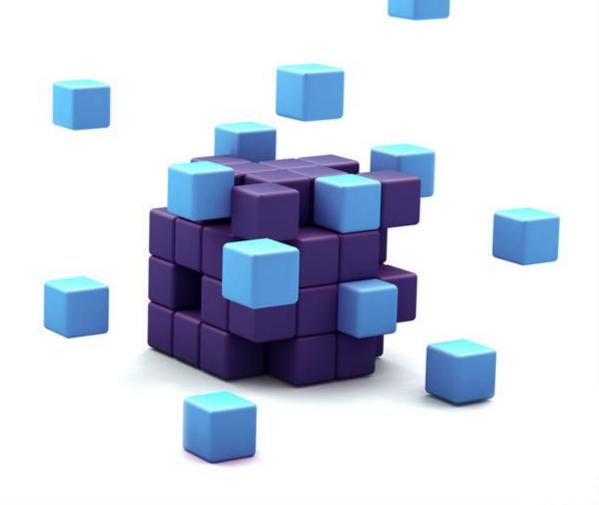


PLANNING, BUDGETING AND FORECASTING 101

FEBRUARY / MARCH 2020 - 6 CFU LESSON 1



COURSE INTRODUCTION

2

3

One of the natural job opportunities of the Business Administration and Economics graduated students are the large Companies, and in particular the Departments of Administration, Finance and Control.

A key area of this department is **Planning and Control**, whose **main targets** are:

To manage, industrial planning, budgeting, forecasting and reporting processes and the deployment of the Company **Control Model**

To monitor the Financial and Operating results and related KPIs, highlighting gaps and suggesting corrective actions

To perform economic and financial evaluation for investments

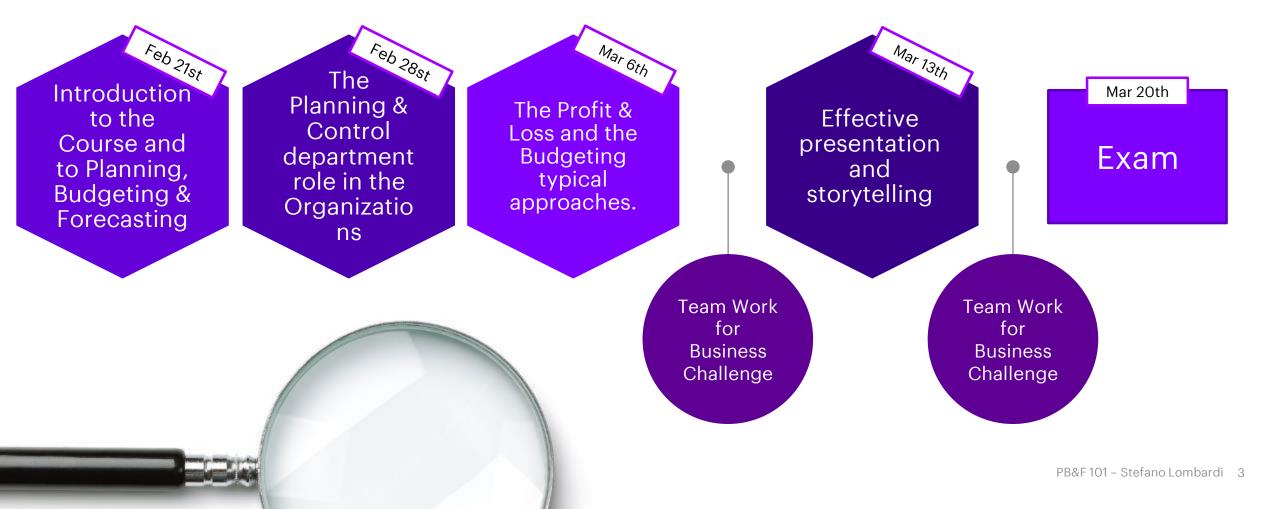




COURSE TARGETS AND STRUCTURE

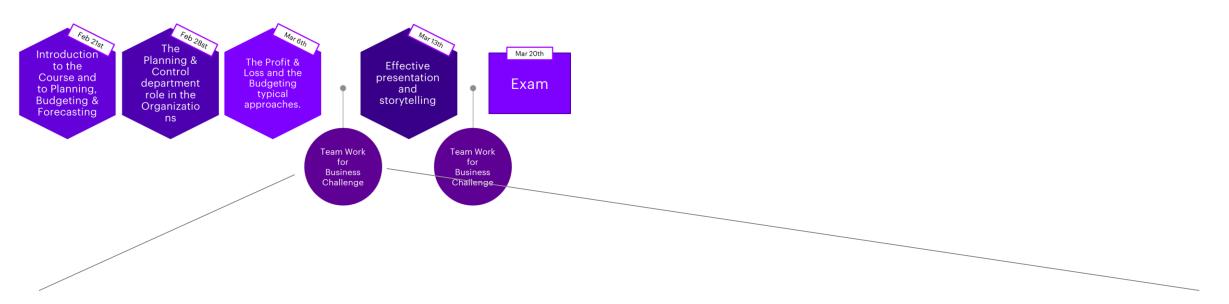


The aim of this course, which includes a **Business Challenge**, is to **bring students closer to the real working life within the Planning and Control departments**.



FOCUS ON – TEAM WORK / BUSINESS CHALLENGE





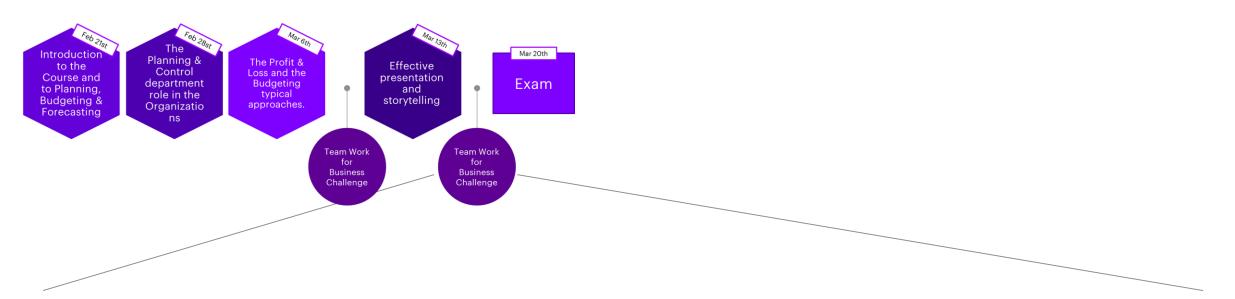
Students work in teams to create an Excel Profit & Loss Planning Model

(i.e. which will be the Revenues and the Costs of a Company for the next 12 Months?)

Starting from the end of the 3rd lesson until the Exam

FOCUS ON – TEAM WORK / BUSINESS CHALLENGE



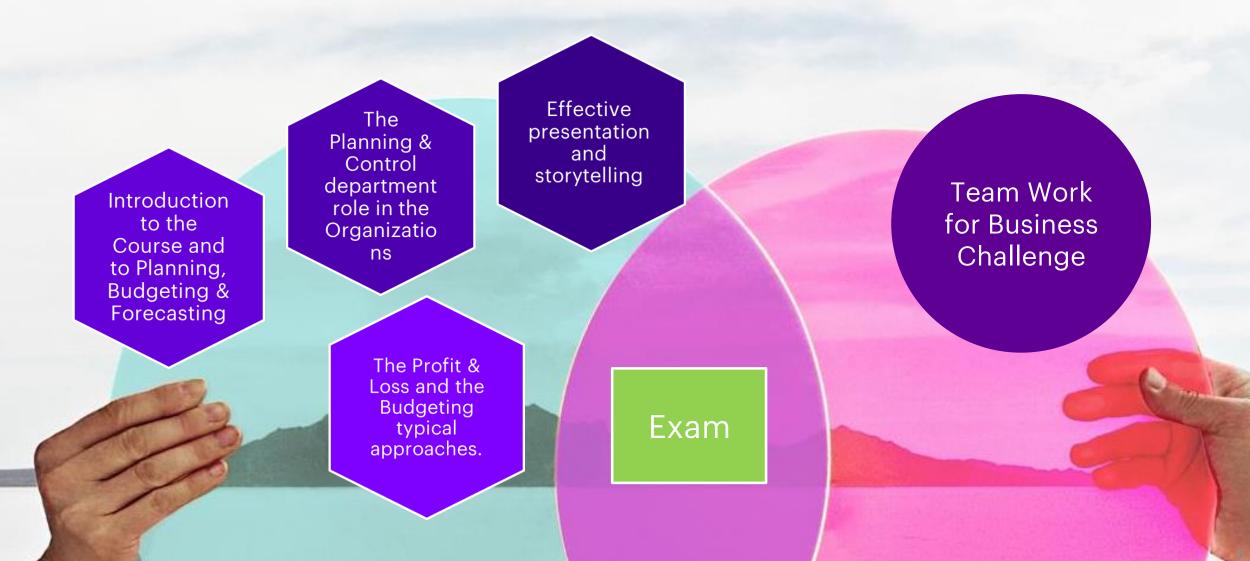


Teams continue working on the Excel Profit & Loss Model and start to create a presentation for the Exam (e.g. Power Point, Prezi, etc.), imagining that they have to present their P&L Model to the CFO of the chosen company

Starting from the end of the 4th lesson until the Exam







ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT – AN OVERVIEW

ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT -OVERVIEW

Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) is a strategy and key capabilities required to make decisions and take actions to drive shareholder value.

Monitor Target Setting Operate

An effective EPM capability enables to focus and align the organization to the key drivers of its strategy, to plan and forecast based on these drivers, to measure results, and course correctly accordingly.



ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CAN HELP A COMPANY CREATE VALUE ALONG A NUMBER OF DIMENSIONS



EFFECTIVENESS

- Focuses and aligns management around the key drivers of value
- Provides fact-based guidance for valuebased decision making
- Enables a consistent process and framework for the evaluation of decision trade-offs (current/future) around investments
- Supports driver-based planning and forecasting to enable predictive and dynamic resource allocation
- Balances focus on strategy/operations around key value drivers
- Aligns incentives and rewards closer to shareholder value creation

EFFICIENCY

- Streamlines planning and reporting processes using consistent key drivers of value
- Streamlines decision making
- Improves focus of resource time and effort, eliminates redundant work and minimizes manual intervention and errors
- Integrates processes and controls to improve integrity of data and quality of outputs
- Provides a strong value-based foundation for Infrastructure improvements
- Dynamic learning capability leverages resource time more efficiently

KEY FINDINGS RELATED TO ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT



Situation

Companies have made and are continuing to make significant investments in planning capabilities

In practice, the value created has been limited

Business plans and budgets quickly become obsolete due to volatility in the markets, commodity prices and exchange rates

Managing in uncertain times requires higher flexibility on how and when actions need to be taken (investment and Opex decisions)

Deviations of corporate performance from market guidance confirm that forecasts have been created under very different business conditions

Evidence

77% of companies change their planning process every year; 85% are planning to enhance their core planning capabilities in the next 1-2 years

Only 11% of companies today are fully satisfied with their planning capabilities, compared to 17% two years ago and 20% a decade ago

Almost two thirds of companies quote budgets as a major constraint in their ability to respond to changes in the business environment

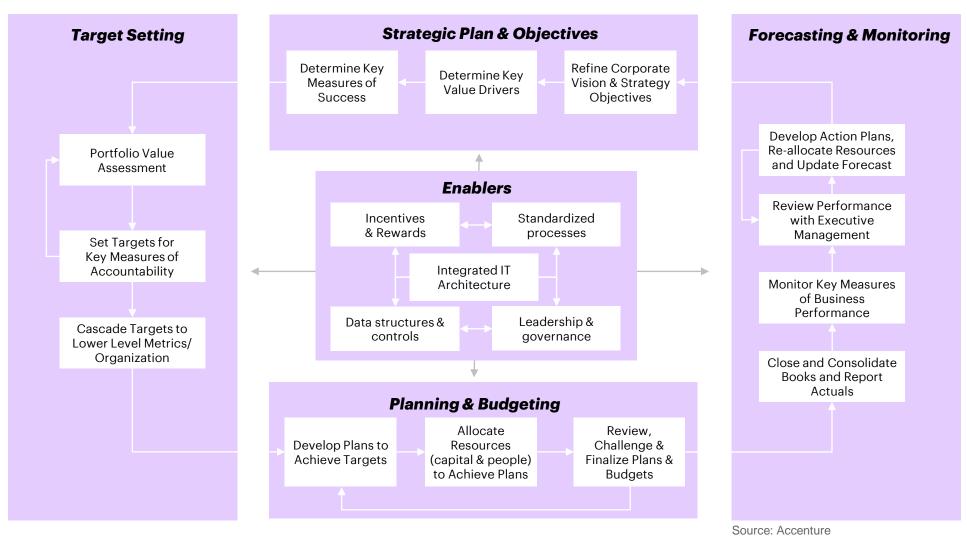
In a recent Conference Board report, "speed, flexibility and adaptability to change" ranked as #3 among top CEO challenges

More than two thirds of companies admit that their planning accuracy has diminished due to business volatility, while more than 80% recognize that its importance has increased for the same reason

THE ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



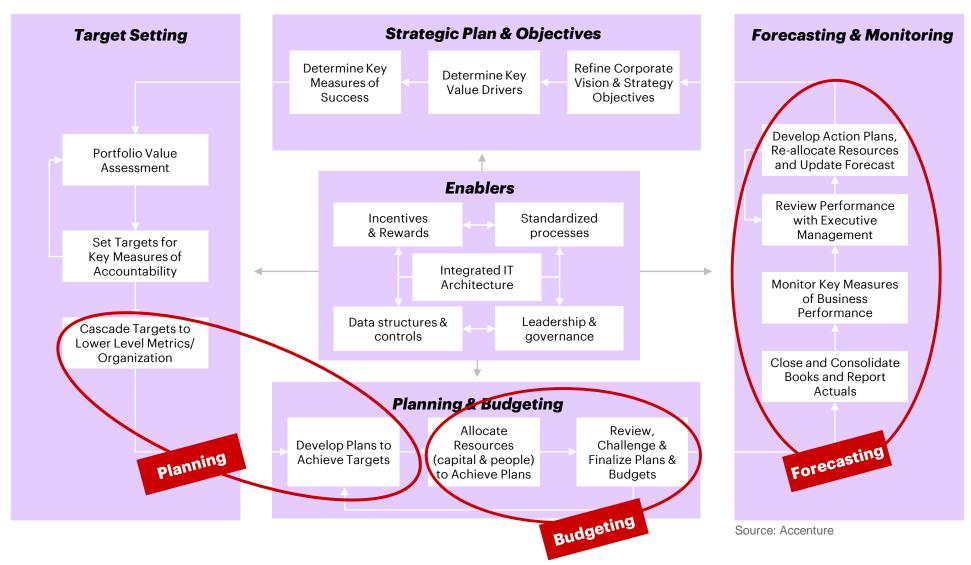
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



THE ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Università di Roma

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

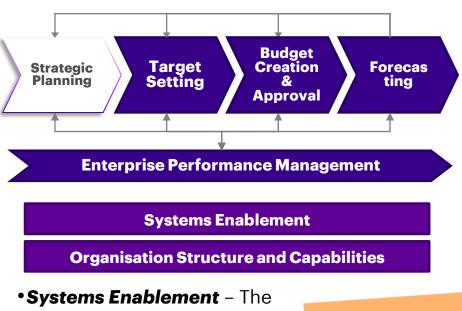


PLANNING, BUDGETING AND FORECASTING PROCESSES

PB&F101 - Stefano Lombardi 14

PLANNING, BUDGETING AND FORECASTING -KEY PROCESSES

- **Strategic Planning** is the development of a long-term plan aimed at establishing the organisation's strategic positioning and driving value creation over and above competitors
- **Target Setting & Operational Planning** is the process of translating the organisation's strategic plan into quantifiable and measurable key performance indicators for each business unit, and establishing specific action plans to achieve the stated goals.
- •Budget Creation & Approval is the process where targets are translated and expressed into quantitative terms, describing the expected financial performance of the organisation over the next year.
- **Forecasting** is the act of predicting outcomes and is done periodically throughout the year to reflect changes that have occurred both in the internal and external environment since the budget was developed. It's main objective is to provide more accurate and timely information for better and less risky management planning and decision making.



information systems used to capture, retrieve and analyse both inputs and outputs of the planning, budgeting and forecasting process.

Within Industrial Groups key processes run both at Local and Central Level

• Organisation structure and capabilities is the structure in which the finance organisation operates and interacts with the broader business, and the level of financial acumen present throughout the business.



PLANNING, BUDGETING AND FORECASTING -SAMPLE PROCESS TIMING



Leading organizations complete Target Setting and Budgeting in 3 months, spending most of the time on analysis

FY18 Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
 Strategic Planning (LRP) Understand internal and external environment Identify 3 years enterprise-wide KPIs and targets Set / revise 3 year Strategic Plan Identify key projects / initiatives 	 Sept Oct Target Setting and Bud Set KPIs and targets for BUs Determine service level 		Budget Final	Centra	ndustrial os this
	agreements for • De BUs • Pe • Develop action plans with clear bu	velop "model" budgets rform "bottom-up" budgeting tablished strategic plan and t dget deep-dives for selected prove budgets at Central and	argets (incl. I BUs)		
Forecasting FY17			Forecasting FY19 (ongoing)		
 Forecast revenue / cost drivers on a monthly basis for the remaining financial year at Central and BU level Compare budgeted and forecasted figures at Central and BU level 					
Monitoring/Performance Management (ongoing)					
 Utilize the anticipated enterprise management accounting and performance reporting capabilities Track, analyze and report actual performance against budget and forecast at Central and BU levels 					





- An effective **Enterprise Performance Management** capability enables to focus and align the organization to the key drivers of its strategy, to plan and forecast based on these drivers, to measure results, and course correctly accordingly
- Planning, Budgeting and Forecast concerns processes followed by the companies in order to be aligned to the Business Long Term Strategy and to constantly monitor the organization positioning.