



## Health of the Industry

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## *“Strengthening the Core” – Health of the Industry*

### *Some Central Principles*

- “Is the industry healthy?” the wrong question, cannot give a valid answer – too varied, too complex
- US remains a global power with global responsibilities and faces a wide range of potential threats – full spectrum capabilities needed
- Technological superiority remains a pillar of US strategy/strength
- As long as you have a defense budget, will have a defense industry
- Industry is very adaptable, responds to its environment and survives. The key issue is whether industry’s survival strategies match the goals of government policymaker

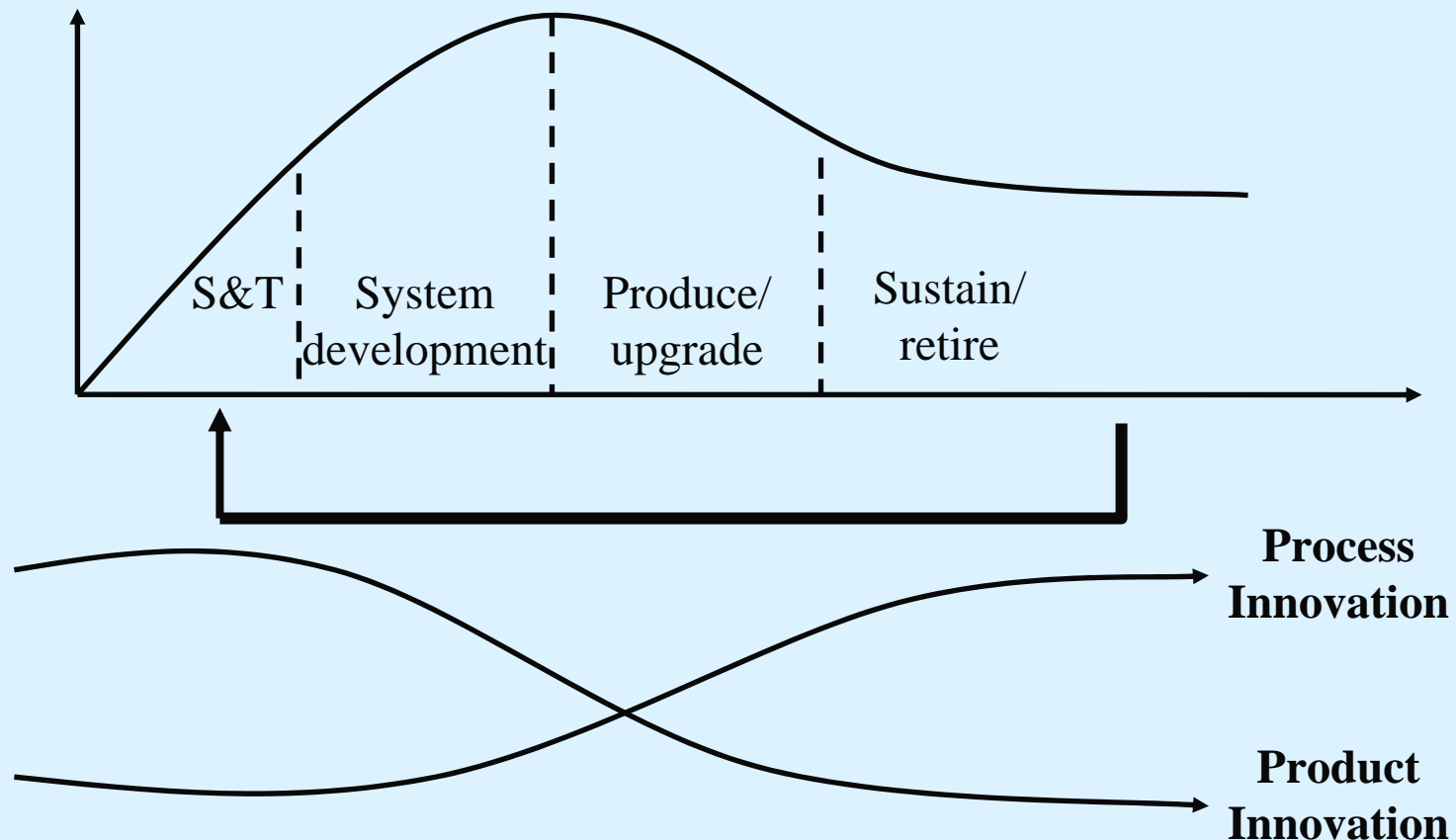


## *How To Think Through Complex Set of Industrial Base Issues*

- One size does not fit all
  - Where are you on the industry life cycle
  - What tier
- War versus peace
- Look for the disconnects



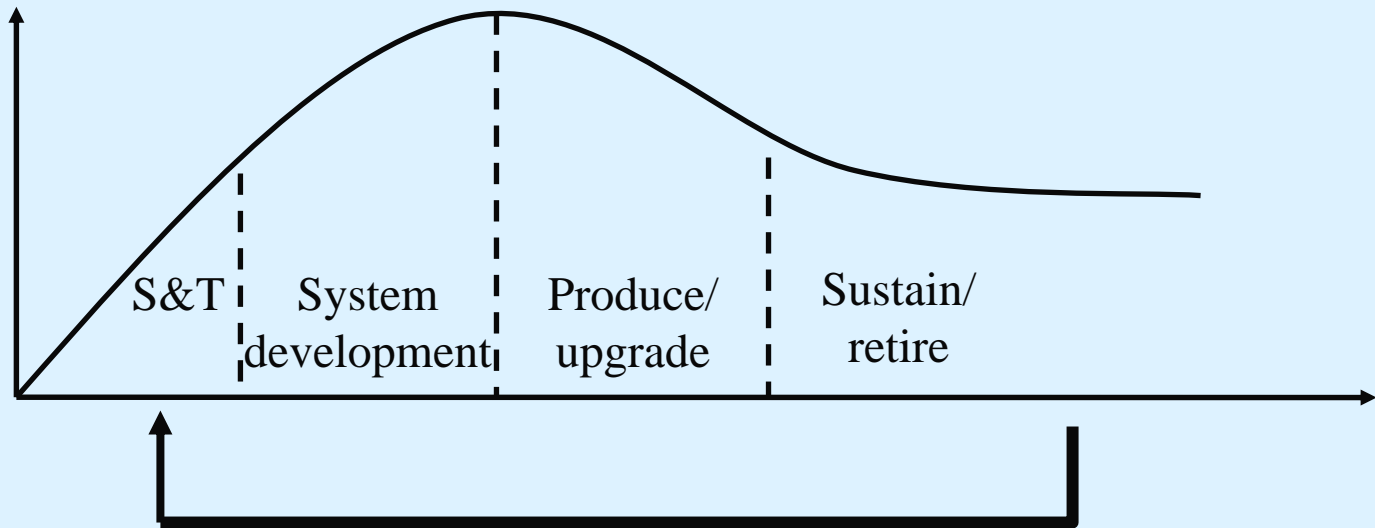
## *From the Industry Lifecycle Standpoint...*



- Industry issues “bar belled” – in the S&T and sustain



## *How To Redeploy Assets To Meet New Threats...*



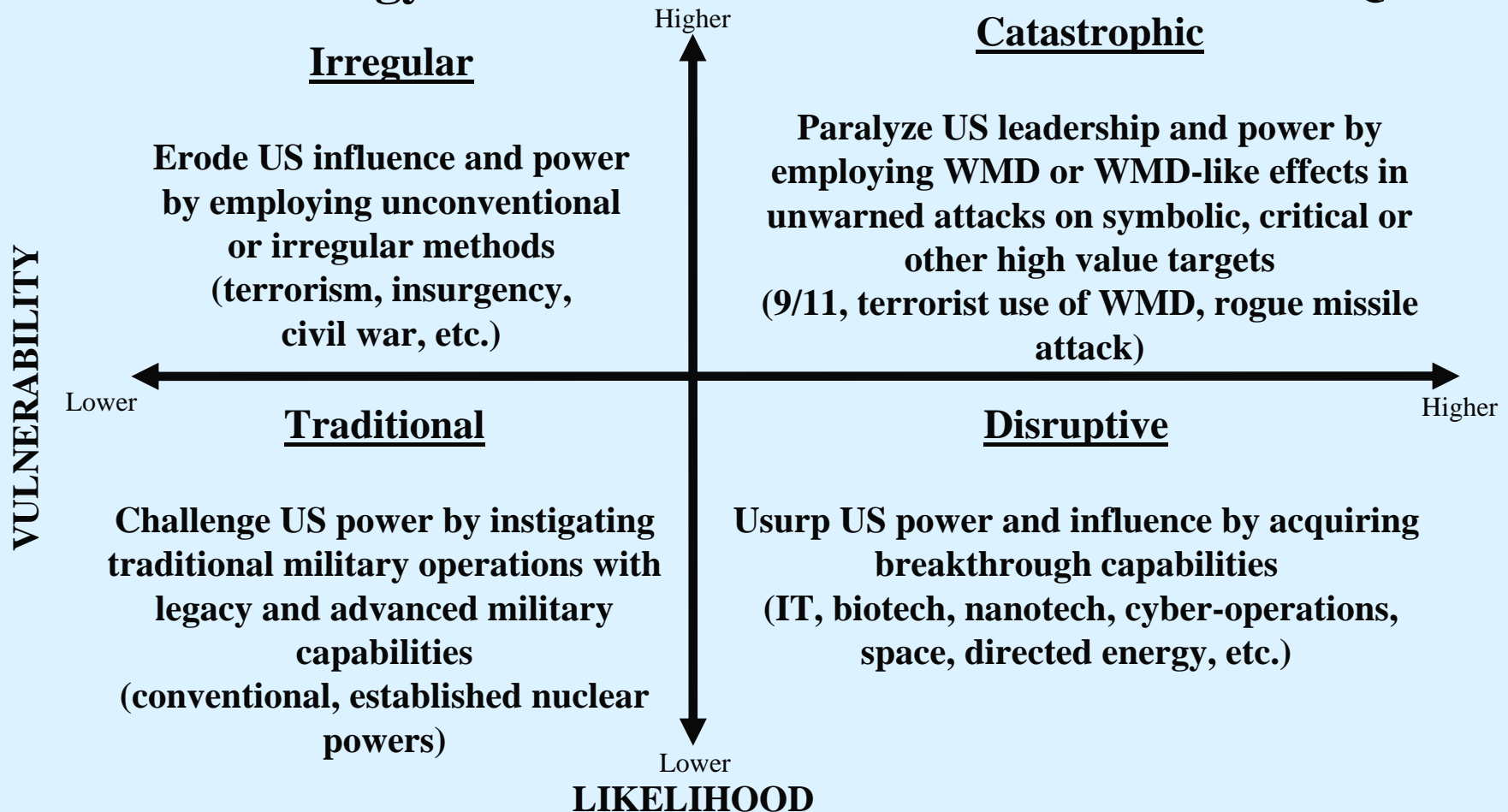
How/where to redeploy assets?

QDR will try to address...



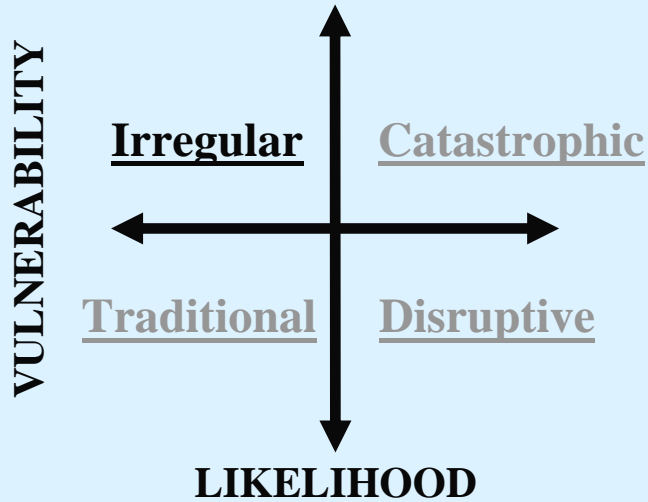
# The QDR...

- **First post-911 QDR**
- **Strategy documents created and able to inform QDR**





# *Irregular Threats...*



## Historically

- Solved with Traditional forces
- SOCOM (\$6.5 billion budget)

## Issues

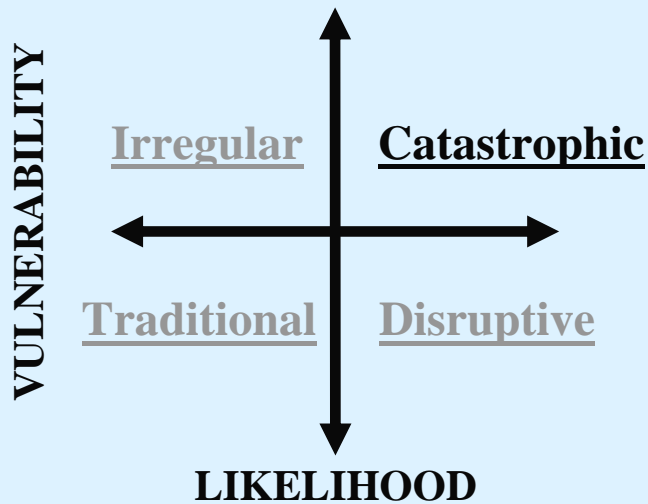
- What role for non-military or DoD solutions?
- What is the role of allies in manpower intensive tasks?
- Are there viable technical solutions?

## Going Forward

- Expanded SOCOM
- Constabulatory forces (new role or new force)
- Non-lethal technologies
- **More precise and discriminating strike technologies**



# Catastrophic Threats...



## Historically

- Rely on distance
- Rely on intel agencies

## Issues

- What is your strategy – try to prevent/disrupt ahead, try to stop, try to absorb
- What is the role of DoD versus DHS?

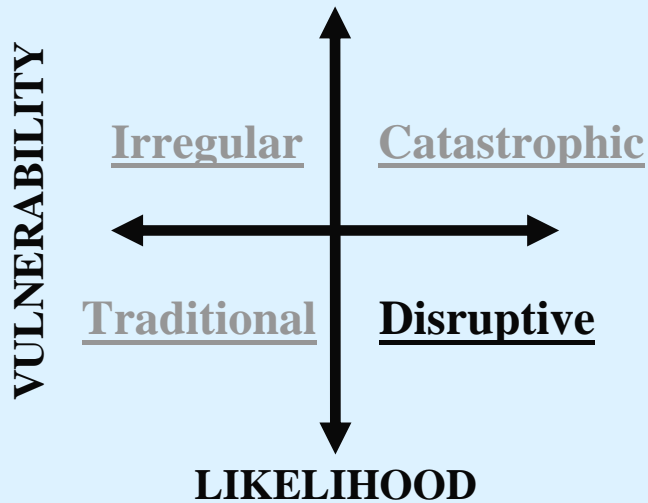
## Going Forward

- Intelligence (IT, knowledge management, etc)
- **Missile defense (Cruise missile defense)**
- Sensors (wide and narrow area), security technologies, lot of low tech networked together
- Biodefense





# *Disruptive Threats...*



## Historically

- We've been the disruptor
- Addressed with government S&T

## Issues

- Is reliance on harvesting commercial technologies creating vulnerabilities?
- Globalization of technology

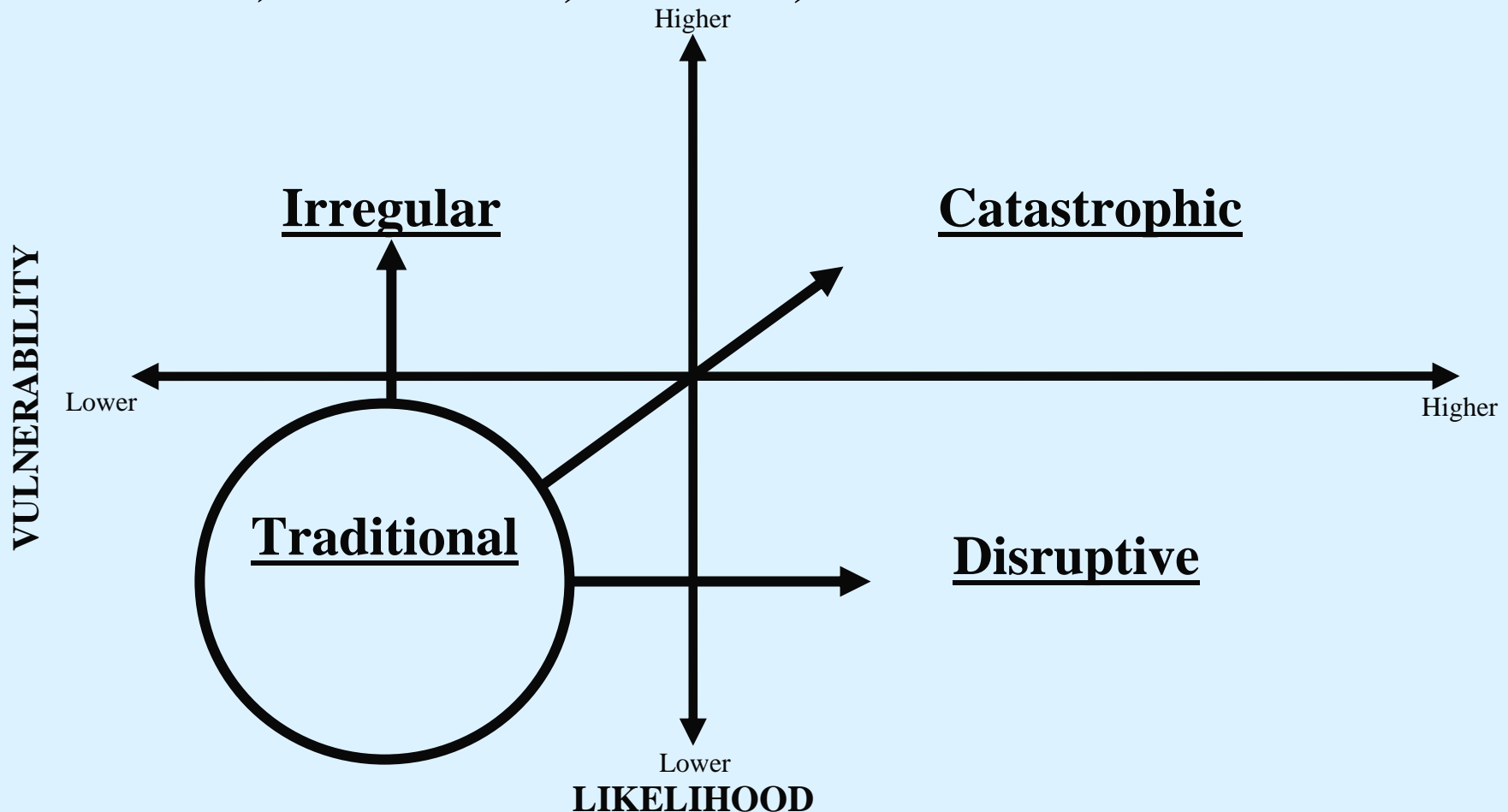
## Going Forward

- **Smaller, smarter, cheaper weapons**
- Cyber-operations – targeting single points of failure
- **Challenge for industry and USG is “Innovators Dilemma”**



## *The Central Question...*

- How to reallocate a fixed amount of resources (“resource neutral”) - how much, to where, etc.



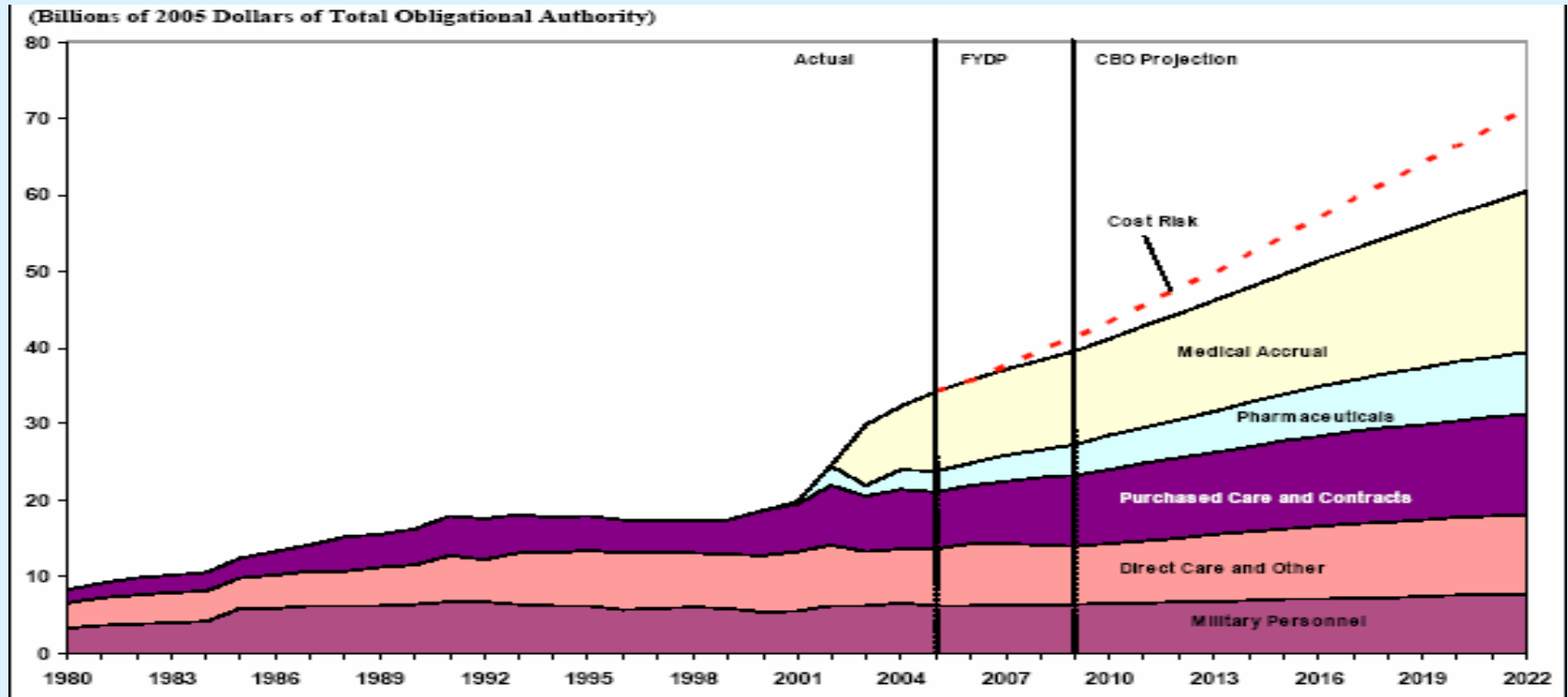


## *Problem Exacerbated by Pressures On Defense Budget. . .*

### **Growth in Personnel Costs ramping up**

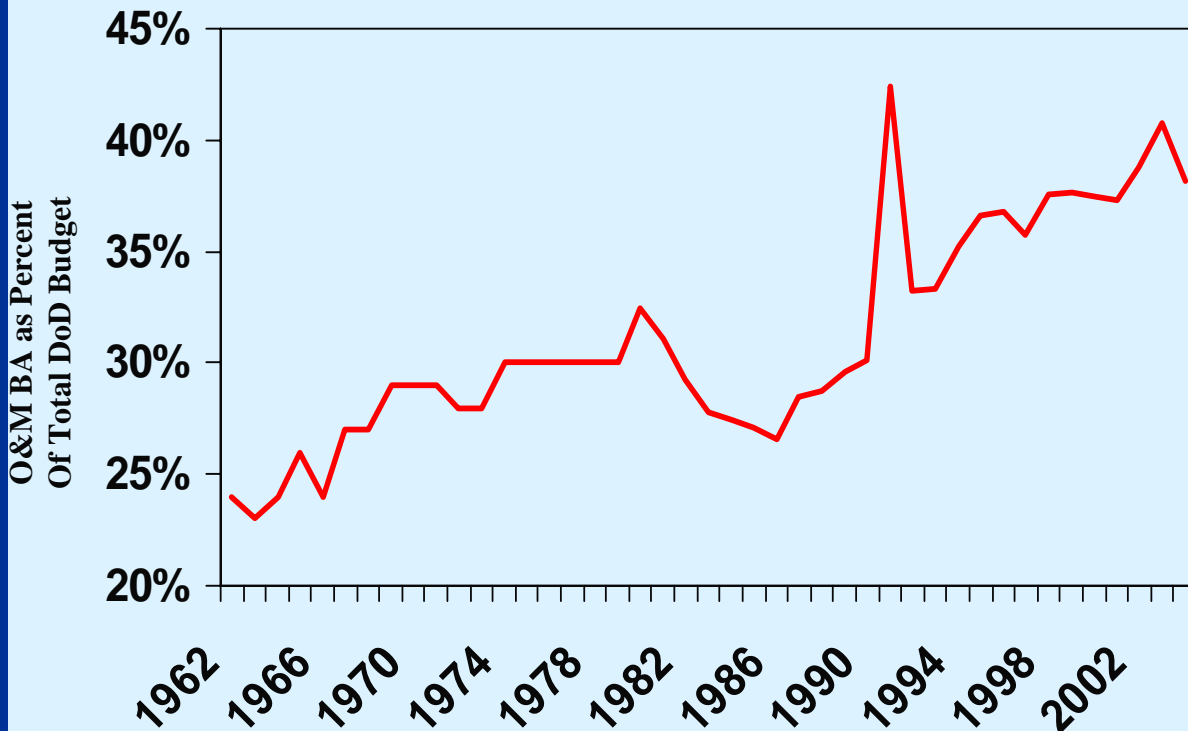
- **End Strength Growth**
- **Exploding Health Care Costs**

**DoD Medical Spending According to CBO**





# *The Operations and Maintenance “Death Spiral” Still With Us*

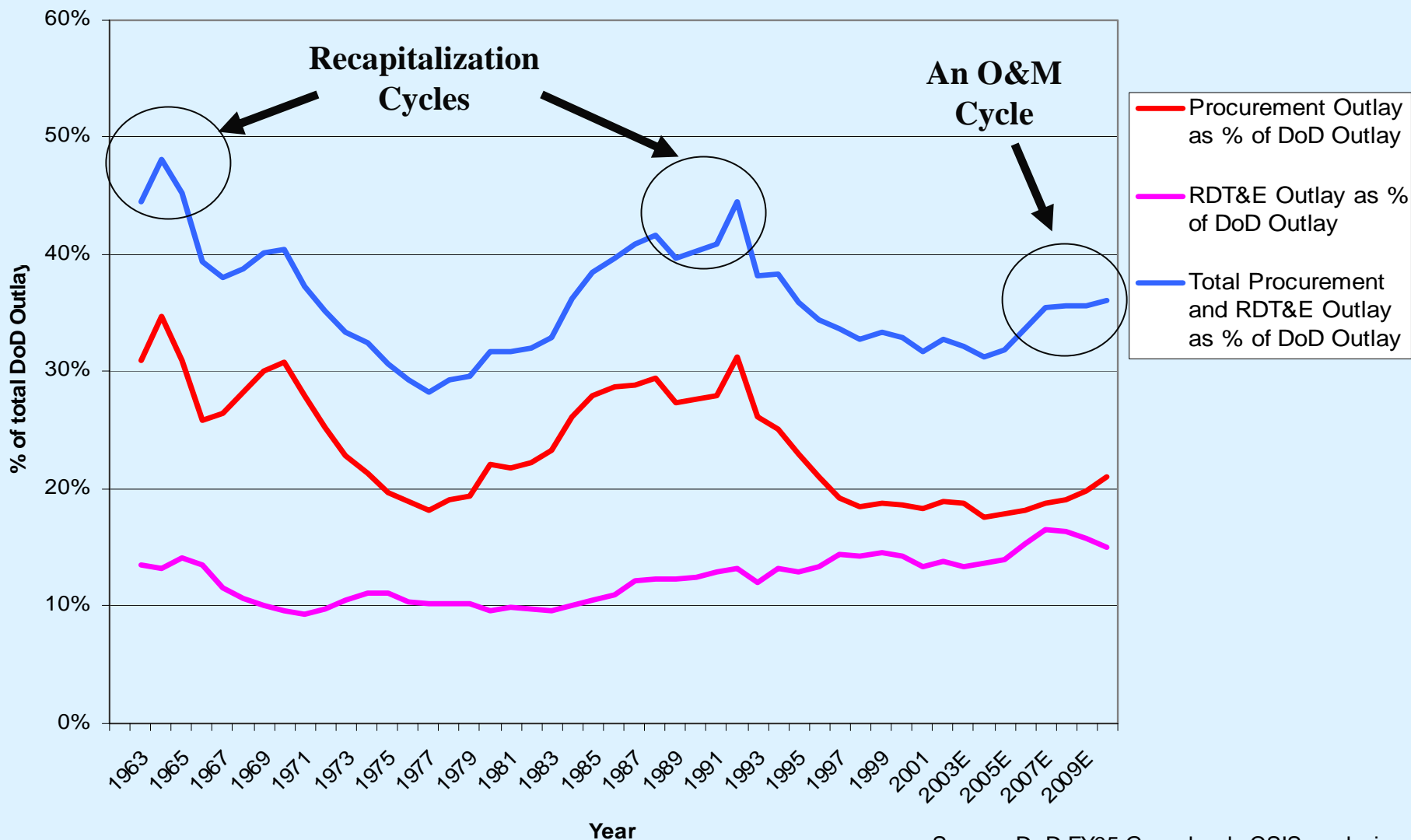


	1990 (Avg Age)	2005 (Avg Age)
Ground Combat Vehicles	~ 6 yrs	~14 yrs
Marine Combat Vehicles	~ 5 yrs	~ 15 yrs
AF Fighters	~ 10 yrs	~ 18 yrs
Navy Aircraft	~ 11 yrs	~ 14 yrs
AF Bombers	~ 21 yrs	~ 30 yrs
AF Tankers	~ 27 yrs	~ 42 yrs
Combat Ships	~ 16 yrs	~ 16 yrs
Marine Helos	~ 17 yrs	~ 24 yrs

- **Old equipment increasingly more expensive to maintain**
- **Iraqi War costs adding to the operations & maintenance bill**

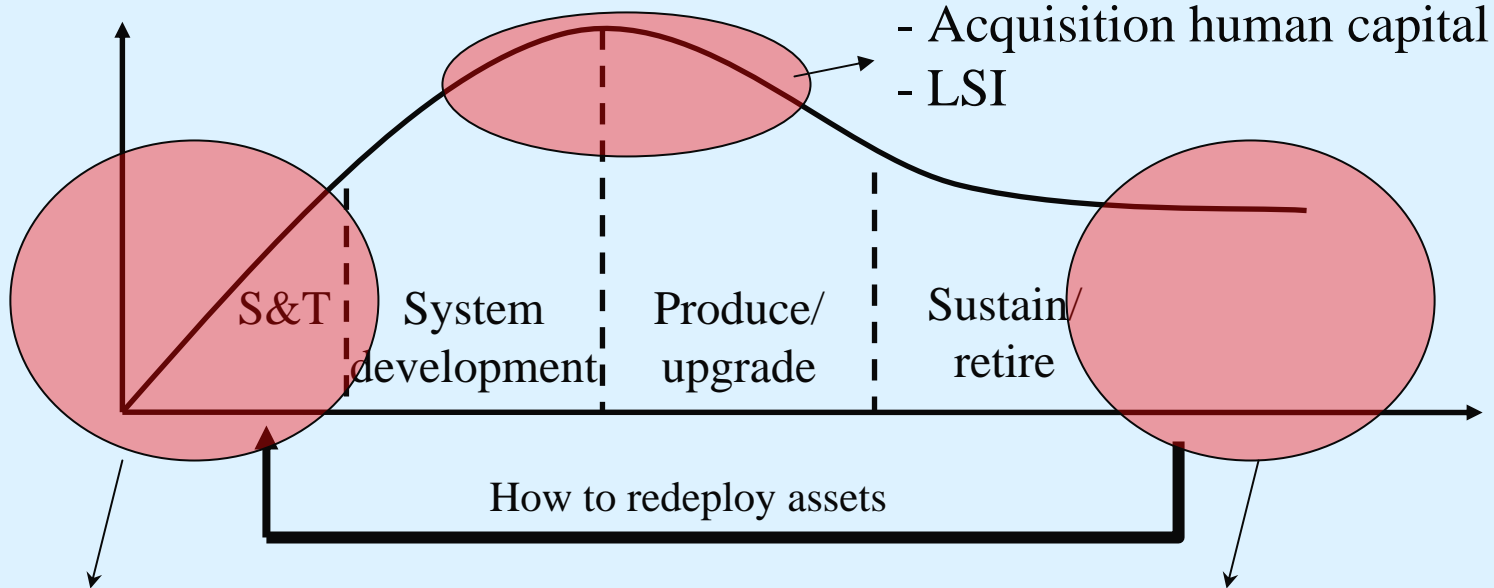


# *This Has Been an O&M Cycle...*





## *From the Industry Lifecycle Standpoint...*

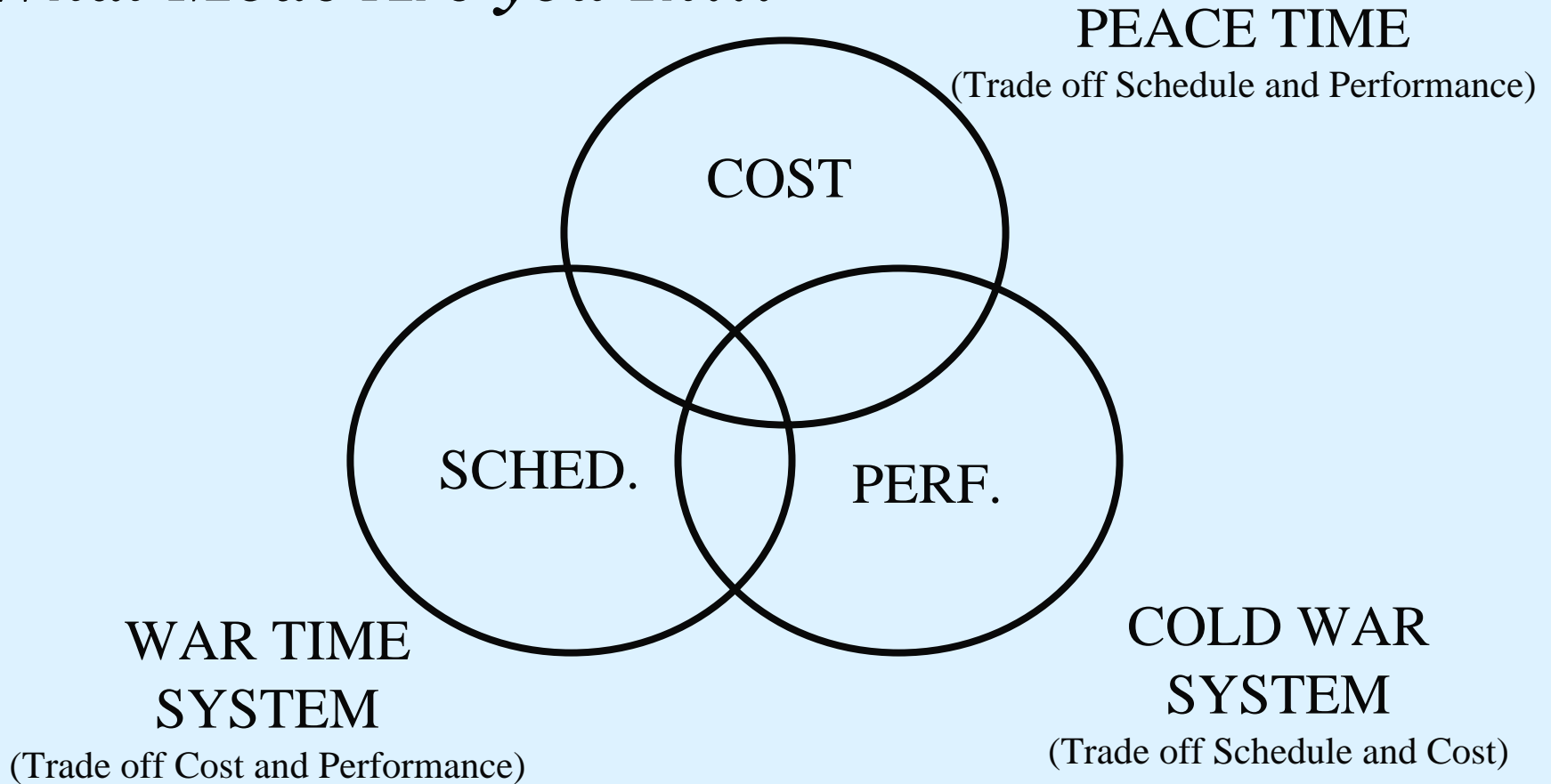


- Drop in S&T/IR&D
- Scientific human capital
- Accessing non-defense tech
- Not enough focus on process innovation – complex systems and software

- Growing single points of failure in 2/3<sup>rd</sup> tier
- Asset intensive, low volume
- Surge
- Reallocation of work/capacity
- Not enough focus on process innovation – flexible manufacturing



## *What Mode Are you In...*



**Current Problem – We are in Two Modes!**



## *Areas of Policy Disconnect...*

- Due to Landscape Changes
  - End Cold War, Post 911
  - Post consolidation
  - Era of joint
  - More sophisticated financial markets meets pure play defense
- Misapplied Policies
  - Competition everywhere
  - Efficiency everywhere
  - Hardware models applied to software/service
  - Answering complexity with centralization
- Conflicting Policies
  - Competition vs Buy America
  - Structural (Pendulum Swings)
    - Oversight vs efficiency
    - Civilian vs military

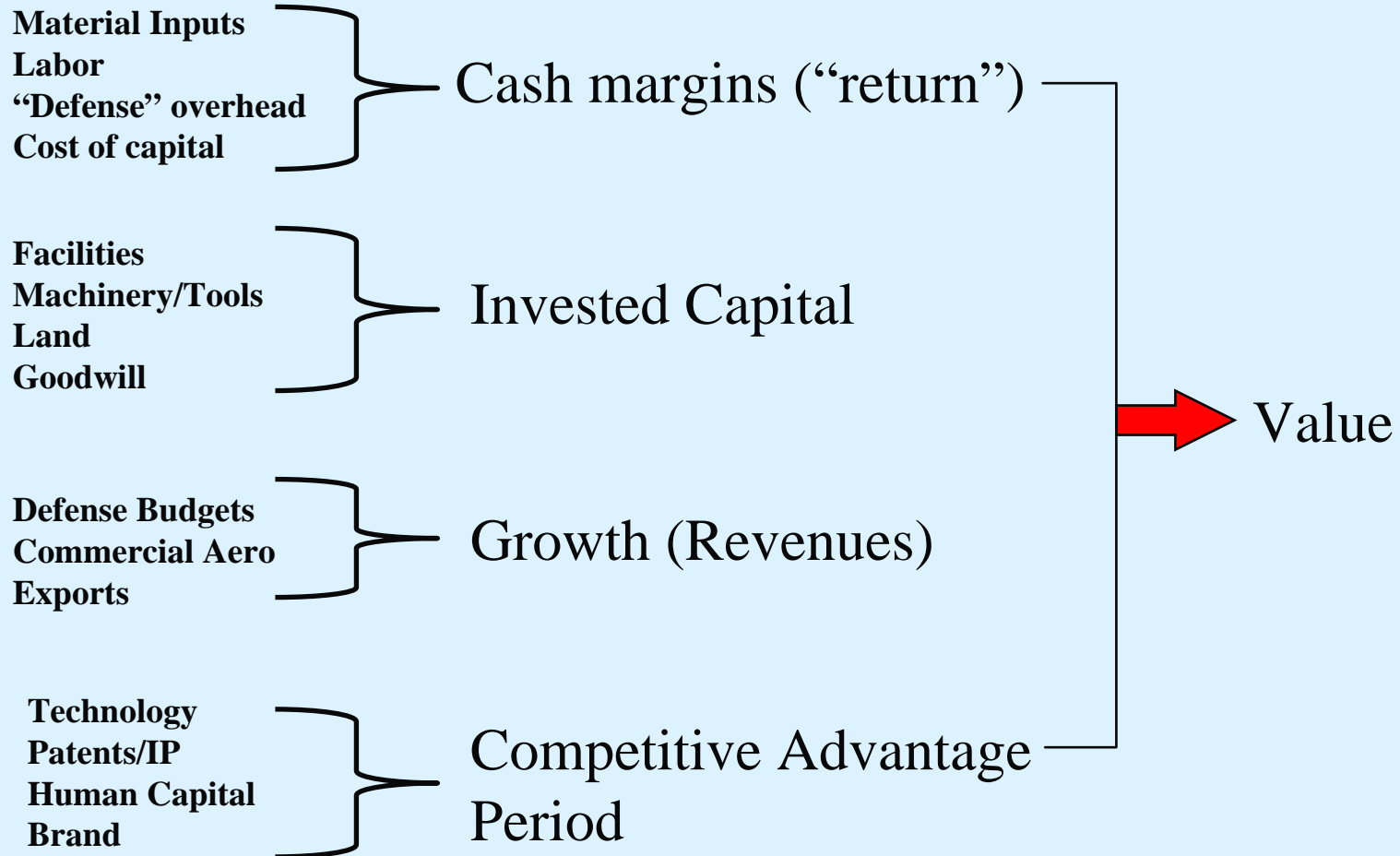




# **EXTRA SLIDES**



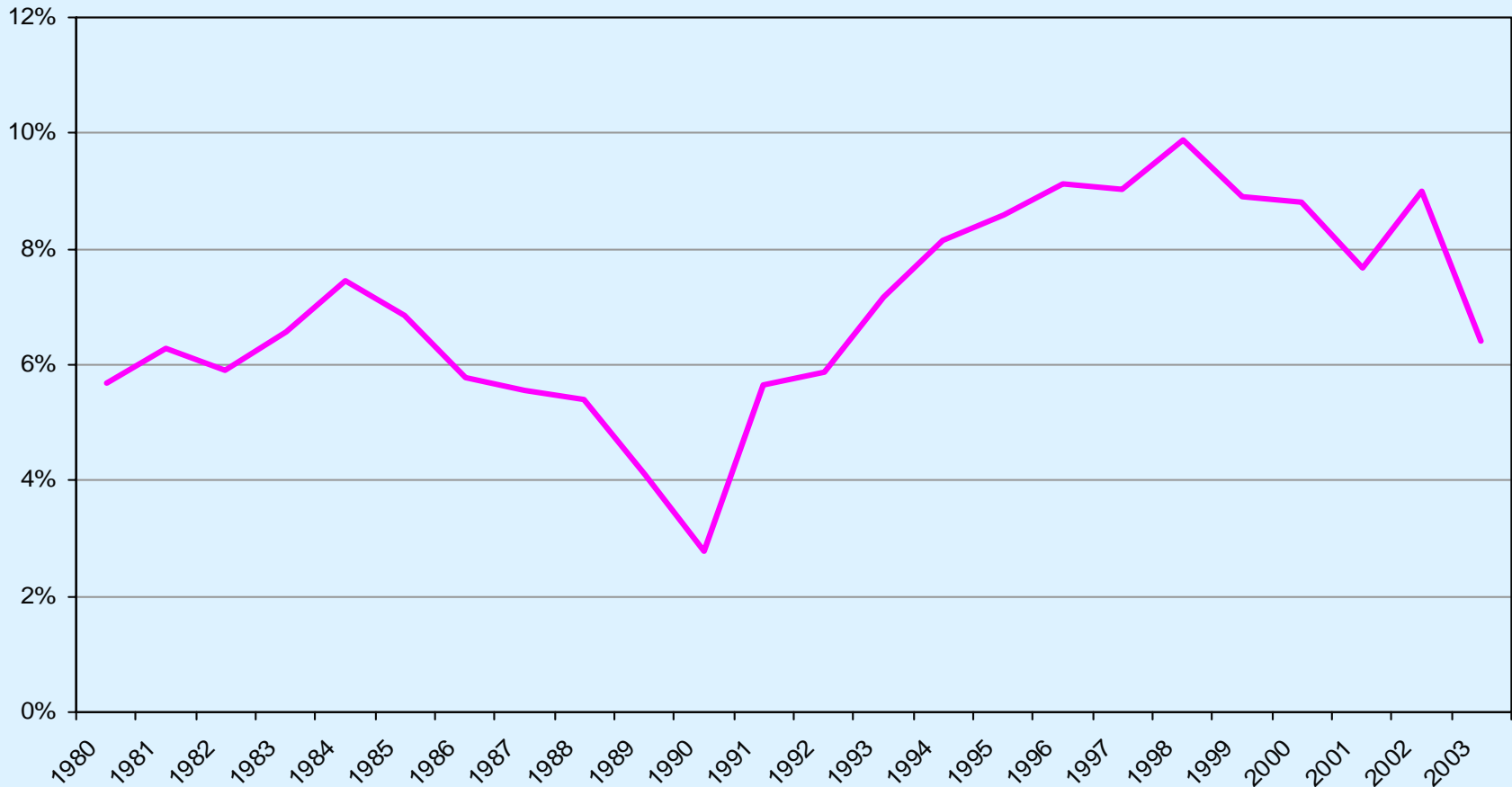
# *Industry Has Four Key Levers To Create Value*





# *Defense Industry Margins Have Improved BUT...*

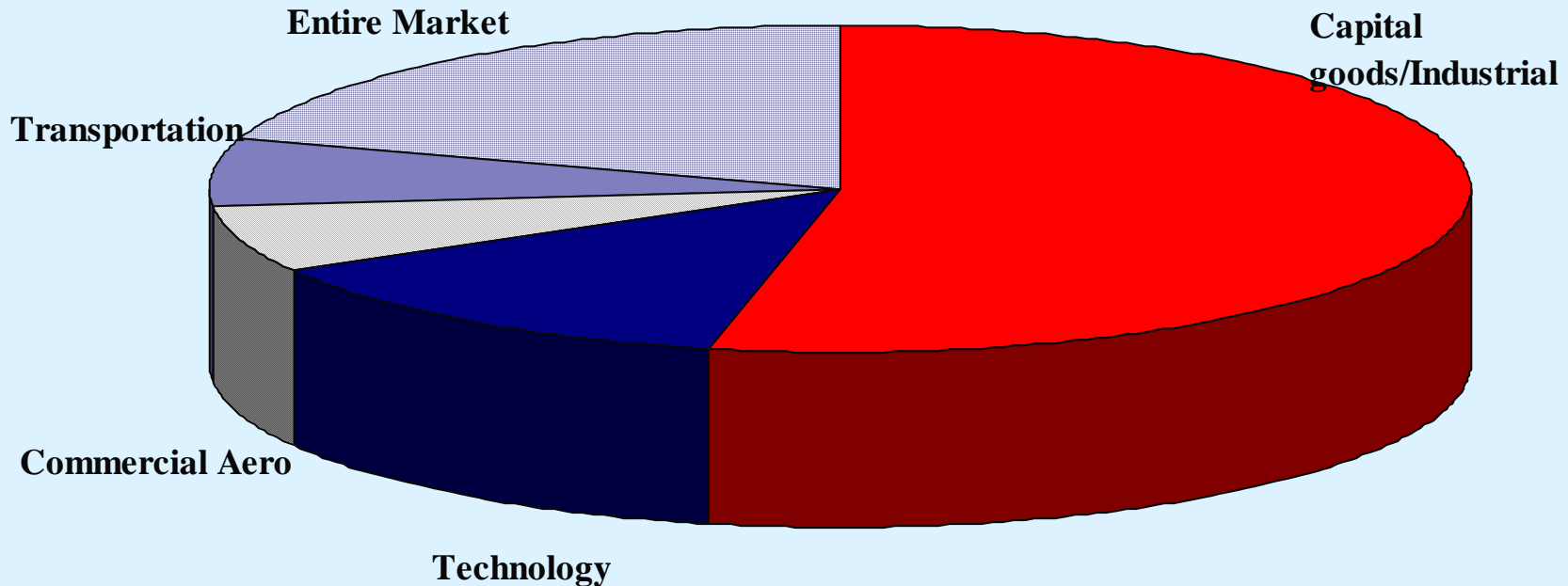
**CSIS Defense Index Average Operating Margin (weighted by revenue)**





## *The Industry Does Not Operate in a Vacuum...*

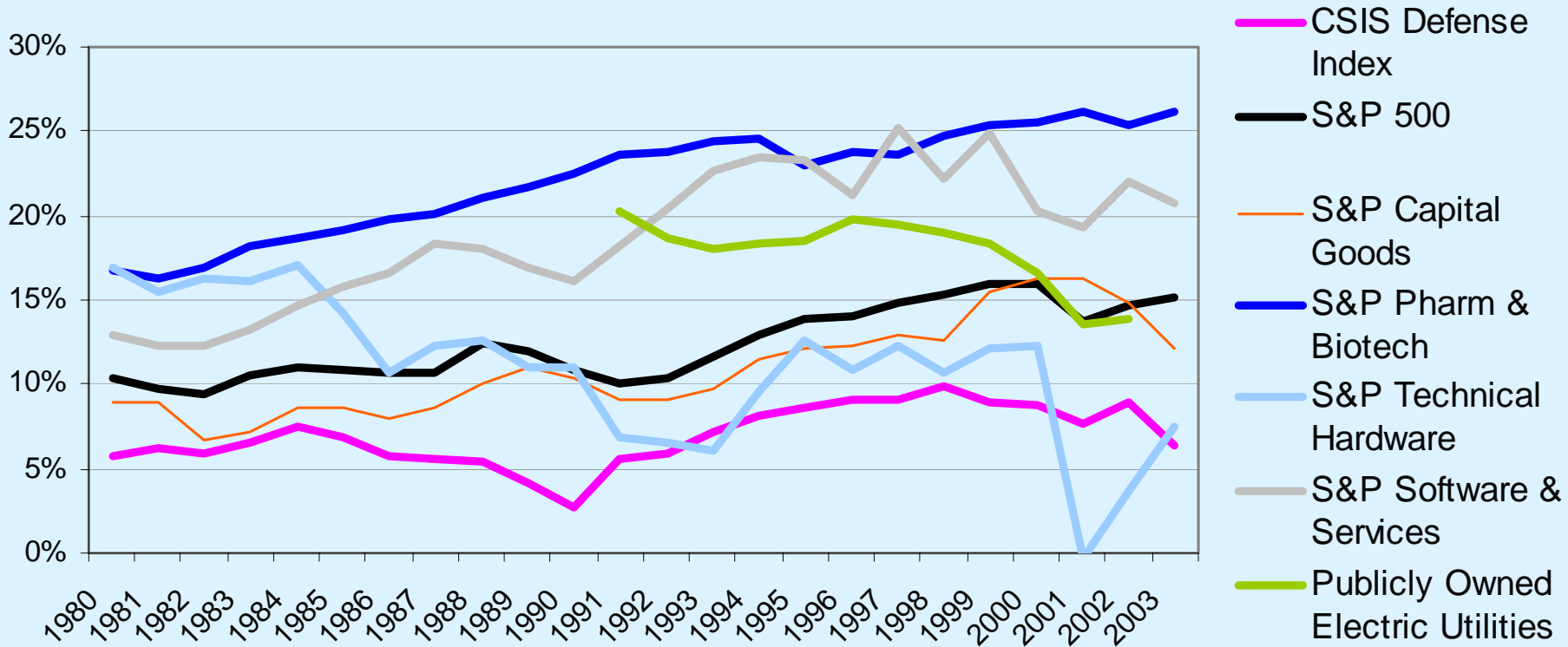
- **What are the alternative investments when you consider the defense sector?**





# *Defense Returns Improved, But Lowest Relative to Peers...*

**Industry Average Operating Margin (weighted by revenue)**



Sources: FactSet, S&P Compustat, Energy Information Administration, CSIS Analysis

Notes: 1) CSIS Defense Index comprises 36 publicly-traded companies with majority revenues derived from US defense business.  
 (2) S&P Sub-sector constituents accurate back to 1994; composition held constant for years 1980 to 1993.



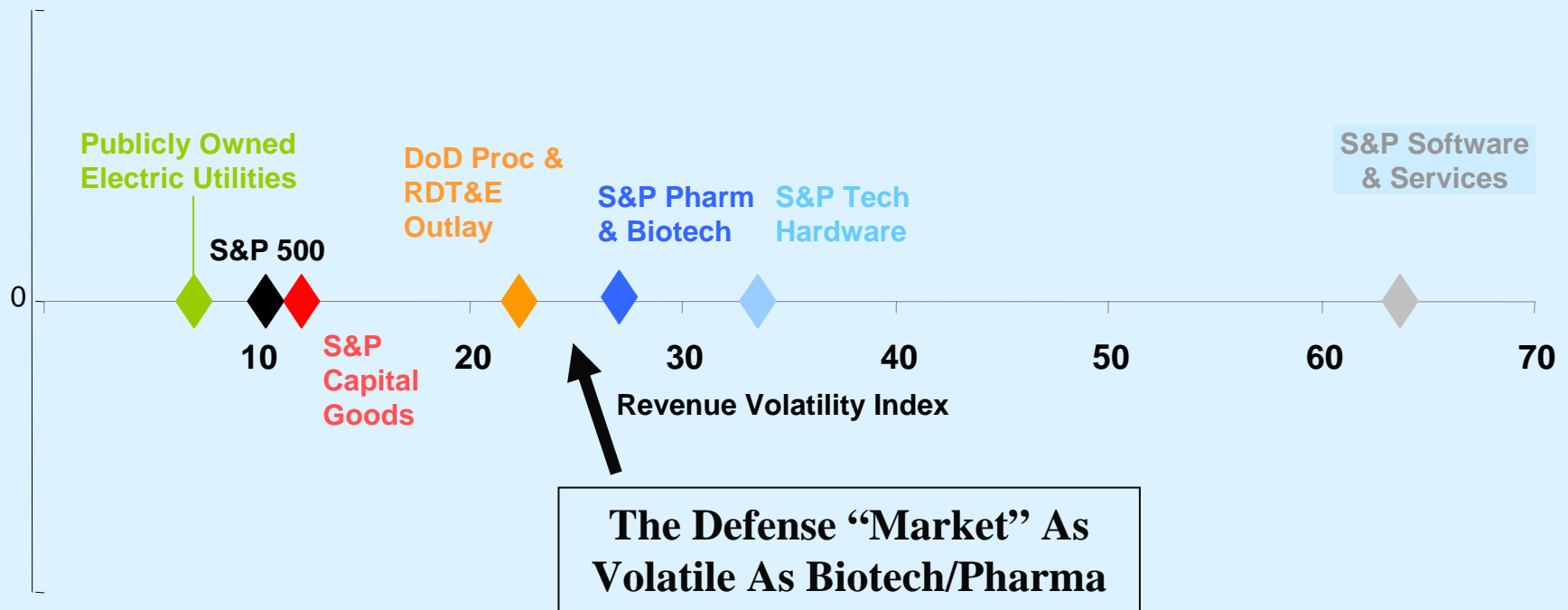
## *Conventional Wisdom*

- **Defense industry SHOULD have lower returns than peers because:**
  - **Defense industry has lower risk**
  - **Pentagon pays for “everything”**
  - **R&D and assets paid for**
  - **Industry has long term contracts and the FYDP**
  - **No one allowed to fail**



# *More Volatility Than Conventional Wisdom...*

**Industry Revenue Volatility 1980-2003**



Sources: FactSet, S&P Compustat, Energy Information Administration, National Defense Budget Estimates for FY2004, CSIS Analysis

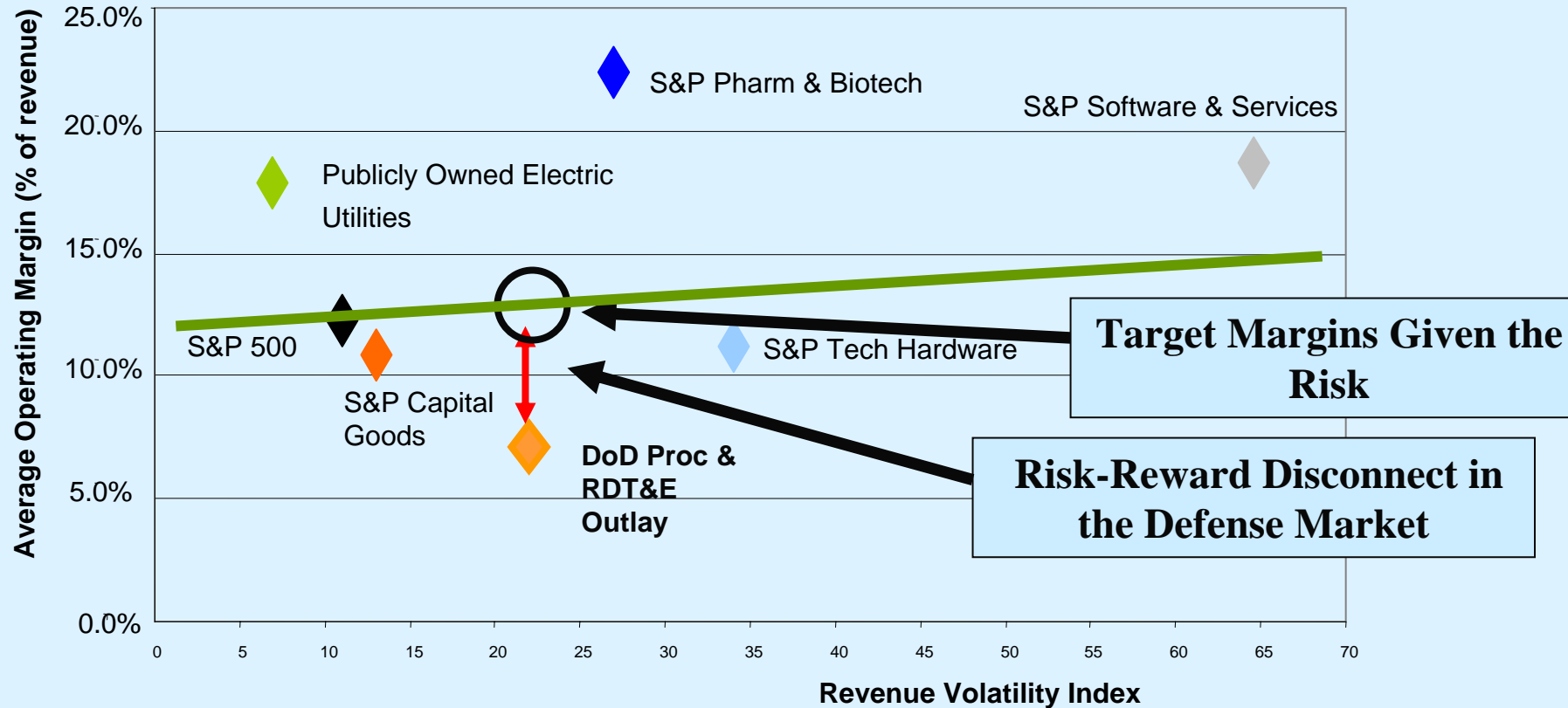
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# *Apparent Risk-Reward Disconnect in the Defense Business...*

**Industry Revenue Volatility versus Average Operating Margin  
1980-2003 (weighted by revenue)**

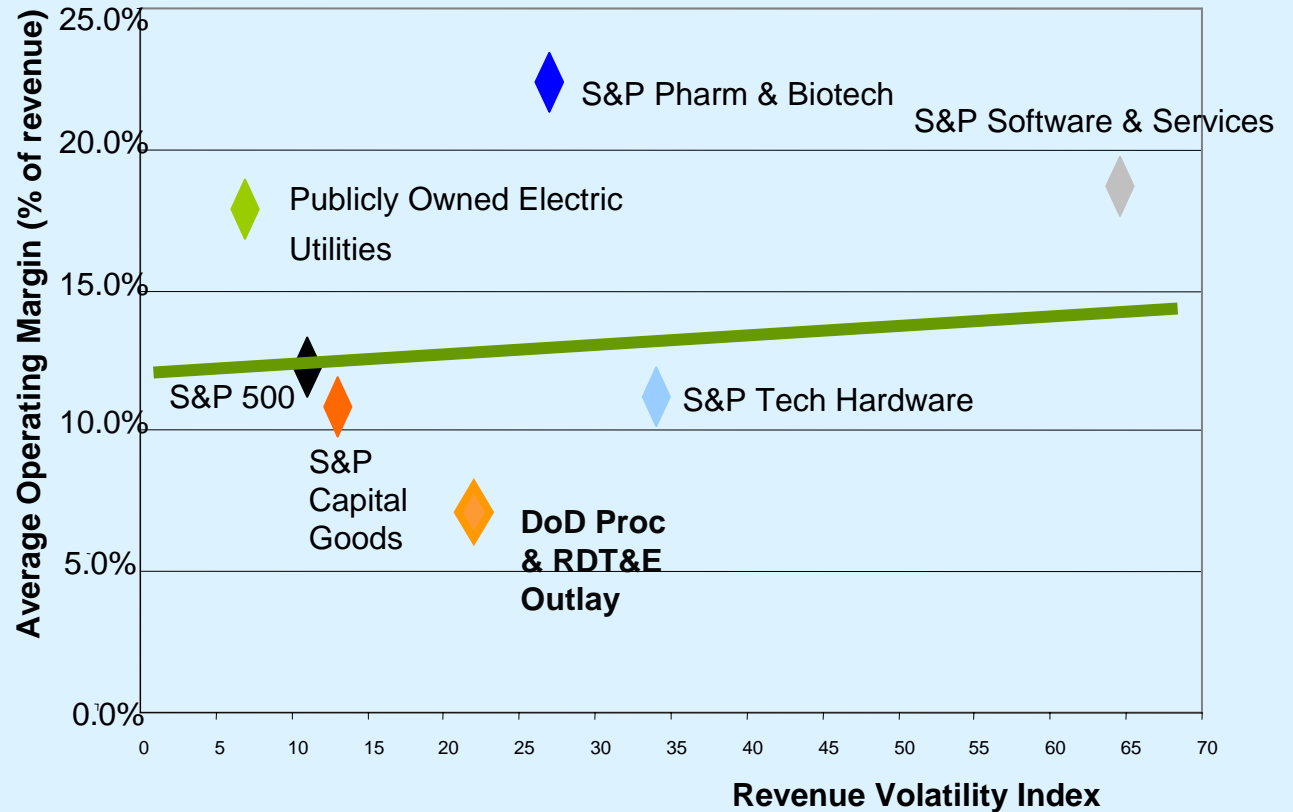






# *Policy Realities Leave Industry With Few Levers to Pull...*

**Industry Revenue Volatility versus Average Operating Margin 1980-2003 (weighted by revenue)**



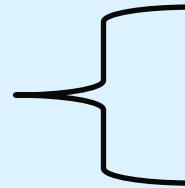
**“Glass Ceiling” in Margins, Difficult Politically To Change**

**SO...Work the Volatility/Risk Side of the Relationship**



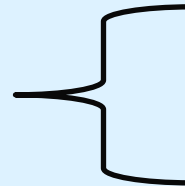
## *Industry Strategies Generally Limited...*

Growth (Revenues)



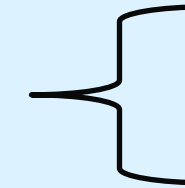
- Limited by growth in budgets
- Acquire it (hit a limit as well)
- Expand into O&M/services

Competitive Advantage  
Period



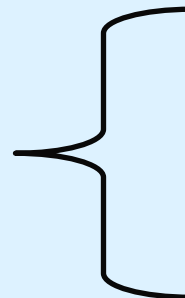
- Disrupted by technology shifts
- Acquire IT/electronics/  
architecture skills

Cash margins (“return”)



- Cut costs
- Cut investments
- Eventually hit the margin glass  
ceiling

Invested Capital



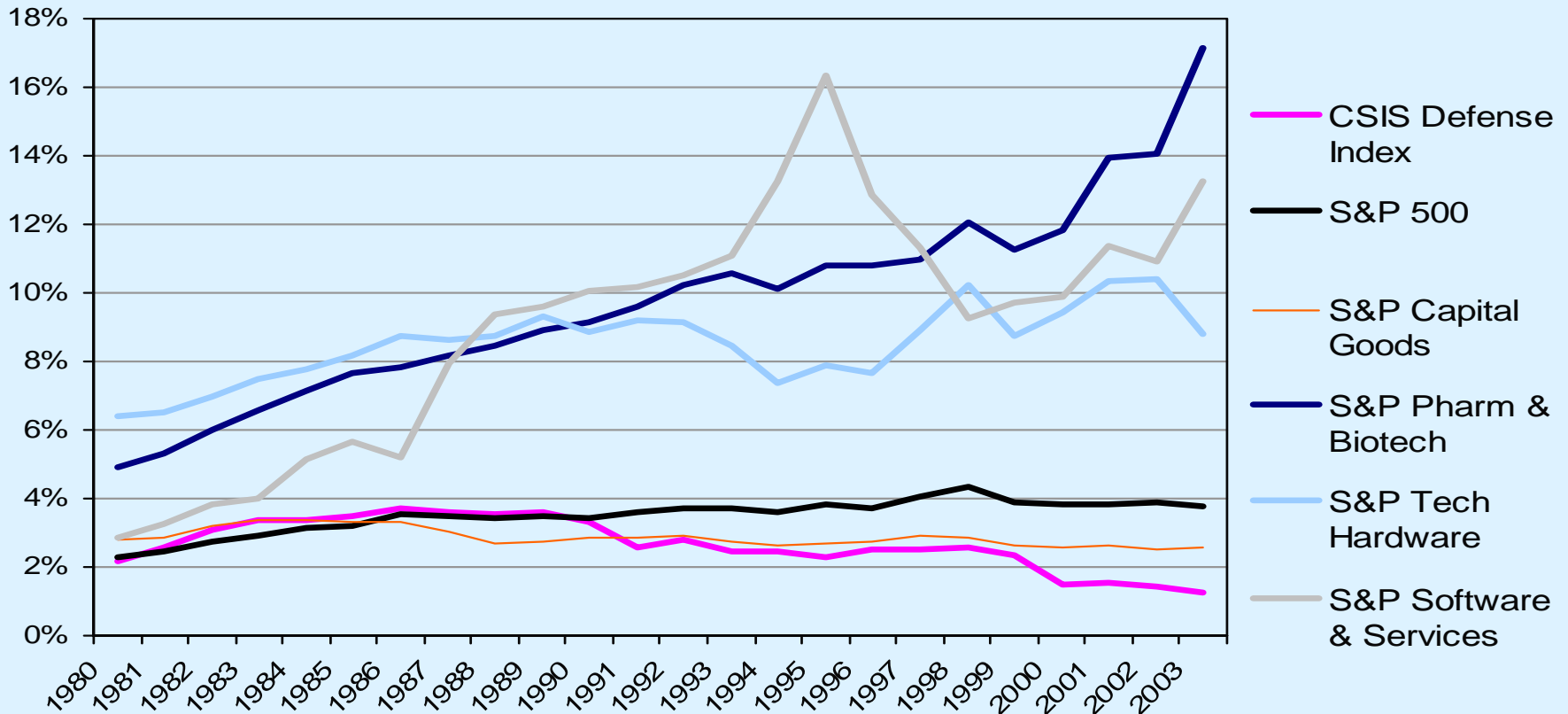
- One of few areas with running  
room
- Continue to shrink invested capital
- keep capx low, acquire and  
consolidate, give capital back



# *Fewer Opportunities, Low Returns..Cut IR&D*

*Get out of S&T, Acquire it instead, Outsource it*

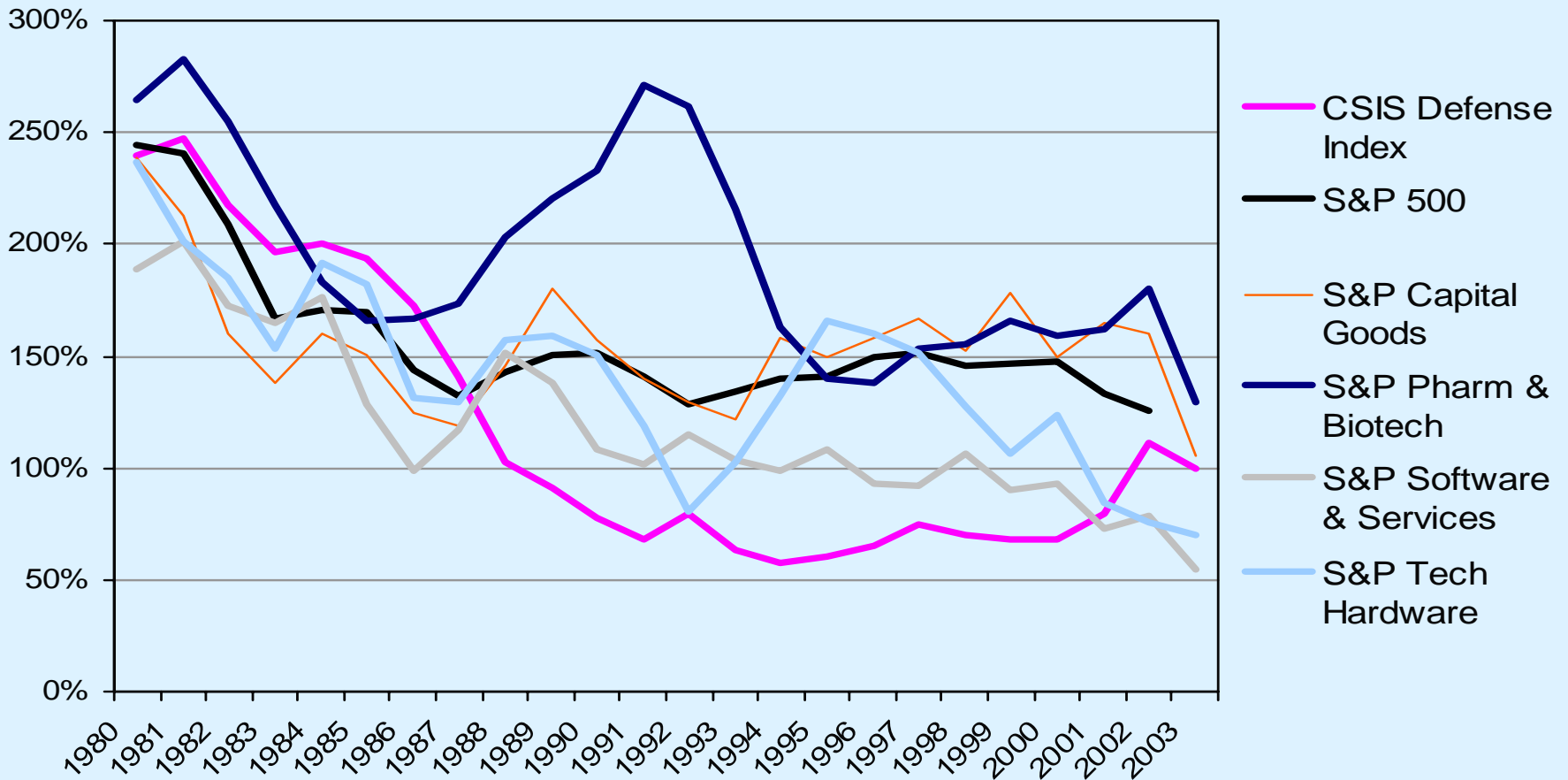
**Industry Internal R&D to Sales (weighted by revenue)**





# *Shrink The Cold War Asset Base...*

## **Capital Expenditure to Depreciation**



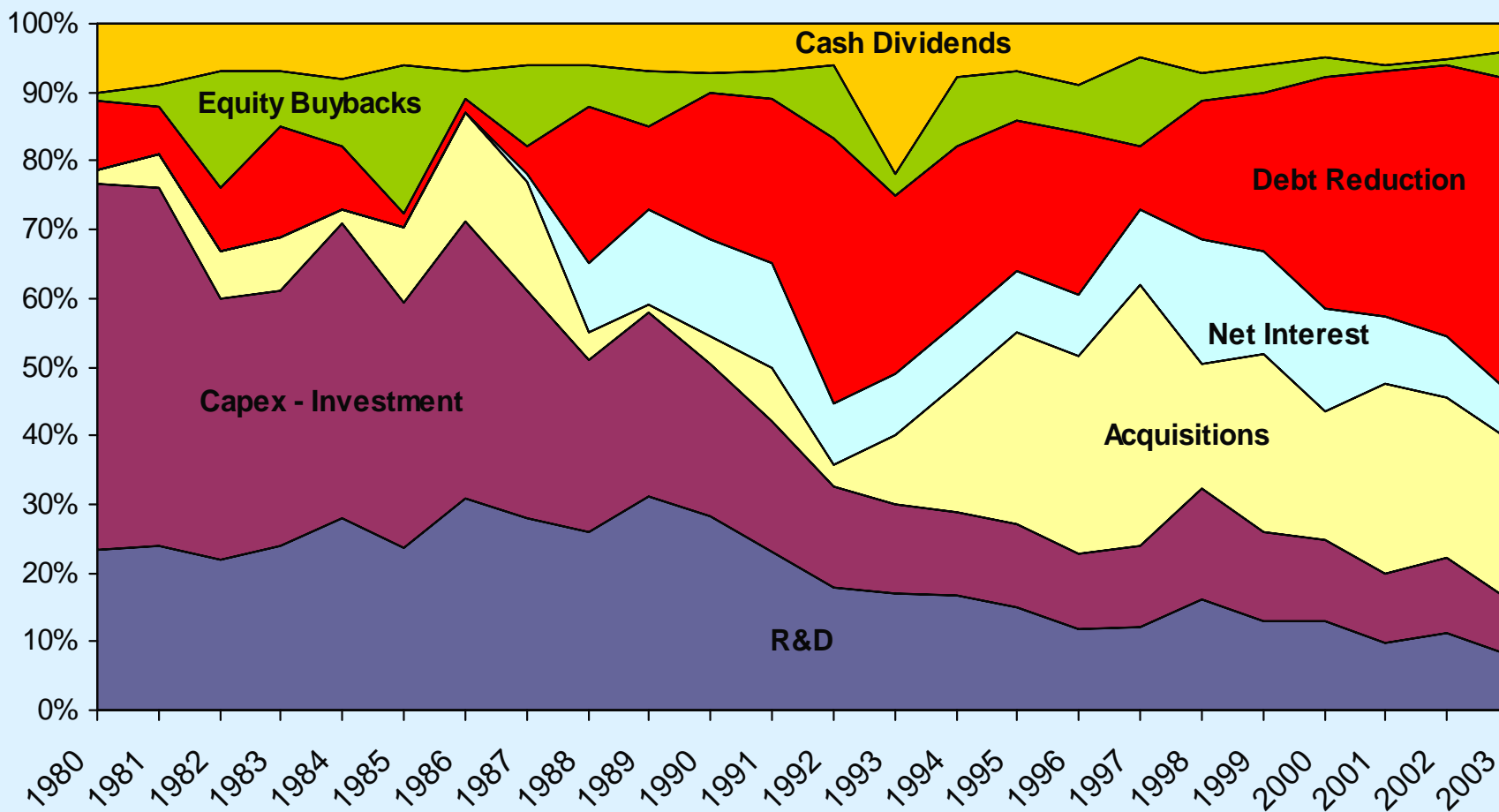
Sources: FactSet, S&P Compustat, CSIS Analysis

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# *Financial Response to the Policy and Market Realities...*

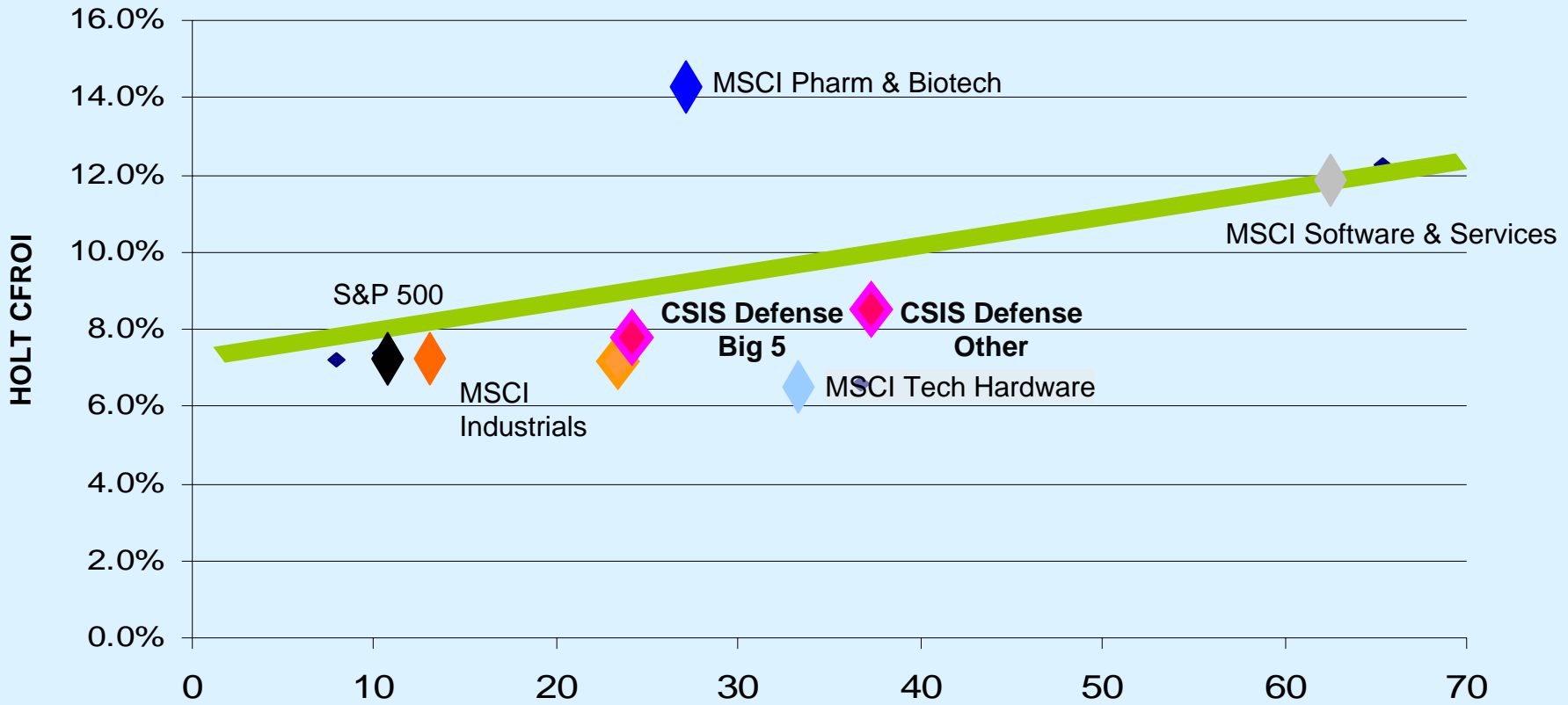
## **Defense Industry Cash Outflows**





# *Industry “Returned To the Line” Via Acquisition and Cuts in Investment/Capital ...*

**Industry Revenue Volatility versus Cash Flow Return on Investment (HOLT CFROI) 1987-2003 (weighted by invested capital)**



Sources: FactSet, S&P Compustat, Energy Information Administration, Congressional Reports, CSIS Analysis