



# Unlocking Opportunities

Global Financial Reporting and Valuation Conference

December 2025





# Financial Agility: Generating Liquidity

Global Financial Reporting and Valuation Conference

December 2025



# How are we seeing companies use cash today?



## Transformation

To reinvest and fund further enterprise-wide performance improvement



## Address pressure from the board

To improve alignment of goals and activities



## M&A

To fund transactions



## Self funded growth

To fund growth initiatives



## Future proof

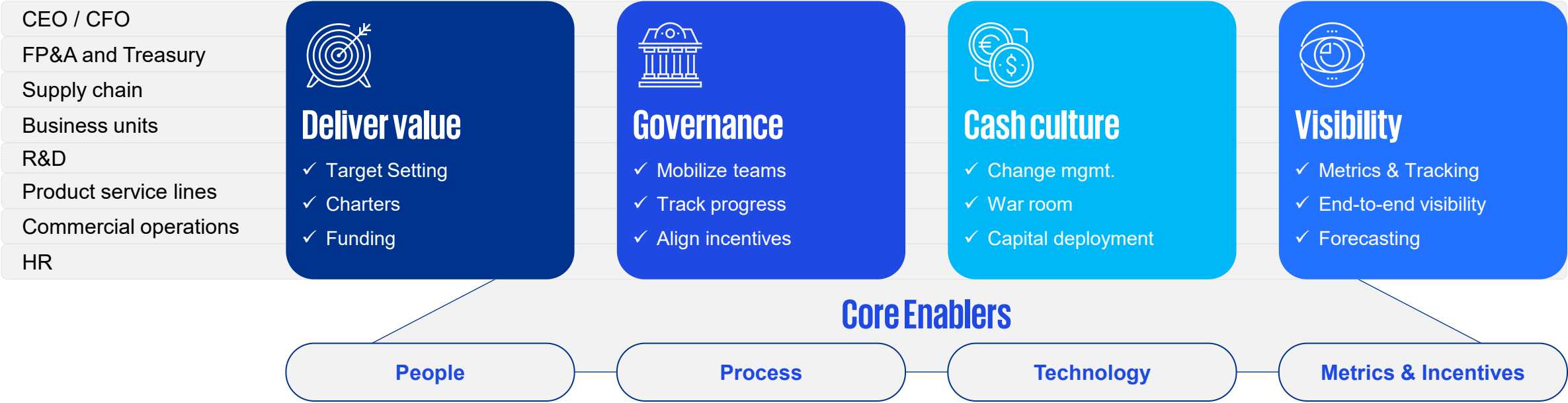
To provide stability & a buffer for economic / political factors



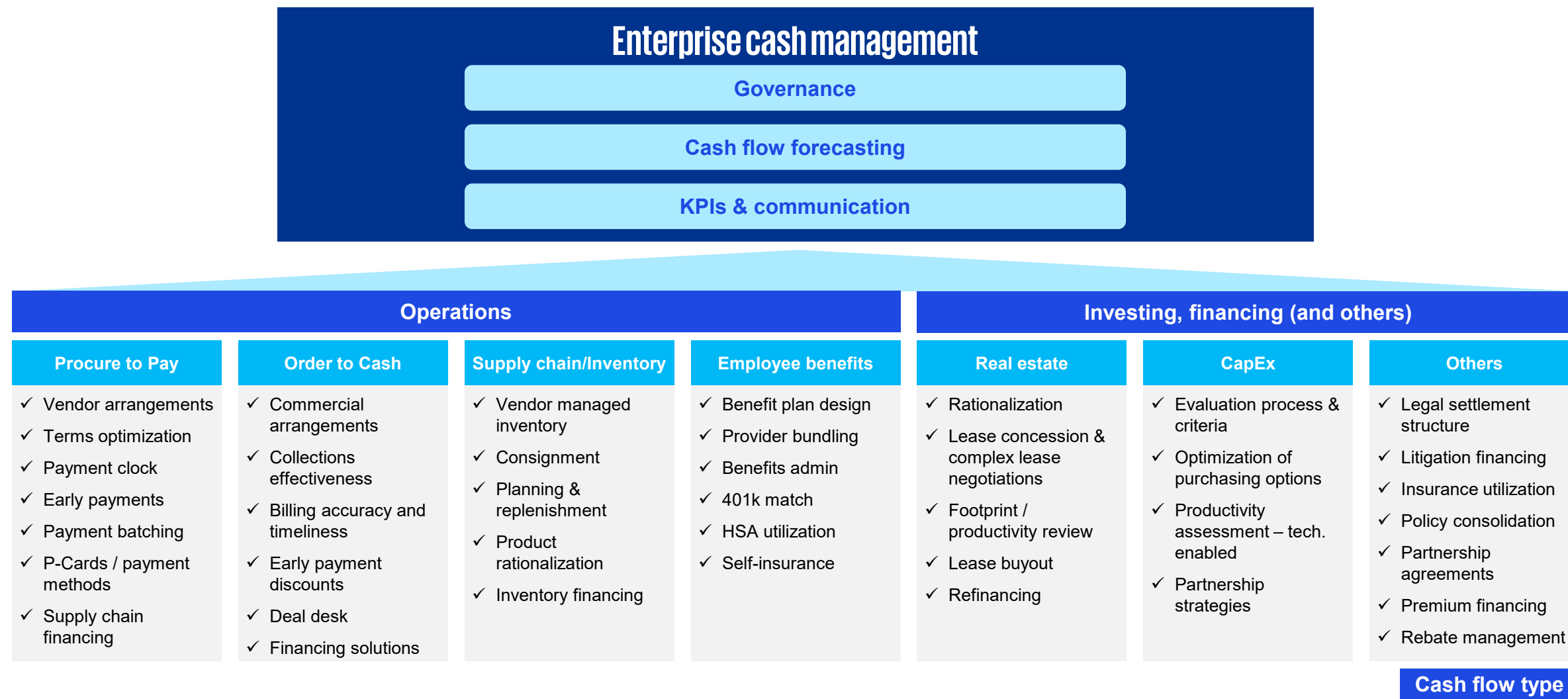
## Loan repayment

To get better rates or adjust terms

# Cash management drives operational resilience and performance visibility



# Enterprise cash management includes trade and non-trade value creation levers





# Polling question #1



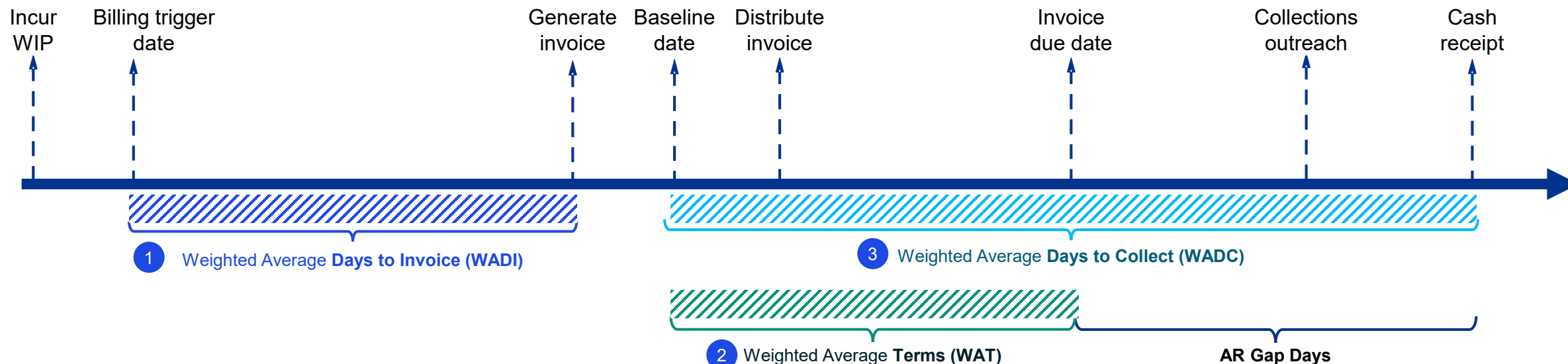
Which Working Capital area is the most opportunistic for your business?

- A** Order to cash
- B** Procure to pay
- C** Forecast to fulfill
- D** All of the above

# Order to cash – Common challenges and value-based strategies

Common challenges			AR levers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple, <b>uniform collection practices</b> applied to all customer types</li> <li><b>End to end process</b> / system alignment across region/business units</li> <li><b>Terms low priority</b> in contract negotiations</li> <li>Contracts do not include <b>consequences for late payment / non-payment</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Limited visibility</b> to key performance indicators for decision making</li> <li><b>Sales is not involved</b> to support tough collections issues</li> <li><b>Incentive structures</b> do not prioritize cash collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual and / or informal <b>dispute resolution management process</b></li> <li>Lack of <b>O2C process ownership</b> and clearly defined roles</li> </ul>	
Value unlock			AR cycle
<b>Quick wins (&lt; 6 Months)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customer segmentation</li> <li>Customer profitability</li> <li>Collections strategies</li> <li>Billing timeliness and accuracy</li> <li>Collection support tools (including dashboards, KPIs, target-setting)</li> <li>Incentives for collectors</li> </ul>	<b>Mid-term (6- 12 Months)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marketing, rebates, deduction mgmt.</li> <li>Terms rationalization</li> <li>AR process automation</li> <li>Customer portal / self service</li> <li>Customer contracts &amp; clause for non-payment</li> </ul>	<b>Long-term (&gt;12 months)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global program roll out</li> <li>Terms</li> </ul>	

# Measuring KPIs across OTC process helps pinpoint cash unlock opportunities



- 1 High WA Days to Invoice (WADI)** can indicate opportunities to improve billing accuracy and cycle time
- 2 High WA Terms (WAT)** can indicate opportunities to **improve sales incentives or commercial arrangements**
- 3 High WA Days Past Due and/or AR Gap Days** can indicate opportunities to improve collections effectiveness, dispute management, and eradicate upstream root causes

**Example:** Consider a company with

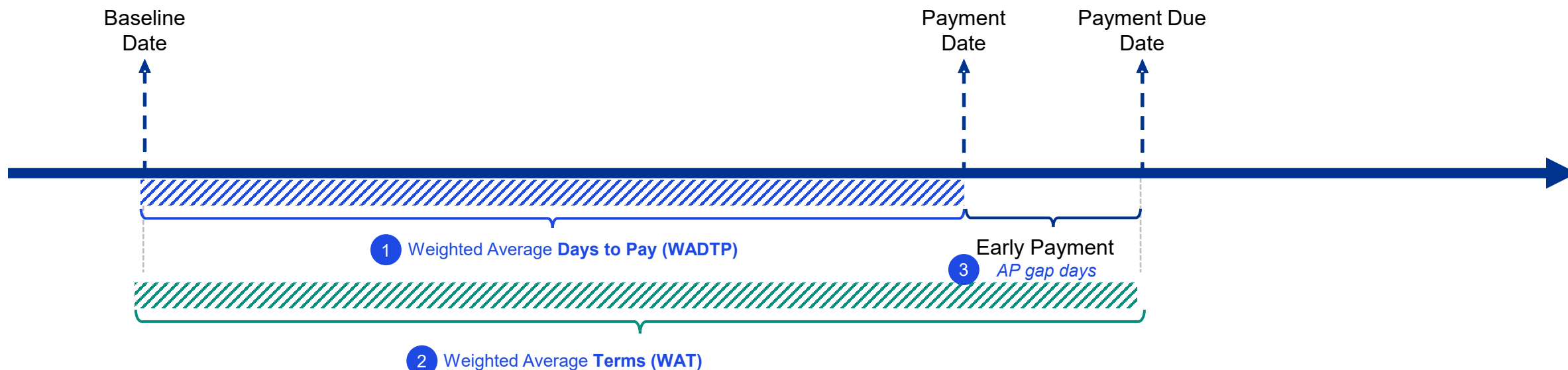
- Annual sales: \$365M
- Revolver rate: 8%
- 1 day of AR outstanding = \$1M of cash
- If WADC is 40 days but it could be 30 days, that's 10 extra days × \$1M = \$10M more cash available
- Plus \$800K per year in additional interest cost (\$10M \* 8%)



# Procure to pay– Common challenges and value-based strategies

Common challenges			AR levers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High volume of <b>early or late payments</b></li> <li><b>Not adhering to contractual terms</b>, standards frequently overridden</li> <li>Sub-optimal <b>payment cycle</b> (frequency)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to capture prompt <b>payment discounts</b></li> <li><b>Payment terms</b> not adequate part of <b>vendor negotiations</b></li> <li>Not optimizing <b>payment methods</b> (EFT, P-Card, etc...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proliferation of vendors within same spend category</li> <li>Low percentage of total spend under contract</li> <li>Paying to <b>different terms for the same vendor</b></li> </ul>	
Value unlock			AR cycle
<b>Quick wins (&lt; 6 Months)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminating early payments</li> <li>Payment batching/schedules</li> <li>Contract term compliance</li> <li>Term optimization</li> <li>Vendor rationalization</li> </ul>	<b>Mid-term (6- 12 Months)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Term optimization</li> <li>Payment triggers</li> <li>AP process automation</li> <li>P-Card</li> <li>Supply Chain Financing</li> <li>Program roll out</li> </ul>	<b>Long-term (&gt;12 months)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Term optimization (long contract renegotiation)</li> <li>Global program roll out</li> </ul>	

# Pinpoint areas for improvement through an assessment of PTP cycle time



- 1 Low WA Days to Pay (WADTP)** indicates opportunities to improve terms and AP process
- 2 Low WA Terms (WAT)** indicates potential opportunity to improve payment terms
- 3 Low or negative AP Gap Days** indicates potential quick wins in AP by aligning/extending vendor payments to existing terms

**Example:** Consider a company with

- Annual purchases: \$365M
- Revolver rate: 8%
- 1 day of AP outstanding = \$1M of cash
- If WADTP is 35 days but it could be 50 days, that's 15 extra days × \$1M = \$15M more cash available
- Plus \$1,200K per year in additional interest cost (\$15M \* 8%)

## Polling question #2



Which quick-win lever would your business benefit most from?

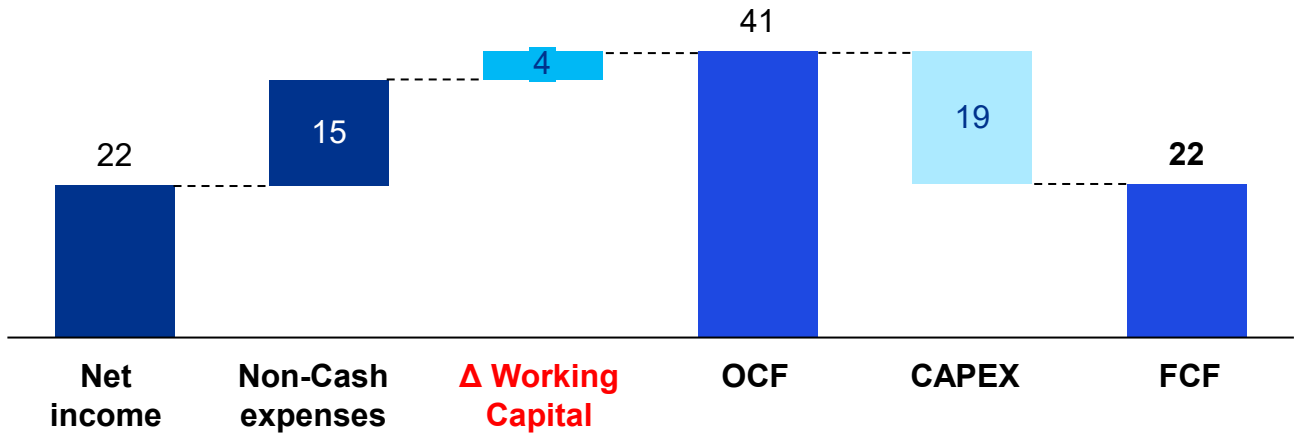
- A** Improving KPIs and metric visibility
- B** Eliminating Early Vendor Payments
- C** Extending Vendor Terms
- D** Improving overall cash culture
- E** Accelerating AR dispute resolution
- F** Enacting credit holds for past due customers
- G** Improving billing accuracy

# Free cash flow drivers and what to do about them...

Earnings, CapEx, and working capital **drive free cash flow**

*Earnings and capex are planning variables*

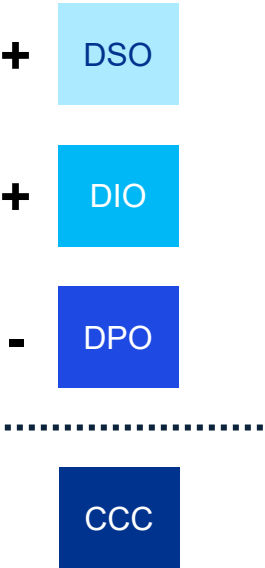
*Working capital is an operational variable*



Finance sets the FCF target. Operations determines whether the cash actually shows up.  **$\Delta WC$  is the bridge between the two.**

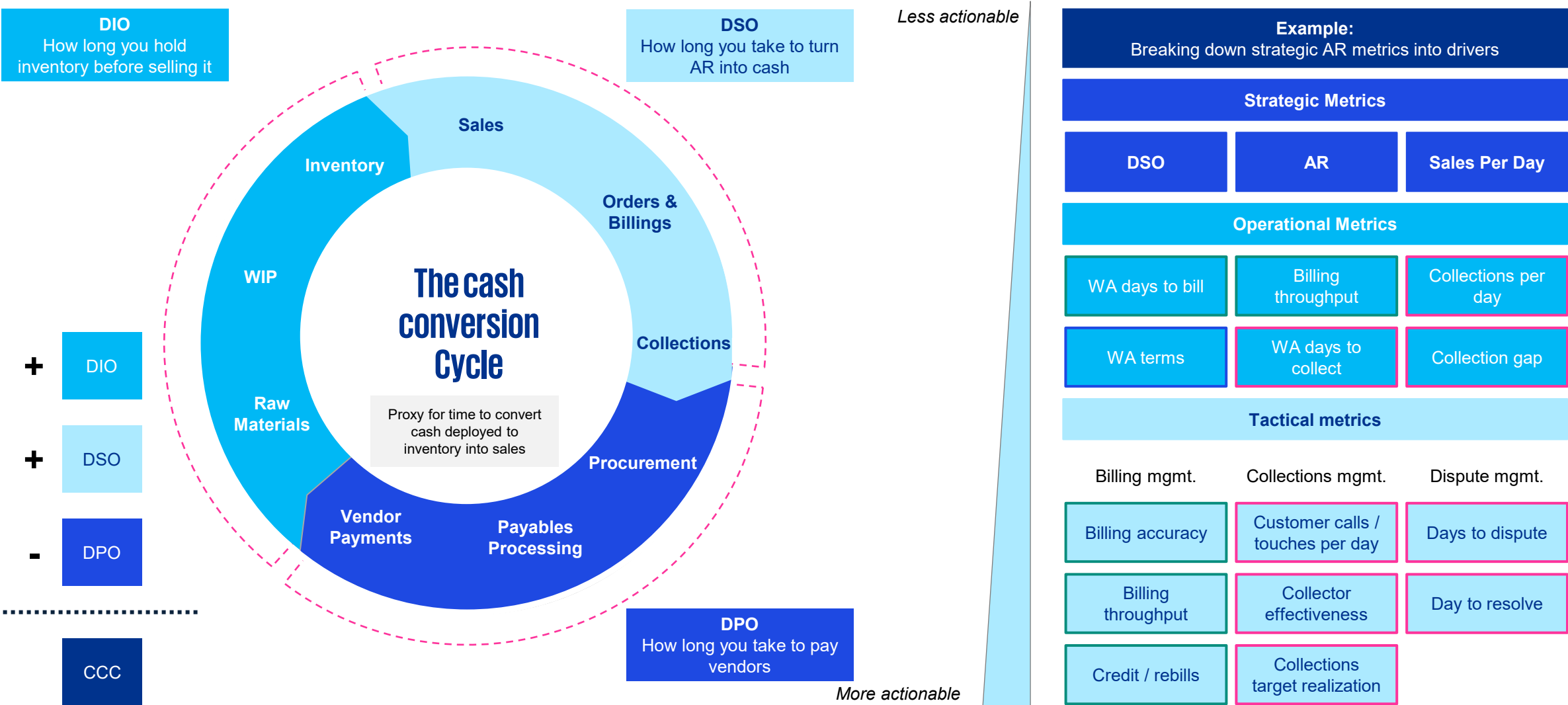
*Illustrative*

**$\Delta WC$**  is driven by changes in the Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC)



$\Delta WC$  = Change in cash conversion cycle

# Connecting executive to operational KPIs enables CFO visibility and control over FCF



**Any questions?**





# Thank you!



Some or all of the services described herein may not be permissible for KPMG audit clients and their affiliates or related entities.



[kpmg.com](https://kpmg.com)

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

© 2025 KPMG LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and its subsidiaries, are part of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.

DAS-2026-19302