## TURNAROUND PROBLEM DEFINITION CHECKLIST

Con	npany:			Date:			
	Problem			everi	ty		
			Н	M	L		
BAL	ANCE S	HEET					
1	Assets						
1.1	Account	s Receivable		1			
	1.1.1	Selling to customers who can't pay - weak or nonexistent credit policy ( <i>pre-sale</i> )					
	1.1.2	Overall Accounts Receivable process is poorly defined; weak or nonexistent collections policy and actions (post-sale)					
	1.1.3	Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) much longer than normal credit terms (KMR)					
	1.1.4	Large amount of barter that cannot be converted to cash					
	1.1.5	Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable are not being offset					
	1.1.6	Excess number of returns, credit requests, and disputed invoices					
1.2	1.2 Inventory						
	1.2.1	Inventory very large relative to sales rate (Inventory Turns low) (KMR)					
	1.2.2	Too many different products or product lines in inventory					

П	1.2.3	Significant quantities of obsolete or damaged inventory			П		
	1.2.0	organicality quantities of observed of damaged inventory					
	1.2.4	Inventory growing more rapidly than sales (buying or					
		producing to stock)					
	1.2.5	Insufficient inventory of needed raw materials					
1.3	Fixed As	sets					
	1.3.1	Fixed Asset utilization very low (pre-loan assets)					
	1.3.2	Over-investment in fixed assets (assets purchased with BDP	$\Box$				
	1.5.2	loan proceeds)		Ш			
	1.3.3	Some facilities are idle					
	1.3.4	Some facilities are in poor condition, causing production and					
	1.0.4	quality problems					
_			]		]		
Ш	1.3.5	Investment not complete	Ш	Ш	Ш		
	1.3.6	Some assets have no direct relationship to the business being					
		conducted (investment in unrelated activities)					
	407	Come facilities are not most engagine for the inch being done					
	1.3.7	Some facilities are not most appropriate for the job being done (there is better equipment available to do the job)	Ш	Ш	Ш		
2	2 Liabilities						
2.1		s Payable					
	2.1.1	Large overdue payable to key supplier endangers future supply (or supply has already been cut off)					

	2.1.2	Terms and conditions for purchases place excessive burden on company (cash in advance often required, terms too short, conditions restrictive, etc.)		
	2.1.3	No policy in place to manage payables		
	2.1.4	Payment by barter valued at unfavorable prices		
	2.1.5	Payables are in dispute, old, or potentially reversible		
2.2	Debts			
	2.2.1	High delinquency on interest payments		
	2.2.2	High outstanding loan balances		
	2.2.3	Recent short-term borrowing with high interest rates		
	2.2.4	Number, distribution, and terms of loans are not well organized – potential exists for restructuring		
	2.2.5	Overall debt level high relative to business value		
	2.2.6	Large amount of unpaid taxes		
	2.2.7	High debts to (or from) related parties		

## **INCOME STATEMENT**

## 3 Sales

3.1	Sales plan is overly optimistic (large negative variance from plan) <b>(KMR)</b>		
3.2	Sales Trend is decreasing (KMR)		
3.3	Seasonal business problems (missed season, sales don't generate enough cash to get through low season)		
3.4	Prices not competitive		
3.5	Sales backlog (contracts, open orders, etc.) is low		
3.6	Excessive dependence on a limited number of customers or markets		
3.7	No new customers or new markets are being added		
3.8	Inadequate sales force (number of salespeople, effectiveness of salespeople)		
3.9	Sales force is not focused, does not have short-term plans or goals (or no marketing plan at all)		
3.10	Sales force does not know which products or customers are most profitable; does not direct efforts to areas of highest return		
3.11	Sales force does not know how to differentiate company's products from the competition (products are sold as commodities and price is the only important factor)		

4	4 Operating Costs							
	4.1	Gross Margin is below breakeven (KMR)						
	4.2	Some product lines are unprofitable						
	4.3	Productivity is low (Sales/Employee) (KMR)						
	4.4	Headcount is higher than needed to support level of business (make-work just to keep people busy; carrying inactive or wait-listed employees)						
	4.5	Fixed expenses are high						
	4.6	Production downtime is high (equipment is down a great deal for maintenance, changeover, lack of materials, etc.)						
	4.7	Quality is poor – high scrap/waste/rework/return rate						
	4.8	Excessive dependence on a limited number of suppliers						
	4.9	Some operations/services provided within the company might be available at lower cost outside						
5	Cash Flo	ow						
	5.1	Quick Ratio ((Cash + AR)/AP) is less than 1.0 <b>(KMR)</b>						
	5.2	Cash flow is negative before debt service						
	5.3	Cash flow is decreasing						

	5.4	Account frozen		
	5.5	Unaccountable cash sales		
	5.6	Working capital is being converted to fixed assets		
	5.7	Unrestrained growth (growth in excess of available working capital)		
MAI	NAGEME	NT AND ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES		
	6.1	Management lacks required skills to perform their responsibilities		
	6.2	An effective business planning and budgeting process is not in place		
	6.3	Daily cash management is poor		
	6.4	Lack of supply chain planning – is production making what sales is selling?		
	6.5	Organizational structure does not support business needs		
	6.6	Existing reporting system does not provide needed information in a timely way		
	6.7	Management team does not work cooperatively externally (with BC, BF, banks, etc.)		

6.8	Management team does not work cooperatively internally		
6.9	Poor customer service (e.g., frequent order cancellations due to late delivery)		