

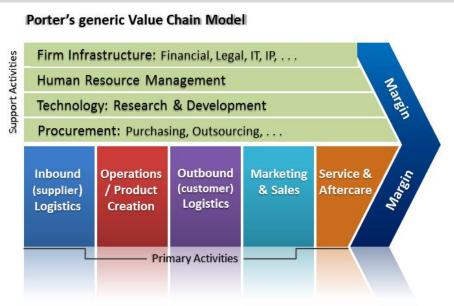
#### **Andrew Mason**

### FM a Cost Burner or Value Earner?

#### 1985 – Porter's Model

- Porters Value Chain Model emphasises outsourcing noncore activities
- FM is seen (and promoted) as 'non-core'.
- Clients want non-core services to be reduced, derisked optimised and efficient.
- So FM is target for cost-cutting
- Lower margins, Shorter terms
- Race to the bottom approach
- The non-core narrative keeps
   FM 'in its place' & away from leadership and strategy





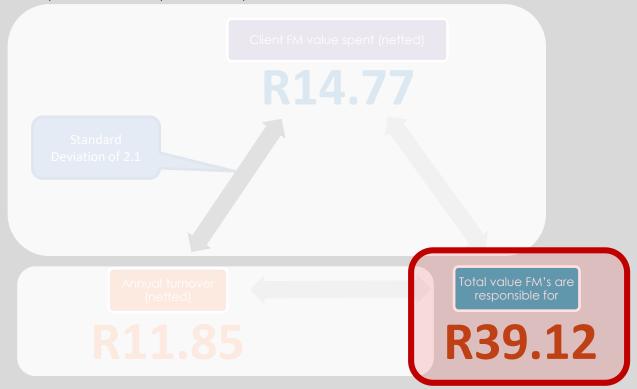
#### FM 'Built on Sand'?

- In the absence of a UVP
   Customers will buy cheap
- We have allowed FM to become commoditised
- FM cannot survive with this lack of a value proposition
- We need to shift thinking about the value provided as opposed to the cost incurred
- Unless we address this we are an industry 'built on sand'.
- We need a new story.



## THE SIZE OF THE SA FM INDUSTRY IN R Billion

The industry sizes below will be explained in subsequent slides.



All values in R billion

Sources: 2016 SAFMA industry survey StatsSA, BER, SAMI

### FM INDUSTRY PROPORTIONAL BREAKDOWN

Based on the proportional spend, 87% is managed by the businesses themselves (insourced or outsourced – self managed) and only 13% is outsourced either in a bundled or as a fully integrated FM model.

Tier	GDP	Operational	Management of Facilities Costs	Breaking down the Mana rement of Facilities Costs			
(based on employees)	Proportional to Tiers (2016)	budget %		Insourced	Outsourced - self managed	Outsourced - Bundled	Outsourced – Facilities Management
Tier 1 (<= 100)	R934.62	5.45%	R50.91	R32.45	R9.25	R2.99	R6.22
Tier 2 (100 - 500)	R277.19	6.00%	R16.64	R9.88	R3.91	R0.32	R2.52
Tier 3 (>500)	R1 868.05	4.09%	R76.45	R42.56	R29.00	R1.53	R3.37
TOTAL	R3 079.86	4.66%	R144.01	R85.04	R39.88	R4.32	R14.77

The proportional percentage operational expense to total turnover for facilities management is on average 4.7%. The relatively high FM value for Tier 1 businesses (R 6.22 billion) explain the integrated approach of property management companies that also provide a facilities management service as part of the lease agreement.

86,74%

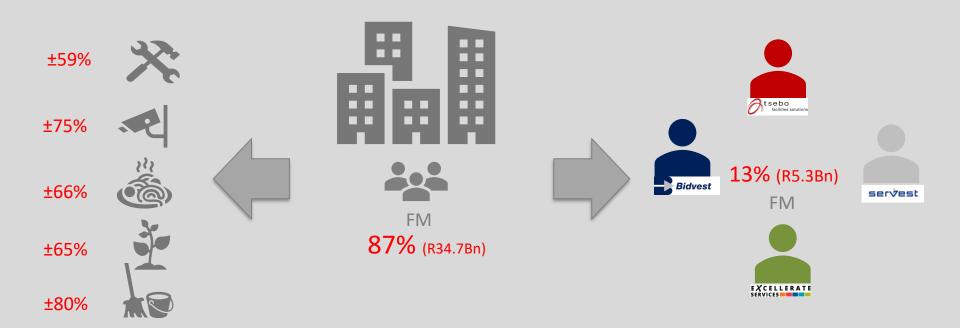
13.26%

Bundled Outsource and Integrated Facilities Management are not mutually exclusive since FM companies provide bundled services to clients, although not all of them. In the market sizing, bundled services were excluded

All values in R billion

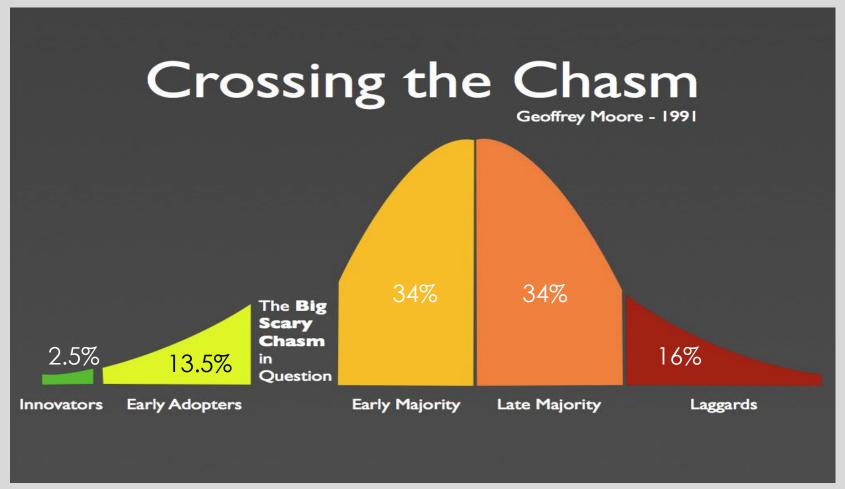
Sources: 2016 SAFMA industry survey StatsSA, BER, SAMI

### Insource v Outsource



The problem is **not** simply **FM Product Development or**Innovation
It is FM Product **Penetration** of an **Outsourcing VP** 

### Crossing the Chasm

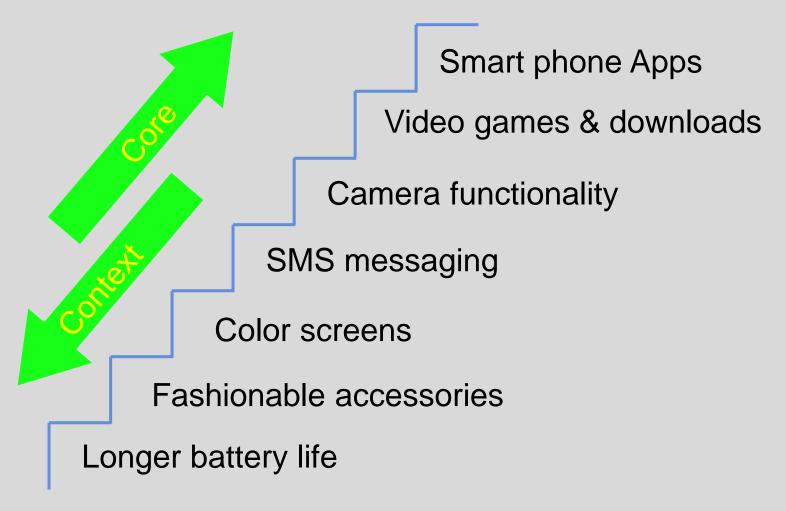


### Core V Context

- All Businesses have Core and Context
- Core- is anything that differentiates you from your competitor i.e. competitive advantage.
- Context- Everything else
- Need to Invest in Core for competitive advantage
- Extract in Context for Hygiene
- Context builds over time

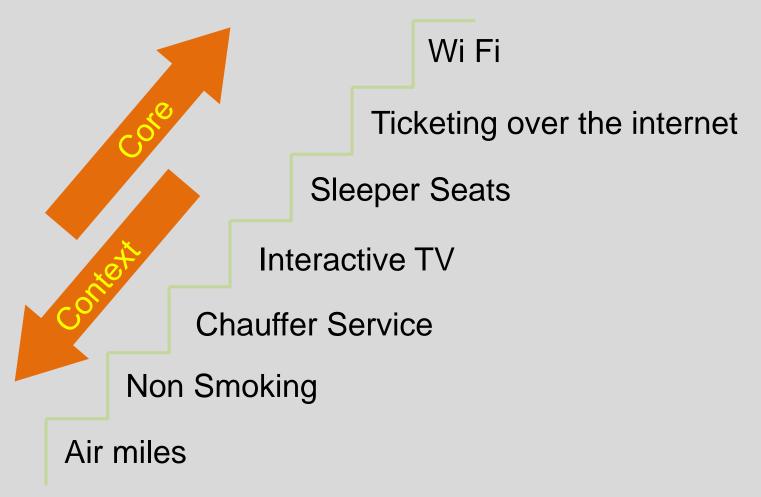


## Core Becomes Context Over Time



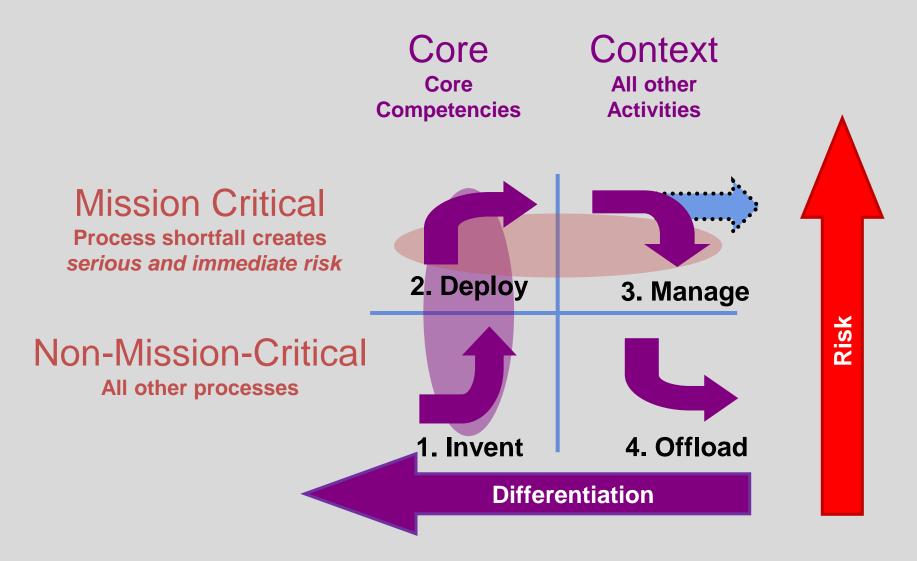
Cellular Telephone Example

# Core Becomes Context Over Time

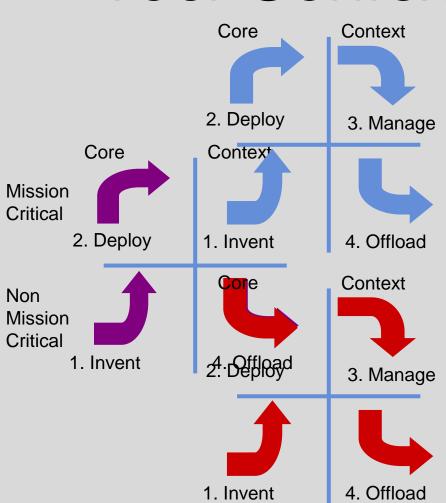


Airline Example

### Core & Context



### Your Context = Our Core



- Outsourcing
- Partnering Approach
- •Value Discipline = Customer Intimacy
- Effectiveness
- •Core Competence Relationships &

**Access to Markets** 

- Outcome based
- Strategic Focus
- Integrated Offering
- •Risk Transfer
- Differentiated
- Value Focus
- •High Margin
- •FM Partner
- Out-tasking
- Contracting Approach
- •Value Discipline = Operational Excellence
- Efficiency
- •Core Competence Systems &

#### **Functionality**

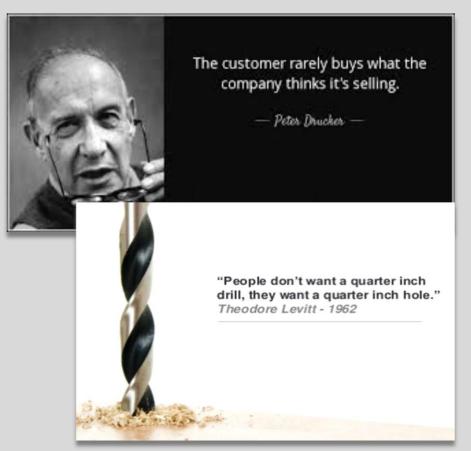
- Input (output) based
- Operational Focus
- Bundled/Single services
- Limited Risk Transfer
- Highly Commoditised
- Cost Focus
- Low Margin
- FM Contractor

## FM Growth Strategy- 'Sticky' Partnerships



- Cost optimisation supplier to strategic value added partner
- Move FM up the value chain to focus on enabling work (core/ mission critical) rather than manage assets (non-core)
- FM to emphasise impact on business performance
- Better returns for the Customer = Better margins for FM
- Better long term value from FM through 'Vested'\*/ISO
   44,001 type partnership approaches
- Key focus areas to deliver
  - Business Language & Skills
  - Co-collaboration
  - Workplace Experience builds Loyalty
  - Customer Journey Mapping
  - Key Account Management

### JTBD Thinking

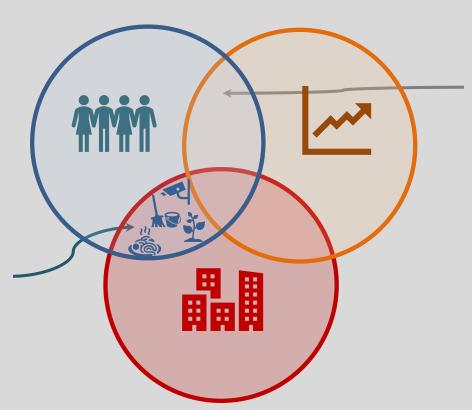


- A JTBD is **not** a product or a service.
- JTBD is the higher purpose for which customers hire products, services, and solutions
- Understanding the customers JTBD = new insights to create growth
- "What Job did the Customer hire Outsourcing to do"?
- "What Job did the Customer hire FM to do" ?

### Workplace – Business Relevant FM



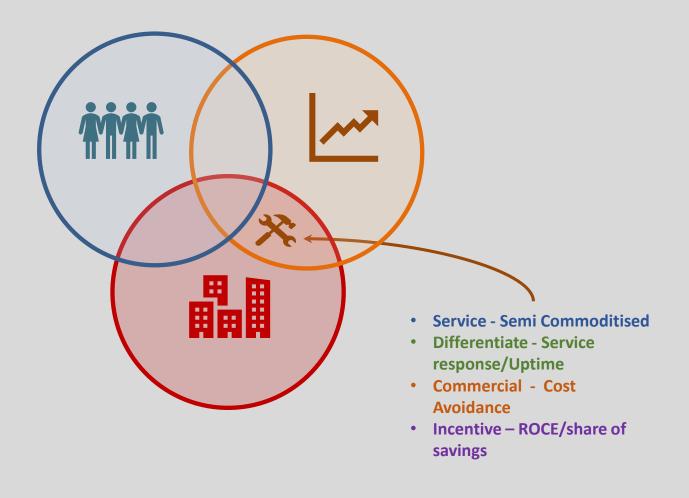
- Differentiate Service Experience
- Commercial Lowest cost
- Incentive share of savings



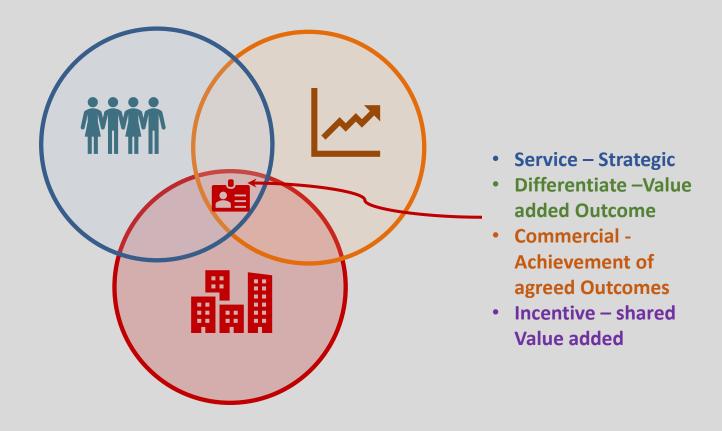
#### **Core Business**

- Leadership
- HR initiatives
- Employee Engagement
- Business processes
- Productivity
- Balanced Scorecard

### Workplace – Business Relevant FM



### Workplace – Business Relevant FM

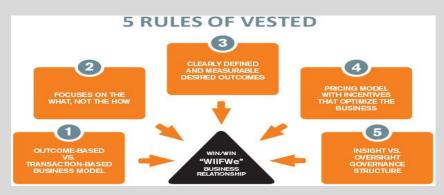


### Workplace - Mission Critical Context



- BIFM Changing name and focus to Workplace & FM Institute
  - IFMA and RICS are also considering
  - Increasingly workplace is a core enabler for organisations
  - Workplace is a tool that helps deliver on **strategic intent**
- Workplace is a more businessrelevant version of FM.
- So FM can become a value adding partner vs cost optimising contractor
- Tech is the future that will create both cost savings but also better workplace experience

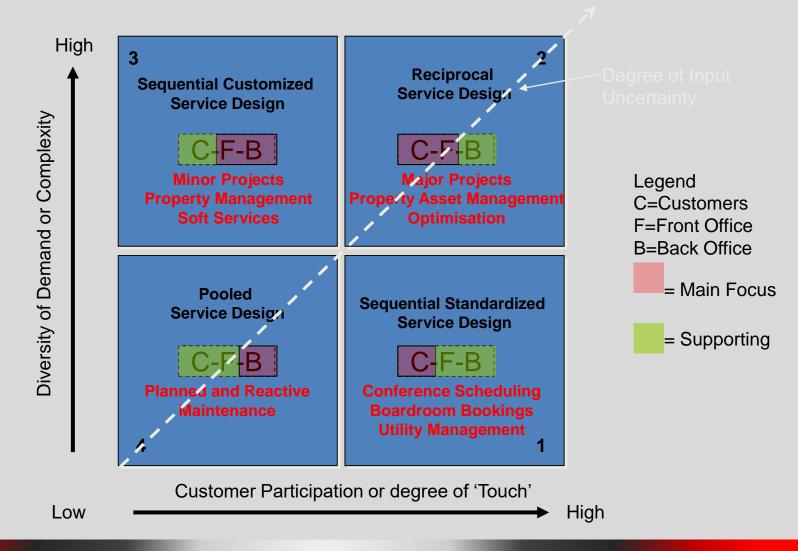
### 'Sticky' Partnership Models



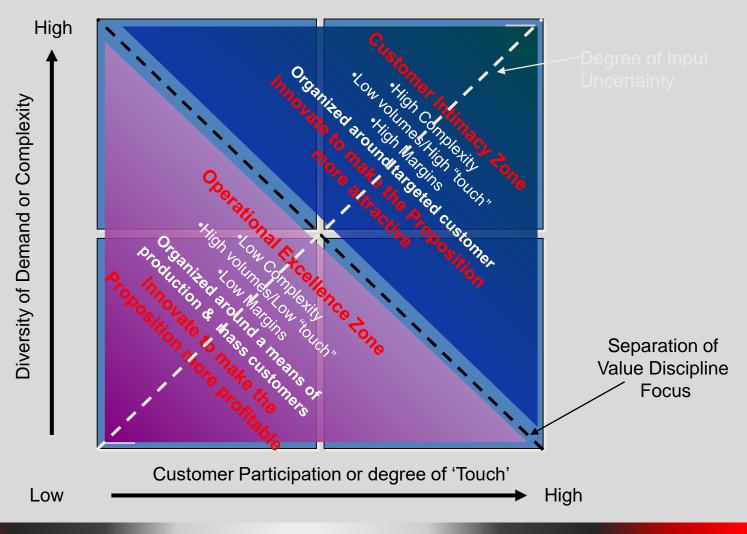


- ISO 44,001 and Vested\* are collaborative business models
- Relationship roadmaps
- Foundation for a more robust long-term partnership
- Increased customer confidence from a smart relationship based on joint outcome related objectives.
- Promotes increased levels of collaboration to achieve more significant levels of value.
- WIIFWe approach

### Interdependency Matrix



### Value Discipline Focus



### Complexity of Services

	_	Low	Moderate	High	
Inseparability		Low touch situation where Service delivery is pre-agreed and customer is rarely present during service delivery	The customer is generally only present when providing instructions.	High Touch situation where the Service cannot be created without detailed Customer involvement	
Touch' (or degree of Customer interaction)	Co- production	Service is almost totally produced without customer involvement.	The service is produced in accordance with Customer instructions and will generally be 'signed off' by instructing Customer	Customer is actively participating in co- creating the service	
	Heterogeneit y	Low degree of variance due to highly procedural environment and low customer involvement in service delivery	Medium degree of variance due to greater degree of Customer involvement	High degree of variability due to active involvement and potential inexperience in specialist areas of Customer.	
Business Model		Organized around a means of production and a mass market solution generating a number of standardized offers	Interactive Customer facing unit offering commoditized solutions based on standard offerings	Highly consultative service organized around cultivating relationships with a targeted customer and integrating their specific business requirements.	
Customisation		Services and Processes are heavily standardized and provided in accordance with pre agreed criteria and	Customer inputs customize a standard Service	Detailed Customer consultation guides a highly customized /personalized service	
Volume		High number of low value transactions- Low Margins	Provision of Service is 'ad hoc' and is variable	Low number of High Value transactions per annum – High Margins	
Examples		Planned Maintenance Certain Emergency and reactive Maintenance Soft Services	Churn Property Management FM Services Minor Projects and repairs	•Major Projects •Property Asset Management •Optimisation Initiatives	
Value discipline		Operational Excelle	ence (	Customer Intimacy	

### Thank You



- We have been at reducing cost since Michael Porter introduced us to Outsourcing nearly 50 years ago
- My company hhave been arrround since this time
- We have achieved a lot and continue to do so
- we have seen space tilization rates have fallen from the cellular office of the 1980 to rates of
- 1 person /6m2 and agile working meaning that a desk may have as many as 3-4 users in any given week
- but there is flip side
- despite massive improvements in technnology
- we are becoming less and less productive
- Badly executed space Optimisation schemes have seen Staff treated like Walmart stock......
- Space utilization is mistaken for space productivity
- w are fixated on benchmarking costs
- measuring the cost of the workp; ace is simple BUT THTS THE PROBLEM
- easy to measure where the light is brightest.....measure costs and costs are all that will be managed
- Facilities are of no value unless they support the strategy of the Organisation
- need to measure the contribution of the workplace to Organisational performance
- World leader in Worplace Productivity Leesman tells us that only 53%.....
- so 1 in 2 People go to work....
- Worse still.....
- In the 30 year life of a building .....2%.....6% and 92%....
- So it follows if >90% of the costs is related to people Organisations should be concerned with anything to do with their productivity .....
- but that's too difficult despite it being 15 time more effective?
- Stoddart review ...3.5% increase in productivity = 70 billion pounds
- RSA = \$10.5 billion
- In RSA we have a crisis of engagement
- Globally disengaged 2:1 RSA 5:1 just 9% engaged at work
- So focusing on Optimising Property costs WITHOUT understanding the impact on Productivity seems to me to be insane.