

**LPM Conference 2019** 

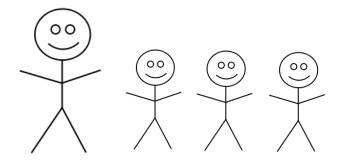
Tim Nash, Chief Executive

The levers of profitability

- Utilisation
- Leverage
- Rate (fees/hour)
- Costs
- Investments



The levers of profitability



4 Leverage

Χ

1000 Hours

Χ

235 Rate

=

940,000 Revenue

300,000 Salary

330,000 Costs

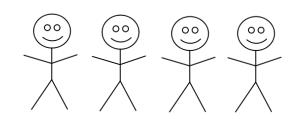
630,000 Total costs

310,000 Profit 33% Margin %



The levers of profitability





5 Leverage

Χ

1000 Hours

Χ

235 Rate

=

1,175,000 Revenue

350,000 Salary

330,000 Costs

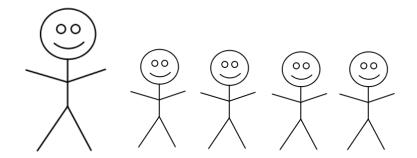
680,000 Total costs

495,000 Profit

42% Margin %



The levers of profitability



4 Leverage
x
1100 Hours
x
235 Rate
=

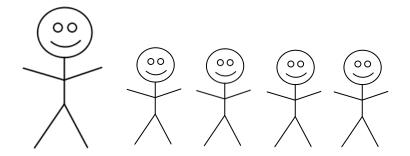
1,034,000 Revenue

300,000 Salary330,000 Costs630,000 Total costs

404,000 Profit 39% Margin %



The levers of profitability



4 Leverage x

1000 Hours

Χ

245 Rate

=

980,000 Revenue

300,000 Salary

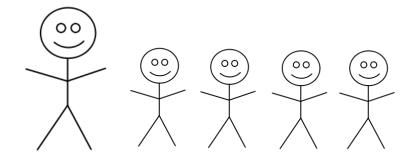
330,000 Costs

630,000 Total costs

350,000 Profit 36% Margin %



The levers of profitability



4 Leverage
x
1000 Hours
x
235 Rate
=

940,000 Revenue

300,000 Salary280,000 Costs580,000 Total costs

360,000 Profit 38% Margin %



- The levers of profitability
  - Utilisation
  - Leverage
  - Rate (fees/hour)
  - Costs
  - Investments

- Do firms appreciate the impact of these?
- Does profit equate to solvency?



- Vocation
- Traditional measures of performance
  - Hours



- Billing (essentially a valuation of hours) a proxy for revenue
- Costs
- Cash?
  - Cash collected



- Why aren't traditional measures aligned to profit?
- Time
- Billing
- The challenge of leakage
  - Pricing
  - Negotiation
  - Matter management
  - Billing
  - Collecting



- The effect of trends
- The firm model is geared to growth

 Therefore, no pressure on Working Capital, which itself becomes a lagging item for cash



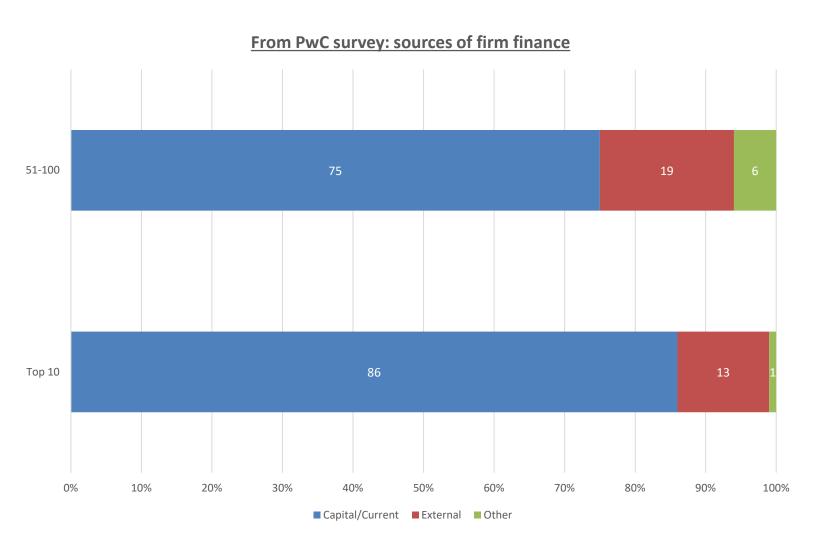
- The effect of trends
- How does the firm model perform in times of revenue stagnation or shrinkage?
- Costs quickly exceed a falling revenue line
- Therefore, huge pressure on working capital to deliver cash
- Profit and cash can dissipate quickly



#### **Solutions**

- 1. Long-term cashflow planning
  - 2-3 years
  - Robust model
  - Big payments
  - Sensitivities
  - Pinch points
- Where does law firm financing come from?







#### **Solutions**

- 2. Ring fence cash for future liabilities
  - Tax
  - VAT
  - Rent
- &/or put in place finance arrangements
  - PI
  - IT investments
  - Pinch points



#### **Solutions**

- 3. Reduce leakage!
  - Pre-engagement
  - Scoping
  - Planning
  - Execution
  - Billing
  - Collection



#### Scoping/planning pricing

#### Segmentation of work: clients' perspective

Multi-Nationals
International
Large domestic
SME
Private individuals
Standard Bespoke Complex Brain-surgery

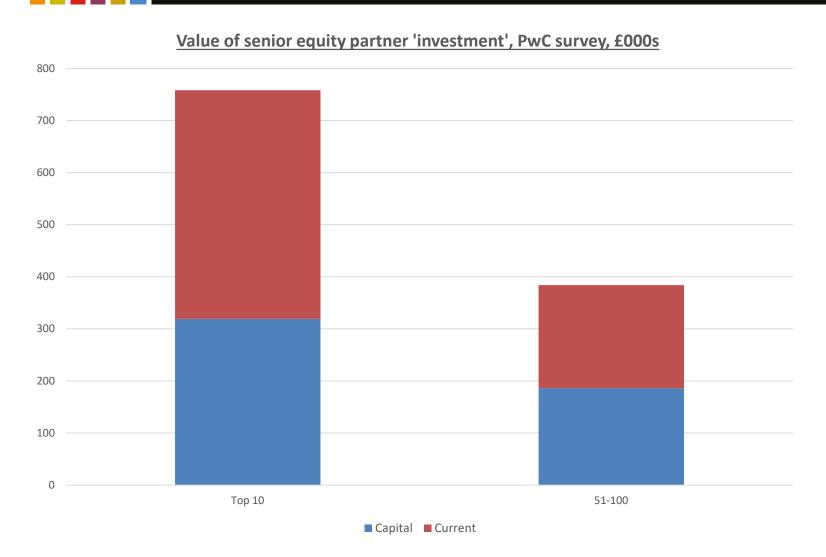
Merger with a rival
Buying an overseas office
Employment tribunal



#### **Solutions**

- 4. Reduce working capital
  - Speed of turnaround







Remember

- Revenue is vanity
- Profit is sanity
- Cash is reality



Risks of relying on lockup

#### 1. WIP is an illusion

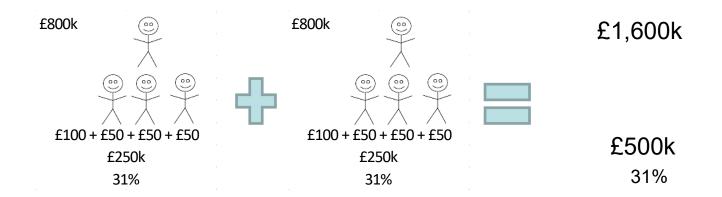
- Speculative
- Loses its value very quickly

#### 2. Debts less so

- Can invite complaints
- Fee earners instinctively want to liaise with their clients
- Need a process



Risks of deal-making





- Mitigation options
  - 1. Good relationships with external sources of finance
  - 2. Board acceptance of fragility of profit
  - 3. Coach matter managers and staff in essentials of profitable matter management
    - Prevents leakage
    - Speeds up working capital cycle
    - Creates certainty, or at least less uncertainty
    - Requires top-down sponsorship



#### Conclusion

- Final thoughts
- Not in denial
- Lessons from outside law
- A lot of good things happening, but you can never, ever take your eye off the ball



#### Contact

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