

Equity Research

Americas

U.S. Investment Strategy

November 22, 1999

Atoms, Bits, and Cash

The ABCs of Investing in the New Economy

Michael J. Mauboussin
1 212 325 3108
michael.mauboussin@csfb.com

Stephen G. Kawaja
1 212 325 3922
stephen.kawaja@csfb.com



- Detailed analysis of return on invested capital for the S&P 500 shows that the source of value creation is shifting from physical capital to intellectual capital—from atoms to bits.
- Given that our accounting system is poor at capturing intellectual capital, investors must focus on the source of value creation: cash.
- We find that the cash conversion cycle is an excellent measure of how well management is managing its tangible capital base.
- Our data show that new economy industries are improving their capital management better than old economy industries. Further, companies closest to the customer tend to do a better job of managing capital.
- The cash conversion cycle is a great way for growth and value investors to identify promise or trouble in their stock picks.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary..... 3

Introduction 4

The Digital Economy: From Atoms to Bits..... 5

Not Accounting for Bits..... 7
 Uncovering Tangible Asset Efficiency 9

Capturing Change: The Cash Conversion Cycle..... 11
 The Mechanics of the Cash Conversion Cycle 11

The Cash Conversion Cycle Applied 13
 The Economy 13
 Various Sectors 13
 Individual Companies 18
 Case Study: Dell Computer Corp. 21

Appendix A 23

Appendix B 24

Executive Summary

- *Aggregate return on invested capital data mask some profound trends.* Detailed analysis of return on invested capital for the S&P 500 show that the source of value creation is shifting from physical capital to intellectual capital—from atoms to bits. In fact, improved physical capital management has freed roughly \$245 billion over the past decade. However, measures of improved physical capital management are offset by a surge in goodwill. Cash is investing's common denominator. Given that our accounting system is poor at capturing intellectual capital, investors must focus on the source of value creation: cash. There is a substantial and growing chasm between our accounting system and economic reality. Analysis of cash flow shrinks that gap, and allows investors to judge all companies on a universal and proven metric of performance.
- *The cash conversion cycle is a powerful tool.* We find that the cash conversion cycle is an excellent measure of how well management is employing its tangible capital base. In effect, an improving cash conversion cycle is often a triumph of brains over brawn—intellectual capital over physical capital.
- *Cash flow: out with the old, in with the new.* Our data show that new economy industries—including technology and communications services—are improving their capital management better than old economy industries such as basic materials and energy. Further, companies closest to the customer tend to do a better job of managing capital than those removed from the end market.
- *A stock picker's delight.* The cash conversion cycle is a great tool for growth and value investors to identify promise or trouble in their stock picks. Rising cash conversion cycles often indicate deterioration in cash flows, while declining cash conversion cycles generally signal improving cash flows. Neither rising nor falling cash conversion cycles are readily apparent from the income statement. Thus, changing cash conversion cycles are often a harbinger of stock price performance.

Introduction

“When I was a kid in the bank, the key economic indicator we looked at was freight car loadings. Who cares about that now? What we need is a way to measure the knowledge we bring to the work we do.”

-Walter Wriston¹

Throughout most of history, our economy has centered on the production of tangible goods using physical assets. However, the economy is undergoing a fundamental shift. A new economy is emerging, where reliance on tangible capital is yielding to intellectual capital—from atoms to bits. Intellectual capital is intellectual material—knowledge, information, intellectual property, and experience—that can be put to use to create wealth.²

This atoms-to-bits transformation has not only spawned whole new businesses, it is reshaping the competitive landscape of traditional industries. It has also created significant shareholder value, supporting one of the biggest and longest bull markets in history.

Unfortunately, as ethereal bits eclipse concrete atoms, traditional financial measures become less reliable at capturing value. Our accounting system, designed to track the movement of physical capital, is inelegant in recognizing knowledge capital. The investment rules developed by Graham and Dodd for post-Depression companies have little to say about intangible assets. But none of this matters to the stock market, which clearly has rewarded brains over brawn.

Happily, there is a common denominator for valuing atoms and bits: cash. In fact, Graham and Dodd were right all along: the value of a business is the present value of future free cash flows. Debates about purchase versus pooling, expensing versus capitalizing, and income statement versus balance sheet all overlook a basic verity: the stock market follows cash. Increasingly, intellectual capital is replacing physical capital—freeing huge sums of cash and confounding traditional analysis.

This report is broken into four parts. First, we explore the shift from atoms to bits. Our analysis reveals clear evidence of a surge in intellectual capital that is not well captured in aggregate data. Second, we highlight the cash conversion cycle as a useful starting point in identifying companies that are successfully replacing tangible assets with intellectual capital. Third, we apply the cash conversion cycle to various sectors and companies. This analysis highlights shifts in the economy and provides critical insights about valuation. Finally, we show how the cash conversion cycle can be a great tool for stock picking.

The Digital Economy: From Atoms to Bits

“While the weight of current economic output is probably only modestly higher than it was a half century ago, value added, adjusted for price change, has risen well over threefold.”

-Alan Greenspan³

The Information Age is supplanting the Industrial Age. Knowledge is replacing physical things as both the primary input and the final output of the production process. The proof is everywhere, from radical new production processes to the booming software industry.⁴

Consider a beverage can. In 1958, Reynolds Metals developed a seven-ounce aluminum can to compete with the standard steel can.⁵ The new container weighed a relatively hefty two-thirds of an ounce, and required costly chemicals or massive amounts of expensive electric power to produce.

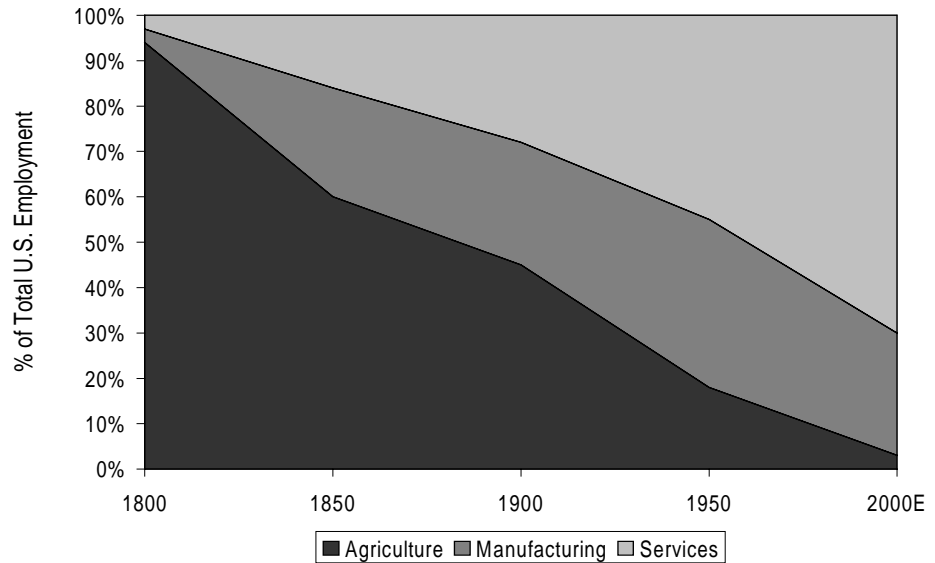
This all changed when aluminum producers and can manufacturers figured out how to make the aluminum can into a viable alternative to the steel can. Improved manufacturing know-how reduced the weight of the can to less than half an ounce. The creation of an expansive recycling network—recycled aluminum uses about 5% of the electricity needed to make ingot out of scratch—circumvented the massive power cost disadvantage. The technology took off.

By 1967, the year Coke and Pepsi started using the aluminum can, engineers had figured out how to reduce the material used by more than 25%. Yet another triumph of knowledge over nature.

Aluminum can production is a microcosm. For example, U.S. exports lost 50% of their physical weight per dollar of value from 1990 to 1996.⁶

The trend away from manufacturing and toward services and other nonphysical output has become pronounced. In 1800, only 3% of the domestic workforce held service jobs. By 1950, that number had jumped to 45%. We expect 70% of the domestic workforce to hold service jobs by the turn of the millennium (see Figure 1).⁷

Figure 1
The Changing Economy
 as a percentage of the domestic workforce



Source: *Myths of Rich and Poor*, by W. Michael Cox and Richard Alm, and CSFB estimates.

All industries are affected by this shift. Moore's Law predicts the doubling of computing power every 18-24 months.⁸ Gilder's Law foretells the tripling of bandwidth every year in the foreseeable future.⁹ The continual shedding of mass and improvement in quality has spawned a generation of consumers that expects more and more for less and less. And they are getting it.

Not Accounting for Bits

“The good news is that there’s a new item in the asset column, one you’re probably not even accounting for: your information assets.”

-Downes and Mui¹⁰

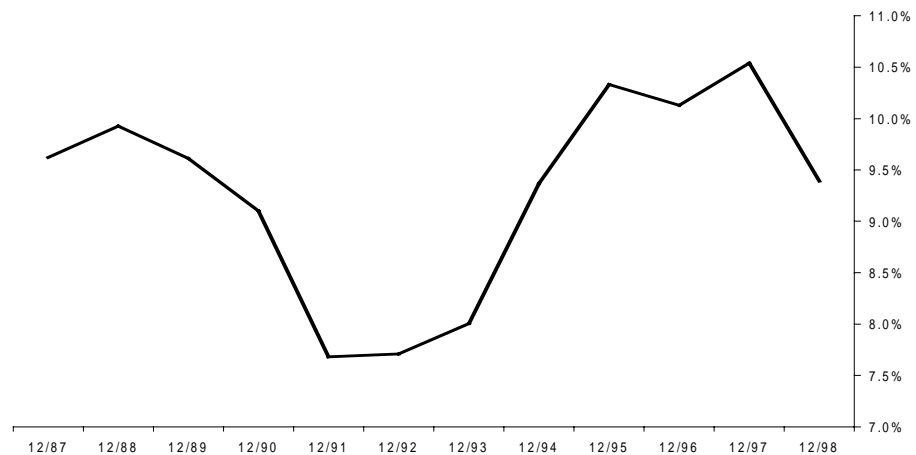
Replacing capital with knowledge should manifest itself in a reduced asset base, boosting commonly used return metrics such as return on operating assets. But, as Figure 3 shows, this does not appear to be the case. A detailed analysis of the S&P Industrials suggests that the world has not changed much in the past decade. Total operating return on assets is essentially the same as it was ten years ago.

Figure 2
The Pretax Value Equation: Return on Operating Assets

$$\text{Return on Operating Assets} = \frac{\overset{\text{"Operating Margin"}}{\uparrow} \text{Operating Profit}}{\text{Sales}} * \frac{\overset{\text{"Asset Turns"}}{\uparrow} \text{Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Source: CSFB.

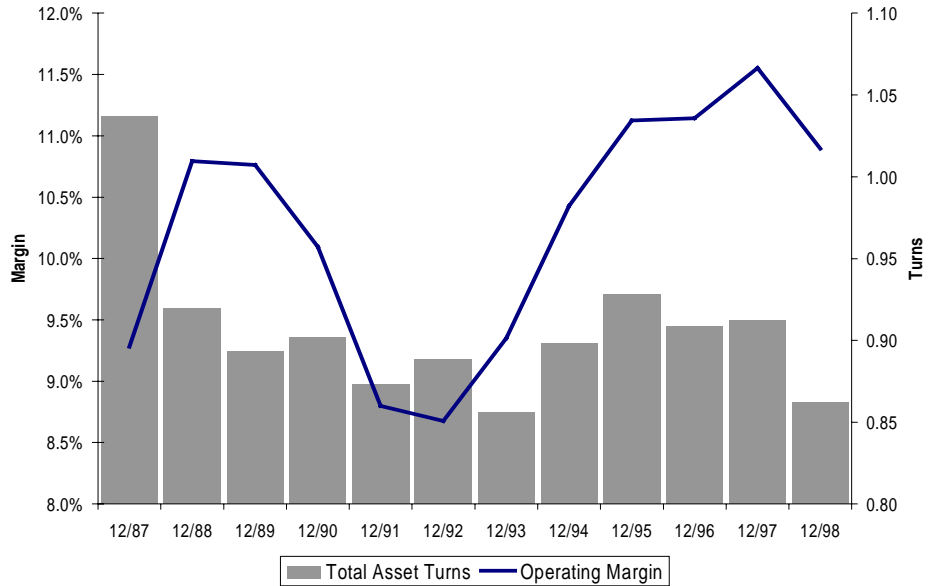
Figure 3
Operating Return on Assets Unchanged since the End of the 1980s
S&P Industrials; in percent



Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

In fact, if we dissect operating return on assets into its components—operating margins and total asset turns—we still fail to find proof that bits have replaced atoms. Actually, we see just the opposite: overall asset efficiency appears to have deteriorated, with asset turns (sales/average total assets) falling from 1.04 in 1987 to 0.86 in 1998.¹¹ The apparent conclusion is that more assets are needed to generate the same amount of revenue. So what gives?

Figure 4
Asset Turns Fall over the 1990s
 S&P Industrials; in percent and turns

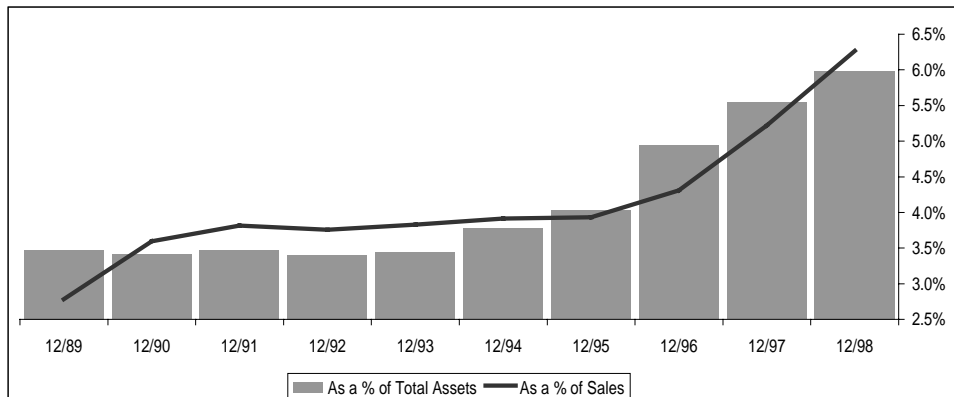


Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

As it turns out, significant improvements in physical asset efficiency have been masked by a substantial increase in goodwill. Goodwill is the residual between the acquisition cost of a company and the sum of the fair values of all its identifiable assets and liabilities.¹² Our analysis of the S&P Industrials found that goodwill as a percentage of total assets jumped nearly 77% in the last eight years, from 3.4% in 1990 to 6.0% in 1998. Goodwill as a percentage of sales rose from 3.6% in 1990 to 6.3% in 1998. The very existence of goodwill is recognition that much of a company’s assets are knowledge-based.

Further, these goodwill data are understated by the sizable write-offs taken in recent years. R.G. Associates estimates that 1,369 special charges were taken or announced during 1998 (charges for restructuring, in-process R&D, merger-related items, and write-downs), representing \$72.1 billion.¹³

Figure 5
Goodwill Grows on Balance Sheets
 S&P Industrials; in percent



Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

Moreover, the surge in goodwill, while impressive, actually understates the rise in intangible assets.¹⁴ Reported goodwill results only from a merger or acquisition. However, acquirors can choose to record transactions as either a “purchase” or a “pooling,” with radically different accounting consequences.¹⁵ Purchase accounting results in goodwill that is amortized, or expensed, against earnings for a period of up to 40 years. In contrast, there is no goodwill entry for pooling deals. As a result, a “pooling” deal leaves a company with a smaller asset base than a “purchase” deal, even though the economics are identical.¹⁶

So while an active market for corporate control has forced goodwill onto balance sheets, goodwill is in no way a systematic or complete measure of intellectual capital. In 1998 alone, 45.3% of the total domestic deal value was treated as a pooling, leaving massive amounts of goodwill unreported.

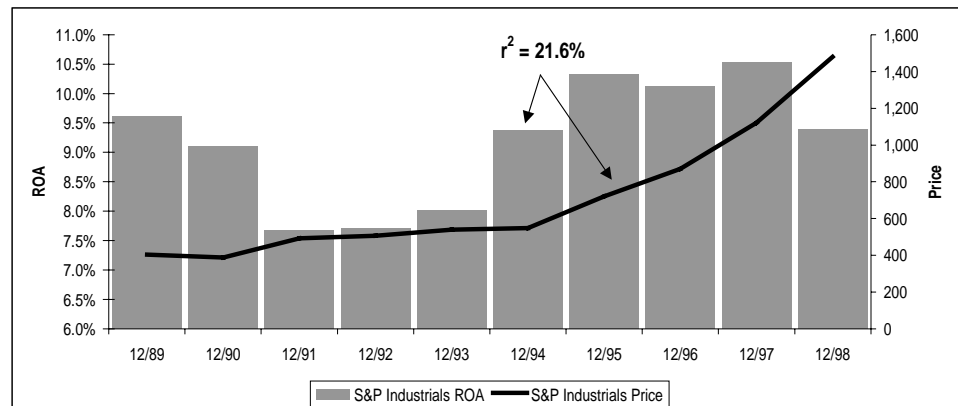
Table 1
Chosen Accounting Convention for M&A Deals Announced in 1998

Accounting Convention:	Total Value (in millions)	Number of Deals (in units)
Domestic	\$1,996,279.9	14,801.0
<i>Pooling</i>	45.3%	3.8%
<i>Purchase</i>	54.7%	96.2%

Source: Security Data Corp.

Figure 6
Operating Return on Assets Does Not Explain Value

S&P Industrials; in percent and turns



Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

Uncovering Tangible Asset Efficiency

Removing goodwill from the equation, we see that tangible asset efficiency is actually soaring. *Economy-wide productivity gains have reduced tangible asset needs by more than \$245 billion in the 1990s.*¹⁷ For the S&P Industrials, we see that:

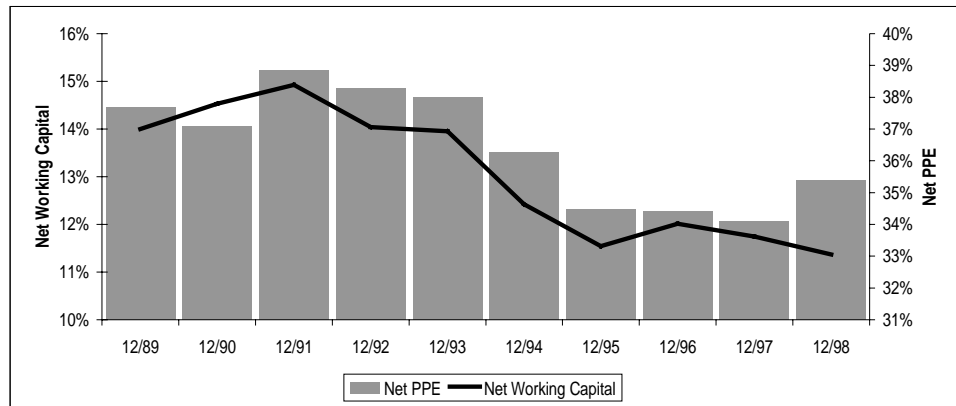
- *Net working capital* as a percentage of sales fell, in aggregate, from 14.5% in 1990 to 11.4% in 1998. Had working capital efficiency remained at 1990 levels, an additional \$124 billion would be tied up in net working capital alone.
- *Net plant, property, and equipment* enjoyed a similar, albeit more modest, improvement over the decade. Net PPE as a percentage of sales fell from

37.1% in 1990 to 35.4% in 1998. *Without improved efficiency, managers would have been forced to inject an additional \$121 billion into fixed assets.*

Several catalysts have triggered this improvement.

- *Advances in technology.* From software to computers to communications, technology has provided the tools to better manage physical capital. Bar codes allow close tracking of products at all stages, from inception to sale. Point-of-sale scanners transmit up-to-the minute data to all participants in the supply chain.¹⁸ Enterprise and manufacturing resource-planning software provides managers with unprecedented information about their businesses. A myriad of management techniques have followed: just-in-time, total quality management, quick response, efficient consumer response, demand flow, and accurate response. As a result, supply chains have compressed to unprecedented levels.
- *A shift in compensation systems.* The adoption of value-based management systems and compensation schemes has shifted management’s focus to the balance sheet. Compensation directly tied to asset efficiency provides a significant incentive to improve performance.
- *Active market for corporate control.* The robust M&A market has provided further impetus for tighter corporate control. Investors look for opportunities to exploit asset inefficiency. Managers who do not use their assets optimally risk losing their company to a third party.

Figure 7
Fewer Tangible Assets Generated More Sales in the 1990s
 S&P Industrials; as a percentage of sales



Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

Capturing Change: The Cash Conversion Cycle

The cash conversion cycle is a powerful tool for assessing how well a company is managing capital. It not only highlights the drivers of working capital, but also sheds light on the dynamics of a supply chain. Interestingly, many industry supply chains are being altered by information technology. These supply chains are evolving from a system where goods are “pushed” from the vendor to the customer to one where goods are “pulled” by the consumer through a responsive chain. The result is reduced inventories, faster receivables collection, and extended payment terms with suppliers.

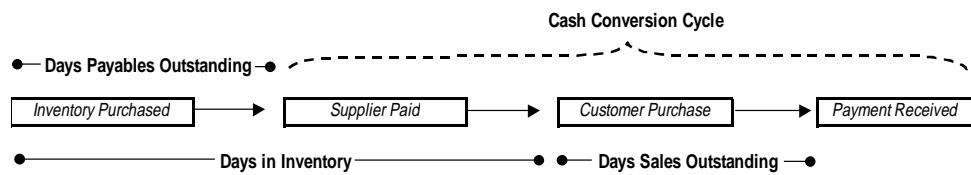
The Mechanics of the Cash Conversion Cycle

The cash conversion cycle quantifies the time between cash payment to suppliers and cash receipt from customers.

The three components of the cash conversion cycle are:¹⁹

- *Days sales outstanding (DSO).*²⁰ The number of days between the sale of a product and the receipt of a cash payment.
- *Days in inventory (DII).*²¹ The speed with which the stock of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods of a company are converted into product sales.
- *Days payables outstanding (DPO).*²² The number of days between the purchase of an input from a vendor and cash payment to that vendor.

Figure 8
Components of the Cash Conversion Cycle



Source: CSFB.

Investors should look for a pattern of short or shortening DSO and DII. Both inventories and receivables tie up cash—every dollar freed from inventories or receivables translates into a one-time contribution to cash flow and a reduced need for product financing through the supply chain.²³

Investors should look for a lengthening of days payables outstanding. The attraction of an account payable is similar to that of a charge card: enjoy the merchandise now, pay later. Payables are a flexible and cheap form of financing, with implicit sensitivity to product demand and order patterns.

Although payables lack explicit financing charges, the financing costs associated with them are passed along in the cost of goods sold. Earlier payment is usually rewarded with a discount that translates into higher margins. Thus, while late payment is better on a cash basis, investors must monitor the movement in margins that accompanies extended terms.

Some businesses lengthen days payables outstanding beyond the days in inventory and days sales outstanding combined, resulting in a negative cash conversion cycle. This strategy turns working capital into a source of cash as suppliers finance sales growth.²⁴ Increasingly, managements in both new and old economy businesses are looking at lengthening payables as a way of boosting the return on invested capital in their businesses.

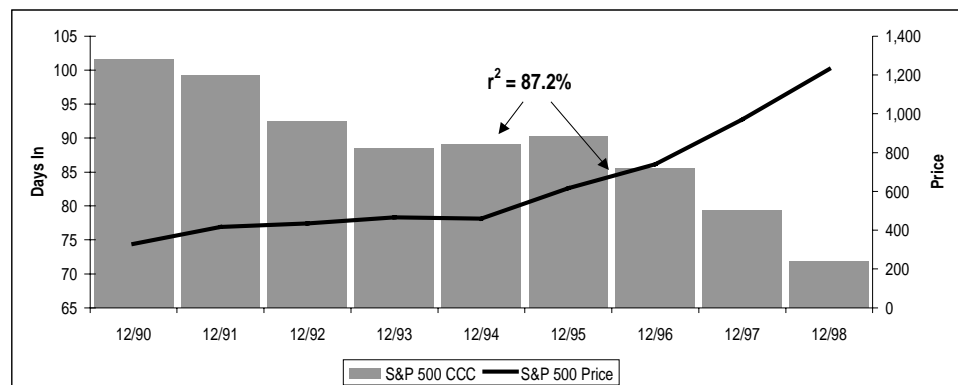
In fact, Wal-Mart recently announced its objective: “to sell merchandise before we pay for it.”²⁵ Currently, 63% of Wal-Mart’s inventory is sold before the bills are paid, up from 55% in 1998. Wal-Mart expects its entire inventory to be financed by suppliers within three years.

The Cash Conversion Cycle Applied

The Economy

As Figure 9 shows, the cash conversion cycle for the S&P 500²⁶ fell from 101.6 days in 1990 to 71.3 days in 1998, a 29.8% drop. This change suggests an aggregate improvement in supply chain management. But, as we explain below, the spoils have not accrued to all industries evenly.

Figure 9
S&P 500 Cash Conversion Cycle
 in days



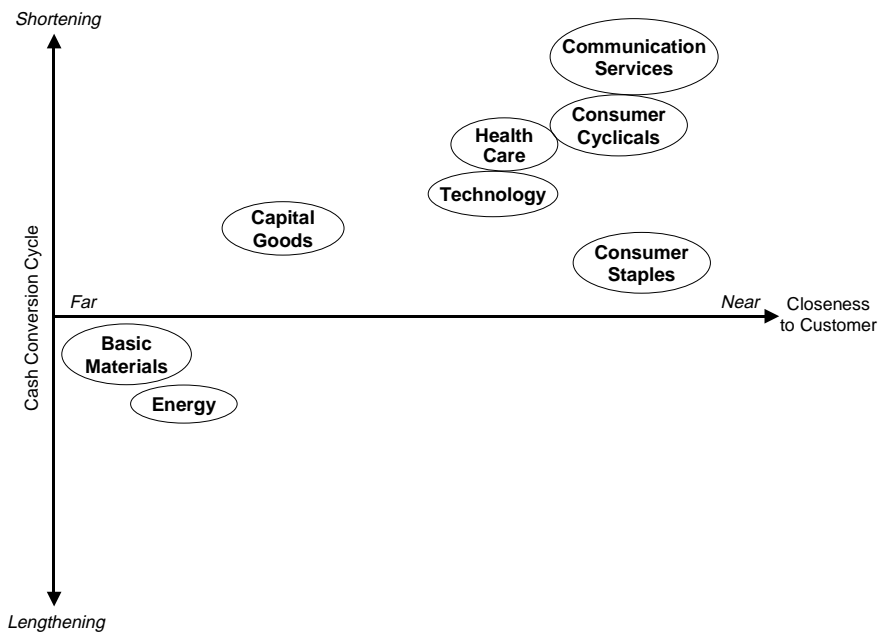
Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

Various Sectors

Two key trends emerge when we examine the sectors that compose the index.

First, within and across industries, position in the supply chain is critical in determining a firm's cash conversion cycle. Companies closest to the consumer generally enjoy better cash economics. Many consumer businesses are cash and carry, meaning that the typical 30- to 45-day terms extended in business-to-business transactions are not required. Furthermore, an abundance of real-time purchase information often gives these companies the ability to carry optimal levels of inventory.

Figure 10
Sectors Closer to the Consumer Enjoy Better Cash Conversion Cycles
 S&P 500; in days



Source: CSFB.

Second, companies that deal primarily with tangible output produced by physical assets have been unable to enjoy the same improvements in cash conversion cycles as those that deal in bits. For example, as Figure 10 highlights, the foundation of the new economy, health care and technology, both posted impressive improvements in their cash conversion cycles.

Specifics for each sector are as follows:

- *Communication services.* Communication services companies posted the largest decline in cash conversion cycles, from an average of 24.6 days in 1991 to an average of 8.9 days in the first two quarters of 1999. Days in inventory were cut in half, falling from an average of 17.2 days in 1991 to an average of 7.8 days in the first half of 1999.
- *Health care.* Companies within the health care sector managed to reduce their cash conversion cycle by 27.7% in the 1990s, from an average of 112.4 days in 1991 to an average of 81.2 days in the first half of 1999. A 19.6% reduction in days in inventory, from an average of 121.4 days in 1991 to an average of 97.7 days in the first two quarters of 1999, drove this reduction.
- *Technology.* Technology companies' cash conversion cycle fell from an average of 89.5 days in 1991 to an average of 67.6 days in the first two quarters of 1999. Like the health care and communication services sectors, a 37.8% decline in inventory, from an average of 82.0 days in 1991 to an average of 51.0 days in the first two quarters of 1999, fueled the decline.
- *Consumer cyclicals.* Through aggressive management of terms, consumer cyclicals companies' cash conversion cycle fell 43.9%, from an average of 175.7 days in 1991 to an average of 98.5 days in the first half of 1999. While days in inventory were actually slightly higher over the period, days sales outstanding were halved, from an average of 177.4 in 1991 to an average of 88.7 in the first half of 1999.

- *Capital goods.* Like consumer cyclicals, capital goods companies were able to improve their cash conversion cycle primarily by better managing receivables. The sector's cash conversion cycle fell 23.2%, from an average of 118.0 days in 1991 to an average of 90.7 in the first two quarters of 1999.
- *Consumer staples.* While the average cash conversion cycle in the sector dropped a mere 12.6%, from an average of 48.3 in 1991 to 42.3 days in the first two quarters of 1999, the absolute level is still less than half of its cyclical counterpart.
- *Basic materials.* The basic materials sector usually sits at the beginning of the supply chain and deals in physical goods. Consequently, it is one of only two sectors that actually showed a lengthening cash conversion cycle over the 1990s. Both DSOs and DIIIs lengthened, driving the cash conversion cycle from an average of 73.7 days in 1991 to an average of 80.9 days in the first half of 1999.
- *Energy.* The energy sector posted the greatest lengthening in its cash conversion cycle, jumping 34.9% in the 1990s—from an average of 17.5 days in 1991 to an average of 23.6 days in the first two quarters of 1999.

Table 2
Cash Conversion Cycle by Sector
 S&P 500 sector definitions; in days; percentage change

Improved				Lagged			
	Average 1991	Average year-to-date 1999	Change		Average 1991	Average year-to-date 1999	Change
Communication Services				Basic Materials			
Days:				Days:			
Sales Outstanding	64.93	65.70	1.19%	Sales Outstanding	53.82	56.28	4.58%
in Inventory	17.19	7.80	(54.61%)	in Inventory	63.17	65.05	2.97%
Payables Outstanding	57.52	64.56	12.24%	Payables Outstanding	43.24	40.44	(6.49%)
CCC	24.60	8.94	(63.6)%	CCC	73.74	80.89	9.7%
Consumer Cyclical				Energy			
Days:				Days:			
Sales Outstanding	177.38	88.72	(49.98%)	Sales Outstanding	36.76	42.29	15.03%
in Inventory	57.09	57.92	1.46%	in Inventory	27.88	24.65	(11.60%)
Payables Outstanding	58.81	48.14	(18.13%)	Payables Outstanding	47.18	43.38	(8.06%)
CCC	175.66	98.50	(43.9)%	CCC	17.46	23.56	34.9%
Health Care							
Days:							
Sales Outstanding	61.74	60.28	(2.36%)				
in Inventory	121.45	97.48	(19.74%)				
Payables Outstanding	72.13	76.84	6.52%				
CCC	111.05	80.92	(27.1)%				
Technology							
Days:							
Sales Outstanding	89.54	70.06	(21.75%)				
in Inventory	81.98	51.48	(37.21%)				
Payables Outstanding	82.00	52.08	(36.49%)				
CCC	89.53	69.47	(22.4)%				
Capital Goods							
Days:							
Sales Outstanding	93.11	72.41	(22.23%)				
in Inventory	69.79	63.00	(9.72%)				
Payables Outstanding	44.90	44.75	(0.33%)				
CCC	118.00	90.66	(23.2)%				
Consumer Staples							
Days:							
Sales Outstanding	30.40	30.44	0.12%				
in Inventory	61.36	55.97	(8.77%)				
Payables Outstanding	43.28	44.07	1.84%				
CCC	48.49	42.34	(12.7)%				

Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

Table 3
Longest and Shortest Cash Conversions by Sector
 S&P 500 sector definitions; in days; percentage change

Sector	Cash Conversion Cycle (in days)					
	Shortest			Longest		
	Ticker	Name	Jun-99	Ticker	Name	Jun-99
Basic Materials	ABX	BARRICK GOLD CORP COM	(12.1)	SIAL	SIGMA ALDRICH CORP COM	318.7
	PDG	PLACER DOME INC COM	21.8	PHB	PIONEER HI BRED INTL INC COM	308.8
	EMN	EASTMAN CHEMICAL CO COM	23.3	MTC	MONSANTO CO COM	229.2
	LPX	LOUISIANA PAC CORP COM	28.8	IFF	INTL FLAVORS FRAGRANCE COM	223.9
	CHA	CHAMPION INTL CORP COM	29.1	GLK	GREAT LAKES CHEM CORP COM	142.1
Capital Goods	JCI	JOHNSON CTLS INC COM	15.1	DE	DEERE & CO COM	313.8
	WMI	WASTE MGMT INC DEL COM	22.9	CSE	CASE CORP COM	238.3
	FLR	FLUOR CORP COM	23.2	PLL	PALL CORP COM	213.9
	ETN	EATON CORP COM	33.2	TXT	TEXTRON INC COM	201.4
	IR	INGERSOLL RAND CO COM	34.7	IIN	ITT INDS INC IND COM	177.6
Consumer Cyclical	DJ	DOW JONES & CO INC COM	(32.4)	F	FORD MOTOR CO DEL COM	298.7
	CCL	CARNIVAL CORP COM	(9.5)	SNA	SNAP ON INC COM	211.4
	CNS	CONSOLIDATED STORES CORP COM	(7.1)	KBH	KAUFMAN & BROAD HOME COM	202.3
	MIR	MIRAGE RESORTS INC COM	(3.7)	RML	RUSSELL CORP COM	193.8
	TRB	TRIBUNE CO NEW COM	(0.0)	FTL	FRUIT OF THE LOOM LTD ORD CL A	184.5
Consumer Staples	CMCSK	COMCAST CORP CL A SPL	(73.8)	UST	U S T INC COM	328.4
	YUM	TRICON GLOBAL RESTAURANTS COM	(46.5)	BF.B	BROWN FORMAN CORP CL B	216.4
	CCE	COCA COLA ENTERPRISES INC COM	(15.2)	FO	FORTUNE BRANDS INC COM	168.0
	DIS	DISNEY WALT COMPANY COM	(3.5)	G	GILLETTE CO COM	167.0
	MCD	MCDONALDS CORP COM	(1.2)	NWL	NEWELL RUBBERMAID INC COM	128.1
Energy	APC	ANADARKO PETE CORP COM	(20.5)	RDC	ROWAN COS INC COM	129.0
	XON	EXXON CORP COM	3.0	BHI	BAKER HUGHES INC COM	109.4
	BR	BURLINGTON RES INC COM	9.1	HAL	HALLIBURTON CO COM	69.2
	UCL	UNOCAL CORP COM	14.2	HP	HELMERICH & PAYNE INC COM	65.2
	P	PHILLIPS PETE CO COM	14.6	KMG	KERR-MCGEE CORP COM	61.7
Health Care	WLA	WARNER LAMBERT CO COM	(21.1)	BMET	BIOMET INC COM	382.1
	MRK	MERCK & CO INC COM	15.9	AHP	AMERICAN HOME PRODS CORP COM	236.6
	SGP	SCHERING PLOUGH CORP COM	16.8	PFE	PFIZER INC COM	235.4
	COL	COLUMBIA/HCA HEALTHCARE CORP COM	24.8	BOL	BAUSCH & LOMB INC COM	193.5
	HCR	HCR MANOR CARE INC COM	36.8	BCR	BARD C R INC COM	189.5
Technology	ADBE	ADOBE SYS INC COM	(97.8)	KLAC	KLA-TENCOR CORP COM	261.1
	MSFT	MICROSOFT CORP COM	(83.4)	XRX	XEROX CORP COM	225.9
	DELL	DELL COMPUTER CORP COM	(10.9)	ANDW	ANDREW CORP COM	171.0
	NOVL	NOVELL INC COM	(8.4)	LU	LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC COM	143.5
	GTW	GATEWAY INC COM	(4.8)	PRD	POLAROID CORP COM	139.0

Source: CSFB estimates, company financials, and FactSet.

Individual Companies

The cash conversion cycle is a robust tool when applied to individual companies. Overall, there is a remarkable correspondence between capital market valuation and a short cash conversion cycle.

First, the difference between individual companies across sectors is striking. For example, Microsoft, an icon of the Information Age, had a negative 83.0-day cash conversion cycle and traded at 83.1 times noncash assets at its 1999 fiscal year-end. On the same day, Exxon, the world's largest oil company, had a negative 0.7 day cash conversion cycle and traded at 2.1 times its noncash assets.

Figure 11
Asset Values and Market Values Diverge in the New Economy

in millions; ratios in units

Exxon Corp.		Microsoft Corp.	
For the quarter ended		For the quarter ended	
	6/30/99		6/30/99
Days In:		Days In:	
Sales	28.37	Sales	35.05
Inventory	15.52	Inventory	0.00
Payables	44.54	Payables	117.58
CCC:	(0.65)	CCC:	(82.52)
Partial Balance Sheet - excluding cash & investments		Partial Balance Sheet - excluding cash & investments	
in millions		in millions	
Assets	6/30/99	Assets	6/30/99
<i>Current Assets</i>		<i>Current Assets</i>	
Accounts receivable	9,107	Accounts receivable	2,245
Inventories	4,787	Inventories	0
Other current assets	1,187	Other current assets	752
Total current assets	15,081	Total current assets	2,997
Property and equipment	65,002	Property and equipment	1,611
Other assets	9,804	Other assets	940
	<u>74,806</u>		<u>2,551</u>
Total Operating Assets	89,887	Total Operating Assets	5,548
Market Capitalization		Market Capitalization	
Share price	\$ 77.13	Share price	\$ 90.19
Shares outstanding	2,428	Shares outstanding	5,109
	<u>\$ 187,259.50</u>		<u>\$ 460,767.94</u>
Market Capitalization / Operating Assets	2.08	Market Capitalization / Operating Assets	83.05

Note: annualized quarterly data.

Source: Company financials.

Second, even within a traditional industry such as steel, we see serious valuation mismatches based on different cash conversion cycles. Steel was the quintessential manufactured product of the early Twentieth Century. Once, sheer brawn added most of the value in the production of steel—extracting the ore, shipping it to the mills, and the like. Now, the revolutionary application of intellectual capital to the production process makes brains more important than brawn. Bethlehem Steel once required three to four man-hours of labor to make a ton of steel. Today, Nucor Steel can process the same ton in 45 minutes. This substitution of bits for atoms is immediately apparent in the cash conversion cycle.²⁷

Figure 12
The Market Values Intellectual Capital
in millions; ratios in units

Bethlehem Steel Corp.		Nucor Corp.	
For the quarter ended		For the quarter ended	
	6/30/99		7/3/99
Days In:		Days In:	
Sales	26.48	Sales	30.89
Inventory	90.13	Inventory	39.09
Payables	35.38	Payables	21.69
CCC:	81.22	CCC:	48.29
Partial balance Sheet - excluding cash, investments and discontinued operations		Partial Balance Sheet - excluding cash & investments	
in millions		in millions	
Assets	6/30/99	Assets	7/3/99
<i>Current Assets</i>		<i>Current Assets</i>	
Accounts receivable	290	Accounts receivable	342
Inventories	980	Inventories	384
Other current assets	6	Other current assets	87
Total current assets	1,276	Total current assets	814
Property and equipment	2,748	Property and equipment	2,093
Other assets	1,284		
	4,032		2,093
Total Operating Assets	5,309	Total Operating Assets	2,907
Market Capitalization		Market Capitalization	
Share price	\$ 7.69	Share price	\$ 48.94
Shares outstanding	131	Shares outstanding	87
	\$ 1,005.53		\$ 4,272.24
Market Capitalization / Operating Assets	0.19	Market Capitalization / Operating Assets	1.47

Note: annualized quarterly data.
Source: Company financials.

Third, different cash conversion cycles are apparent between the old and new economy business model within particular industries.

Figure 13
Companies with Negative Cash Conversion Cycles are Rewarded
in millions; ratios in units

Compaq Computer Corp.		Dell Computer Corp.	
For the quarter ended		For the quarter ended	
	6/30/99		7/30/99
Days In:		Days In:	
Sales	62.64	Sales	35.52
Inventory	26.75	Inventory	6.32
Payables	49.93	Payables	56.52
CCC:	39.45	CCC:	(14.69)
Partial Balance Sheet - excluding cash & investments		Partial Balance Sheet - excluding cash & investments	
in millions		in millions	
Assets	6/30/99	Assets	7/30/99
<i>Current Assets</i>		<i>Current Assets</i>	
Accounts receivable	6,556	Accounts receivable	2,424
Inventories	2,224	Inventories	336
Other current assets	1,833	Other current assets	588
Total current assets	10,613	Total current assets	3,348
Property and equipment	3,018	Property and equipment	601
Other assets	5,939	Other assets	44
	8,957		645
Total Operating Assets	19,570	Total Operating Assets	3,993
Market Capitalization		Market Capitalization	
Share price	\$ 23.69	Share price	\$ 40.88
Shares outstanding	1,693	Shares outstanding	2,540
	\$ 40,102.94		\$ 103,822.50
Market Capitalization / Operating Assets	2.05	Market Capitalization / Operating Assets	26.00

Note: annualized quarterly data.
Source: Company financials.

Finally, tracking a company's cash conversion cycle gives the best assessment of the dynamic capital needs of a business, making the measure a useful in anticipating stock price performance. The following case study illustrates this point.

Dell Computer Corp.

“The balance between profitable growth and liquidity management is all about velocity.”

Thomas Meredith, Chief Financial Officer, Dell Computer Corp.²⁸

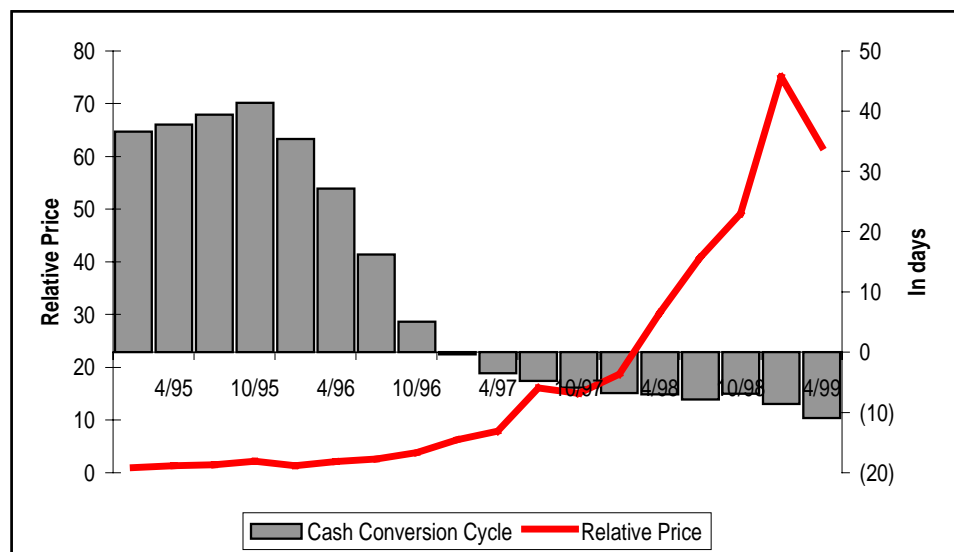
On January 3, 1995, Dell’s stock fetched \$0.623 per (split-adjusted) share. By June 30, 1999, Dell stock traded at \$37.00 per share, almost sixty times the earlier value.

Over the period, Dell management made a deliberate effort to break out all internal activities into their operational components, isolating the essential drivers of return on invested capital. This process highlighted the importance of working capital requirements on invested capital totals.

Through the implementation of the direct model (build to order) and fast receivables collection, the company actually turned working capital into a source of cash. Dell’s return on invested capital went from 37% in 1995 to 195% in 1998. Because so much of Dell’s invested capital was tied up in working capital, we estimate that without the improvements in the cash conversion cycle, Dell’s return on investment would be roughly two-thirds its current level.

The effective management of these assets over the period led to a dramatic rise in market value.

Figure 14
Dell’s Shortening CCC Translates into Market Value
 in millions; ratios in units



Source: Company financials, disclosure, and FactSet.

Conclusion

The economy is in transition. As intellectual capital sucks tangible capital from businesses, cash is freed. We believe the cash conversion cycle allows investors to better pick winners in this New Economy.

N.B.: CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION may have, within the last three years, served as a manager or co-manager of a public offering of securities for or makes a primary market in issues of any or all of the companies mentioned. Closing prices are as of November 18, 1999.

ALCOA INC (AA, 62.6875)	CARDINAL HEALTH INC (CAH, 50)	FREEPRTR MCMOR COP&GLD -CL B (FCX, 16.875)
APPLE COMPUTER INC (AAPL, 90.25)	CATERPILLAR INC (CAT, 55.375)	FEDERATED DEPT STORES (FD, 41.4375)
ALBERTSONS INC (ABS, 36.5)	COOPER INDUSTRIES INC (CBE, 44.1875)	FIRST DATA CORP (FDC, 45.4375)
ABBOTT LABORATORIES (ABT, 37.3125)	CBS CORP (CBS, 53.75)	FORT JAMES CORP (FJ, 27.9375)
BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION (ABX, 17.625)	CIRCUIT CITY STR CRCT CTY GP (CC, 45.375)	FLEETWOOD ENTERPRISES (FLE, 22.25)
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDS INC (ACK, 35.6875)	COCA-COLA ENTERPRISES (CCE, 21.9375)	FLUOR CORP (FLR, 38.5)
ALBERTO-CULVER CO -CL B (ACV, 24.1875)	CROWN CORK & SEAL CO INC (CCK, 21.875)	FMC CORP (FMC, 48.1875)
ADOBE SYSTEMS INC (ADBE, 75)	CARNIVAL CORP (CCL, 49.5625)	FORTUNE BRANDS INC (FO, 33.25)
ADC TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC (ADCT, 51)	CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS (CCU, 85.5625)	SPRINT FON GROUP (FON, 74.0625)
ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO (ADM, 14.125)	CENDANT CORP (CD, 14.5625)	FRUIT OF THE LOOM LTD -CL A (FTL, 2.875)
AUTODESK INC (ADSK, 20.9375)	CERIDIAN CORP (CEN, 21.8125)	FOSTER WHEELER CORP (FWC, 11.125)
AETNA INC (AET, 60.625)	CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORP (CHA, 61.9375)	GILLETTE CO (G, 36)
ALLERGAN INC (AGN, 107.4375)	CHEVRON CORP (CHV, 96.5625)	GREAT ATLANTIC & PAC TEA CO (GAP, 26.9375)
AMERADA HESS CORP (AHC, 62.9375)	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO (CL, 57.375)	GANNETT CO (GCI, 72.1875)
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORP (AHP, 52.4375)	CLOROX COIDE (CLX, 49)	GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP (GD, 53.4375)
AMERITECH CORP (AIT, 68.25)	COMCAST CORP -CL A SPL (CMCSK, 46.75)	GUIDANT CORP (GDT, 56)
ALCAN ALUMINIUM LTD (AL, 33.0625)	CONSOLIDATED STORES CORP (CNS, 20.25)	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GE, 141.1875)
ALLIEDSIGNAL INC (ALD, 60.8125)	CONOCO INC (COCB, 28.375)	GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORP (GIC, 66.25)
ALLEGHENY TELEDYNE INC (ALT, 15.125)	COLUMBIACHCA HLTHCR -VTG (COL, 27.125)	GENERAL MILLS INC (GIS, 40.3125)
AMERICAN GREETINGS -CL A (AM, 25.3125)	3COM CORP (COMS, 38.5)	GREAT LAKES CHEMICAL CORP (GLK, 34.625)
APPLIED MATERIALS INC (AMAT, 110)	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP (COST, 86.0625)	CORNING INC (GLW, 95.375)
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES (AMD, 26.6875)	CAMPBELL SOUP CO (CPB, 46.5)	GENERAL MOTORS CORP (GM, 71.0625)
AMGEN INC (AMGN, 91.125)	COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP (CPO, 23.5625)	GEORGIA-PACIFIC GROUP (GP, 42.9375)
ANDREW CORP (ANDW, 15.25)	COMPUWARE CORP (CPWR, 32.75)	GENUINE PARTS CO (GPC, 26.5)
AMERICA ONLINE INC (AOL, 196)	CRANE CO (CR, 17.4375)	GAP INC (GAP, 38.375)
APACHE CORP (APA, 43.375)	CABLETRON SYSTEMS (CS, 23)	GOODRICH (B F) CO (GR, 22.9375)
ANADARKO PETROLEUM CORP (APC, 35.4375)	COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP (CSC, 62.125)	GRACE (W R) & CO (GRA, 14.0625)
AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC (APD, 33.625)	CISCO SYSTEMS INC (CSCO, 84.75)	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO (GT, 38.5)
ASARCO INC (AR, 29.6875)	CASE CORP (CSE, 54.8125)	GTE CORP (GTE, 76.6875)
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO (ARC, 97.5)	COOPER TIRE & RUBBER (CTB, 16.5)	GATEWAY INC (GTW, 77.875)
ASHLAND INC (ASH, 35.6875)	CENTURYTEL INC (CTL, 43.6875)	GRAINGER (W W) INC (GWW, 45.4375)
ALLTEL CORP (AT, 85.625)	CENTEX CORP (CTX, 28.125)	HARCOURT GENERAL INC (H, 36.1875)
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (AUD, 50.6875)	CUMMINS ENGINE (CUM, 42.3125)	HALLIBURTON CO (HAL, 44.125)
AVON PRODUCTS (AVP, 28.8125)	CVS CORP (CVS, 40.375)	HASBRO INC (HAS, 23.25)
AVERY DENNISON CORP (AVY, 62)	CYPRUS AMAX MINERALS CO (CYM, 19)	MANOR CARE INC (HCR, 20.375)
ALLIED WASTE INDS INC (AW, 8)	DANA CORP (DCN, 26.75)	HOME DEPOT INC (HD, 79.9375)
ALZA CORP (AZA, 42.8125)	DU PONT (E I) DE NEMOURS (DD, 62.25)	HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT INC (HET, 27.8125)
AUTOZONE INC (AZO, 29.8125)	DILLARDS INC -CL A (DDS, 19.3125)	HILTON HOTELS CORP (HLT, 9.3125)
BOEING CO (BA, 42.5625)	DEERE & CO (DE, 39.75)	HOMESTAKE MINING (HM, 8.375)
BAXTER INTERNATIONAL INC (BAX, 67.625)	DELL COMPUTER CORP (DELL, 39.75)	HEINZ (H J) CO (HNZ, 42.5625)
BEST BUY CO INC (BBY, 51.125)	DOLLAR GENERAL (DG, 24.75)	HONEYWELL INC (HON, 112.625)
BRUNSWICK CORP (BC, 23.625)	DATA GENERAL CORP (DGN, 22.25)	HELMERICH & PAYNE (HP, 27.4375)
BOISE CASCADE CORP (BCC, 38.8125)	DAYTON HUDSON CORP (DH, 62.3125)	HERCULES INC (HPC, 25.875)
BARD (C.R.) INC (BCR, 55.8125)	DANAHER CORP (DHR, 51.375)	BLOCK H & R INC (HRB, 49)
BLACK & DECKER CORP (BDK, 48.9375)	DISNEY (WALT) COMPANY (DIS, 26)	HEALTHSOUTH CORP (HRC, 5.875)
BECTON DICKINSON & CO (BDX, 29.6875)	DOW JONES & CO INC (DJ, 61.625)	HARRIS CORP (HRS, 20.0625)
BELL ATLANTIC CORP (BEL, 65.1875)	DELUXE CORP (DLX, 25.5)	HERSHEY FOODS CORP (HSY, 51.625)
BROWN-FORMAN -CL B (BF.B, 66.6875)	DUN & BRADSTREET CORP (DNB, 27.75)	HUMANA INC (HUM, 7.4375)
BESTFOODS (BFO, 58.25)	DONNELLEY (R R) & SONS CO (DNY, 24.0625)	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO (HWP, 78)
BRIGGS & STRATTON (BGG, 57)	DOVER CORP (DOV, 44.5625)	INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM, 93.25)
BAKER-HUGHES INC (BHI, 29.125)	DOW CHEMICAL (DOW, 122.5)	INTL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES (IFF, 38.3125)
BALL CORP (BALL, 39.5)	DELPHI AUTOMOTIVE SYS CORP (DPH, 16.25)	ITT INDUSTRIES INC (IIN, 34.375)
BELLSOUTH CORP (BLS, 44.8125)	DARDEN RESTAURANTS INC (DRI, 19.375)	IKON OFFICE SOLUTIONS (IKN, 6.9375)
BMC SOFTWARE INC (BMCS, 69.5)	ENGELHARD CORP (EC, 17.3125)	INTEL CORP (INTC, 74.75)
BIOMET INC (BMET, 34.1875)	ECOLAB INC (ECL, 37.625)	INTL PAPER CO (IP, 54.9375)
BEMIS CO (BMS, 34.25)	ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORP (EDS, 63.4375)	INTERPUBLIC GROUP OF COS (IPG, 44.5)
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB (BMY, 75.875)	EQUIFAX INC (EFX, 26.0625)	INGERSOLL-RAND CO (IR, 52)
BAUSCH & LOMB INC (BOL, 59.4375)	PERKINELMER INC (EGG, 42)	ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS (ITW, 67.125)
BURLINGTON RESOURCES INC (BR, 39)	EASTMAN KODAK CO (EK, 66.625)	JOHNSON CONTROLS INC (JCI, 58.8125)
BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP (BS, 6.375)	EMC CORP/IMA (EMC, 83.1875)	PENNEY (J C) CO (JCP, 22.3125)
BOSTON SCIENTIFIC CORP (BSX, 21.8125)	EASTMAN CHEMICAL CO (EMN, 38.875)	JOHNSON & JOHNSON (JNJ, 105.625)
ANHEUSER-BUSCH COS INC (BUD, 75.3125)	EMERSON ELECTRIC CO (EMR, 57.75)	JOSTENS INC (JOS, 19.8125)
COMPUTER ASSOCIATES INTL INC (CA, 62.1875)	EATON CORP (ETN, 79.3125)	NORDSTROM INC (JWN, 22.375)
CONAGRA INC (CAG, 25.625)	FORD MOTOR CO (F, 52.625)	KELLOGG CO (K, 36)

KAUFMAN & BROAD HOME CORP	(KBH, 25.0625)	OWENS-ILLINOIS INC	(OI, 24.25)	SYSCO CORP	(SYY, 39.75)
KLA-TENCOR CORP	(KLAC, 91.1875)	OMNICOM GROUP	(OMC, 90.875)	AT&T CORP	(T, 47.3125)
K MART CORP	(KM, 9.375)	ORACLE CORP	(ORCL, 71)	TANDY CORP	(TAN, 66.3125)
KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP	(KMB, 68.0625)	OWENS CORNING	(OWC, 18.1875)	TEKTRONIX INC	(TEK, 32.5625)
KERR-MCGEE CORP	(KMG, 60.5)	OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORP	(OXY, 23.75)	TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE INC	(TEN, 7.1875)
COCA-COLA CO	(KO, 59.9375)	PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO	(P, 51.375)	TENET HEALTHCARE CORP	(THC, 24)
KROGER CO	(KR, 23.1875)	PAYCHEX INC	(PAYX, 41.5)	TEMPLE-INLAND INC	(TIN, 63.75)
KNIGHT-RIDDER INC	(KRI, 58.5)	PITNEY BOWES INC	(PBI, 49.8125)	TJX COMPANIES INC	(TJX, 22.8375)
KOHL'S CORP	(KSS, 71.9375)	PEP BOYS-MANNY MOE & JACK	(PBY, 9.75)	TIMKEN CO	(TKR, 19)
KING WORLD PRODUCTIONS INC	(KWP, 42.25)	PACCAR INC	(PCAR, 42.25)	TELLABS INC	(TLAB, 73.625)
LONGS DRUG STORES INC	(LDG, 27)	POTLATCH CORP	(PCH, 44.125)	TIMES MIRROR COMPANY -SER A	(TMC, 67.8125)
LAIDLAW INC	(LDW, 5.8125)	SPRINT PCS GROUP	(PCS, 89.6875)	THERMO ELECTRON CORP	(TE, 13.6875)
LIZ CLAIBORNE INC	(LIZ, 38.375)	PHELPS DODGE CORP	(PD, 54.625)	THOMAS & BETTS CORP	(TNB, 44.8125)
LILLY (ELI) & CO	(LLY, 75.0625)	PLACER DOME INC	(PDG, 11.75)	TOYS R US INC	(TOY, 17.75)
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORP	(LMT, 19.25)	PE CORP	(PEB, 80.5625)	TRIBUNE CO	(TRB, 53.5)
LOWES COS	(LOW, 55)	PEPSICO INC	(PEP, 34.125)	TRW INC	(TRW, 52.625)
LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP	(LPX, 12.8125)	PFIZER INC	(PFE, 33.8125)	TUPPERWARE CORP	(TUP, 18.875)
LSI LOGIC CORP	(LSI, 61.75)	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	(PG, 109)	TIME WARNER INC	(TWX, 67.5)
LIMITED INC	(LTD, 38.6875)	PARKER-HANNIFIN CORP	(PH, 47.875)	TEXACO INC	(TXC, 65.375)
LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC	(LU, 76.75)	PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONL	(PHB, 39.9375)	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	(TXN, 94.9375)
LEXMARK INTL GRP INC -CL A	(LXK, 78.625)	PULTE CORP	(PHM, 21.5625)	TEXTRON INC	(TXT, 73.5)
MARRIOTT INTL INC	(MAR, 33.5)	PALL CORP	(PLL, 24.3125)	TYCO INTERNATIONAL LTD	(TYO, 44.25)
MASCO CORP	(MAS, 28.75)	PARAMETRIC TECHNOLOGY CORP	(PMT, 22)	UNOCAL CORP	(UCL, 35.3125)
MATTEL INC	(MAT, 13.4375)	PHARMACIA & UPJOHN INC	(PNU, 58.75)	UNISYS CORP	(UIS, 24.6875)
MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO	(MAY, 32.25)	PPG INDUSTRIES INC	(PPG, 60.5)	UNION CARBIDE CORP	(UC, 61.5625)
MCDONALDS CORP	(MCD, 46.125)	POLAROID CORP	(PRD, 19.9375)	MEDIAION GROUP INC	(UMG, 71.125)
MCKESSON HBOC INC	(MCK, 23.5)	PEOPLESOFT INC	(PSFT, 18.5)	UNILEVER N V -NY SHARES	(UN, 56.1875)
MEREDITH CORP	(MDP, 39.625)	PRAXAIR INC	(PX, 47.9375)	UNITED HEALTHCARE CORP	(UNH, 56.375)
MCDERMOTT INTL INC	(MDR, 9.6875)	QUALCOMM INC	(QCOM, 342.875)	UNION PACIFIC RESOURCES GRP	(UPR, 15.875)
MEDTRONIC INC	(MDT, 39)	RITE AID CORP	(RAD, 6.625)	UST INC	(UST, 26.875)
MEAD CORP	(MEA, 39.1875)	RALSTON PURINA CO	(RAL, 31.3125)	U S WEST INC	(USW, 65.125)
MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES	(MHP, 59.375)	REBOK INTERNATIONAL LTD	(RBK, 9)	UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP	(UTX, 56.375)
MILLIPORE CORP	(MIL, 34.3125)	ROYAL DUTCH PET -NY REG	(RD, 64.6875)	VF CORP	(VFC, 30)
MIRAGE RESORTS INC	(MIR, 12.5)	ROWAN COS INC	(RDC, 18.4375)	VIACOM INC -CL B	(VIA, 52.75)
MALLINCKRODT INC	(MKG, 35.375)	COORS (ADOLPH) -CL B	(RKY, 52.125)	VULCAN MATERIALS CO	(VMC, 42.4375)
MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO	(MMM, 101.5)	REYNOLDS METALS CO	(RLM, 61.625)	SEAGRAM CO LTD	(VO, 44.3125)
PHILIP MORRIS COS INC	(MO, 25.9375)	RUSSELL CORP	(RML, 13.9375)	WESTVACO CORP	(W, 31.875)
MOBIL CORP	(MOB, 105.3125)	ROHM & HAAS CO	(ROH, 37.375)	WALGREEN CO	(WAG, 28.75)
MOTOROLA INC	(MOT, 119)	ROCKWELL INTL CORP	(ROK, 47.1875)	MCI WORLDWIDE INC	(WCOM, 88.5)
MERCK & CO	(MRK, 77.25)	RAYTHEON CO -CL B	(RTN, 31.375)	WENDY'S INTERNATIONAL INC	(WEN, 23.75)
USX-MARATHON GROUP	(MRO, 29.8125)	IMS HEALTH INC	(RX, 26.875)	WHIRLPOOL CORP	(WHR, 65.4375)
MICROSOFT CORP	(MSFT, 85)	SEARS ROEBUCK & CO	(S, 31.3125)	WINN-DIXIE STORES INC	(WIN, 28.1875)
MONSANTO CO	(MTC, 45.5625)	SBC COMMUNICATIONS INC	(SBC, 51.625)	WARNER-LAMBERT CO	(WLA, 88.6875)
MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	(MU, 63.625)	SEALED AIR CORP	(SEE, 52.4375)	WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES	(WLL, 45.6875)
MAYTAG CORP	(MYG, 45.625)	SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY	(SEG, 35.9375)	WELLPOINT HLTH NETWRK -CL A	(WLP, 66.875)
MILACRON INC	(MZ, 15.1875)	SCIENTIFIC-ATLANTA INC	(SFA, 57.5625)	WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	(WMI, 16.1875)
INCO LTD	(N, 19.5)	SILICON GRAPHICS INC	(SGI, 8.3125)	WAL-MART STORES	(WMT, 58.875)
NAVISTAR INTERNATIONAL	(NAV, 38)	SCHERING-PLOUGH	(SGP, 56.875)	WATSON PHARMACEUTICALS INC	(WPI, 37.3125)
NACCO INDUSTRIES -CL A	(NC, 48)	SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO	(SHW, 21.375)	WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES	(WTHG, 15.6875)
NEWMONT MINING CORP	(NEM, 21.9375)	SIGMA-ALDRICH	(SIAL, 28.3125)	WRIGLEY (WM) JR CO	(WVY, 84.1875)
NABISCO GROUP HLDGS CORP	(NGH, 12)	SCHLUMBERGER LTD	(SLB, 68.8125)	WEYERHAEUSER CO	(WY, 62.4375)
NIKE INC -CL B	(NKE, 44.25)	SARA LEE CORP	(SLE, 26)	USX-U S STEEL GROUP	(X, 24.625)
NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORP	(NOC, 55.375)	SOLETRON CORP	(SLR, 85.5)	EXXON CORP	(XON, 80.25)
NOVELL INC	(NOVL, 23)	SPRINGS INDUSTRIES -CL A	(SMI, 40.125)	XEROX CORP	(XRX, 24.875)
NATIONAL SERVICE INDS INC	(NSI, 31.8125)	SHARED MEDICAL SYSTEMS CORP	(SMS, 40.625)	TRICON GLOBAL RESTAURANTS	(YUM, 42.3125)
NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP	(NSM, 35.8125)	SNAP-ON INC	(SNA, 30.75)		
NORTEL NETWORKS CORP	(NT, 74.9375)	STAPLES INC	(SPLS, 24.25)		
NETWORK APPLIANCE INC	(NTAP, 124)	SERVICE CORP INTERNATIONAL	(SRV, 7.75)		
NUCOR CORP	(NUE, 49.6875)	ST JUDE MEDICAL INC	(STJ, 29.1875)		
NEWELL RUBBERMAID INC	(NWL, 36.5)	SUNOCO INC	(SUN, 27)		
NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS	(NXTL, 97.25)	SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC	(SUNW, 124.9375)		
NEW YORK TIMES CO -CL A	(NYT, 39)	SUPERVALU INC	(SVU, 21.3125)		
QUAKER OATS CO	(OAT, 69.875)	STANLEY WORKS	(SWK, 32.6875)		
OFFICE DEPOT INC	(ODP, 12.625)	SAFeway INC	(SWY, 38.1875)		

Appendix A

Operating return on assets is skewed by numerous other accounting distortions. The most relevant are listed below.

- Restructurings occur when a company makes a fundamental change in its business strategy, operations, or structure, resulting in provisions for expected losses.²⁹ This provisional charge has three effects. First, it reduces depreciation and/or amortization expense, helping operating margins. Second, it boosts future reported earnings by recognizing future expenses in the current period. Finally, it shrinks the asset base, enhancing returns. Restructuring charges have become more and more prevalent. Warren Buffett recently said, “I believe that the behavior of managements has been...worse when it comes to restructurings and merger accounting...many CEOs think this kind of manipulation is not only okay, but actually their duty.”³⁰
- As the source of value has shifted, employees have become more and more valuable. Increasingly, the way to attract and motivate employees is through employee stock options (giving them “a piece of the action”)³¹. Although cash compensation is expensed, most employee stock options are not. Recognizing employee stock options as an expense serves to reduce operating profits and depress computed returns.

Current accounting convention views research, development, software, and information technology spending as costs—which are expensed on the income statement—rather than as investments in future growth—which are capitalized on the balance sheet. This convention has caused a material understatement both of the reported asset base and earnings. The impact is significant. To put it in perspective, consider that U.S. companies spent \$212 billion on information technology in 1996 alone.³²

Appendix B

Calculation of the S&P 500 Cash Conversion Cycle

Unless otherwise indicated, cash conversion cycles were calculated using the last twelve months sales, last twelve months cost of goods sold, and average accounts receivable, inventories, and payables over the prior four quarters.

Companies in the financial, transportation, and utilities sectors were removed from the calculation because of the absence of a defined product cycle. In addition, the companies listed below were excluded for one or more of the following reasons: (1) accounts payable is not reported as a separate line item; (2) quarterly data is missing; or (3) financing is a core business.

Figure 15
Companies Excluded in Calculation of the S&P 500 Cash Conversion Cycle
S&P 500 sector definitions

Sector	Ticker	Company Name	Sector	Ticker	Company Name
<i>Basic Materials</i>	TIN	TEMPLE-INLAND INC	<i>Energy</i>	RD	ROYAL DUTCH PET -NY REG
<i>Capital Goods</i>	GE	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	<i>Financial</i>	All	
	MDR	MCDERMOTT INTL INC			
<i>Communication Services</i>	NXTL	NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS	<i>Health Care</i>	AET	AETNA INC
	PCS	SPRINT PCS GROUP		HUM	HUMANA INC
	T	AT&T CORP		PNU	PHARMACIA & UPJOHN INC
<i>Consumer Cyclical</i>	CD	CENDANT CORP		UNH	UNITED HEALTHCARE CORP
	DNB	DUN & BRADSTREET CORP		WLP	WELLPOINT HLTH NETWORK -CL A
	HLT	HILTON HOTELS CORP	<i>Technology</i>	CA	COMPUTER ASSOCIATES INTL INC
	RX	IMS HEALTH INC		EGG	PERKINELMER INC
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	KO	COCA-COLA CO		FDC	FIRST DATA CORP.
	PEP	PEPSICO INC	<i>Transportation</i>	All	
	PG	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	<i>Utilities</i>	All	
	UMG	MEDIAONE GROUP INC			
	UN	UNILEVER N V -NY SHARES			
	VO	SEAGRAM CO LTD			

Because the aggregated calculations are sales weighted, large companies may have undue influence on the entire sector's cash conversion cycle. Figure 16 shows the five largest companies, by sales, included in the calculations.

Figure 16
Largest Companies by Sales and Sector
 S&P 500 sector definitions; in days; percentage change

Revenue			
<i>Largest by Sector</i>			
	<i>Ticker</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Jun-99</i>
Basic Materials	DD	DU PONT E I DE NEMOURS & CO COM	\$25,430.0
	IP	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO COM	21,994.0
	DOW	DOW CHEM CO COM	17,791.0
	AA	ALCOA INC COM	16,325.1
	ADM	ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO COM	15,137.8
Capital Goods	BA	BOEING CO COM	\$59,344.0
	LMT	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORP COM	25,920.0
	UTX	UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP COM	24,422.0
	CAT	CATERPILLAR INC DEL COM	20,547.0
	WMI	WASTE MGMT INC DEL COM	17,457.2
Communication Services	BEL	BELL ATLANTIC CORP COM	\$32,249.0
	WCOM	MCI WORLDCOM INC COM	30,720.0
	SBC	SBC COMMUNICATIONS INC COM	29,604.0
	GTE	GTE CORP COM	25,478.0
	BLS	BELLSOUTH CORP COM	24,154.0
Consumer Cyclical	F	FORD MOTOR CO DEL COM	\$150,710.0
	WMT	WAL MART STORES INC COM	142,532.0
	GM	GENERAL MTRS CORP COM	125,952.4
	S	SEARS ROEBUCK & CO COM	40,804.0
	HD	HOME DEPOT INC COM	34,339.0
Consumer Staples	MO	PHILIP MORRIS COS COM	\$59,572.0
	KR	KROGER CO COM	30,603.5
	MCK	MCKESSON HBOC INC COM	29,923.1
	SWY	SAFEGWAY INC COM NEW	25,961.8
	CAH	CARDINAL HEALTH INC COM	25,033.6
Energy	XON	EXXON CORP COM	\$97,238.0
	MOB	MOBIL CORP COM	45,753.0
	TX	TEXACO INC COM	30,289.0
	CHV	CHEVRON CORPORATION COM	29,597.0
	HAL	HALLIBURTON CO COM	20,044.2
Health Care	MRK	MERCK & CO INC COM	\$29,923.8
	JNJ	JOHNSON & JOHNSON COM	25,583.0
	BMJ	BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB CO COM	19,182.0
	COL	COLUMBIA/HCA HEALTHCARE CORP COM	17,815.0
	PFE	PFIZER INC COM	14,902.0
Technology	IBM	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHS COM	\$87,448.0
	HWP	HEWLETT PACKARD CO COM	48,816.0
	CPQ	COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP COM	38,489.0
	LU	LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC COM	35,766.0
	MOT	MOTOROLA INC COM	30,234.0

- ¹ Interview with Walter Wriston, quoted in Thomas A. Stewart, "Brainpower," *Fortune*, June 3, 1991.
- ² See *Intellectual Capital* by Thomas A. Stewart, Doubleday, 1997.
- ³ <http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/BOARDDOCS/SPEECHES/19961016.htm>.
- ⁴ See *The Weightless World* by Diane Coyle, Capstone Publishing, 1997.
- ⁵ This example is taken from *Intellectual Capital* by Thomas A. Stewart, Doubleday, 1997.
- ⁶ See *New Rules for the New Economy* by Kevin Kelly, Penguin Books, 1998.
- ⁷ See *Myths of Rich and Poor* by W. Michael Cox and Richard Alm.
- ⁸ <http://www.intel.com/intel/museum/25anniv/hof/moore.htm>.
- ⁹ <http://www.seas.upenn.edu/~gaj1/wireless.html>.
- ¹⁰ See *Unleashing the Killer App* by Larry Downes and Chunka Mui, Harvard Business School Press, 1998.
- ¹¹ This is a commonly used measure of the productivity of assets.
- ¹² See *Financial Statement Analysis* by Leopold Bernstein and John Wild, McGraw-Hill, 1998.
- ¹³ Warren Buffett, Berkshire Hathaway Annual Report 1998.
- ¹⁴ See Appendix A.
- ¹⁵ *Purchase accounting* assumes that one company uses its economic resources to acquire another, and thus net assets acquired are recorded at their fair value purchase price. In a purchase of net assets, this is exactly what happens: the net assets purchased from the selling entity are recorded on the acquirer's books at fair value. Any premium over and above fair value is goodwill. While part of the gap between book value and price is allocated to the target's identifiable net assets to bring them up to fair value, the largest portion (up to 90% in some acquisitions) is assigned to goodwill.
- Pooling accounting* merges two firms using the existing recorded book values of their net assets. There is no adjustment to fair value because the underlying assumption is that there has not been an exchange of economic resources, but rather a combining of equity interests.
- ¹⁶ See "Let's Make a Deal" by Michael Mauboussin and Bob Hiler, Credit Suisse First Boston, April 27, 1998.
- ¹⁷ Assumes net working capital and net PPE remained at the same percentage of sales as in 1990 in each subsequent year. This figure is the nominal sum of the incremental difference between implied and actual net working capital and net PPE.
- ¹⁸ See "What Is the Right Supply Chain for Your Product?" by Marshall Fisher, *Harvard Business Review*, March-April 1997.
- ¹⁹ See "A Cash Conversion Cycle Approach to Liquidity Analysis" by Verylyn D. Richards and Eugen J. Laughlin, *Financial Management*, Spring 1980, 32-38.
- ²⁰ $DSO = \text{Days in the year (360)} / (\text{Sales} / \text{Average accounts receivable})$.
- ²¹ $DII = \text{Days in the year (360)} / (\text{Cost of goods sold} / \text{Average inventory})$.
- ²² $DPO = \text{Days in the year (360)} / (\text{Cost of goods sold} / \text{Average accounts payables})$.
- ²³ Product financing costs amounted to more than 4% of GDP in 1998. See "Combining Logistics with Financing for Enhanced Profitability" by Richard Palmieri and Jon Africk, Credit Suisse First Boston at <http://palmieri.ascet.com>.
- ²⁴ See *Essentials of Managerial Finance, 5th ed.* by J. Fred Weston and Eugene F. Brigham, The Dryden Press, 1979.
- ²⁵ Jay Fitzsimmons, Wal-mart senior vice-president, quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*, November 10, 1999.
- ²⁶ See Appendix B for methodology.
- ²⁷ See *Intellectual Capital* by Thomas A. Stewart, Doubleday, 1997.
- ²⁸ See "Thomas Meredith" by Stephen Barr, *CFO Magazine*, September 1998.
- ²⁹ There are two main types of restructuring charges:
1. Costs associated with terminated employees or assets no longer being used—termination benefits, facility closure costs, operating leases, lease termination costs, excess lease costs, losses on planned disposals of assets, and certain contractual obligations.
 2. Costs associated with retained employees or assets—employee relocation, temporarily idled facilities, equipment relocation, training and retraining, business re-engineering, information systems enhancements, inventory write-downs, and asset impairments.
- Source: Financial Accounting Standards Board, Emerging Issues Task Force No. 94-3, February 21, 1994.
- ³⁰ Warren Buffett, Berkshire Hathaway Annual Report 1998.
- ³¹ See "A Piece of the Action" by Michael Mauboussin and Bob Hiler, Credit Suisse First Boston, November 2, 1998.
- ³² See *New Rules for the New Economy* by Kevin Kelly, Penguin Books, 1998.

Americas

Eleven Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010, U.S.A.
1 212 325 2000

Atlanta	1 404 656 9500	Mexico City	1 525 202 6000
Baltimore	1 410 223 3000	Pasadena	1 626 395 5100
Boston	1 617 556 5500	Philadelphia	1 215 851 1000
Buenos Aires	1 541 394 3100	San Francisco	1 415 836 7600
Chicago	1 312 750 3000	São Paulo	55 11 822 4862
Houston	1 713 220 6700	Toronto	1 416 352 4500

Europe

One Cabot Square
London E14 4QJ, England
44 171 888 8888

Amsterdam	31 20 575 4890	Paris	33 1 40 76 8888
Budapest	36 1 202 2188	Prague	42 2 248 10937
Frankfurt	49 69 75380	Vienna	43 1 512 3023
Geneva	41 22 707 0130	Warsaw	48 22 695 0050
Madrid	34 91 532 0303	Zug	41 41 726 1020
Milan	39 02 7702 1	Zurich	41 1 335 7711
Moscow	7 501 967 8200		

Asia Pacific

Three Exchange Square
8 Connaught Place
Central, Hong Kong
852 2101 6000

Auckland	64 9 302 5500	Shanghai	86 21 6219 0808
Beijing	86 10 6410 6611	Singapore	65 538 6322
Melbourne	61 3 9 280 1666	Sydney	61 2 9394 4400
Mumbai	91 22 284 6888	Taipei	8862 2718 5919
Osaka	81 6 243 0789	Tokyo	81 3 5404 9000
Seoul	82 2 3707 3700	Wellington	64 4 474 4400

Copyright ©1999 Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation 1999. All rights reserved

This report is provided to you solely for informational purposes and does not constitute an offer or solicitation of an offer, or any advice or recommendation, to purchase any securities or other financial instruments and may not be construed as such. This report may not be reproduced or redistributed to any other person, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the distributor listed below. The information set forth herein has been obtained or derived from sources believed by Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation and its affiliates ("CSFB" or "the firm") to be reliable, but CSFB does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to its accuracy or completeness.

Past performance should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of future performance, and no representation or warranty, express or implied is made regarding future performance. Opinions and estimates may be changed without notice. The firm, or one or more of its partners or employees, from time to time may have long or short positions in, or buy and sell and make markets in, any of the securities discussed herein. The firm may underwrite or provide investment banking, credit and other financial services to any company or issuer of securities or financial instruments referred to herein. If CSFB makes a market in any security, there can be no assurance that CSFB will continue to do so. Additional information is available upon request.

CSFB may have issued other reports that are inconsistent with, and reach different conclusions from, the information presented herein. Those reports reflect the different assumptions, views and analytical methods of the analysts who prepared them.

This report is being distributed in the United States by CSFB, and in Canada by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities Canada, Inc. ("CSFBSC") with CSFB as mailing/delivery agent. In jurisdictions where CSFB is not registered or licensed to trade in securities, any trade will be made only in accordance with applicable securities legislation which will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and may require that the trade be made in accordance with applicable exemptions from registration or licensing requirements. CSFBSC has approved the distribution of this memorandum. Any U.S. customer wishing to effect a transaction in any security should do so only by contacting a representative at Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation, Eleven Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010 (212) 325-2000. ni4127.doc