AFP® Association for Financial Professionals Annual Conference



Rolling Forecast Implementation: 7 Factors for Success

By Larysa Melnychuk
Managing Director
London FP&A Club Ltd.

www.fpna-club.com larysa@fpna-club.com

Goals

- Definitions
- Qualities of Good Rolling Forecast
- Seven Factors for successful implementation
- Best Practices
- Why sometimes it does not work?
- Rolling Forecast and Beyond Budgeting
- Conclusions
- Q &A





Definitions

Target

Where we would like to be?

Plan

How we get there?

Forecast

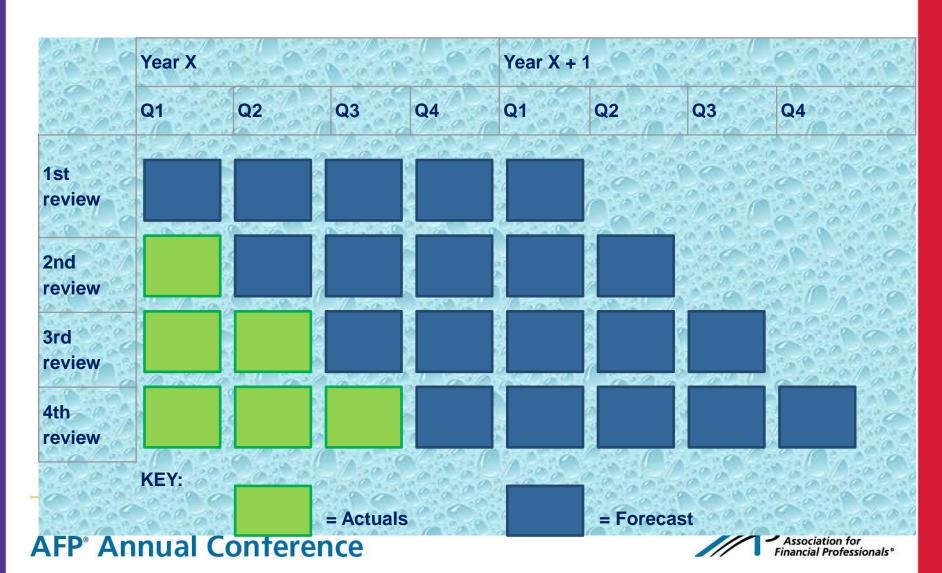
 What the future most likely look like with current assumptions?

Budget

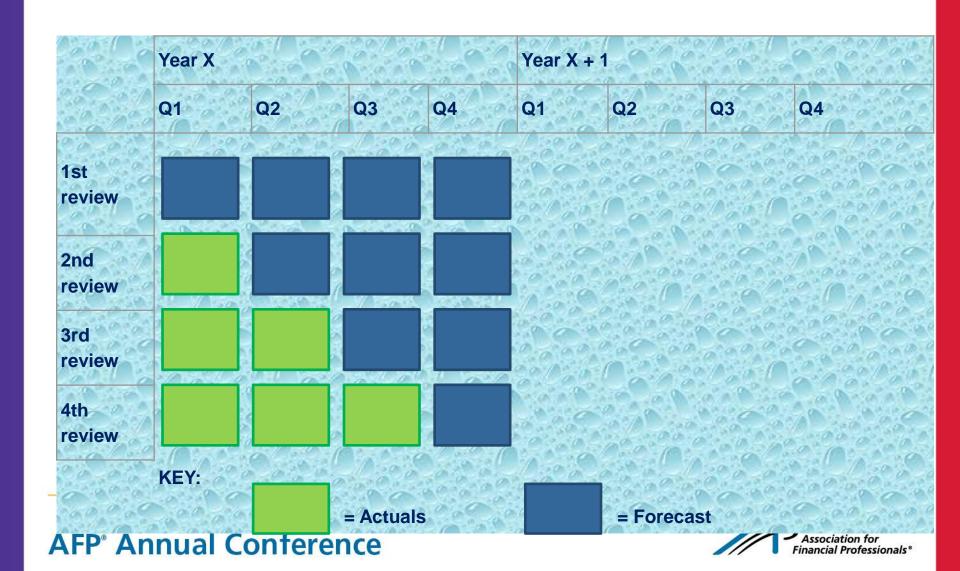
Allocation of funds and resources



Example of 5-Quarter Rolling Forecast



Example of Traditional Forecast



Traditional Forecast as Driving

By Bjarte Bogsnes of StatoilHydro:

"During the budgeting cycle we shine a strong light into the future.

Then we turn off the high beams and start driving into the next year with low beams only.

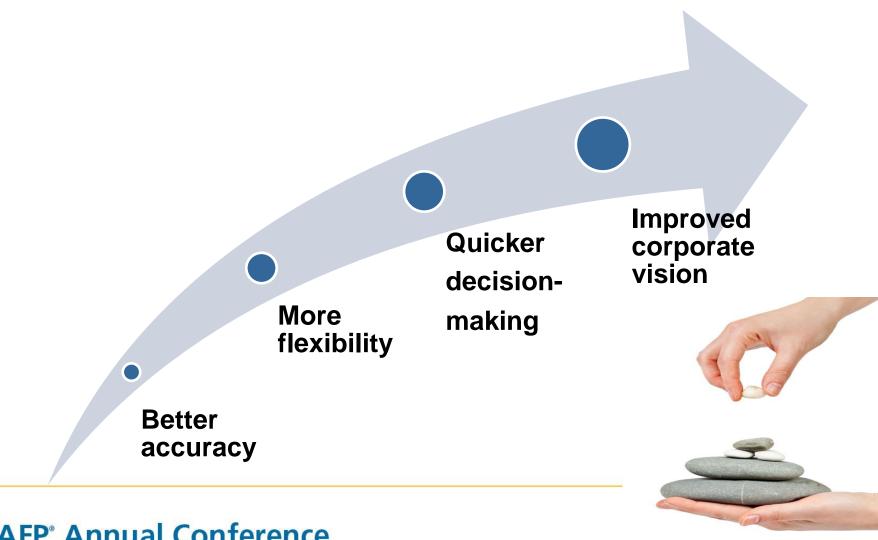
As we drive on and the quarters pass the low beams get gradually covered in mud and become weaker and weaker.

Is this a safe way of driving in the dark?"





Benefits of Rolling Forecast



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Why Companies Use Rolling Forecast?

Per IBM research:

12% more forecast accuracy

50% less budget preparation time

10% more profitability



2013 EPM Channel's Rolling Forecast Survey

42%

Use Rolling Forecast

Half of those implemented it in the past year

88%

Still do budget

and traditional forecast 20%

Attempted and failed

"It turned out to be a lot harder than we thought"



Features of Good Rolling Forecast

By Steve Morlidge and Steve Player

- 1) Timely
- 2) Actionable
- 3) Reliable
- 4) Aligned
- 5) Cost-effective





Rolling Forecast Implementation: 7 Factors for Success

Culture

2. Systems

3. People

4. Process

5. Design 6. Alignment

7. Participation





Factor N 1: Business Culture



- Support from Top Management
- Acceptance by Key Participants
- Rolling Forecast is not a measurement,
 but is a management tool
- It should not follow accounting structures



Business Culture

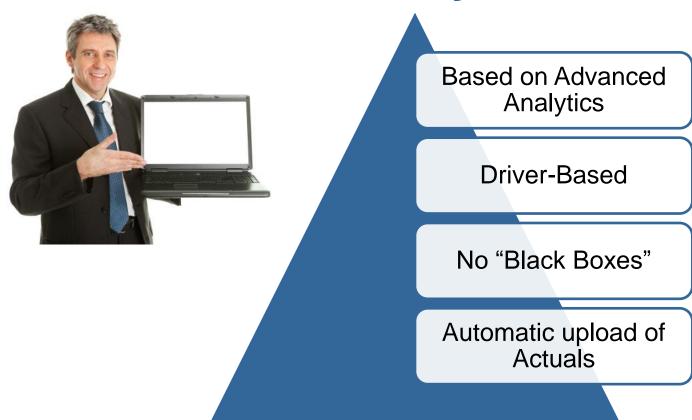
The mistake number one for many companies is to underestimate the degree of cultural change required

Fritz Roemer, Hackett Group

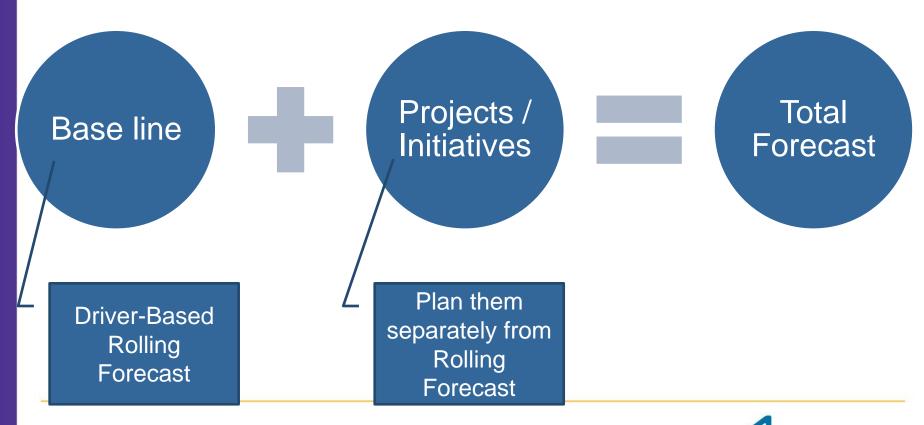




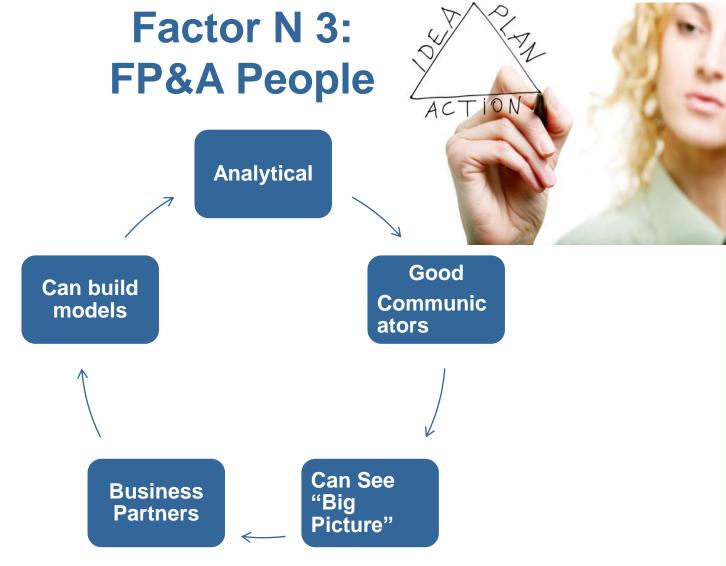
Factor N 2: FP&A Systems



Model: Base Line vs. Projects



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We need a new generation of FP&A professionals!



People

By Leonardo da Vinci

"There are three classes of people:

- Those who see
- Those who see when they are shown
- Those who do not see."





Factor N 4: Rolling Forecast Process

- Quick and flexible
- Allow for collaboration



- Minimise non-value adding activities
- Allow for good communication



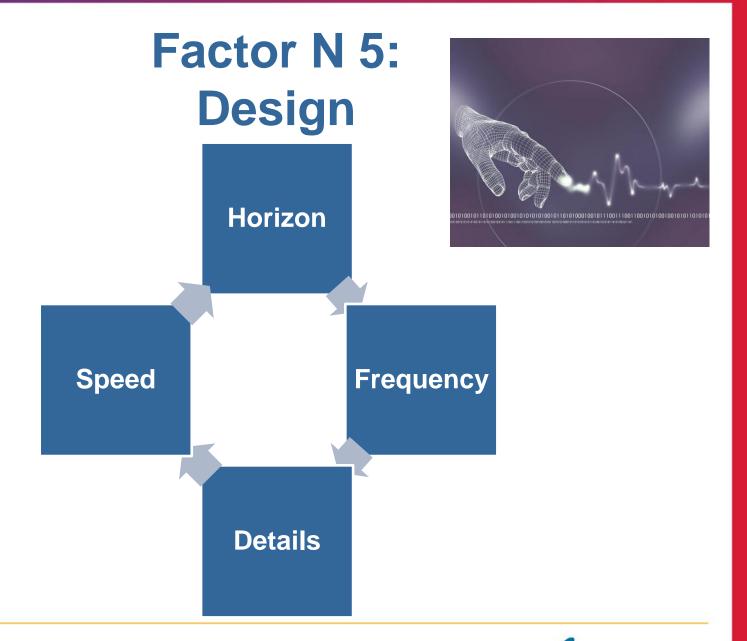
Process

Design out Judgemental and "Political" elements:

- Where possible, BAU forecast should be automated through drivers
- Projects, initiatives, changes should be based on clear assumptions
- Ban adjustment to forecast
- Allocate roles and responsibilities









Rolling Forecast Horizons and Frequencies

- The horizon needed is determined by decisionmaking lead times
- Frequency of updates is driven by the rate of change in the environment

Examples:

Airline: rolling 6 quarters, monthly

Technology: rolling 8 quarters, quarterly

Pharmaceutical: rolling 10 quarters, quarterly



Horizontal Detail

Q1-Q2-2013 Monthly forecast Q1-Q4-2014 Semiannually

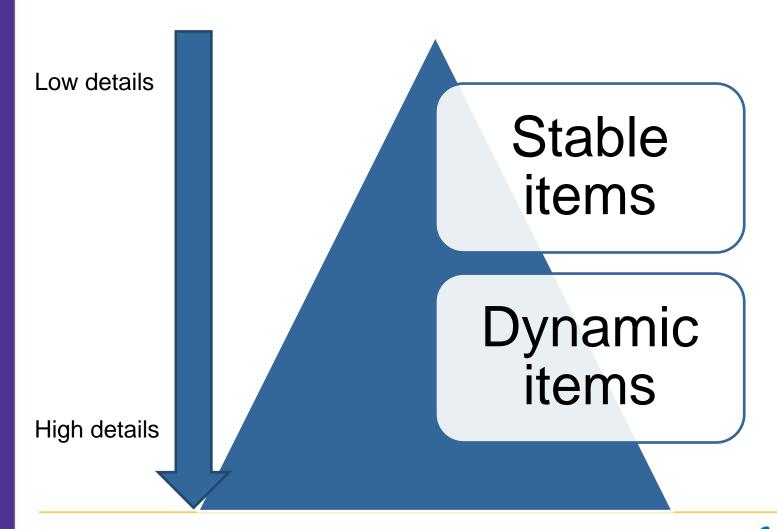


Q3-Q4-2013

Quarterly Forecast



Vertical Detail





Factor N 6: Alignment

- 70% of companies never realise their strategy because:
- Systems are not applicable for both bottom-up and top-down processes
- Communication is not good
- FP&A was not involved in strategy setting process
 All of this is changing with emergence of Strategic and Influential FP&A



Factor N 7: Participative Planning



Flexible planning process should be participative

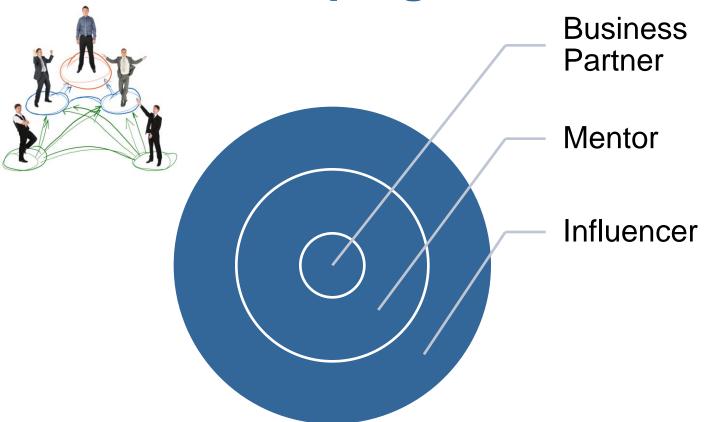
There is a gap between strategy and execution Between top-down and bottom-up processes

Involving many people in to the planning process can help to overcome this problem

Modern FP&A systems help to effectively manage the participative planning process



Participative Planning: Keeping Balance



A forecasting process should be a collaborative cross- functional endeavour Morlidge and Player



Best Practices for Implementing Rolling Forecasts:

- Focus on external and internal financial and nonfinancial drivers
- Move towards on-demand forecasting
- Move from fixed performance to relative improvement



Move from fixed incentives to relative rewards



Challenges



- Initial set up is labour intensive.
- Resistance to change
- One-off implementation cost: software and support costs
- Training, testing, and parallels running
- Incentives hard to integrate



Budget and Rolling Forecast

 Rolling Forecast and the budget can work together

Rolling Forecasts will not replace

budgets

in the future





Budget and Rolling Forecast

- 3 Requirements for effective Rolling Forecast:
- 1. Budgeting practice should become more flexible
- 2. Visibility beyond year end should be improved
- 3. Culture of target negotiations need to be weakened



Final Quote

Forecasting should be treated as a social process where information is shared,

diversity is recognised as a source of strength

And where logic and knowledge, not protection of interest groups, are the criteria for decision-making

Morlidge and Player







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