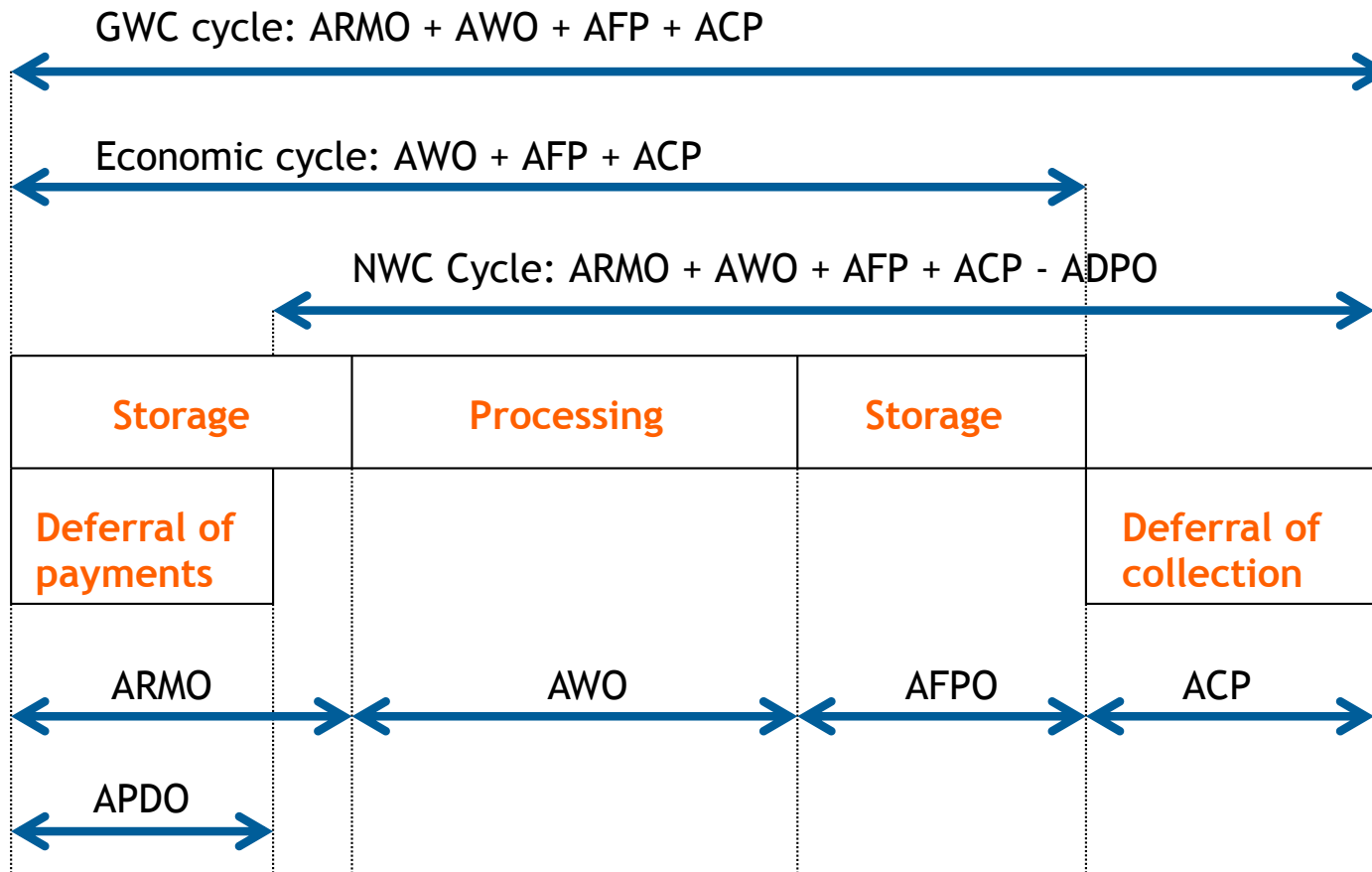


# NET WORKING CAPITAL CYCLE





# NET WORKING CAPITAL CYCLE



ARMO = Average Raw Materials Outstanding  
 AWO = Average W.I.P. Outstanding  
 AFPO = Average Finished Goods Outstanding  
 ACP = Average Collection Period  
 APD= = Average Payable Days Outstanding

# FINISHED PRODUCTS INVENTORY

"PianoSolo" is an industrial company that manufactures and sells only one model of digital piano. During financial year 20X0 it sold 2,400 units of the product at an average price of € 1,800. The average stock in the warehouse dedicated to finished products is 800 units. The average unit cost of production is € 1,100.

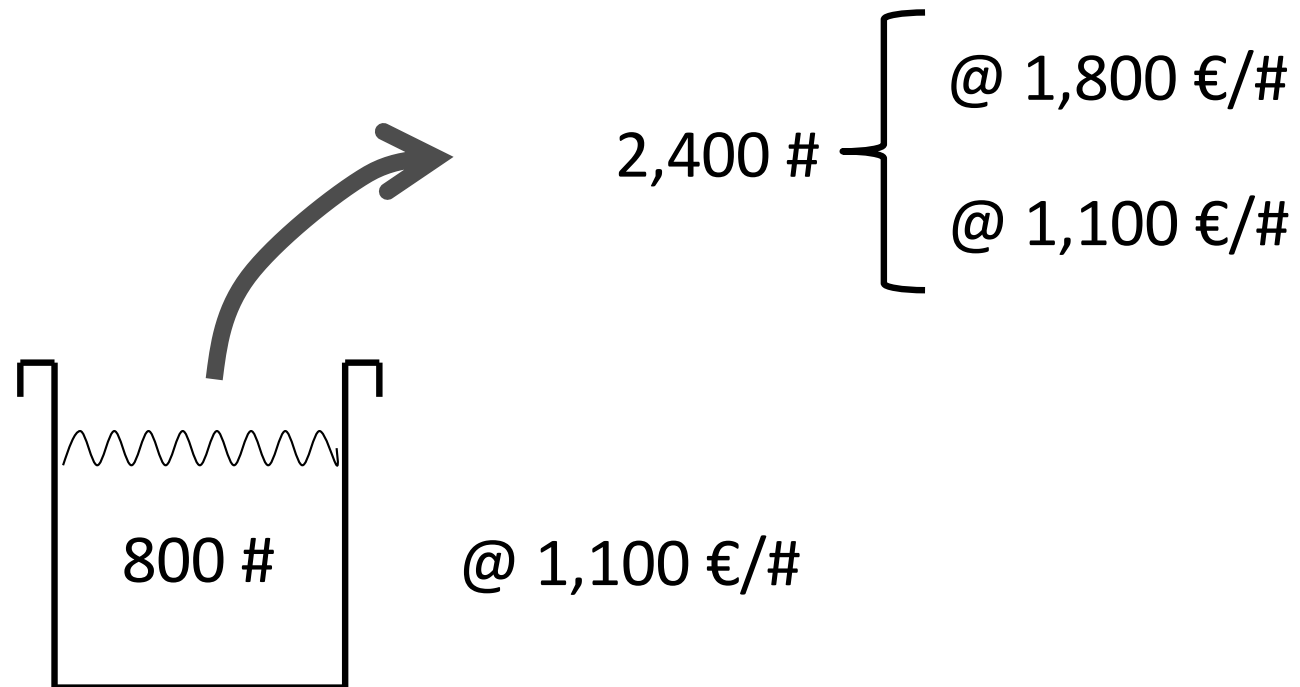
Required:

Determine the finished products turnover rate and average finished products days outstanding using first the data in pieces and then the data in euros.

# FINISH PRODUCT INVENTORY

$$\text{Finished product turnover rate} = \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Inventory}}$$

$$\text{Finished product days outstanding} = \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Sales}} * 360$$



# FINISH PRODUCT INVENTORY

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Finished product turnover rate} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Inventory}} \\ &= \frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Inventory}} * \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{COGS}} \end{aligned}$$

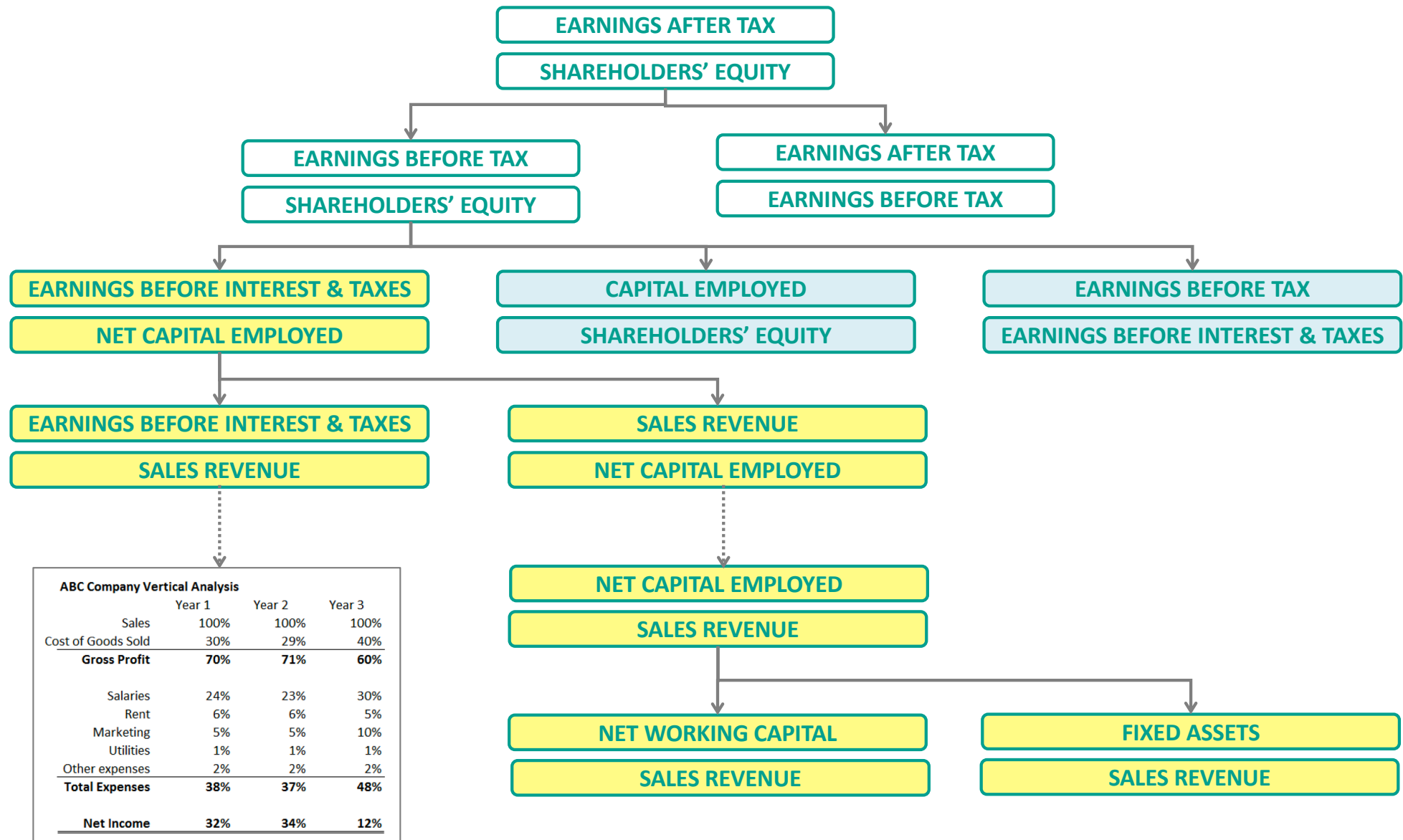
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Finished product days outstanding} &= \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Sales}} * 360 \\ &= \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{COGS}} * 360 * \frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Sales}} \end{aligned}$$

# RAW MATERIALS INVENTORY

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Raw materials turnover rate} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Inventory}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Consumption}}{\text{Inventory}} * \frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Consumption}} * \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{COGS}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Raw materials days outstanding} &= \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Sales}} * 360 \\ &= \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Consumption}} * 360 * \frac{\text{Consumption}}{\text{COGS}} * \frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Sales}} \end{aligned}$$

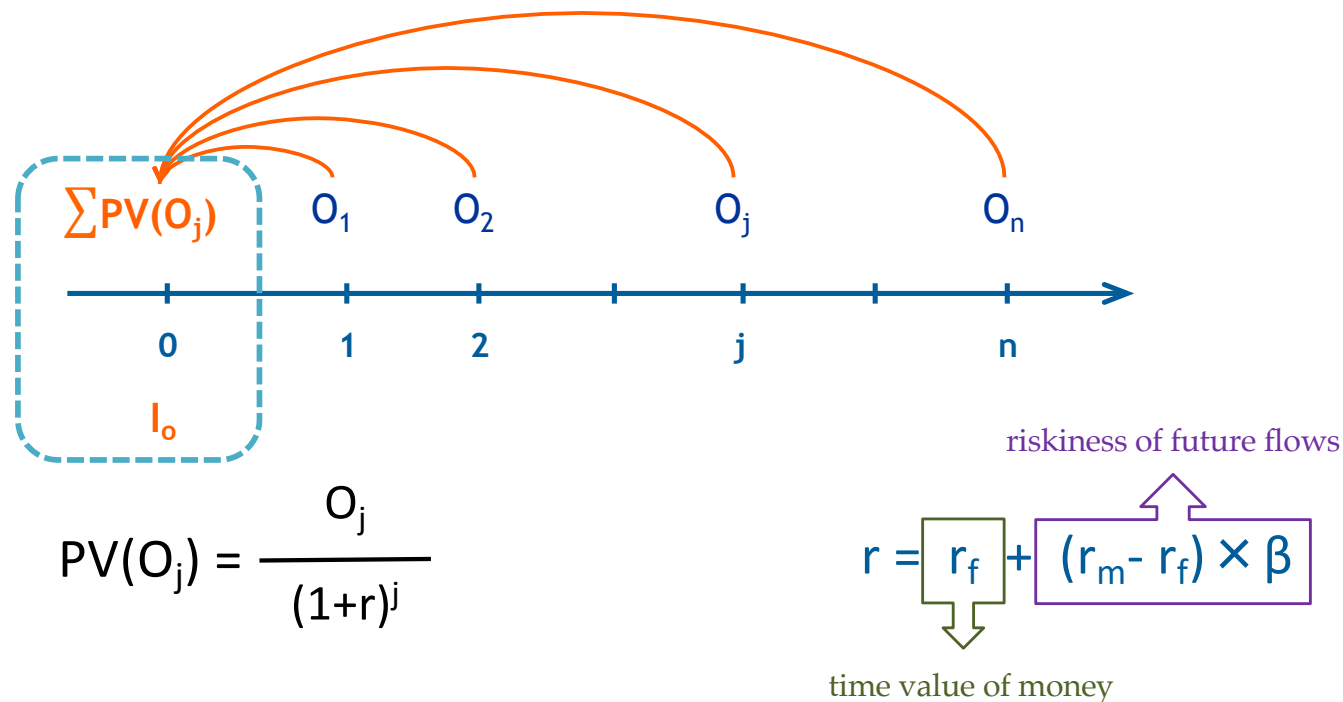
# OPERATING DECISIONS



# CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

This slide concerns concepts that have only been partially examined and will not be assessed in the exam

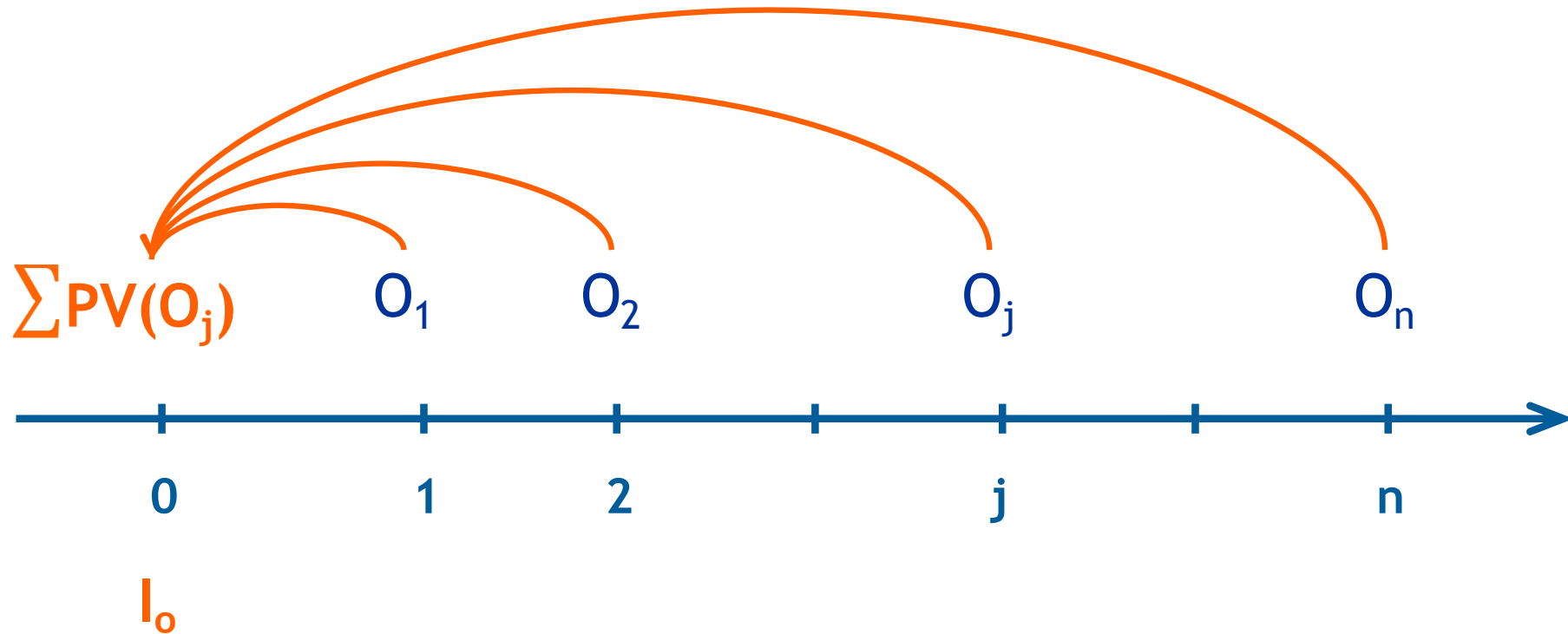
«Companies create value for their owners by investing cash now to generate more cash in the future. The amount of value created is the difference between investments made and cash inflows—adjusted for the fact that tomorrow’s cash flows are worth less than today’s, due to the time value of money and riskiness of future flows. [...] a company’s return on invested capital (ROIC), and its revenue growth, determine how revenues get converted into cash flows. Therefore, value creation is ultimately driven by ROIC, revenue growth and, of course, the ability to sustain both over time».



Excerpt from: T. Koller, R. Dobbs, B. Huyett, "Value. The Four Cornerstones Of Corporate Finance McKinsey & Company, John Wiley & Sons, 2011.

# CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

This slide concerns concepts that have only been partially examined and will not be assessed in the exam



$$\frac{\sum PV(O_j)}{I_o} > 1$$

$$\underbrace{\sum PV(O_j) - I_o}_{\text{NPV}} > 0$$

**NPV**



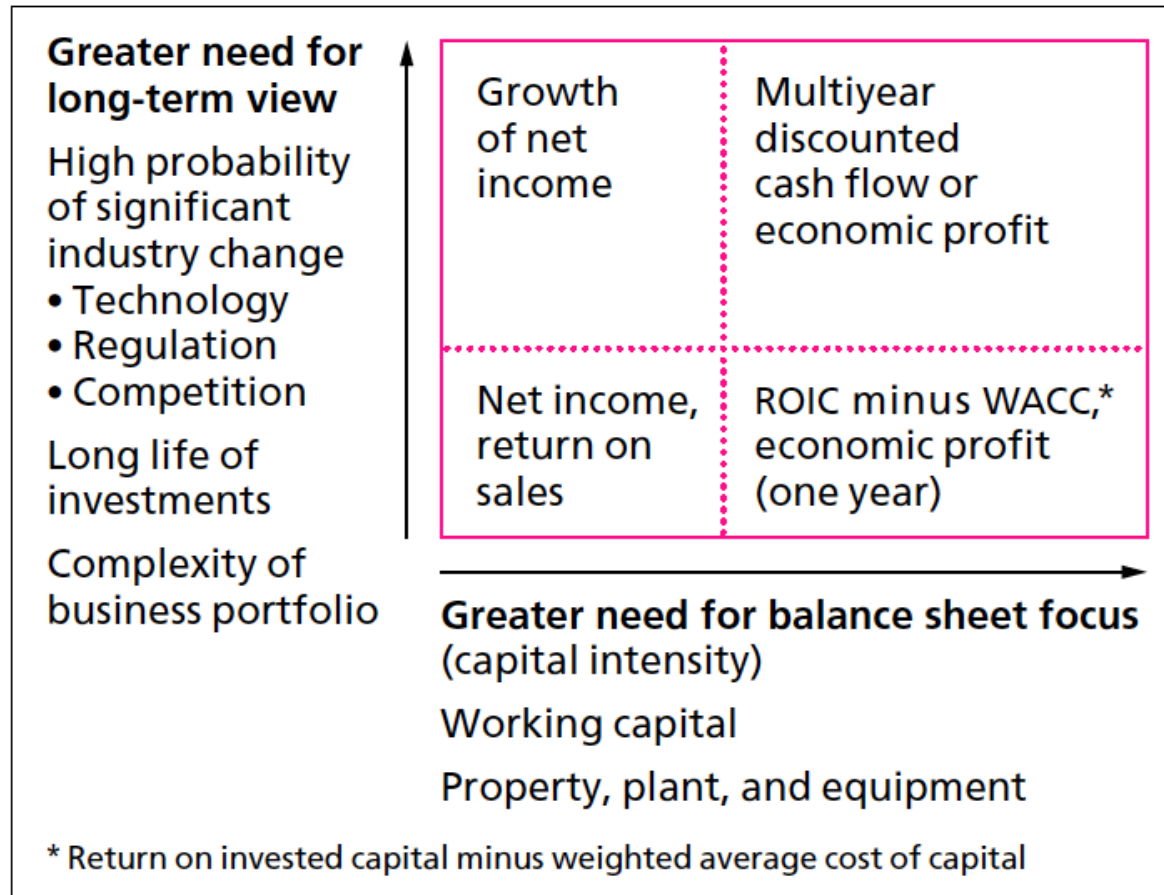
«The thinking behind VBM is simple. The value of a company is determined by its discounted future cash flows. Value is created only when companies invest capital at returns that exceed the cost of that capital. VBM extends these concepts by focusing on how companies use them to make both major strategic and everyday operating decisions. Properly executed, it is an approach to management that aligns a company's overall aspirations, analytical techniques, and management processes to focus management decision making on the key drivers of value.

VBM calls on managers to use value-based performance metrics for making better decisions. It entails managing the balance sheet as well as the income statement, and balancing long- and short-term perspectives».

Excerpt from: T. Koller, "What is value-based management?", The McKinsey Quarterly, 1994, Number 3

Exhibit 2

## Measuring corporate performance



Excerpt from: T. Koller, "What is value-based management?", The McKinsey Quarterly, 1994, Number 3

«An important part of VBM is a deep understanding of the performance variables that will actually create the value of the business – the key value drivers. Such an understanding is essential because an organization cannot act directly on value. It has to act on things it can influence – customer satisfaction, cost, capital expenditures, and so on. Moreover, it is through these drivers of value that senior management learns to understand the rest of the organization and to establish a dialogue about what it expects to be accomplished.

A value driver is any variable that affects the value of the company. To be useful, however, value drivers need to be organized so that managers can identify which have the greatest impact on value and assign responsibility for them to individuals who can help the organization meet its targets».

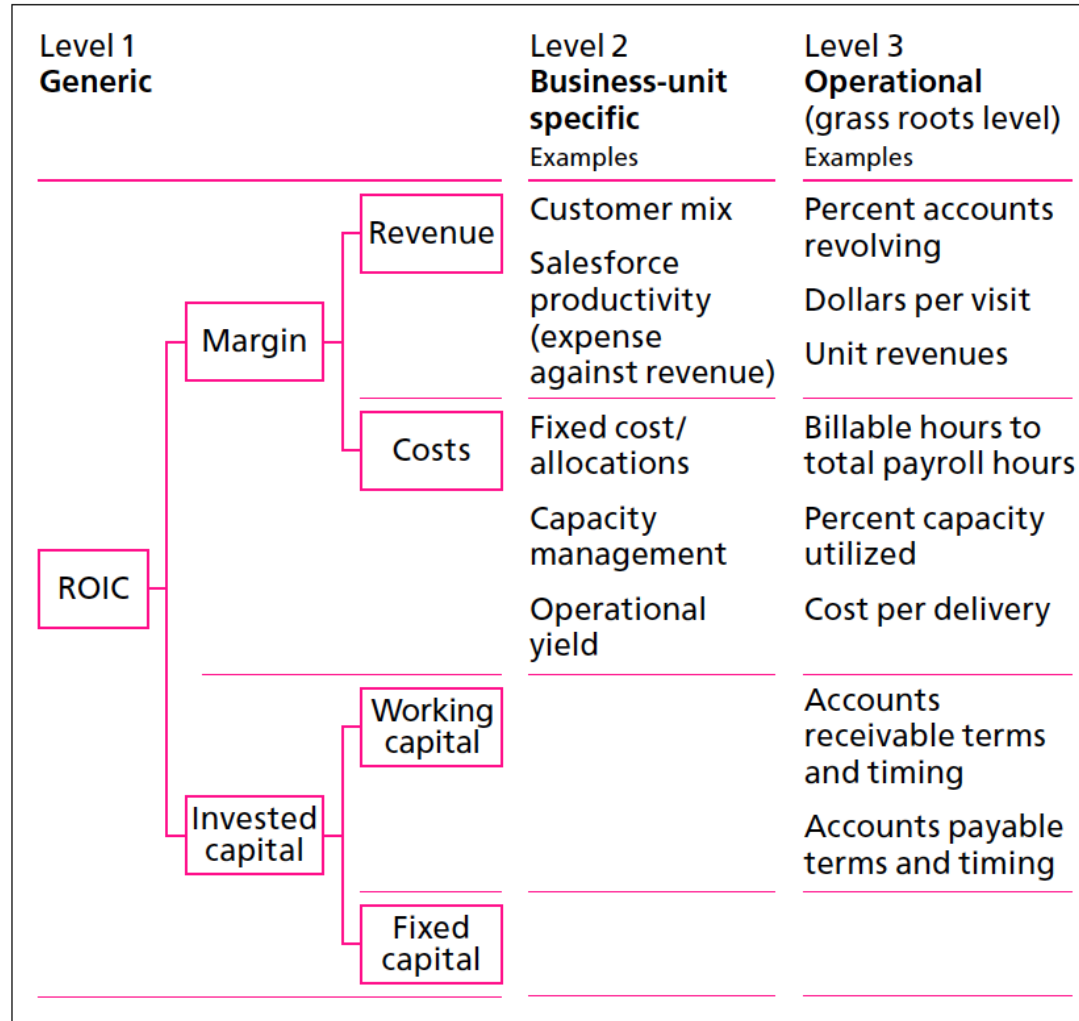
Excerpt from: T. Koller, “What is value-based management?”, The McKinsey Quarterly, 1994, Number 3

# MANAGING VALUE DRIVERS

This slide concerns concepts that have only been partially examined and will not be assessed in the exam

Exhibit 3

## Levels of value drivers



Excerpt from: T. Koller, "What is value-based management?", The McKinsey Quarterly, 1994, Number 3



# FOUR SETS OF METRICS

## EFFICIENCY

### 1. OPERATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY

$$\frac{O_{\text{PHYSICAL}}}{I_{\text{PHYSICAL}}}$$

### 2. FINANCIAL PRODUCTIVITY

$$\frac{O_{\text{REVENUES}}}{I_{\text{EXPENSES}}}$$

### 3. ASSET TURNOVER

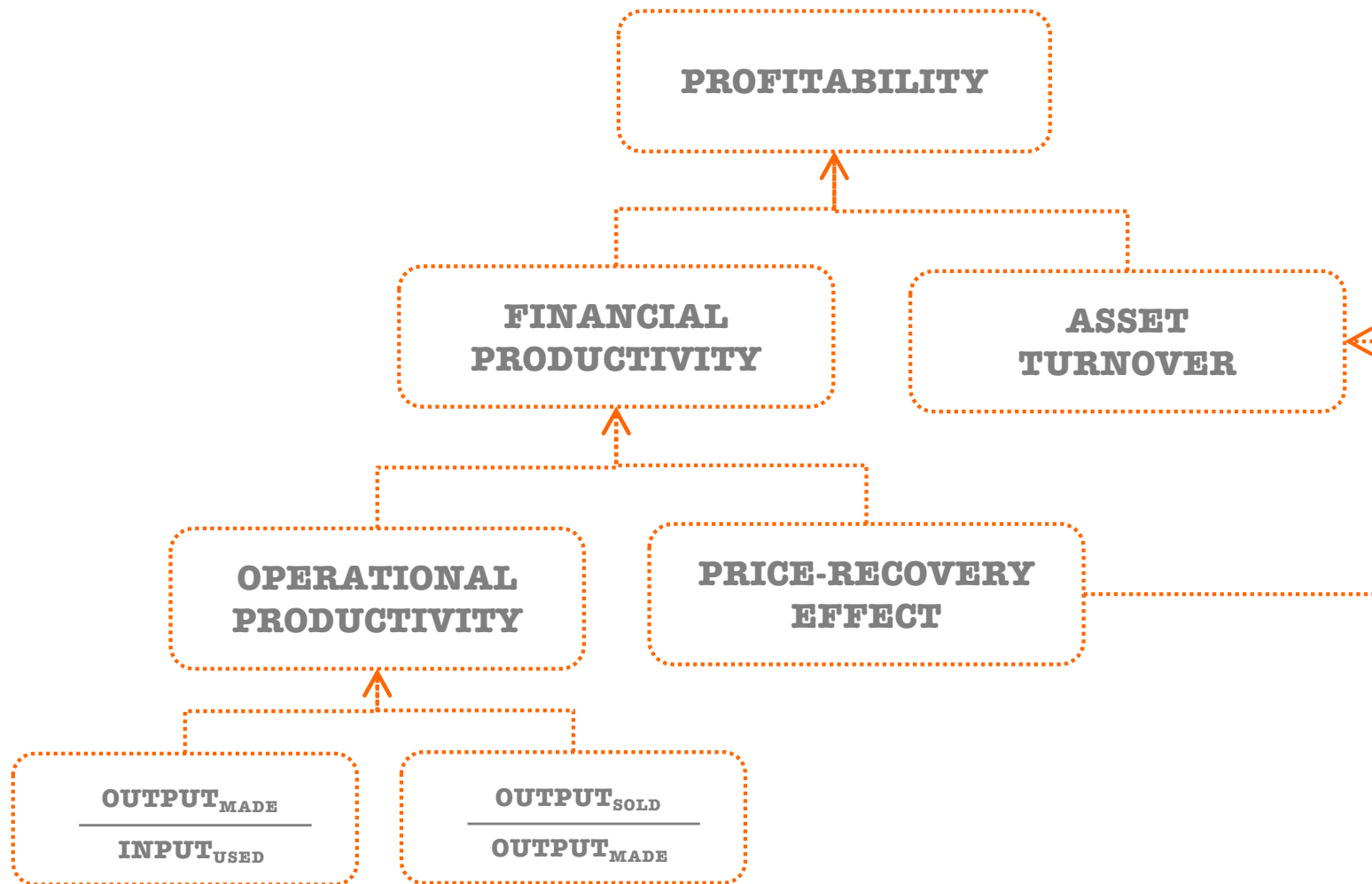
$$\frac{O_{\text{REVENUE}}}{I_{\text{ASSETS}}}$$

### 4. PROFITABILITY

$$\frac{O_{\text{PROFIT}}}{I_{\text{INVESTMENT}}}$$



# CAUSES AND EFFECT



## SOME TAKEAWAY POINTS FROM MODULE # 7

- ❑ The relationship between input and output can be analyzed in the short or medium to long term. The first situation occurs when the "sacrifice" of resources made in the period finds compensation in obtaining an output in the same period. Very often, however, we are forced to sustain a sacrifice of resources in a given period in order to obtain advantages (benefits) only in subsequent periods.
- ❑ A situation of this kind occurs every time a certain amount of wealth (capital) is made available for the carrying out of the productive process. In fact, we know that a production process inevitably requires, in order to take place, the presence of production factors available for consumption and products available for sale. This means that a given amount of capital must inevitably be embedded in tangible and intangible assets (investments).
- ❑ The ability to correctly choose where to deploy the capital obtained from lenders and shareholders (by definition scarce and costly) is therefore, not surprisingly, one of the distinguishing characteristics of a good manager.

## SOME TAKEAWAY POINTS FROM MODULE # 7

- ❑ The deployment of a portion of wealth for a particular future purpose naturally precludes the same portion being used for a different purpose. Each investment decision involves, therefore, inevitably an opportunity cost, equal to the maximum advantage that would be obtained from the alternative use of the same portion of wealth. For this reason, it is important that investment decisions are carefully considered in order to ensure the best value for money.
- ❑ An investment decision can, therefore, be described in terms of inputs (the resources deployed to carry out the production process) and outputs (the flows of economic benefits that will be reaped in the future thanks to the use of resources). Again, therefore, we can use the concept of efficiency.
- ❑ In order to analyze the quality of an investment decision, inputs and outputs can be contrasted, but the comparison must be developed in an appropriate manner. Inputs and outputs are placed in different time periods and therefore are not equivalent from a financial point of view.



## SOME TAKEAWAY POINTS FROM MODULE # 7

- ❑ Capital deployment decisions can be logically divided into short-term investment decisions (capital is embedded in accounts receivable and inventory and other short-term assets) and fixed asset acquisitions.
- ❑ Investments in fixed assets are clearly more dangerous because the amount of outlay is often significant and because the capital is tied up for a longer period of time. For this reason, forms of preventive control are normally implemented, establishing boundaries to prevent poor decisions being made. This is achieved by establishing rules that set out in advance the criteria that must be met before a purchase can be made.
- ❑ Short-term capital deployment decisions, on the other hand, are normally controlled by setting specific efficiency targets (rotation rates of the various asset components) to be achieved or, which is the same thing, by setting values that limit the maximum level of inefficiency (in terms of Days of Sales Outstanding, or Days of Inventory) allowed in the system.