Strategic and Tactical IBP

A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO OUTSIDE-IN ANALYSIS

A path to better – Tactical vs. Strategic?

Tactical Planning (Supply Driven)

Who – Supply planner highlights and works with partners/others to resolve issues – owned by supply

What – Create forum for tactical supply/execution related discussions – Next 90 Days

When – Weekly or monthly meetings to address demand, supply and finance – regular meetings on set calendar

Why – Short-term supply/demand disconnects impacting financial performance – supply chain/operations goals missed

Issues – Low commercial engagement, difficult to maintain momentum, may not deliver sustaining benefits, <u>foundation to</u> all other S&OP

P (Tactical)
S&O
P (Strategic)

Top Down

Proposition: S&OP process tend to die out in 18 to 24 months without the addition of a strategic or tactical component.

Bottom Up

Strategic Planning (Demand Driven)

Who – Demand planner highlights and works with partners/others to resolve issues – owned by commercial operations

What – Create forum for strategic supply/execution related discussions – Next > 90 Days < 24 months

When – Monthly meetings to address demand, supply and finance – regular meetings on set calendar

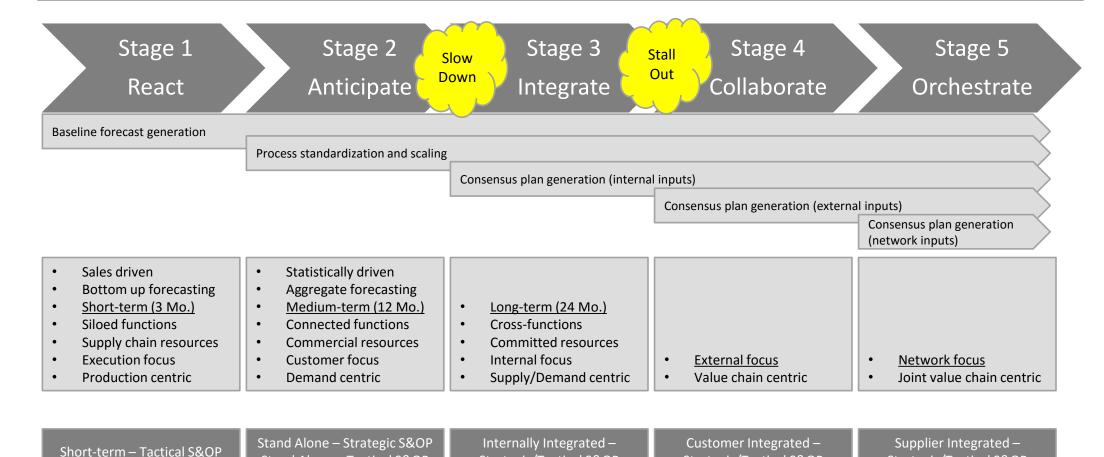
Why – Supply demand/disconnects impacting financial performance – commercial and supply chain/operations goals missed

Issues – Without tactical S&OP hard to realize value, commitment to new process and positions (not new headcount), foundation to sustained benefit from S&OP

Where are you in the journey?

Stand Alone – Tactical S&OP

Stages come from Gartner Maturity model

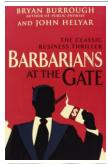


Strategic/Tactical S&OP

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Why does outside-in approach matter?



- Activist investors actively target successful companies for short-term gain
- Pushing back or Partnering possible when outside-in view in place

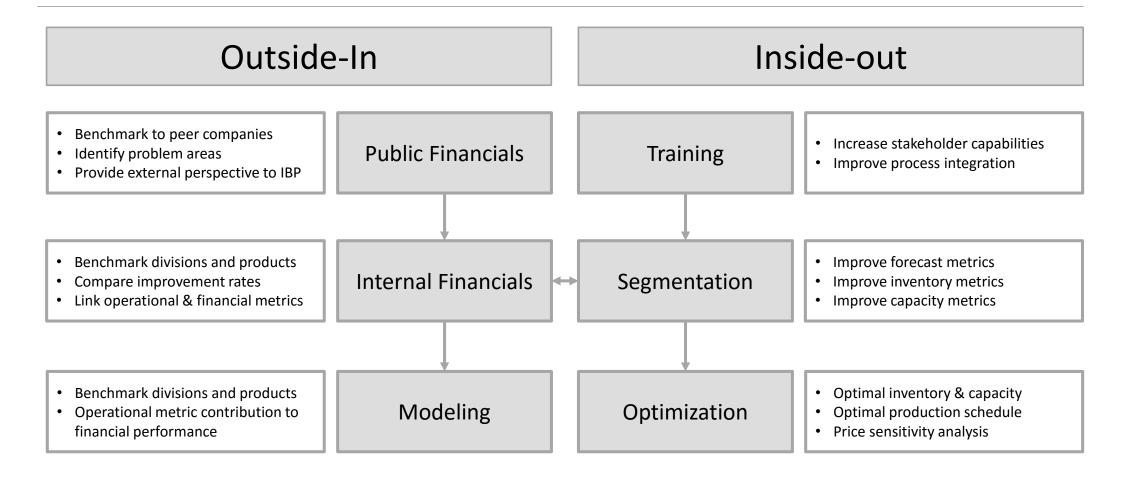


- IBP achieves operational gains, but fails to align with strategy
- Outside-in metrics that speak directly to management concerns

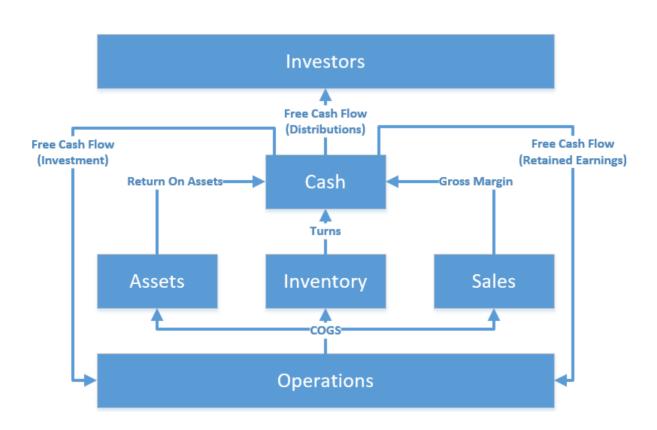


- IBP metrics not directly liked to metrics that drive financial performance
- Drives discipline that evaluates initiatives relative to other uses of capital

How to move forward?

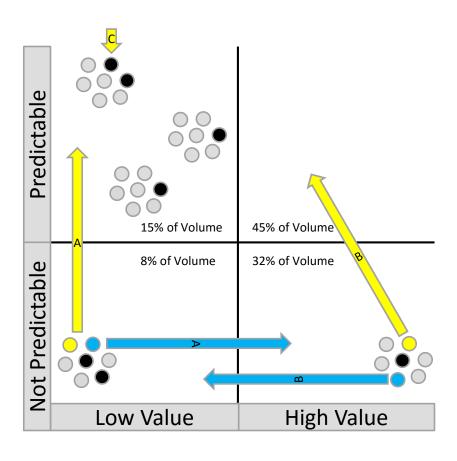


How to add an outside-in perspective?



- Evaluates efforts through financial lens; e.g. do we need better forecast accuracy decrease inventory?
- Examines operating strategy from a value based perspective; e.g. is scheduling high capacity utilization really beneficial?
- Assesses if market facing operations are impacted by margin or COGS; e.g. can we cannibalize our own business before someone else does?

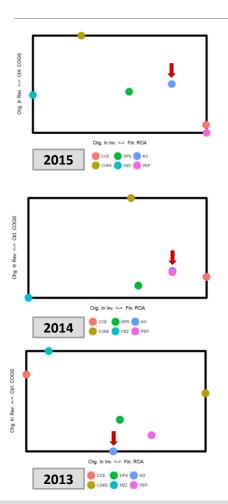
What changes in the IBP process?



An outside-in focus changes the decisions process

- •A: When product is tight committed orders often shipped first; consider netting out predictable demand to support most reliable customers before shipping unreliable customers or taking price action. Opportunity failure.
- B: In the box thinking may limit fully leveraging supply chain capabilities driving early price concessions to move excess inventory without increasing predictability. Financial target failure.
- C: Effort diffusion focuses on all items and can miss the most impactful few. More input failure.

What does it look like?



It takes time to align operational and financial strategy

- 2015 Coke begins to see improved results
- 2014 Coke begins to sell off bottling assets to increase margins
- 2013 Coke recognizes that margins are impacted by bottling assets



Where does outside-in add value?

Revenue												
Ticker	cker Rev. (RY) Rev. (RY -1) Rev. (RY -2) Avg. Rev. Pct. Var. Avg. Sust. Growth											
CCE	8,264	8,212	8,062	7,887	0.04	0.25	0.01					
DPS	6,121	5,997	5,995	6,099	0.01	0.16	0.01					
FIZZ	641	662	629	644	0.02	0.44	0.01					
КО	45,998	46,854	48,017	46,291	0.02	0.09	-0.02					
PEP	66,683	66,415	65,492	65,412	0.01	0.13	0.01					

Capacity												
Ticker	\$ Avg. Rev.	\$ Avg. COGS	\$ Avg. Inv.	\$ Avg. PP&E	Avg. Chg. In Rev.	Avg. Chg. In COGS	Avg. Chg. In Inv.	Avg. Chg. In PP&E	Estimated Utilization			
CCE	7,887	5,061	390	4,507	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.08	1.04			
DPS	6,099	2,512	202	2,502	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.97			
FIZZ	644	428	42	205	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.97			
ко	46,291	18,211	3,136	24,032	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	0.98			
PEP	65,412	30,450	3,213	36,292	-0.01	-0.03	-0.09	0.00	0.97			

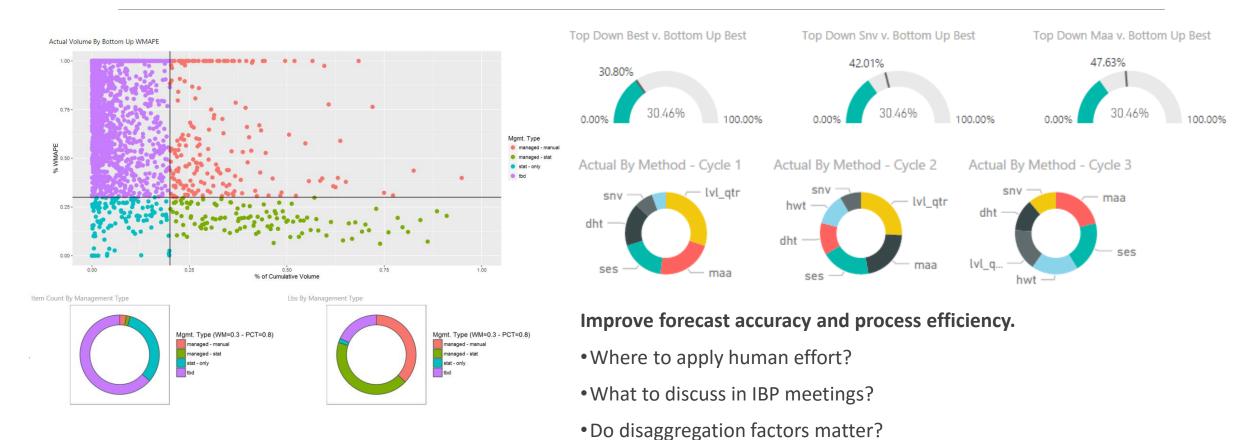
Inventory												
Ticker	Days Inv. Days Inv. Days Inv. Days Inv. Days Opt. Inv. (RY -1)											
CCE	28	27	31	26	26	30	-2	-1	-1			
DPS	30	30	29	30	30	29	0	0	0			
FIZZ	37	38	32	36	37	31	-1	-1	-1			
KO	61	63	65	62	64	66	1	1	1			
PEP	35	37	40	36	38	40	1	1	0			

	Process Control												
Ticker	Ctrl. Acct. Pay.	Ctrl. Acct. Rec.	Ctrl. COGS	Ctrl. Csh 2 Csh	Ctrl. Cur. Asset	Ctrl. Inv.	Ctrl. Opex.	Ctrl. PP&E	Ctrl. SG&A	Ctrl. Ttl. Exp.	Financial	Absolute Financial Shaping	
CCE	N				Y							Υ	
DPS					N		N				Υ	Υ	
FIZZ	Υ			Υ									
ко				Υ	N		Υ						
PEP	N			N	N	Υ						Υ	

Peer based comparison drives "competitive capability" vs. "table stakes need" into IBP meetings.

- •Growth below peers perhaps a more defensive or innovative product stance required?
- •Inventory levels significantly above peers were assets traded for inventory?
- •Capacity in line with peers will further asset sales degrade customer service?
- •Industry appears to have systematic issues with current asset control *perhaps inventory is the issue*?

Where does segmentation add value?



What forecasting methods are most effective?

Where does modeling add value?

Metric	BOA.	ROE	Sustrainable Growth		Net Profit	Opperating Profit	Accounts Payable	Accounts Receivable	cocs	Inventory	DDVE	Gross Revenue	SCRA
	KOA	KOE	Glowill	PIOIIL	PIOIIL	Piolit	Payable	Receivable	COGS	inventory	FFŒE	Revenue	SGAA
Fin: ROA													
Fin: ROE													
Fin: Sust. Growth													
Pct. Gr. Prf.						Υ							
Pct. Net Prf.						Υ							
Pct. Op. Prf.				Υ	Υ								
Raw Acct. Pay.								Υ	Υ		Υ	Υ	Υ
Raw Acct. Rec.							Υ		Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Raw COGS							Υ	Υ		Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Raw Inv.								Υ	Υ		Υ	Υ	Υ
Raw PP&E							Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		Υ	Υ
Raw Rev.							Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		Υ
Raw SG&A							Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	

What is the best way to get started?

- Pilot to prove concept and value
- Transition testing to prove knowledge transfer
- Mentoring and support to support final project transition