

Strategic and Operative Planning at Borealis

By

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Borealis in Brief

- Established in 1994 by a merger of Statoil's (Norway) and Neste's (Finland) petrochemical divisions
- A polyolefins company with integrated cracker and polymer production
- Producer of environmentally superior polyolefin plastics polyethylene and polypropylene
- The world's fourth largest polyolefins producer
- In addition to products, Borealis offers its proprietary technology to the polyethylene and polypropylene industries under the trademark Borstar.
- Main competitors: Dow, ExxonMobil, Basell (Shell & BASF), Equistar, BP, Du Pont, and AtoFina

For more information, visit us at:

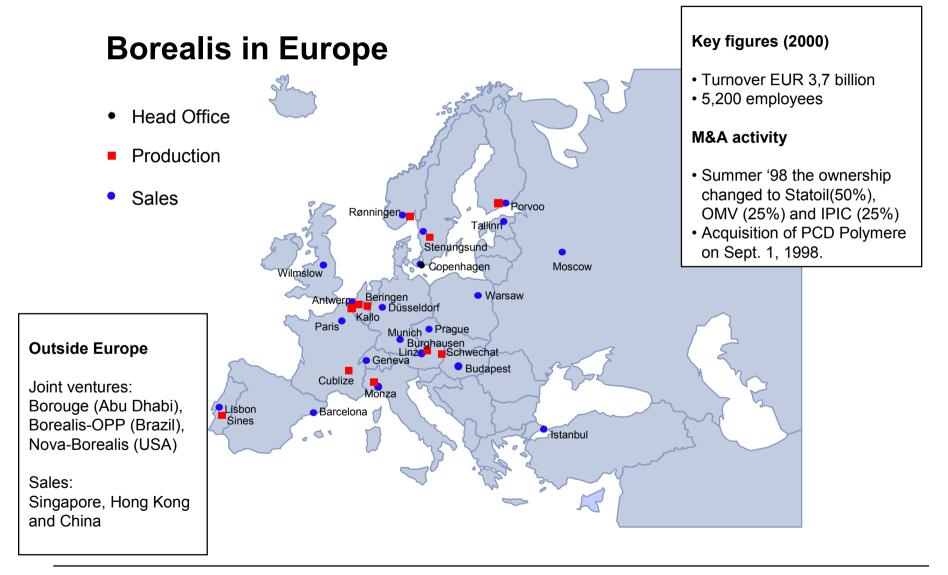
www.borealisgroup.com



The Products Can Be Found in Thousands of Everyday Products Like Diapers, Food Packaging and Housewares to Cars, Trucks, Pipes and Power Cables

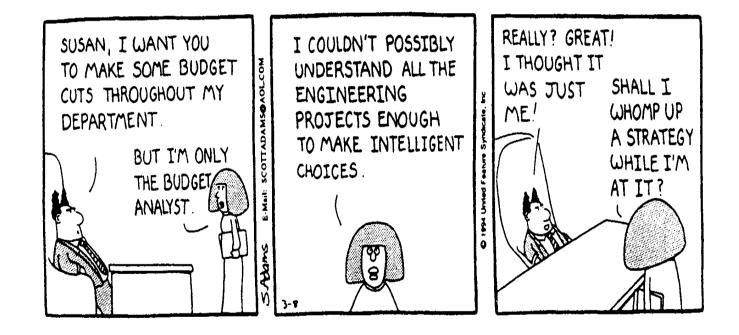








Dilbert Logic on Budgeting and Strategy





Why Did We Abolish Traditional Budgeting?

We wanted to:

- Improve our financial management and performance measurement
- Decentralise authority and decisions
- Simplify the budgeting process
- Reduce the resources used in the process

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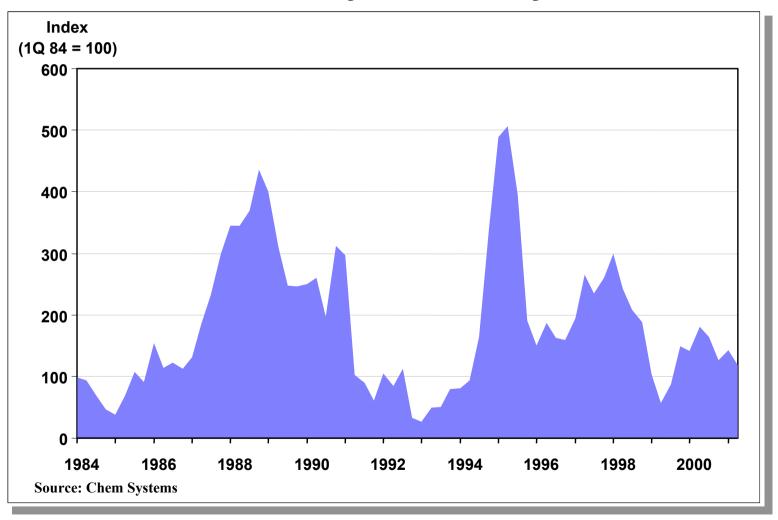
Traditional Budgeting Has Many Weaknesses....

- Conflicting purposes target setting versus financial forecasting
- Not only a ceiling also a floor for costs
- Promotes centralisation of decisions and responsibility
- Inflexible to changes in planning assumptions
- Absorbs significant resources across the organisation
- Tends to make financial control an annual autumn event

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Petrochemical Industry Profitability Index in W Europe





We Achieved What the Budget Did in a Simpler Way

The budget was used for:

- · High level financial and tax planning
- Target-setting
- Controlling fixed costs

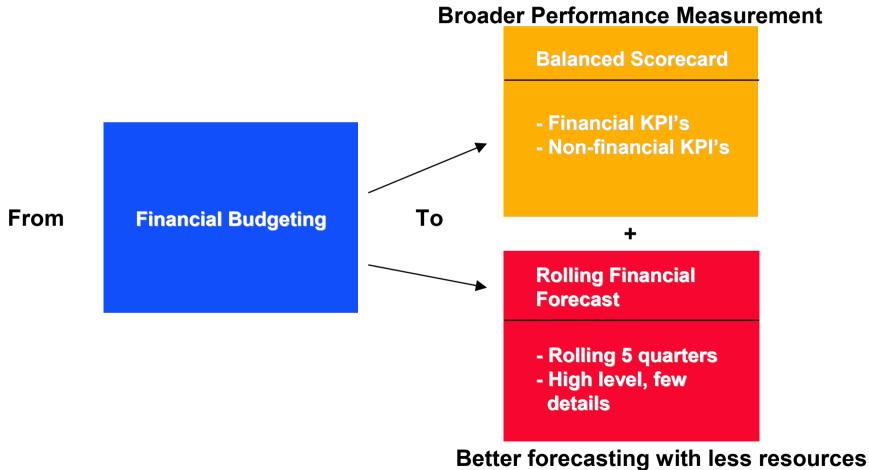
- Prioritising and allocating investment/project resources
- Delegation of authority

We achieve the same through:

- ✓ Rolling financial forecasts
- ✓ Balanced Scorecard
- ✓ Trend reporting
- ✓ Cost targets where and when needed
- ✓ Activity approach
- ✓ Small projects trend reporting
- ✓ Medium Varying hurdle rates
- ✓ Major strategic projects Case by case, the budget was never a tool
- ✓ Use existing mandates/authority schedules



We Have Separated Performance Measurement **From Financial Forecasting**





The New Tools Cover What the Budget Did, but Also a Lot More







Rolling Financial Forecast and Trend Reporting







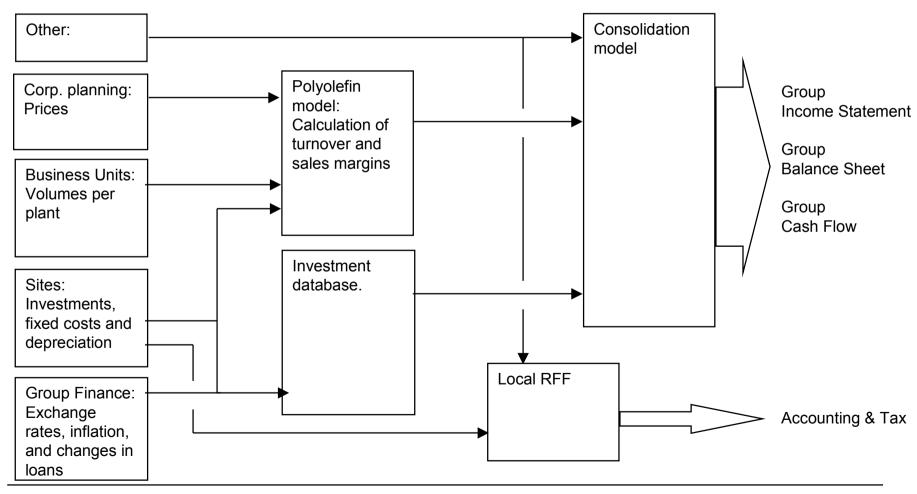
Rolling Financial Forecast

- For financial and tax planning at Group level and main legal entities
- No element of target-setting only most likely outcome
- Updated quarterly, covering next 5 quarters
- Minimal resource use focusing on less details
- Higher accuracy than budgets
- Benefits
 - Continuously looking one year ahead
 - ✓ Always incorporates latest external and internal assumptions
 - ✓ No conflict between forecasting and target-setting





The Rolling Financial Forecast Process







In Practice, This Is How We Do It! (1)

Market price developments

Price Drivers:

Industry stock building
General market consumption
Capacity developments
Trade between Asia, Europe and the US
Data built up from product groups

Source:

Corporate Strategic Planning
Market Analysts in Business Units PE & PP

Market volume developments

Volume Drivers:

Sales activities
Industry stock building
General market consumption
Capacity developments
Planned maintenance jobs
Alternative market channels
Data built up from assets

Source:

BU Operations Planners





In Practice, This Is How We Do It! (2)

Fixed costs, depreciation and investments

Fixed costs drivers:

Site Development Program (more for less)
On-going projects
General activity level
Head count

Investments are handled separately

Source:

Site controllers

Exchange rates, inflation and loans

Source:

Group Finance forecasts the developments in exchange rates and inflation based on the economic climate.

Changes in loans are based on the current loan agreements.

Financial needs are calculated based on the difference between cash flow from operations and financial obligations.





The Forecasts Include Full P&L and Balance Sheet

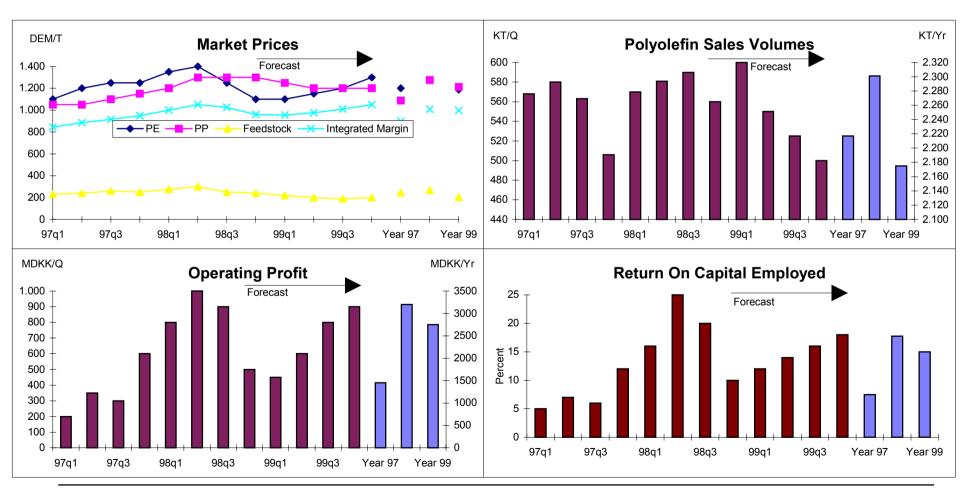
Sales margin Fixed costs Operating margin Depreciation Operating profit Profit of ass. comp / sale of ass. Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision Profit after taxes	CONSOLIDATED P&L	
Fixed costs Operating margin Depreciation Operating profit Profit of ass. comp / sale of ass. Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Turnover	
Operating margin Depreciation Operating profit Profit of ass. comp / sale of ass. Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Sales margin	
Depreciation Operating profit Profit of ass. comp / sale of ass. Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Fixed costs	
Operating profit Profit of ass. comp / sale of ass. Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Operating margin	
Profit of ass. comp / sale of ass. Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Depreciation	
Financial income Financial expenses Net finance Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Operating profit	
Net extraordinary items Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Financial income Financial expenses	
Profit before taxation Income tax provision	Net finance	
Income tax provision	Net extraordinary items	
	Profit before taxation	
Profit after taxes	Income tax provision	

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	
ASSETS	LIABILITIES
	Trade payables Short term int. bearing debt
Cash / deposits	Dividends to be paid
	Other liabilities
Trade receivables	Short term liabilities
Other receivables	Long term liabilities i)
Inventories	Badwill
	Other provisions
Current assets	Provisions
	Subordinated loan
	Minority interest
Tangible fixed assets	Share capital
	Premium on issue
Financial fixed assets	Profit for the year
	Retained earnings
Fixed assets	Shareholders' equity
Total assets	Total liabilities





Updated View on Group Level, Quarterly







Balanced Scorecard

BALANCE D SCORECARD COLLABORATIVE

HALL OF FAME

Rolling financial forecasts and trend reporting

Balanced Scorecard

Controlling fixed costs

Decentralised investment management





The Balanced Scorecard Approach Provides More Than Traditional Budget Measures

What is new?

- More focus on non-financial performance ('balance' between financial/non-financial)
- Use strategy more systematically as guidance for selecting KPI's

How can we use it?

- Use scorecard for target-setting and reporting progress
- Addresses the drivers behind the financial figures
- Use the scorecard to communicate the strategy





The Starting Point for the Balanced Scorecard Is Our

Strategic Direction Grow Win **Develop Borstar** Through into a commercial, Our successful People technology Improve overall competitive position

"One of top 4 globally - but more focused"

"The global leader in Performance Products"

"A technology leader through Borstar"

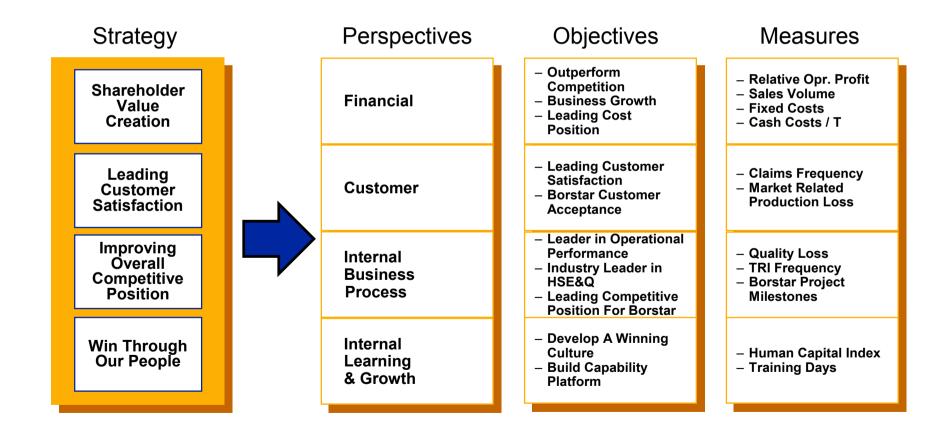
"A European leader in HSE, Customer Satisfaction and Cost"

Shareholder Value Creation 12 - 15% p.a.





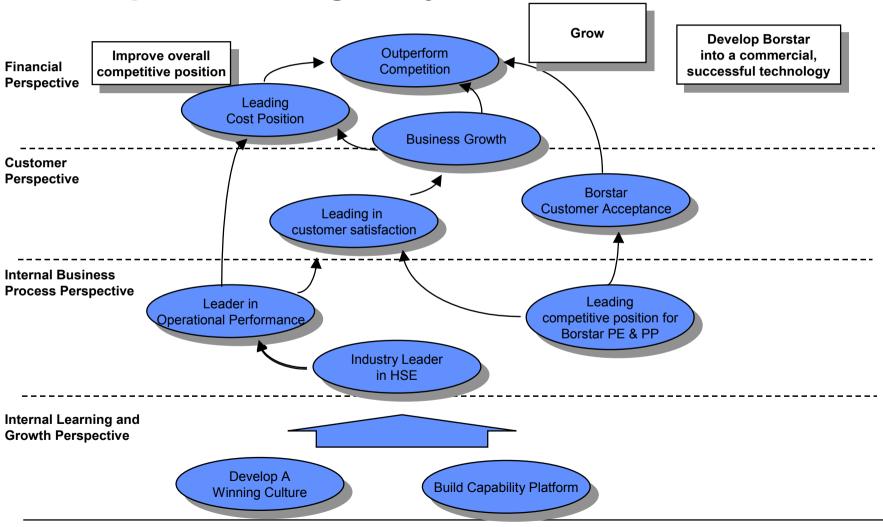
Key Performance Indicators Are Being Derived From Our Strategic Direction







Corporate Strategic Objectives







Direction Set on Group Level, but Each Unit Owns Their Balanced Scorecard

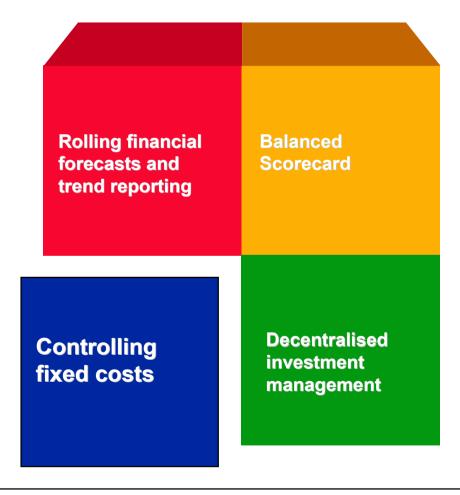
Focus on value for owners Group **Balanced Scorecard Business Business** PO & Chem. Perf. Prod. Manuf. Div. **Development** Support **Balanced Scorecard Balanced Scorecard Balanced Scorecard BSC** BSC Polyethylene Wire & Cable Austria R&D **Financial Balanced Scorecard Balanced Scorecard** الحB **Belgium Balanced Scorecard** Polypropylene Porvoo, FI Pipe **Corporate Control Balanced Scorecard Balanced Scorecard** Rönningen, NO Sines. PT Olefins, P&A IT&S **Balanced Scorecard** Eng. Appl **Balanced Scorecard Balanced Scorecard** Stenungsund, SE **Balanced Scorecard** Focus on high volume, Focus producing the Focus on defined Focus on Focus on 'value and low costs. right products at the quality level added' products. competitive Economies of scale right time and quality. Differentiation and low cost advantage High safety focus

Low cost focus





Controlling Fixed Costs

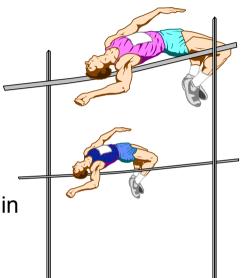






Means of Controlling Fixed Cost

- Competition sets the standard
- Performance is determined through benchmarking, e.g. in
 - Manufacturing
 - Sales
 - Support functions (e.g. Finance and HR)
- The relative performance concept includes fixed costs as an element
- As a lump sum, fixed cost most often is a target on the Balanced Scorecard







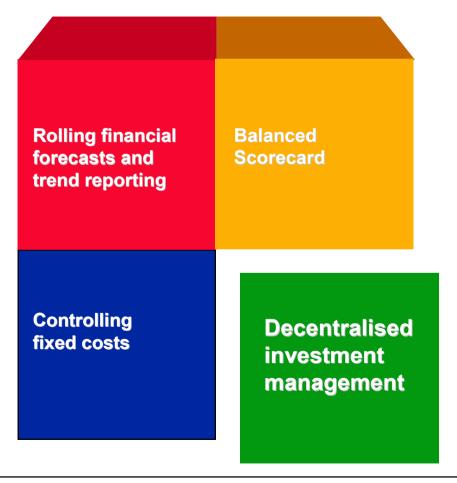
In Phase I, Activity Based Management Was Used to Understand and Manage Resources (Fixed Costs) Better

- Activities create a common language for describing costs and supporting benchmarking
- Activities help understand consequences of cost reductions
- ABM allows us to follow true project costs across the company
- ABC provides better information to manage customer and product profitability (true profitability)
- Experience Gained (Phase II):
 - After successful stand-alone solutions for ABM, the solutions were implemented in SAP only with limited success.
 - January 99: Decision taken to remove the ABM model from SAP to simplify the 'CO' environment.





Investment Management Based on Trend Reporting, Strategic Fit and Varying Hurdle Rates





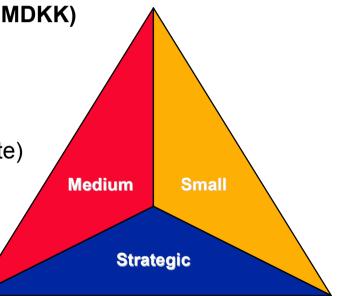


Investment Management Without Budgets

Small investments sites/functions (below 10 MDKK)

Trend reporting, frames if required

- Medium (between 10 and 50 MDKK)
 - Varying profitability requirement (hurdle rate) depending on investment capacity in Rolling Financial Forecast
 - ✓ Strategic fit
- Strategic (above 50 MDKK)
 - Executive Board decides case by case



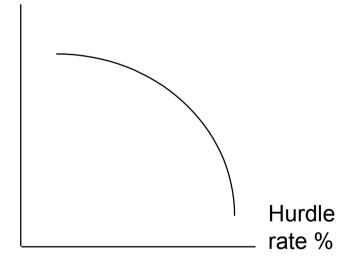




Controlling the Level of Medium Projects (10 - 50 MDKK); We Use the Hurdle Rate More Actively

- The required hurdle rate will depend on desired investment levels and the group cash flow situation
- We have the option to distinguish between risk categories; lower hurdle rates for cost reduction projects than e.g. margin increase based projects

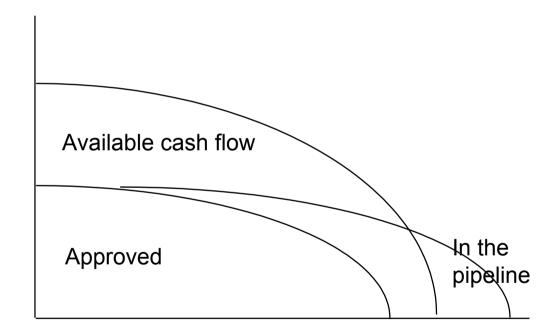
Investment level





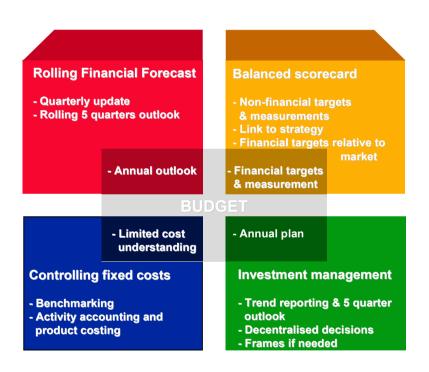


Our Forecasting of Projects 'in the Pipeline' Has Improved





5 Years Later the Model Still Stands



BOREALIS IS A NON BUDGETING COMPANY!

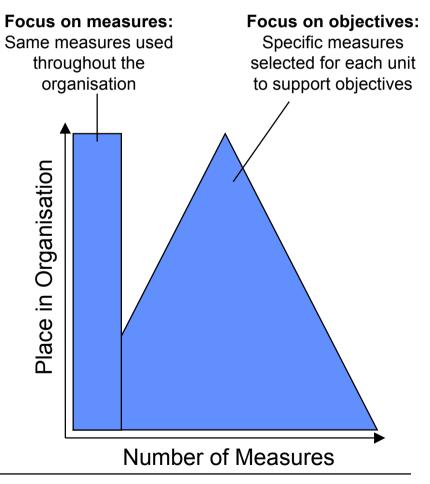
We have changed some of our tools:

- External benchmarking in 1997 triggered tough cost targets across the company. The targets are long-term (1998-2000) and on total costs only.
- ABM partly taken out of SAP, system not flexible enough
- Rolling financial forecast process improved



Setting the Agenda - Focus on Objectives

- During implementation of the Balanced
 Scorecard the mistake was made to focus too much on measures.
- Measures were selected at group level, and these measures were cascaded to the organisation.
- Learning:
- Everyone in the organisation can relate to the corporate objectives, but relevant measures and targets have to be selected in each part of the organisation.





Target Setting Process

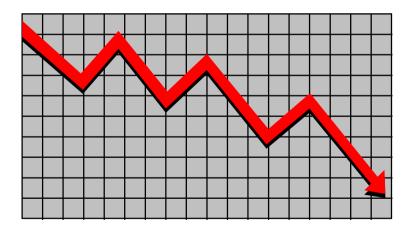
- When the Budget was replaced by the Balanced Scorecard for performance management, people welcomed it and set very ambitious and stretched targets.
- With the introduction of an incentive program based on the Balanced Scorecard, stretched targets were replaced by internal negotiation.
- Learning:
- Keep the Balanced Scorecard, but base the targets on relative performance, e.g. to the industry or to peer groups.





Heavy Investments Combined With an Industry Downturn Required a More Central Process for Remaining Funds

- The simplified 5 quarter rolling forecast gives the updated view on cash flow and capital spending.
- A co-ordination committee consisting of VP's from business, manufacturing and functions quarterly manages investment approvals.
- This ensures flexible and reactive decision making allowing to tighten or free up funds during the year.





How Does the Manager's Job Change?

High degree of freedom in how to achieve challenging relative targets No detailed pre-approval of costs through a budget

Increased responsibility and decision-making

Cost reports focusing on trends, projects and total cost levels. Less focus on the calendar year as reporting period

More relevant cost information

Increased measurement of non-financial indicators supporting our strategy

Better but also tougher performance measurement

No heavy budget process in the autumn, but more focus on costs and performance throughout the year

Better use of your time!



If you want to know more...

CAM-I Beyond Budgeting Round Table www.cam-i.org/bb.html

Try the Beyond Budgeting wizard www.project.bbrt.org

'Creating Budget-less Organizations with the Balanced Scorecard'

The Balanced Scorecard Report
Harvard Business School Publishing, November-December 2000