



# Unlocking Opportunities

Global Financial Reporting and Valuation Conference

December 2025





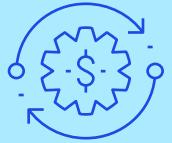
# Financial Agility: Generating Liquidity

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# 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



**Deliver Value** – Initiatives backed by CMOs gain 3x cash improvement with improved ROIC



**Centralized Governance** – Allows prioritization and alignment with executive expectations



**Increased Visibility** – To executive and operational teams with ability to forecast



**Cash Culture** – Change management is critical for driving sustained value and organizational rigor on cash

CEO / CFO  
FP&A and Treasury  
Supply chain  
Business units  
R&D  
Product service lines  
Commercial operations  
HR



## Deliver value

- ✓ Target Setting
- ✓ Charters
- ✓ Funding



## Governance

- ✓ Mobilize teams
- ✓ Track progress
- ✓ Align incentives



## Cash culture

- ✓ Change mgmt.
- ✓ War room
- ✓ Capital deployment



## Visibility

- ✓ Metrics & Tracking
- ✓ End-to-end visibility
- ✓ Forecasting

## Core Enablers

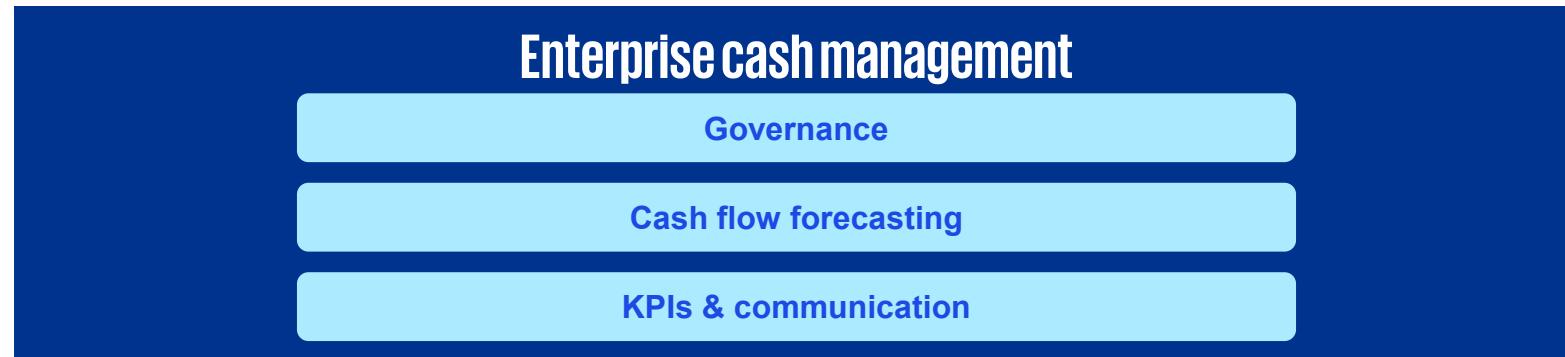
People

Process

Technology

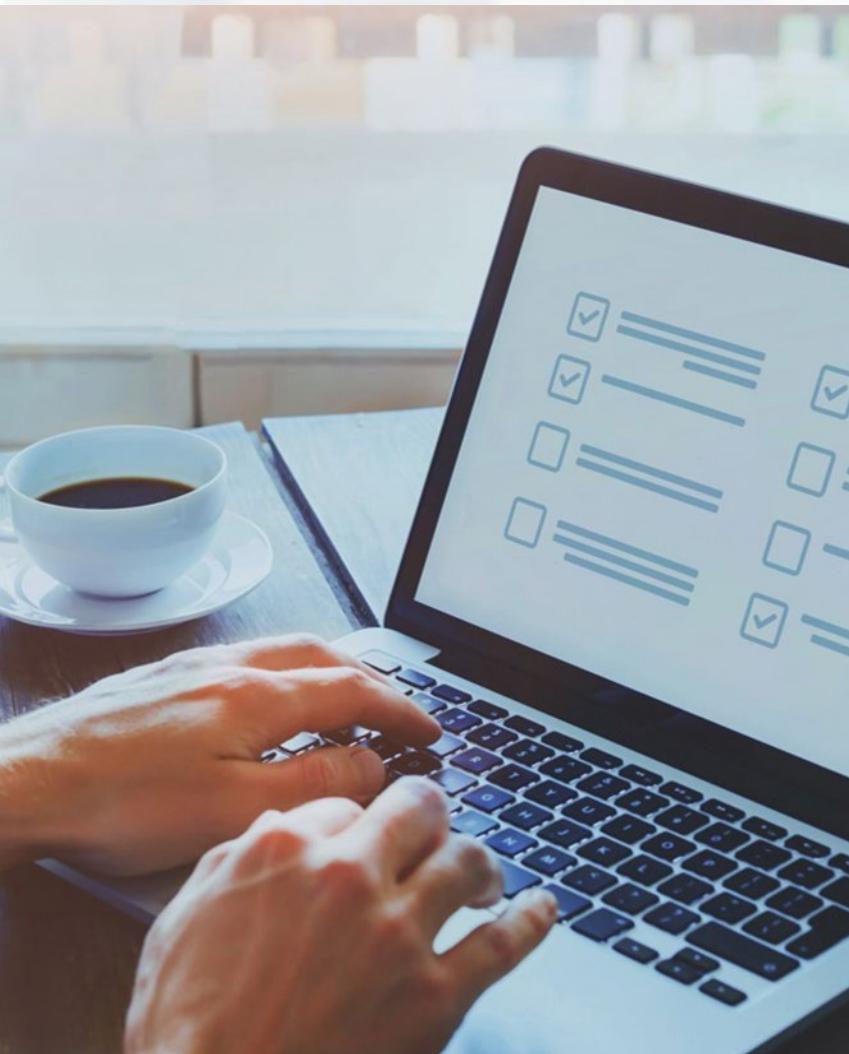
Metrics & Incentives

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



Operations							Investing, financing (and others)	Cash flow type
Procure to Pay	Order to Cash	Supply chain/Inventory	Employee benefits	Real estate	CapEx	Others		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Vendor arrangements</li><li>✓ Terms optimization</li><li>✓ Payment clock</li><li>✓ Early payments</li><li>✓ Payment batching</li><li>✓ P-Cards / payment methods</li><li>✓ Supply chain financing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Commercial arrangements</li><li>✓ Collections effectiveness</li><li>✓ Billing accuracy and timeliness</li><li>✓ Early payment discounts</li><li>✓ Deal desk</li><li>✓ Financing solutions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Vendor managed inventory</li><li>✓ Consignment</li><li>✓ Planning &amp; replenishment</li><li>✓ Product rationalization</li><li>✓ Inventory financing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Benefit plan design</li><li>✓ Provider bundling</li><li>✓ Benefits admin</li><li>✓ 401k match</li><li>✓ HSA utilization</li><li>✓ Self-insurance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Rationalization</li><li>✓ Lease concession &amp; complex lease negotiations</li><li>✓ Footprint / productivity review</li><li>✓ Lease buyout</li><li>✓ Refinancing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Evaluation process &amp; criteria</li><li>✓ Optimization of purchasing options</li><li>✓ Productivity assessment – tech. enabled</li><li>✓ Partnership strategies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Legal settlement structure</li><li>✓ Litigation financing</li><li>✓ Insurance utilization</li><li>✓ Policy consolidation</li><li>✓ Partnership agreements</li><li>✓ Premium financing</li><li>✓ Rebate management</li></ul>		

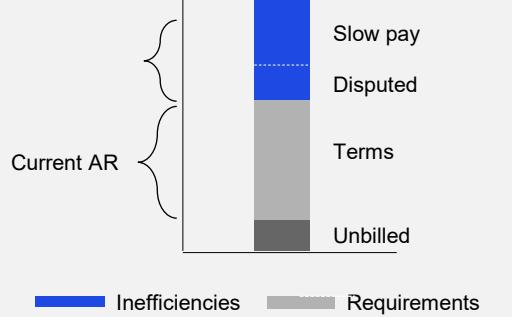
# Polling question #1



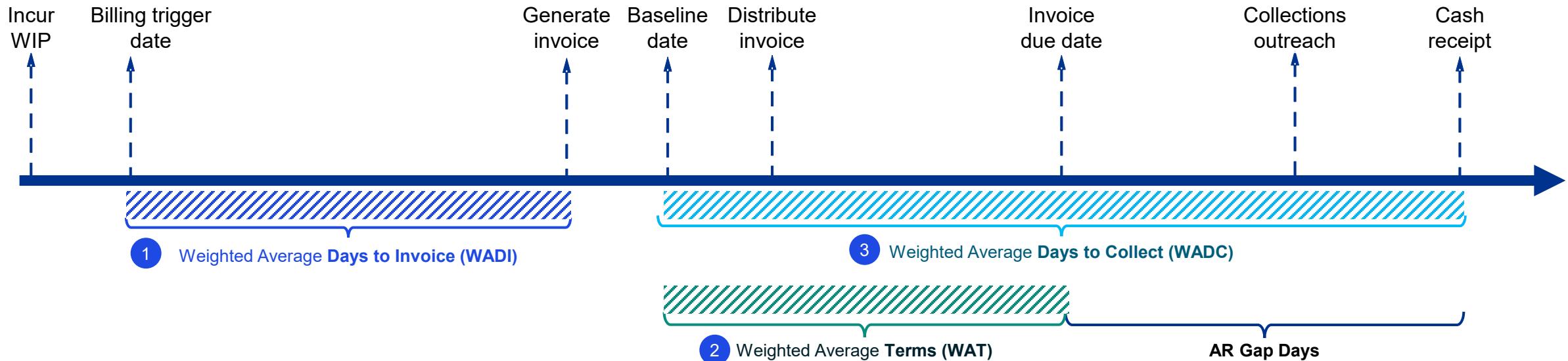
Which Working Capital area is the most opportunistic for your business?

- 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>	 <p>Current AR</p> <p>Slow pay Disputed Terms Unbilled</p> <p>Inefficiencies Requirements</p>
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>	 <p>Order to cash</p>

# Measuring KPIs across OTC process helps pinpoint cash unlock opportunities

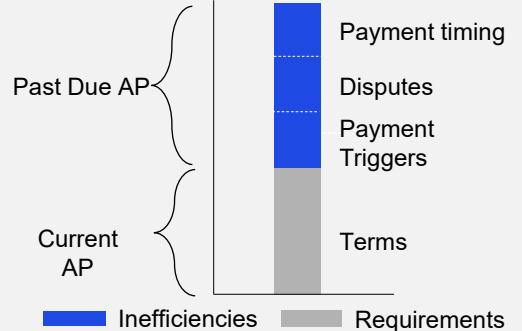


- 1 **High WA Days to Invoice (WADI)** can indicate opportunities to improve billing accuracy and cycle time
- 2 **High WA Terms (WAT)** can indicate opportunities to **improve sales incentives or commercial arrangements**
- 3 **High WA Days Past Due** and/or **AR Gap Days** can indicate opportunities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

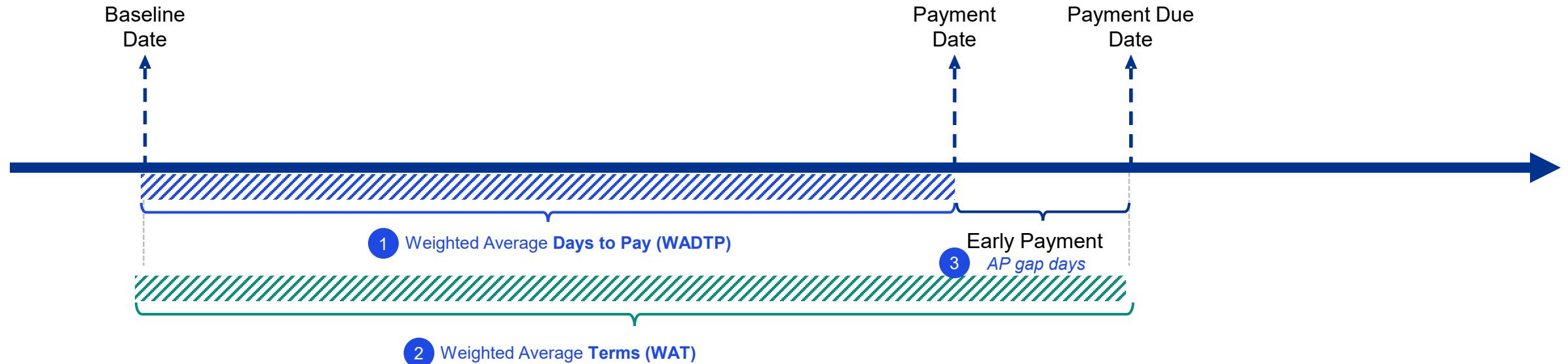
**Example:** Consider a company with

- 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  $\times$  \$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

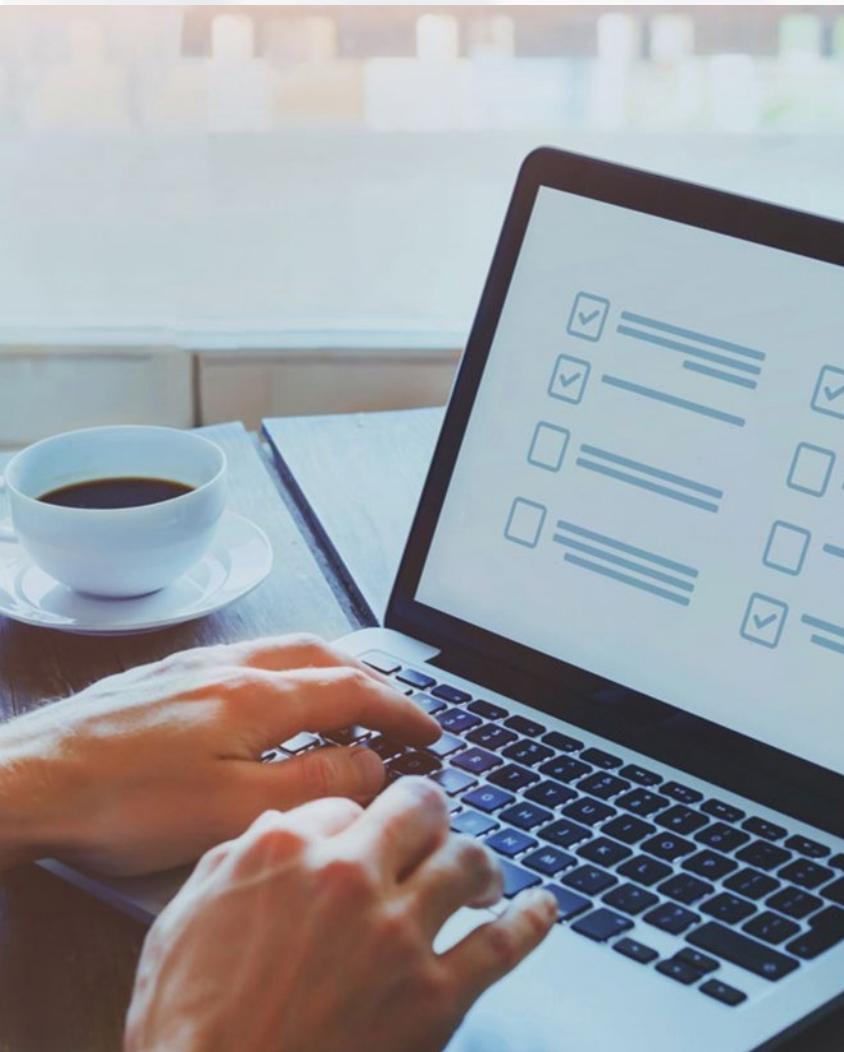


- 1 **Low WA Days to Pay (WADTP)** indicates opportunities to improve terms and AP process
- 2 **Low WA Terms (WAT)** indicates potential opportunity to improve payment terms
- 3 **Low or negative AP Gap Days** indicates potential quick wins in AP by aligning/extending vendor payments to existing terms

**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  $\times$  \$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

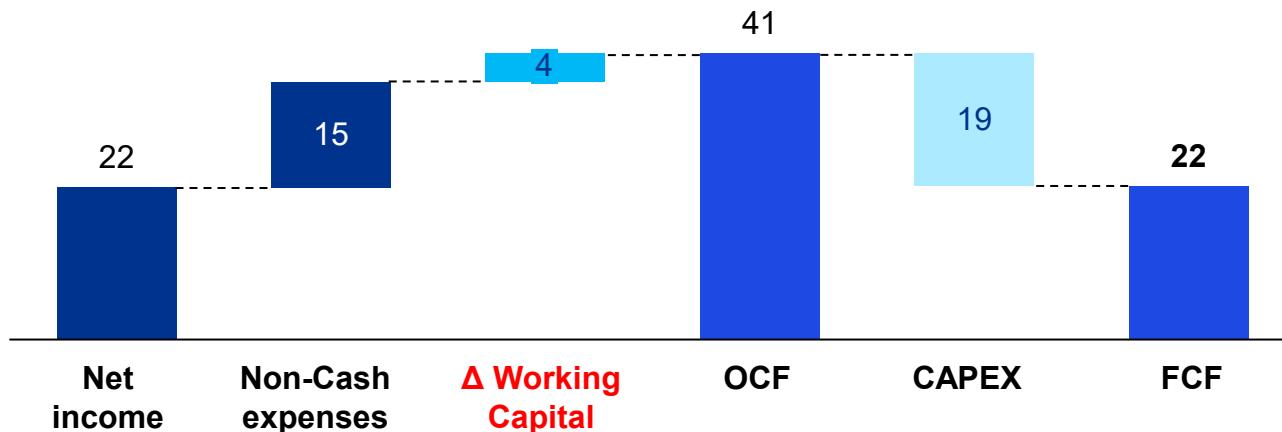
# Free cash flow drivers and what to do about them...

## Illustrative

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

*Earnings and capex are planning variables*

*Working capital is an operational variable*



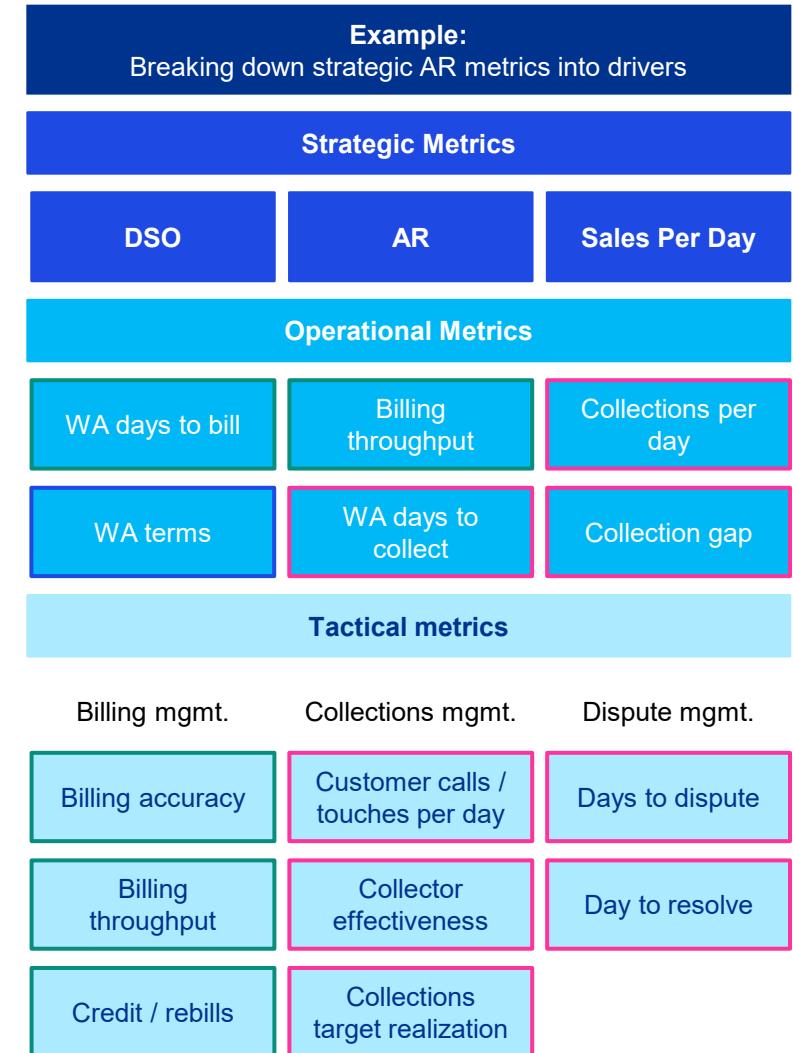
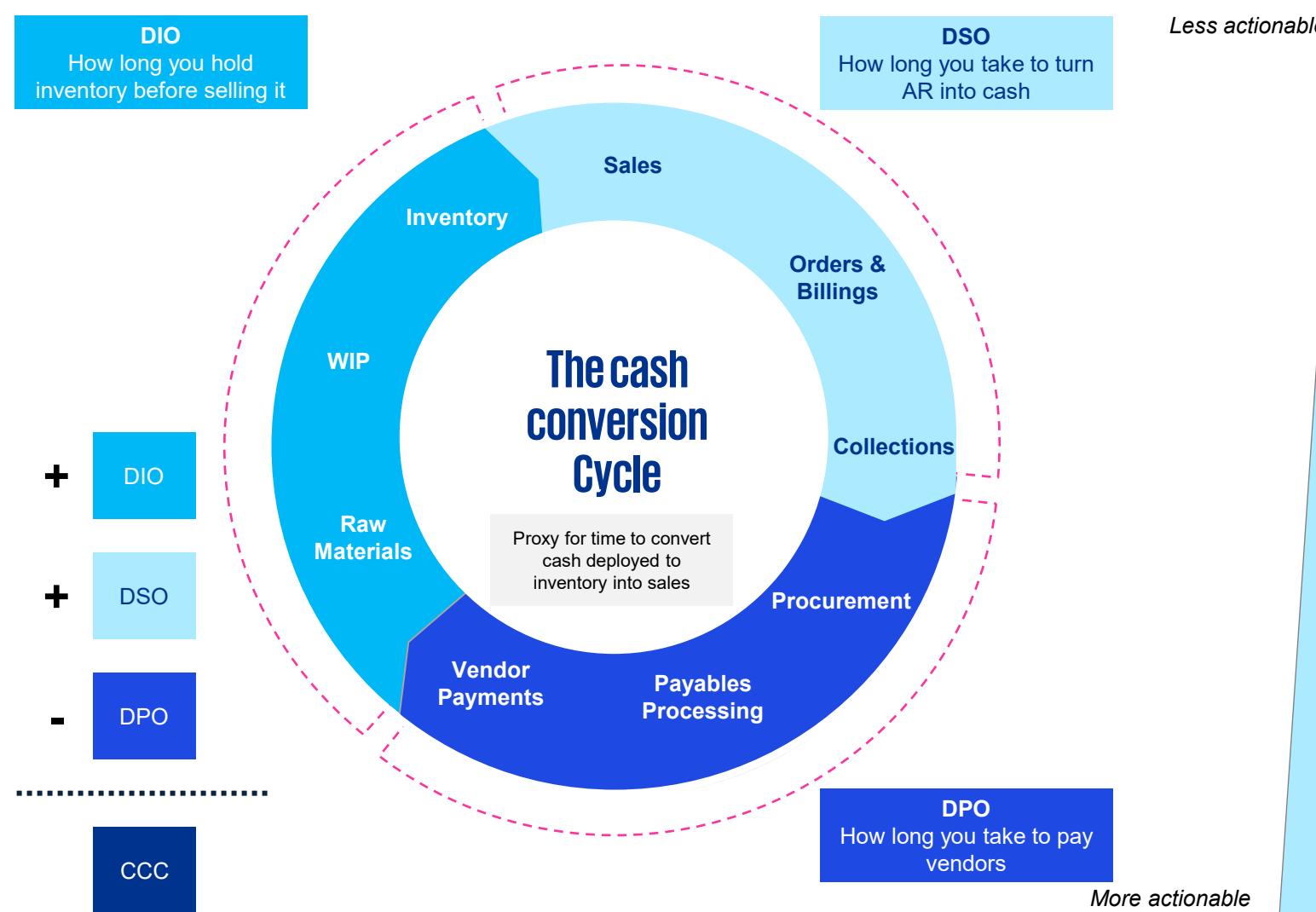
Finance sets the FCF target. Operations determines whether the cash actually shows up. **ΔWC is the bridge between the two.**

**ΔWC** is driven by changes in the Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC)



**ΔWC** = Change in cash conversion cycle

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



Any questions?



# Thank you!



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