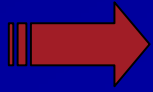


Situation Assessment



Business Recovery

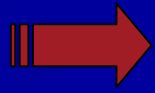


- Prospects warming up
- Pain is concentrated
- In sectors where expectations lost touch with reality – telecommunications, media and technology

Business Recovery



- Economic slowdown taking its toll on a wider range of companies that prospered in good times but are finding it tough in more severe times
- Insolvency practitioners formerly reviewed as undertakers are now reborn as company surgeons
- Arranging financial life-support systems for companies while they separate those of its activities that have a future from those that do not



Business Recovery

- Principal cause of failure – bad management
- Quarterly reporting and short-term investors lead to pressure on executives to deliver
- When things start to go wrong, lack of a supervisory board made it easier to achieve targets through creative accounting



Business Recovery

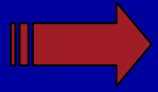
- Combining the role of chairman and chief executive in a single role resulted in boards failing to rein in bosses when strategies failed to keep pace with reality
- Jean-Marie Messier, ex-chairman of Vivendi, created amazing results in a raging bull market
- More challenging times mean you need to care more about cash flow and market share
- Every day some 1990's business icon slips out the back door, while a new CEO with a new strategy walks in front door

Business Recovery

- CEO no longer a job for life
- Average life expectancy of a CEO in OECD countries is 2.75 years
- Boardroom clean-outs are a good thing
- Key skills needed: communication, attention to detail, teamwork and old-fashioned leadership
- New team: What makes money and what does not

Business Recovery

- Shedding or closing sacred cows that were part of a grand design which no longer fits the current difficult times
- Principles of good management are unchanging and universal, but the markets and environment in which companies operate are in a constant state of flux



Warning Signs

- Companies fail because they are not looking where they are going
- They do not monitor their own performance
- They do not spot changes in the business environment
- It is not change that causes corporate failure, it is management mistakes
Argenti
- Argenti designed the A score 30 years ago

Warning Signs

- Three phases of Corporate breakdown
 - i. Emergence of gaps and imbalances in the company's management and consequently its internal and external monitoring systems
 - ii. These defects lead to poor business decisions
 - iii. Company starts to show the symptoms of failure (Staff turnover to cash flow crisis)
- Most striking when dealing with an autocrat

Warning Signs

- Overbearing leader is often a prime trigger of corporate failure
- Not because strong personalities are anathema to success
- But because strategic decisions become even riskier when the decision makers eyes and ears are closed

Warning Signs

- It is important to distinguish between an autocrat and a dynamic leader
- The autocrat is the company
- He does not listen to others and he does not share authority
- Merging of executive roles, rise of passive directors and skewed skills at board level

➡ Warning Signs

- Team input diminishes, the weaknesses of the individual at the top become the weaknesses of the entire company
- Key to the process of adjustment is planning
- Planning places responsibility on the shoulders of management



Warning Signs

- Critical role of planning in surviving a downturn
- A clear sign of management laxity is a culture of blame

Warning Signs

A Score : Is the company ok ?

Defects 43

Mistakes 45

Symptoms 15

100

Pass mark is 25 or below

Warning Signs

Defects

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Autocrat | 8 |
| Combined chairman & chief executive | 4 |
| Passive board | 2 |
| Unbalanced skills | 2 |
| Weak finance director | 2 |
| Poor management depth | 1 |
| No budgetary control | 3 |

Warning Signs

Defects cont'd...

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| No cash flow plans | 3 |
| No costing system | 3 |
| Poor response to change (aging product, Plant, equipment, marketing, directors, etc.) | <u>15</u> |
| Total for Defects | <u>43</u> |
| Pass mark for defects | 10 |

Warning Signs

Mistakes

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|
| High leverage | 15 |
| Overtrading (expansion under-financed) | 15 |
| Big project | <u>15</u> |
| Total for Mistakes | <u>45</u> |

Warning Signs

Symptoms

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Financial signs | 4 |
| Creative accounting | 4 |
| Non-financial signs | 3 |
| Terminal signs | <u>1</u> |
| Total for Symptoms | <u>12</u> |

Warning Signs

- Z score measures financial stability
- Score of lower than 1.8 predicts impending insolvency
- Altman's Z score for Enron was below 1.8 for four years in a row
- Based on five financial ratios
- Return on total assets, sales to total assets, equity, working capital

Warning Signs

- Even solid financial ratios don't mean your ok
- In a Dun & Brad study of 3000 failed companies
 - 64% reported increased sales in previous year
 - 70% reported increased sales per employee in previous year
 - 60% reported increased profitability in previous year
- There are usually other symptoms

Warning Signs

- Other symptoms include
- Staff turnover
- Delayed investments
- Panic solutions
- Such as new product launch without market testing

Management is Critical

- How well do you know your management team ?
- Do they have the necessary skills to deal with the situation ?
- In crisis, ability to make quick decisions, sort through lots of information and determine what's critical, communicate well and then act
- Typical business reviews lack management focus