



- ➤ About Tata Group People Before Profits
- > About Tata Steel
- ➤ Viable Vision @ Tata Steel
  - -Developing Improvement Philosophy at Tata steel
  - -VV Template for Tata Steel What's different?
  - -Learning



# Tata Group



#### Introduction



- India's largest Business Group
- Operations in over 80 countries. Exports to over 85 countries.
- Main companies in 7 business sectors
- Largest employer in the private sector (289,500 employees)
- Aggregate revenues of US\$ 28.8 bn (FY07), Profit \$ 2.8 bn
- Revenues equivalent to 3.2% of India's GDP
- International income 38% of group revenue
- Total market capitalization of US\$ 69.8 bn (as on Nov 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007)



Our purpose in Tata is to improve quality of life of the communities we serve through Leadership in sectors of national economic significance.

What comes from the people goes back to the people many times over.

# National Institutions built by Tata



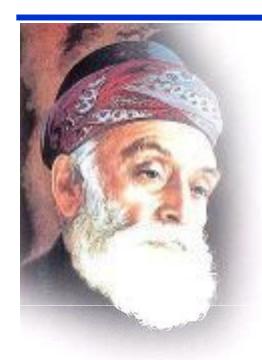
- . Indian Institute of Science.
- . Tata Institute of Social Sciences
- . Tata Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research
- . Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
- . National Centre for the Performing Arts.



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#### Tata Steel - Values





**Industrial practices** 

"In a free enterprise, the community is not just another stakeholder in business, but is, in fact, the very purpose of its existence." – J N Tata

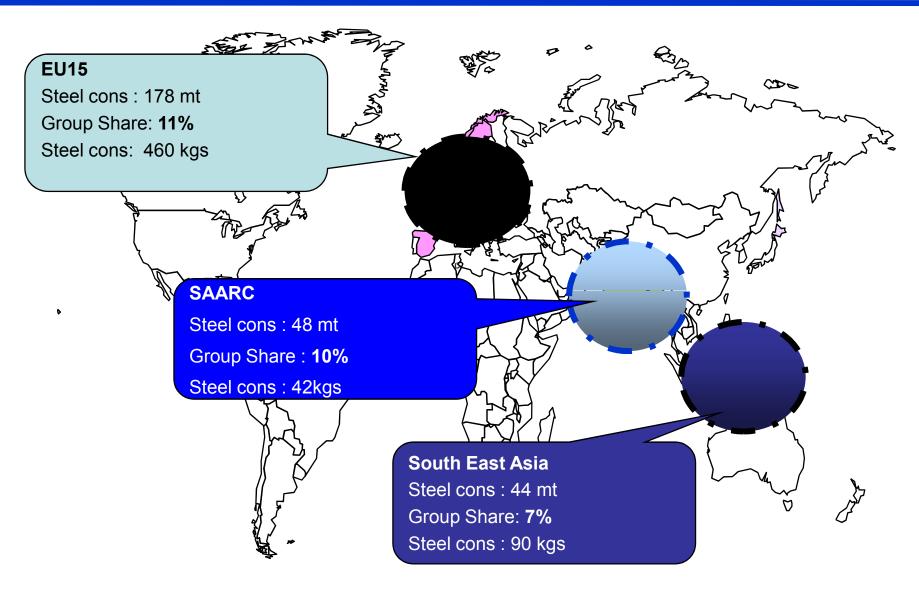
Founder of Tata Steel

A visionary ahead of his times

1912	Eight hour working day
1915	Free medical aid
1917	Schooling facilities for children
1920	Leave with pay, workers Provident Fund Scheme
1928	Maternity Leave with pay, Historical Labor Accord
1934	Profit sharing bonus granted first time in India
1937	Retiring gratuity introduced

# The Tata Steel Group Today

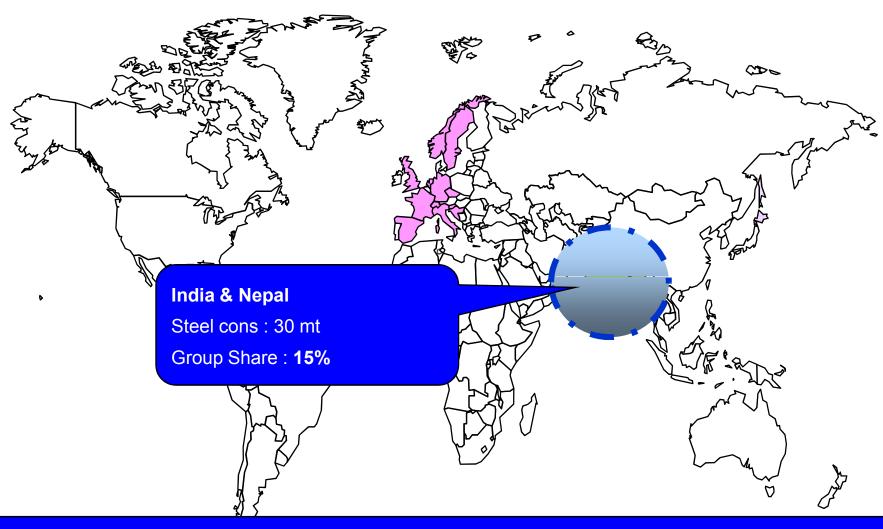




Source: IISI

# The Tata Steel Group 2002





2001-02 was one of the worst times for Global Steel Industry in general and Tatas were advised by a renowned Management Consultant to exit Steel. The employees and management of the company, however, had other plans.





It is not cash that fuels the journey to the future, But the emotional and intellectual energy of every employee.

- Competing for the future, Hamel & Prahalad

# Tata Steel: Co-creating a Vision in 2002



Internal Communication Document 2002



You are taking the responsibility at a historic moment.

Tata Steel is going to turn 100 years during your tenure.

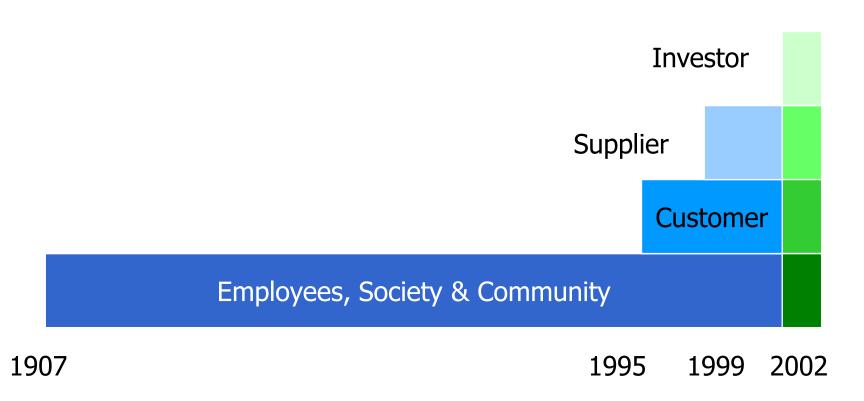


#### **Survival**

- Tata Steel has lived for 95 years
- We can make it live for another 100 years, at least.
- What will allow Tata Steel to survive so many years?

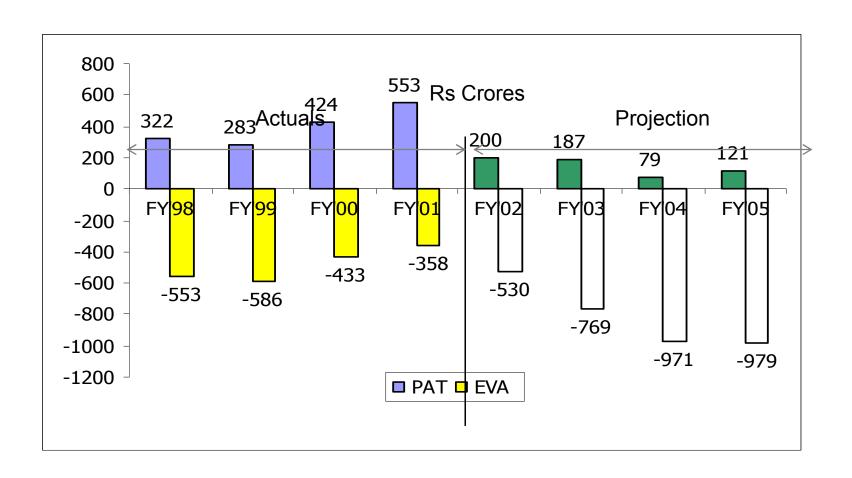


# At different points in time in our long History, we have focused on different Stakeholders:





#### **PAT & EVA Of Tata Steel If The Present Trend Continues**





#### **Vision Focus**

Our New Vision Focuses on building value for the Investor without losing our aspiration of improving the quality of life of our employees and the Communities we serve

# Tata Steel – Vision Launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2002







#### How can we create Value?

EVA = (ROIC - WACC) Invested Capital

- Increase ROIC by Increasing Revenues, Reducing Costs and improving productivity
- 2. Profitable Growth New Investment with ROIC > WACC
- 3. Divest from Value Destroying Activities
- 4. Increase Competitive Advantage Period over which ROIC>WACC
- 5. Reduce WACC

COST COMPETITIVENESS, QUALITY & THROUGHPUT can help us survive on a long term basis



#### How can we create Value?

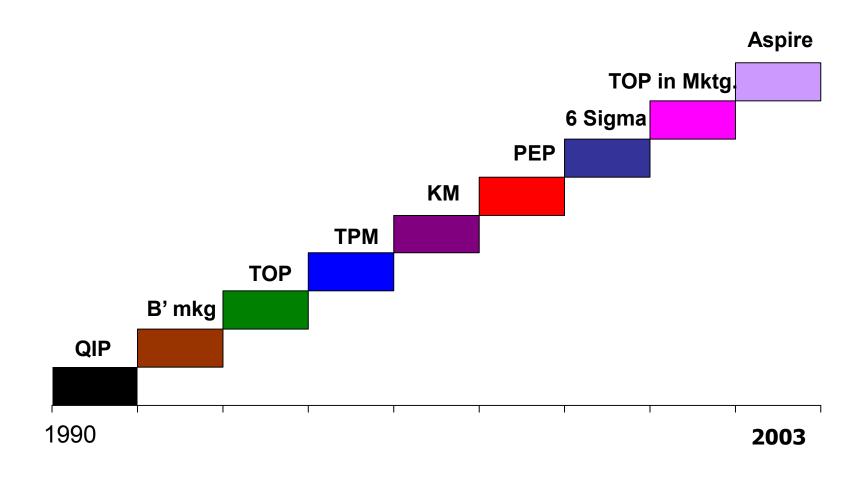
#### Improving Competitive Advantage Period

- 1. Customer Satisfaction
- 2. Products & Service Quality
- 3. Employee Safety
- 4. Efficiency & Productivity
- 5. Employee Satisfaction
- 6. Market Share
- 7. Process Improvement, Innovation & Re-engineering
- 8. Employee Development & Training
- 9. New Product Development

EVA means conducting our business better



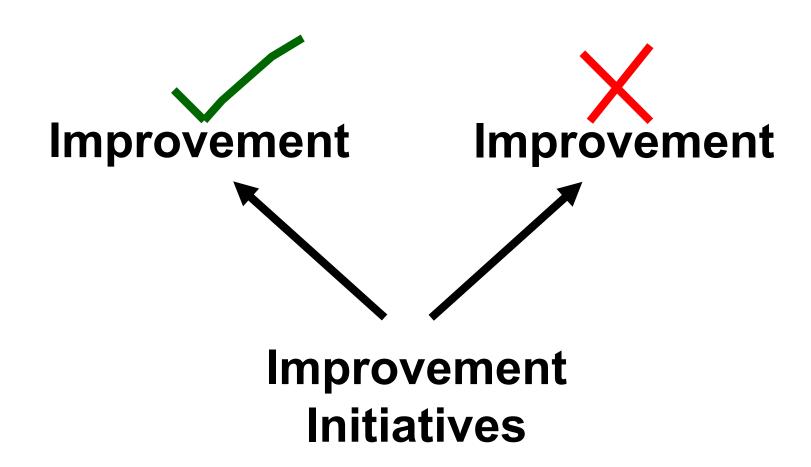
# **History of Improvement Initiatives 1990-2003**



# Improvement Challenge



We know that every improvement results from a change (improvement initiative), but why do so many improvement initiatives not result in improvement?"

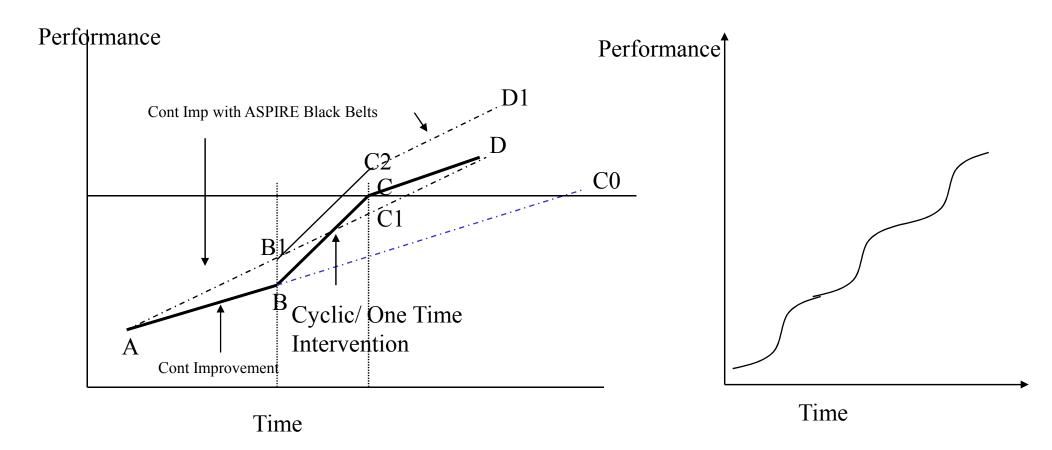


Source: © Alan Barnard, Goldratt Group

#### **Internal Communication Document 2002**



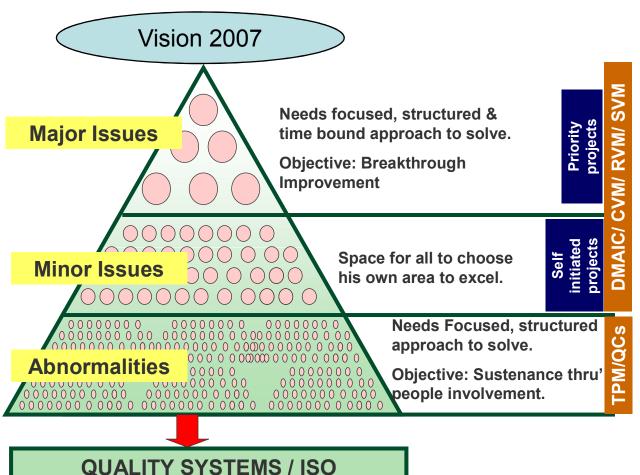
Conceptualizing a new ASPIRE Framework:

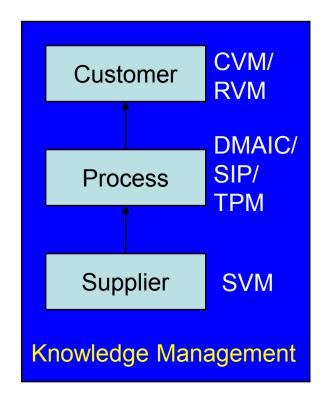


A combination of Continuous and Cyclic Improvement Intervention will accelerate our rate of improvements and not allow habits to establish.

### **ASPIRE Before Viable Vision**



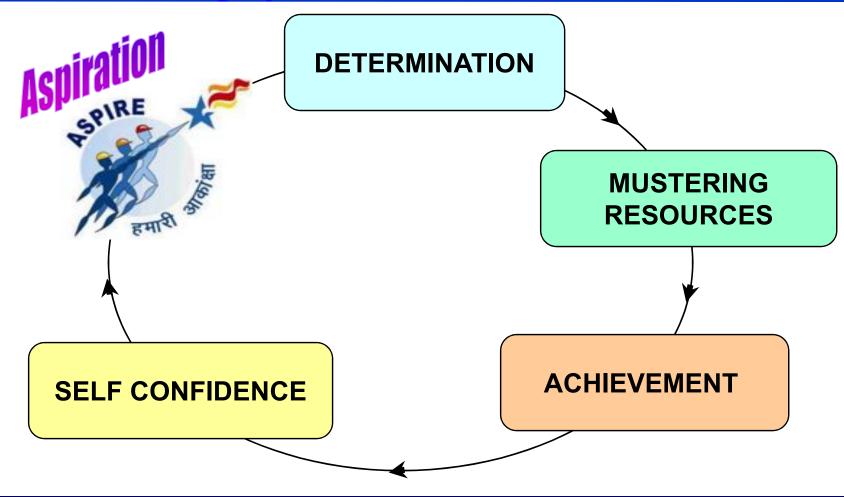




Missing links: Envisioning, Value Innovation & Systems Approach

### **ASPIRE Philosophy**

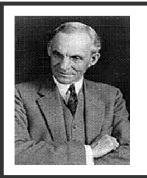




"It is essential for the top management to set out aspiration that creates, by design, a chasm between ambition and resources."

# "Aspire" is not based on "Seeing is believing"...





# "Whether you believe you CAN or CAN'T...you are right!"

**Henry Ford** 



"Science isn't a matter of believing only what you see.
Science is a matter of believing and seeing by
believing. If you believe only what you see, you
won't see very much..."

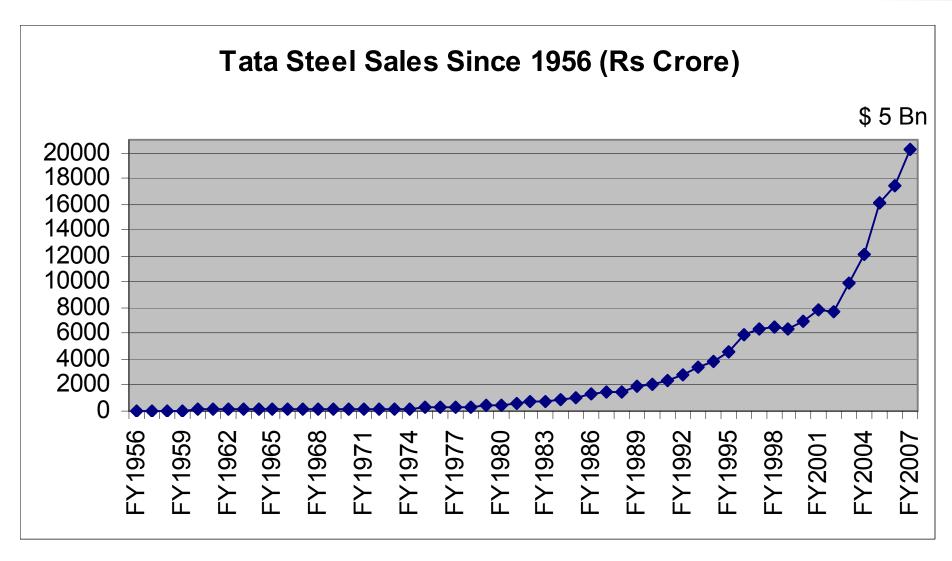
Dr. Eli Goldratt

...contrary to the popular belief of "Seeing is Believing", both visionaries seem to think:

"Believing is seeing"...

#### Tata Steel Sales since 1956

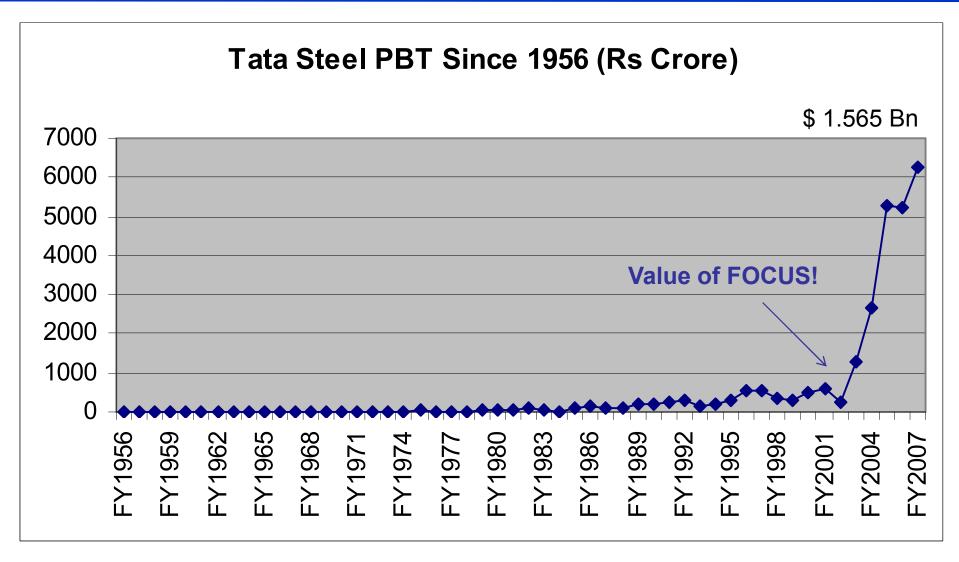




Presently 1\$ = Rs 40, Also 10 Million = 1 Cr

#### Tata Steel Profit before Tax since 1956

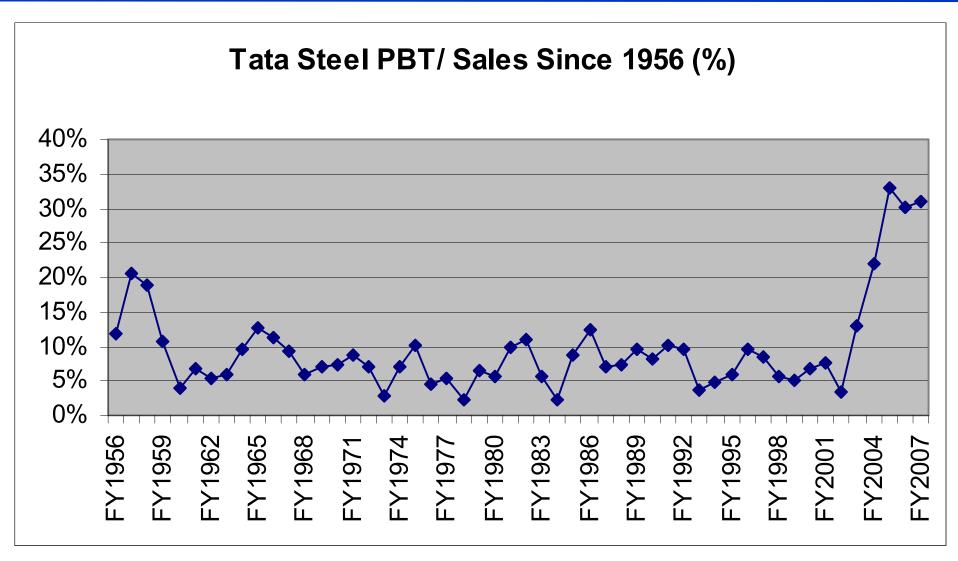




Presently 1\$ = Rs 40, Also 10 Million = 1 Cr

#### Tata Steel % PbT vs. Sales since 1956







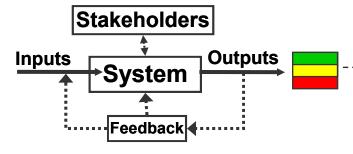
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# Finding the Leverage Points with Theory of Constraints



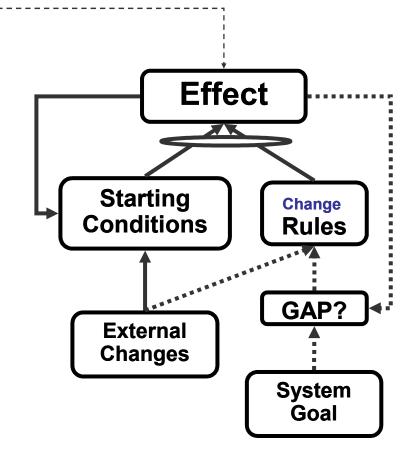
#### **Physical System View**

#### **System Logical Model**



#### **System Leverage Points**

- 1. The STARTING CONDITIONS of the System
  - a. System Inputs
  - b. Influencing Stakeholders
  - c. Resources (Capability & Location)
- 2. The RULES used to manage the System
  - a. Planning
  - b. Execution
  - c. Feedback
- 3. The GOAL/TARGET of the System



# The Viable Vision Concept...



# How should we set GOALS for our Company...?

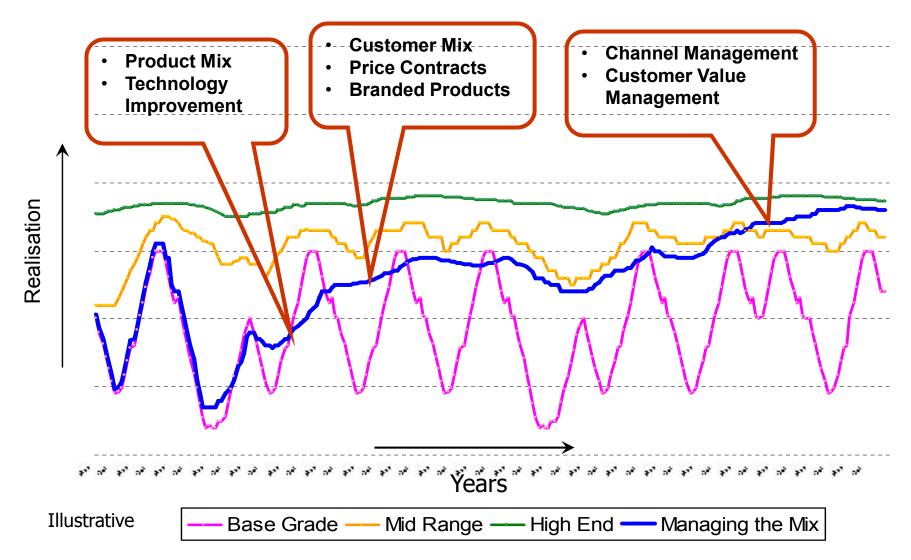
"When I do an analysis of a company, I am satisfied only when I clearly see how it is possible to bring the company to have, in less than four years, net profit equal to its current total sales."

Dr. Eli Goldratt, March 2003

In 2004, Tata Steel Executive team met with Dr. Eli Goldratt to jointly analyze what improvement potential could be unlocked within Tata Steel by applying Theory of Constraints

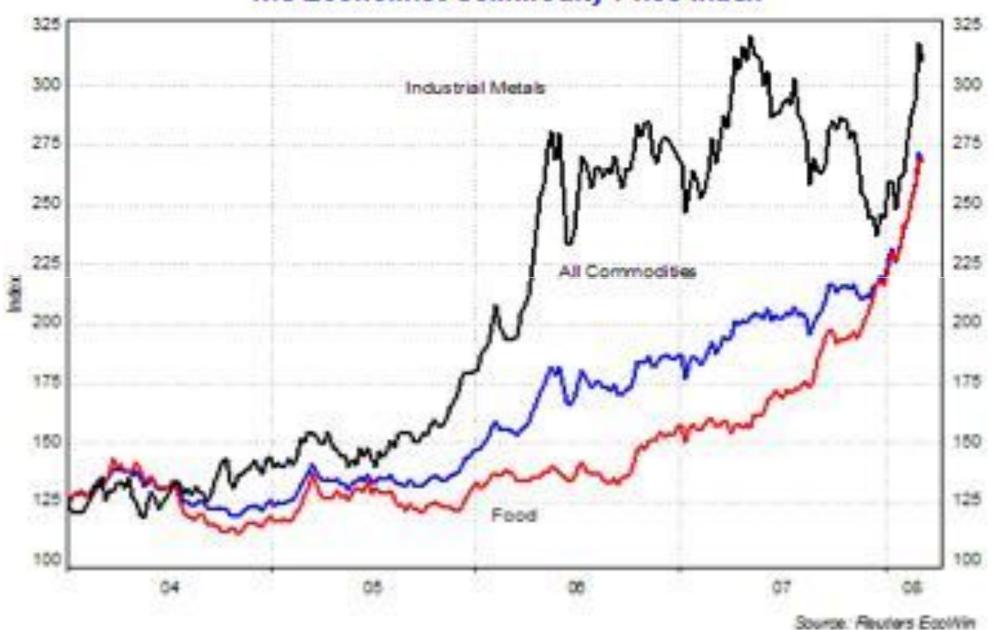
# Beating steel price cycle: A Challenge beyond VV





This is a conceptual slide discussed between Dr. Eli Goldratt and B. Muthuraman (MD, Tata Steel)

### The Economist Commodity Price Index



# Competitiveness: drivers



- Raw Materials
- Energy, Renewable sources
- Environment: CO<sub>2</sub>
- Process Efficiency
- Capital productivity
- Differentiated products
- Market
- Speed

# Unlocking Capital productivity



Sweating the assets

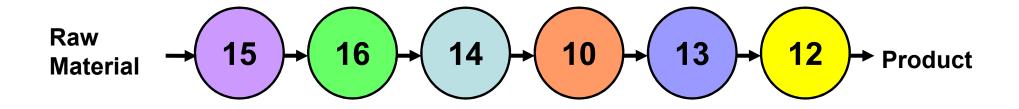
Benchmarking productivity & setting Benchmarks

Process Improvements

Innovation



### **A Very Basic Operation**

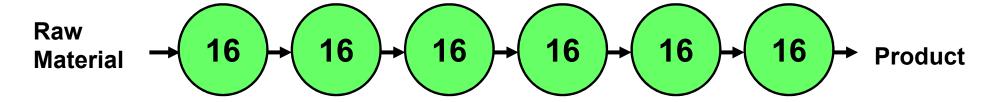


**Expected output of this chain = ....?** 

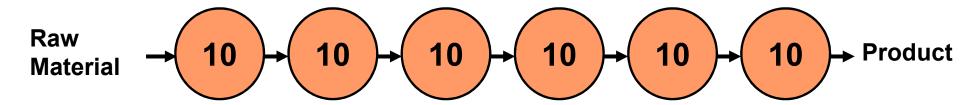
How will you go about improving it?



### A Perfectly Balanced Chain



Output of the chain = ?

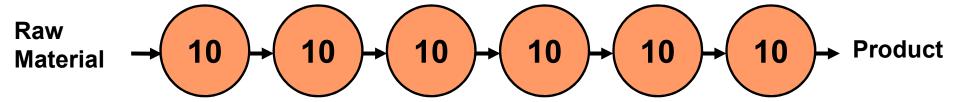


Output of the chain = ?

What are the deep rooted beliefs that causes us to develop chains like these?







### We believe that:



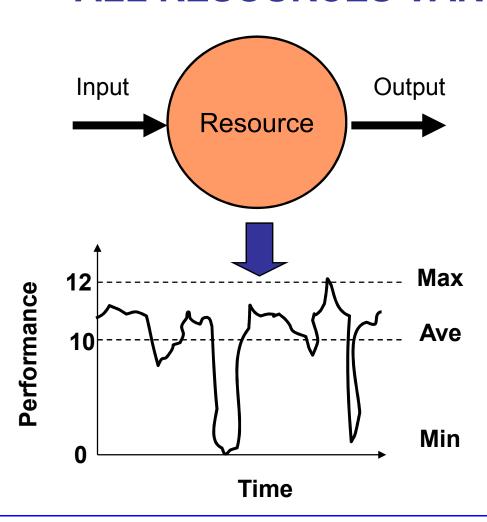
Balanced Capacity = Balanced Flow

A resource standing idle is a major waste

Any mistake in our logic?

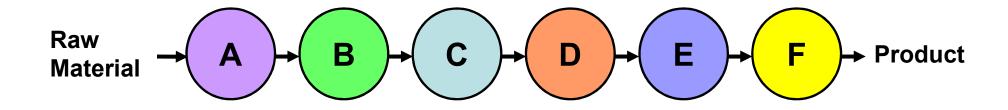


# Fact No1 in a Chain: ALL RESOURCES VARY OVER TIME



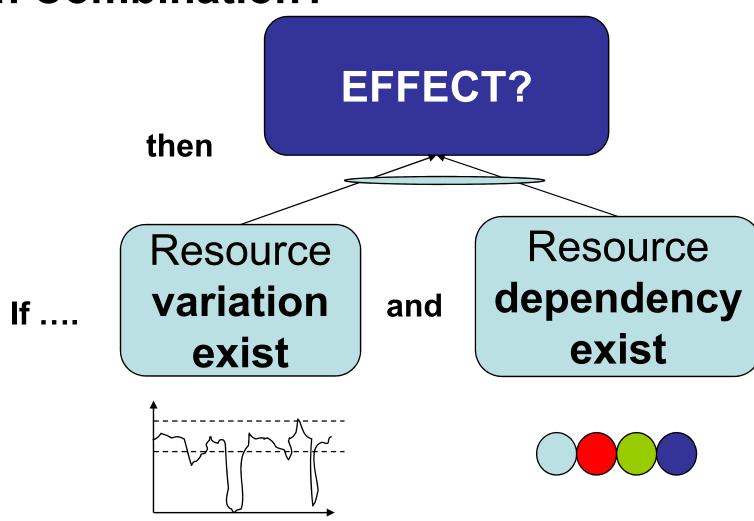


# Fact No2 of a Chain: RESOURCE DEPENDENCY IS REAL



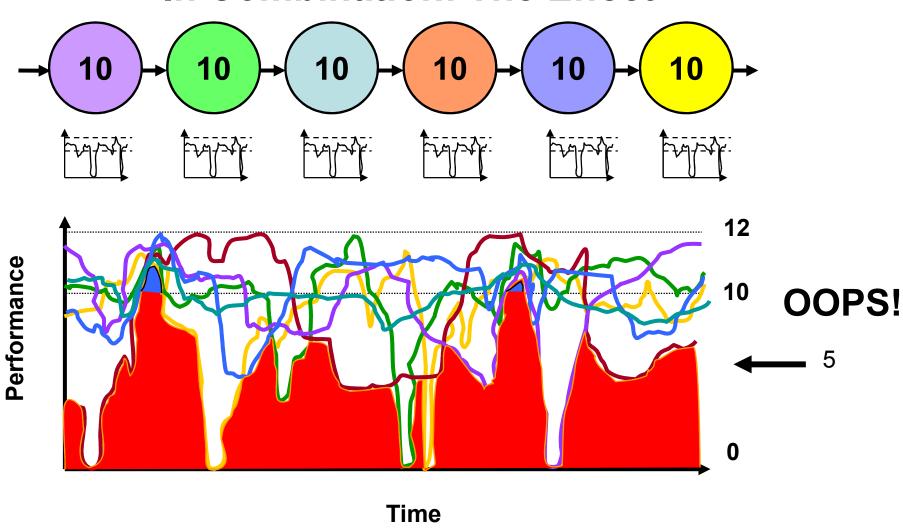


### In Combination?





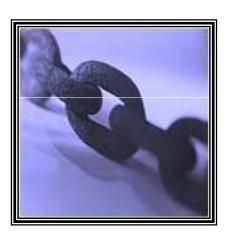
### In Combination: The Effect





### In Other Words.....

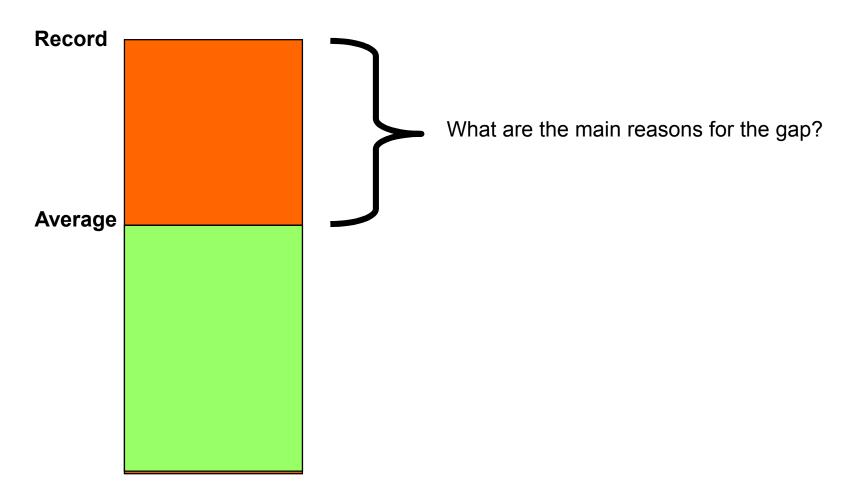
### A chain is only as strong as its weakest link



The law of the WEAKEST LINK is a given. It determines the FLOW.

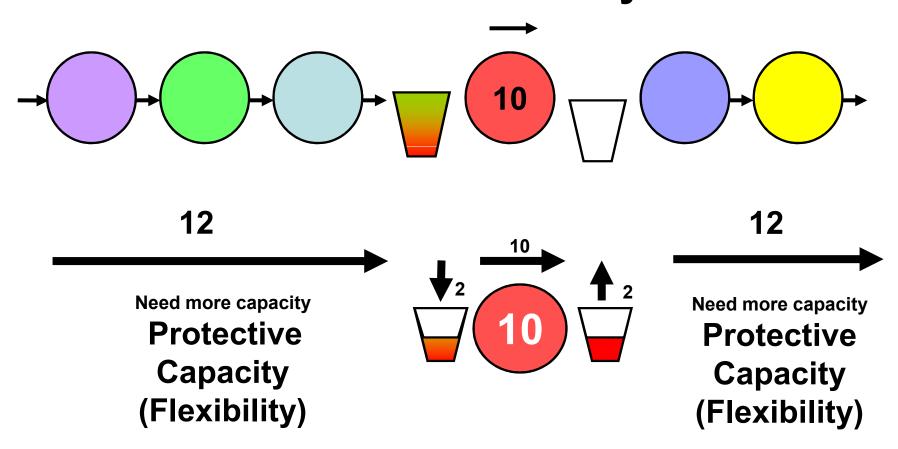


### In Combination: The Effect



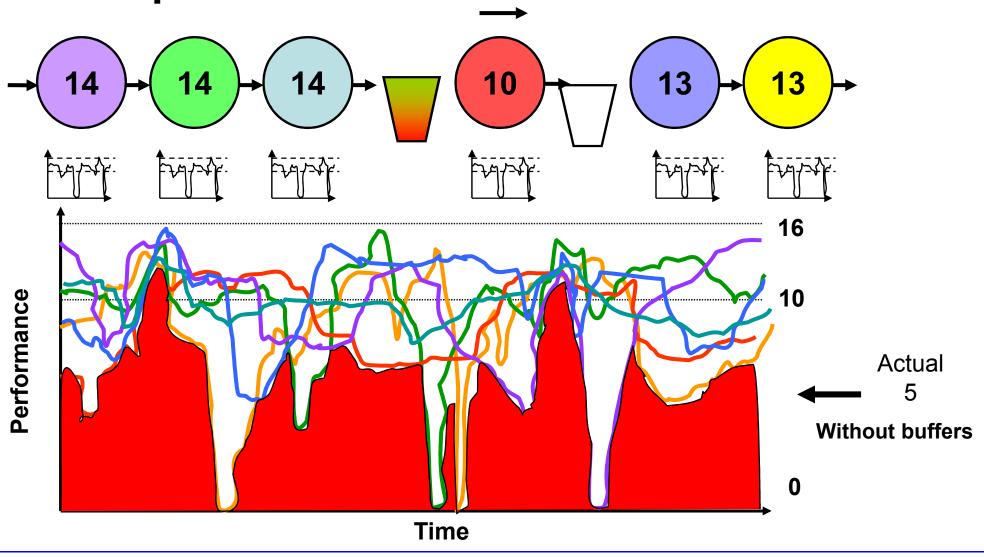


# Start by at least Getting One Resource to 100% Efficiency



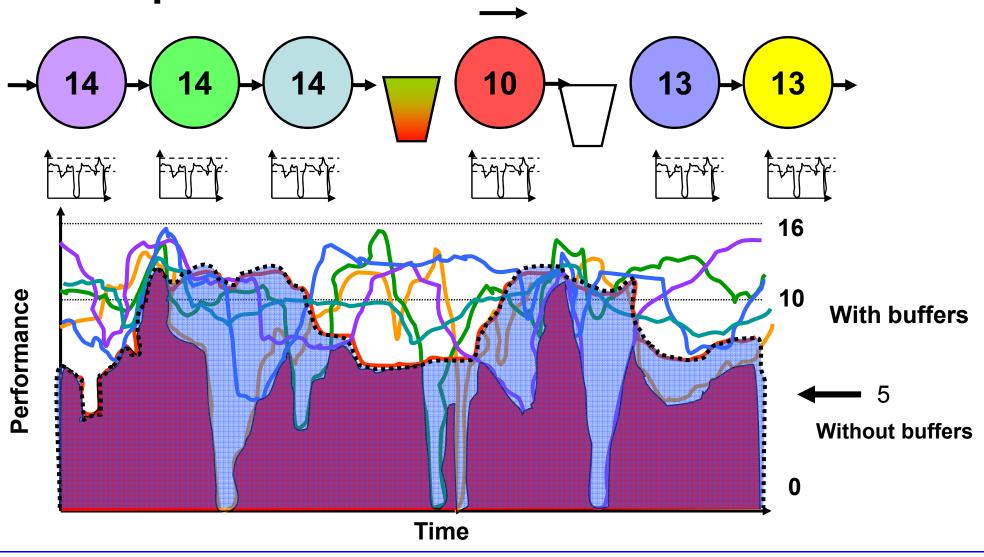


# The Impact of BUFFERS



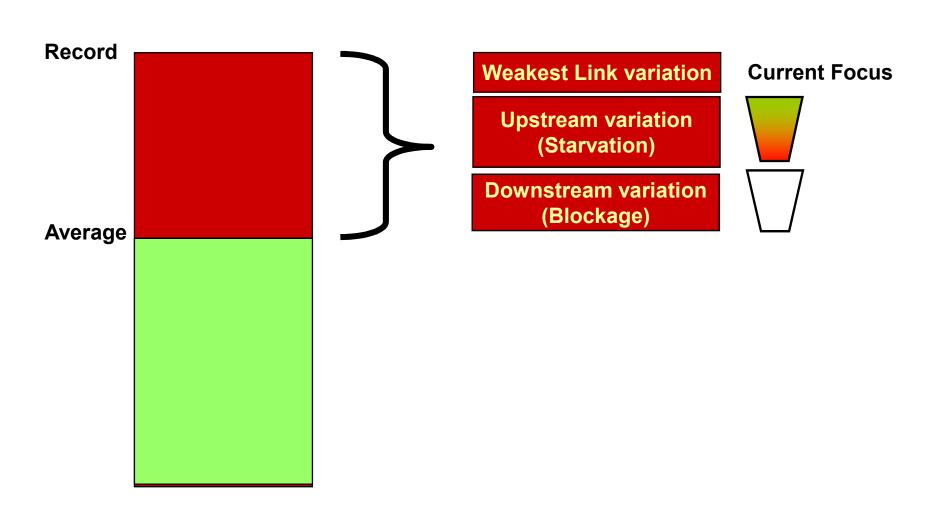


# The Impact of BUFFERS



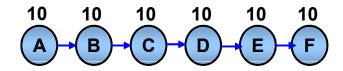


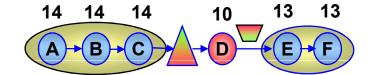
# The weakest link: Exploited





# **Comparing the Production Costs**

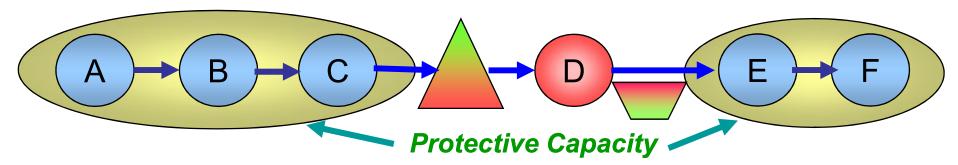




Costs	6 x 10 = <b>60</b>
Output	<b>5</b> Units
Cost/Unit	60/5 = 12

(3x14)+10+(2x13)= <b>78</b>		
10 Units		
78/10 = <b>7.8</b>		





### We believe that:

A If all the resources in the chain are optimised, we will have an optimised chain

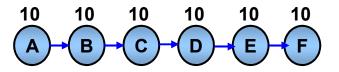
Balanced Capacity = Salanced Flow

C A resource standing the is a major waste

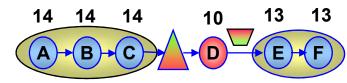
Any mistake in our logic?



# **Comparing the Chains: Operation**



**Balanced Capacity** 



**Balanced FLOW** 

Murphy Exposed
<b>Unstable Flow</b>
<b>Unpredictable Output</b>
Uncontrolled Idle
Time
<b>Higher Cost/Product</b>

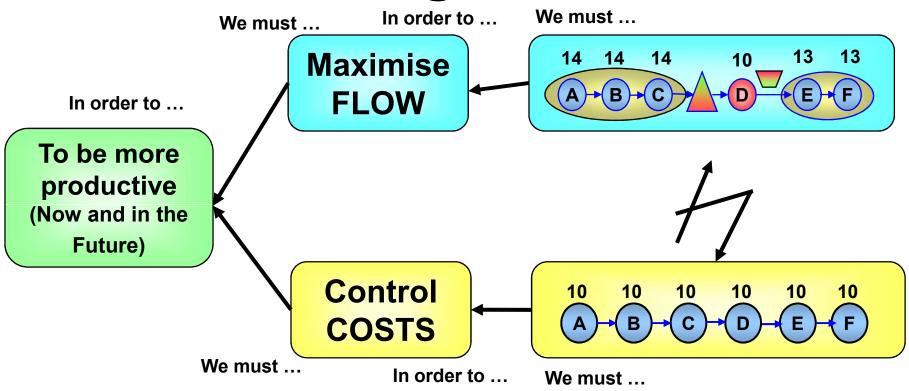
# **Murphy Protected** Stable Flow **Predictable Output** Managed Idle Time **Lower Cost/Product Control the leverage** points

Source: © Henning du Preez, Goldratt Group

**Control everything** 



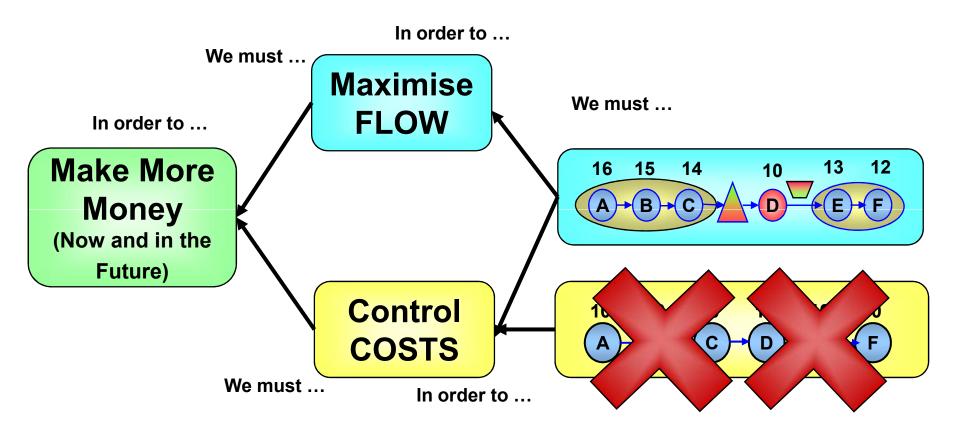
# **Two Conflicting Mental Models?**



The real breakthrough will come when we can see how to break this conflict ... and not allow it to arise again



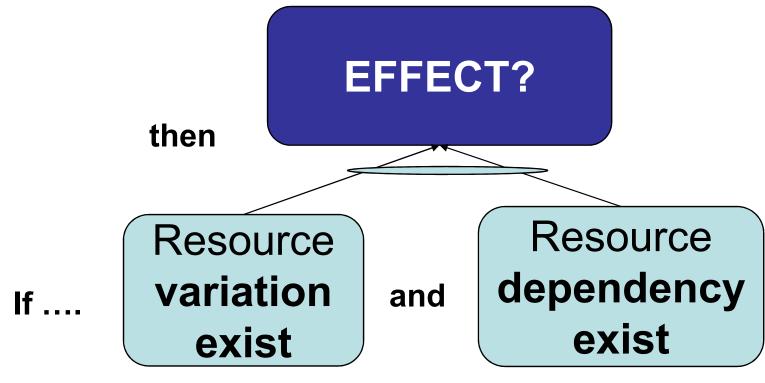
# **Direction Forward?**

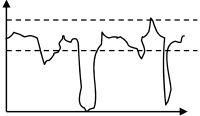


# DIRECTION: Mental frameworks that are aligned with the LAW that Governs Flow



# Can we improve upon this logic?





### Focus efforts:

- 1. Reduce variation using Six Sigma or TQM
- 2. Exploit/ reduce dependency using Lean & TOC
- 3. Change the whole equation using Technology

### ASPIRE After Viable Vision: Focus on T3







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# Viable Vision @ Tata Steel

### **Uniqueness of Goldratt Team's Incentive Bonus:**

Most of the Goldratt Fee is conditional bonuses based on the Profit created **above** the Expected Net Profit (ENP), where the ENP is the Net Profit (before depreciation, interest, exceptional items and tax), that it is reasonable to expect Tata Steel will achieve without TOC implementation and is calculated from the following formula:

ENPy = base year profit + change in profit due to change in prices + change in profit due to change in planned available capacity + Tata Steel's self improvement factor

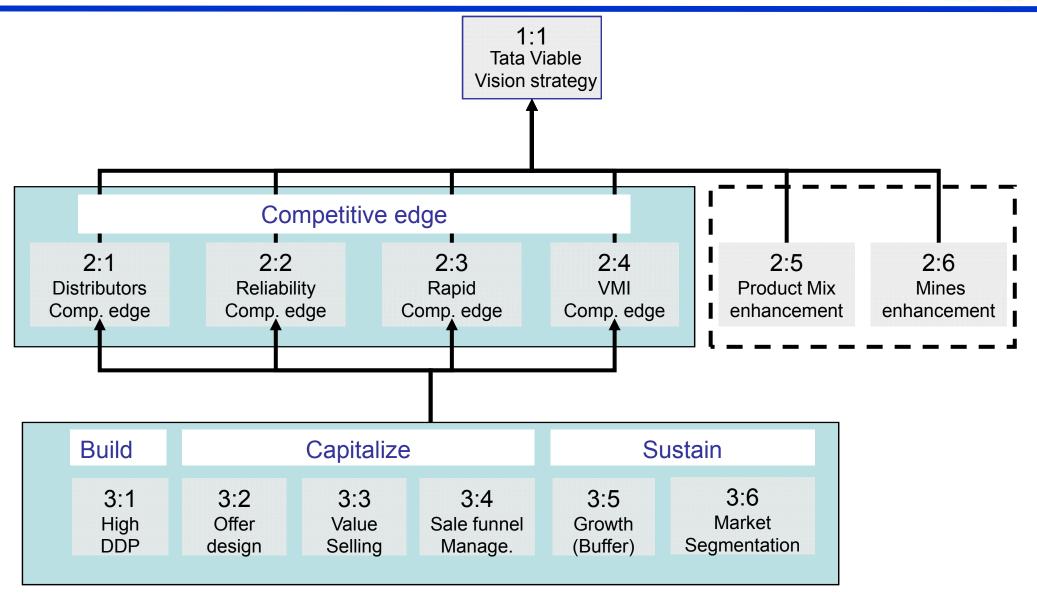
ENPy = NP04/05 + (MPy-TPy)TSy + NP04/05x(TAy-T04/05)/T04/05 + SIFxN

#### Two scenarios:

- 1. Market prices high then contribution will mainly come from getting higher prices
- 2. Market prices low then contribution will come from holding prices and higher prices

# Tata Steel Viable Vision Strategy & Tactic





Source: Developed by Dr. Eli Goldratt as part of Tata Steel Viable Vision Analysis

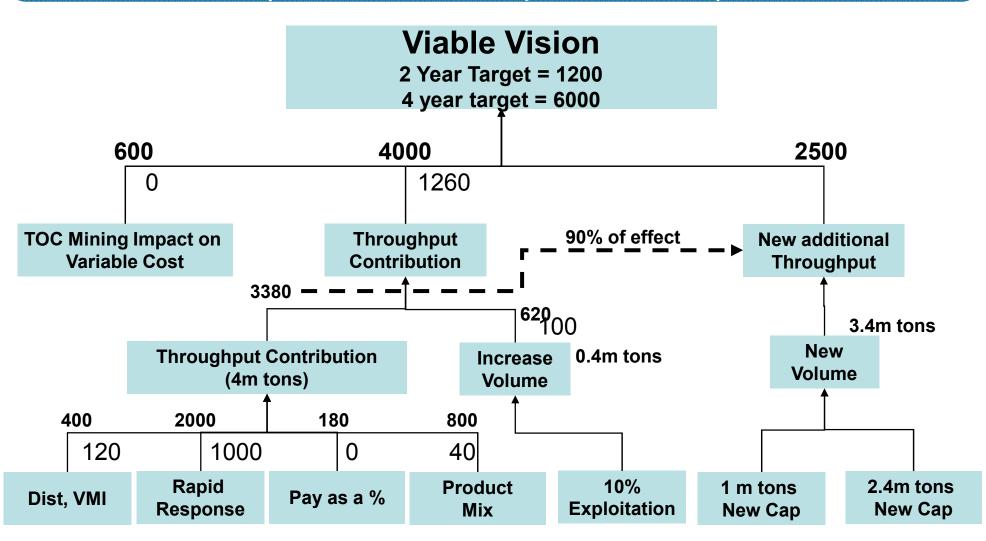
1:1	Tata Steel Viable Vision
Strategy Objective of Change	(The Company is solidly on POOGI (Process Of OnGoing Improvement))  The aggressive growth of Tata Steel is (almost) not effected by market price oscillations.
Parallel assumptions Viability Logic of Change	<ul> <li>To ensure aggressive growth (also in profit and ROI) Tata Steel's T (Throughput*) must grow, and continue to grow, faster than OE (Fixed cost).</li> <li>*Throughput = Sales – Variable Cost</li> <li>A competitive edge that is not based on low prices enables a company to hold its prices against cheaper offers.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Exhausting the Company 's resources and/or taking too <u>high risks</u> severely endangers the chance of reaching the strategy.</li> </ul>
Tactic "How to" achieve Change	Build a decisive competitive edge (which is not based on low prices) and the capabilities to capitalize on it, on big enough markets without exhausting Tata Steel's resources and without taking too high risks.
Sufficient assumptions	<ul> <li>The way to have a decisive competitive edge is to satisfy a client's significant need to an extent that no significant competitor can.</li> <li>Different clients have different significant needs.</li> <li>Not all the current customers will fit nicely into selected competitive edge.</li> </ul>

3:1	Achieving High Due Date Performance
Necessary assumptions	In the steel industry, being able to service all demand (not just a few key accounts) with high due date performance (in the high 90%) is almost unheard of. Doing it for a mix of make-to-order and make-to-stock and also for short lead time orders is unheard of.
Strategy	Tata Steel has very high due-date performance (in the high 90%)
Parallel assumptions	DBR (Drum Buffer rope) with Buffer Management (both in production <b>and in the various finished goods stocks locations</b> ) enables operations to provide high availability (in the high 90%)
Tactic	Tata Steel implements DBR and Buffer Management (both in production and in Finished Goods stock locations) and establishes the necessary inventory buffers. Only when excellent Due Date performance is guaranteed for a market segment* is the green light given to sales to sign corresponding competitive edge based deals (competitive edge based deals should start much earlier since the lead time to get contracts is sometimes long).  * Market segment is defined by: type of offer, type of product, geographic location, type of client



# Viable Vision Financial Breakdown

(amounts in Rupees Crore)





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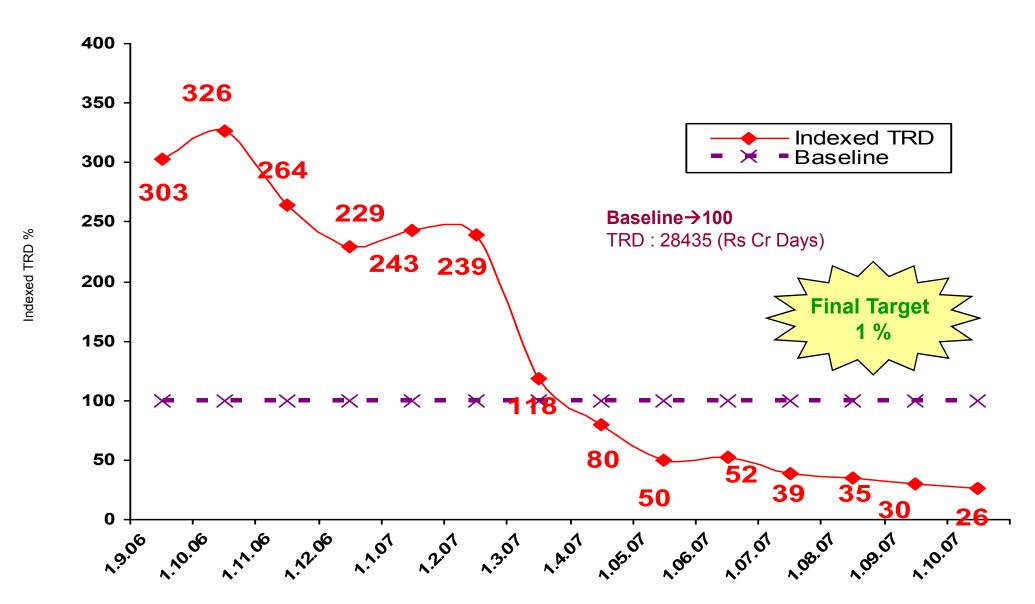


# 3:1 in Strategy & Tactic Building High DDP

Improvement achieved to date with TOC in TOC's Prime Measurement of Due Date Performance:

Throughput Rupee Days (TRD)

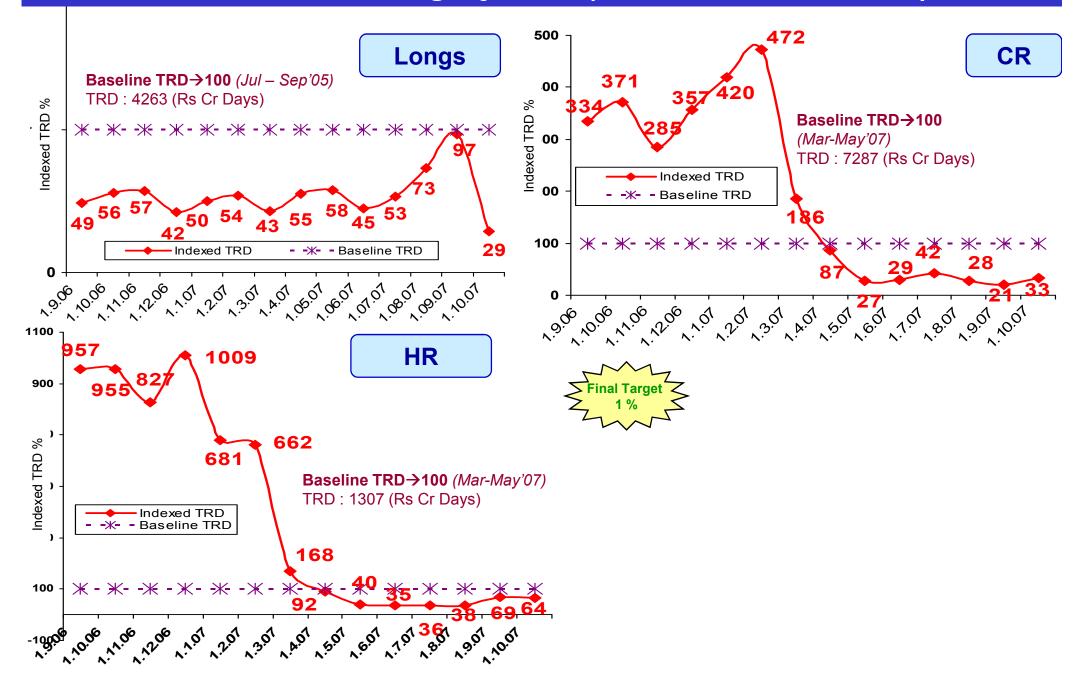
### TRD Indexed TRD % of Baseline\* (as on 1st October'07)



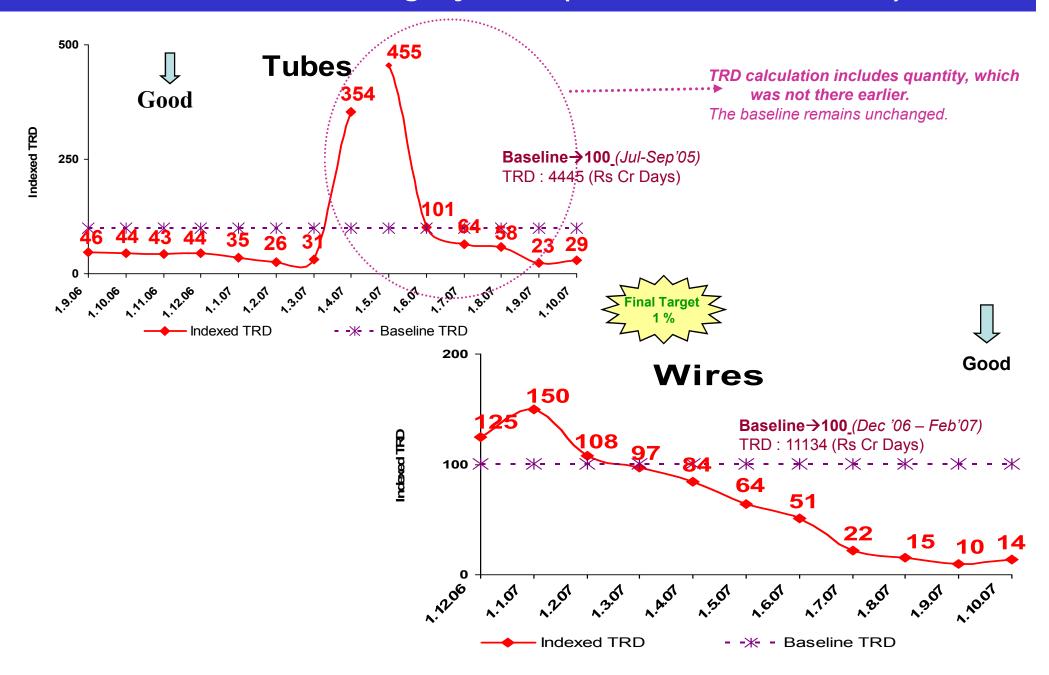
\*Baseline Period

CR & HR: Mar-May '07, Longs & Tubes: Jul-Sep'05, Wires: Dec'06-Feb'07

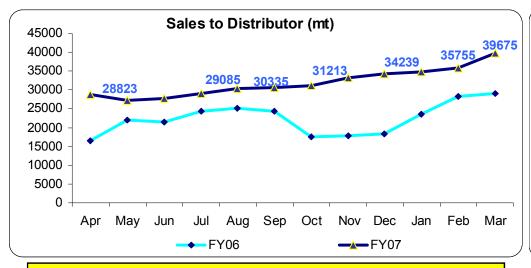
### TRD: Product category-wise (as on 1st October'07)

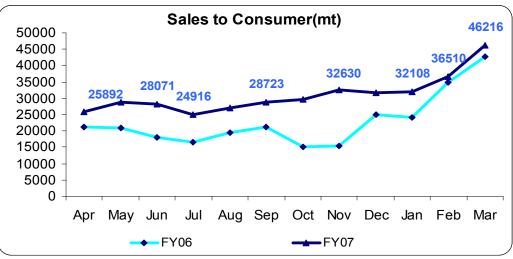


### TRD: Product category-wise (as on 1st October'07)



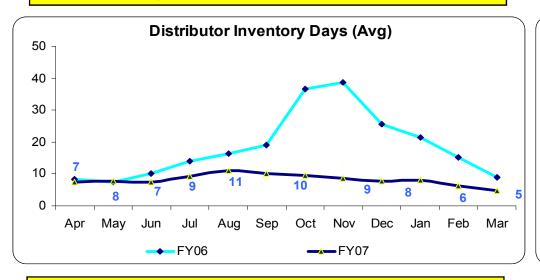
## **KPI MONITOR**





Significant increase in sales!!

35% increase in Sales - Rs.328Cr.





**Uniform Stock levels, and a 12days Reduction** 

7days Reduction in Inventory, Scope for more!!

## **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

Distributors	FY06	FY07	Benefit
Reduction in Working Capital			
<ul><li>Avg. Stocks</li></ul>	20 days	8 days	Rs.150/ton
<ul><li>Avg. Debtors</li></ul>	17 days	14 days	
Release of Buffer Capital			
- Peak Stock Levels	48 days	12 days	Rs.200/ton
Increase in Sales to Dealers (Avg)	4%	36%	Net Margin increase
ROCE (12month Rolling avg)	11%	24%*	Doubled
Tata Steel			
Increase in Price Premiums  Rs 50Cr p.a	Rs 400/t	Rs 1100/t	Net Price Realization up by Rs

Benefits are Ploughed-back to Grow the Business further...

### **Process of institutionalisation**

### Process:

- 1. TOC implementation plan is part of ABP finalisation process
- 2. Roll-out through cross functional teams
- Full time task force for ensuring implementation rigor, training and removing implementation issues

### Training:

- 1. TOC fundamental training
- 2. TOC supply chain training
- 3. TOC SFS/Value selling training
- 4. TOC training to distributors
- 5. TRD Training
- 6. TOC operations training

### Reviews:

- 1. Review by Sr. VV team: Monthly
- 2. Apex TQM review: Quarterly
- 3. Daily management through war rooms and concerto status review: Daily
- 4. IT status review: Fortnightly / Monthly
- 5. COMS review: Fortnightly

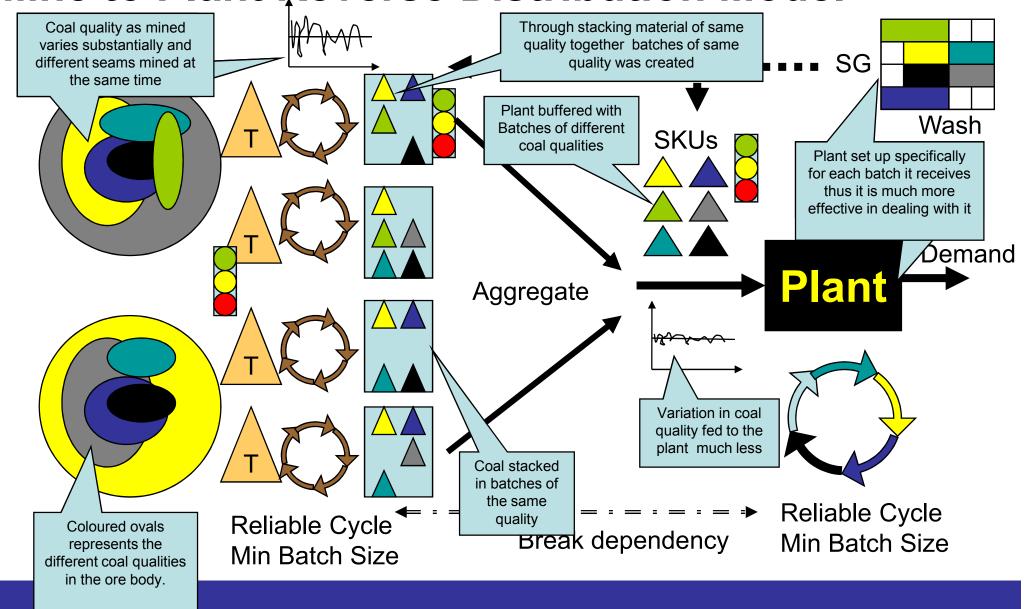
#### **GOLDRATT TRAINING**

- TOC Fundamentals (TOCICO Certification) by Alan Barnard: All Executives, Snr Managers & internal TOC team (60 persons)
- Mini Jonah by Henning du Preez: 10 persons (CSI & Steel Making)
- 'S-DBR' by Eli Schragenheim: 65 persons
- CCPM Application experts by Dr. James Holt: 30 persons
- 6 week Application Expert program by Goldratt Schools: 34 persons certified by TOCICO as 'Certified Practitioners' in Supply-Chain and Logistics
- TRD Training: 200 officers



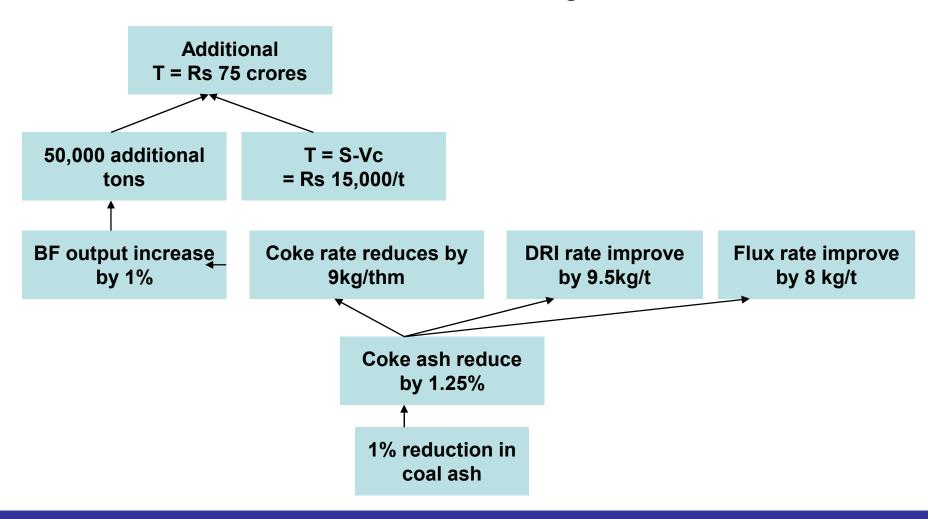
# 2.6 in Strategy & Tactic Mine Enhancement with TOC in Mining

### Mine to Plant Reverse Distribution Model



# Decide how to Exploit the constraint

Clean Coal: Low ash advantage



# Applying TOC in Mining



### **TOC MINING OBJECTIVES**

### 1. IMPROVE THE THROUGHPUT

- ✓ Ensuring right quality
- ✓ Improving reliability of dispatches
- ✓ Improving volumes to meet demand
- ✓ Reducing cost/t w/o compromising above

#### 2. IMPROVE THE MINE LIFE

- ✓ Maximizing mineral recovery
- ✓ Improving yield

**IMPROVE FLOW** 

Life of the mine is the maximum value that can be recovered now and in future from all its mineral reserves given to us by the nature.

Source: Andy Anderson, Goldratt Group

### **IDENTIFYING FACTORS IMPEDING FLOW**

# **Process Yield Washing Plant** 10% Plant effectiveness **Own Problems 5% Contamination** 5% Liberation **Blockage** 6% Fines **3.6% Other** Unknown **Starvation** Average - 8000t **Planned Yield: 39% 70% Production**

Belt problem

Mechanical Breakdown

De-watering problem

Leakages

Ultra fines

Product bunkers Full

Ropeway not available

Chute / Plough jamming

Raw Coal not available

Raw coal quality is poor

Feed pumps breakdown



# Applying TOC's Critical Chain Project Management (CCPM)

to

Maintenance & Sustenance Projects



# Maintenance & Sustenance Projects

### **Definition**

### Maintenance Projects

- Maintenance to overcome normal wear & tear of equipment
  - Inspect the components which need repair or change (CDT)
- Cleaning and painting

### Sustenance Projects

- Based on the need, equipment need to be upgraded for
  - Higher production
  - Meet certain quality requirement of enriched product mix
  - Modification to reduce cost of operation
  - Modifications to comply with new environmental and safety regulations.



# Maintenance & Sustenance Projects

### **Need to apply CCPM (Performance gap)**

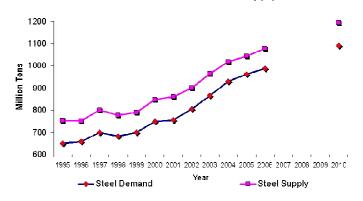
### **Maintenance** - In terms of statistics:

- We have about 10% down time / year
- About 8% to 9% of which is Planned
- Industry Benchmark ??
- 1% increase in availability 38 Mil USD in Sales

### Sustenance

- Huge demand
- Need to augment capacities to meet demand
- Capture desired market segments
- All this would lead to higher down time

#### **World Steel Demand and Supply**





# Maintenance & Sustenance Projects

### Classification of Maintenance & Sustenance Projects

Project Management	Time
<ol> <li>Manage &amp; execute ourselves - some contractor labor used for low end jobs.</li> <li>Manage ourselves but use external expertise for execution</li> <li>Offload the entire project including project management</li> <li>Work coordinated by us - executed by petty contractors but offload project management &amp; engineering</li> </ol>	A. Short term project



### Results Achieved with CCPM

### Summary of Results - Fy'07 (year ending 31st March 07)

- CCPM adopted as a process of planning, executing most maintenance projects (14) & some sustenance project (4).
- Project durations were reduce from 10% to 32% of time in maintenance projects.
- Project duration reduced for 7 to 15 % of time for sustenance projects.
- Savings Rs 35 Crs (US \$ 8.7 Mil)

### Summary of Results - Fy'08 Q1 (year ending 31st March 08)

- CCPM applied in all maintenance (10) & sustenance projects (4).
- Project durations were reduce from 5% to 27% of time in maintenance projects.
- Project duration reduced for 18 to 25 % of time for sustenance projects.
- Savings (cost accounting) Rs 19 Crs (US \$ 4.7 Mil)



# Discussion

"Did we get the desired results?"

"WWW/WW"



# Discussion

"This is the way steel has to be sold"

"It is such a joy to implement the TOC concepts in our Distribution. Why do you spoil the show by asking for money?"

