

It May Be Cheaper to Manufacture at Home;

Study about real options valuation framework

Conventional financial tools can lead you to make supply chain mistakes. Try a real options approach instead.

- **DCF – Discounted Cash Flow**

- It is the traditional method in deciding about supply chain.
- Undervalues flexibility
 - Lean and low cost supply chains as long as everything goes by the plan
 - Uncertainty not factored in
- Advantages of domestic manufacturing:
 - Flexibility in timing production commitments according with demand
 - Ability to directly manage problems

- **Real options valuation – how it is working**

- **Calculating the value of flexibility**
 - **Traditional; DCF**
 - Forecast demand by averaging high and low demand sales scenarios
 - Multiply the result by unit price
 - Subtract production costs
 - Adjust with earnings figure to get an estimate of future cash flows
 - Discount the CF to allow for risk, using the capital asset pricing model
 - **What if:**
 - Global manufacturing requires placing an order ahead of time
 - Domestic manufacturing allows you to wait until you know the actual demand
 - Going global, you are capping your sales and you do not benefit from the possible higher demand
 - Reduced levels of sales and revenue
 - ***Lower net present value due to loss of flexibility***
 - Domestic manufacturing option
 - Postponing production until a better estimate of demand is available will translate into reducing the risk of either stocking out or producing in excess.

- DCF still to be used but with more accurate discount rate
- The value of direct control
 - Lowers the exposure to risk (reference investors strategies in commodity markets)
 - Example: bad weather can make commodities such as oil or wheat unavailable despite contractual obligations
 - Called “convenience yield”
 - Analogous with the dividend paid to investors in financial markets that own stocks rather than holding options to buy it.
 - Can be determined by comparing prices in derivative and spot markets; it is simply the difference between the value of owning the commodity and the value of having an option to buy it.
 - Can be ascertained with more difficulty for manufacturing
 - Can be determined by comparing the costs of unexpected disruptions to a global facility as opposed to a domestic one;