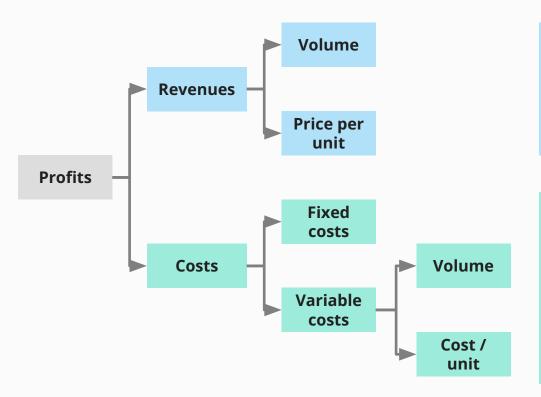


Profitability framework



Useful revenue segmentation

- By product type
- By distribution channel
- By geography
- By customer type

Fixed costs examples:

- Rent
- Staff overhead
- Loan interest

Variable costs examples:

- Raw materials
- Delivery
- Commission
- Direct labour



4Ps framework

Product	Price	Promotion	Place
 Customer need fulfilled Usage (who, where, how, etc.) Good vs. service Product lifecycle (new vs. mature) Substitutes Etc. 	 Perceived value for customer Competitor prices Customer price sensitivity Production cost Etc. 	 Marketing messages Media type (E.g. TV, Facebook, etc.) Best time to promote (E.g. Halloween) Competitors' strategies Etc. 	 Possible channel (E.g. physical, website, etc.) Customer expectation Requirement for a sales team? Competitors' strategies Etc.

Porter's 5 forces



Bargaining power of customers

- Customer concentration (E.g. top 3 as % revenues)
- Price sensitivity
- Information availability

Bargaining power of suppliers

- Supplier concentration (E.g. top 3 as % revenues)
- Cost of switching from one supplier to another
- Supplier differentiation

Threat of substitutes

- Potential new substitutes
- Ease of substitution
- Evolution of customer propensity to substitute

Threat of new entrants

- Regulation authorisations required
- Capital requirements
- Economies of scale
- Network effects

Existing rivals

- Number of competitors and market share
- Similarity between products
- Financial health of competitors



3Cs framework

Customers

- Customer demographics (E.g. age, sex, income, etc.)
- Customer needs
- Customer segments' size and growth rates
- Customer willingness to pay and price sensitivity

Competition

- Competitors' value proposition and brand
- Competitors' market share and growth
- Competitors' financial health

Company

- Product offering
- Profitability
- Core competencies
- Unique selling point
- Financial performance and resources



Market entry framework

Market

- Market size
- Product types
- Market profitability
- Competition intensity
- Market regulation

Client capabilities

- Differences between client's current and new market
- Is it the client's first new market entry?
- Have other companies entered already?

Financials

- Current financial situation of the client
- Cost to enter new market
- Ongoing costs once market entered
- Expected revenues and ROI

Entry strategy

- Ideal timing of market entry
- Do a test in a region first?
- Build own company, buy competitor or do JV?
- Control from head office or decentralise?



Pricing framework

Cost-based

- Fixed costs
- Variable costs
- Number of units sold annually
- Profitability targeted

Value-based

- Price of next best alternative to product offered
- Features that makes product better than next best alternative
- Value of these features

Competitor-based

- Available substitutes from competition
- Price of these substitutes
- Value of our product vs. substitutes

Overall strategy

- Pricing strategy objective? High profitability, win market share, etc.
- Cross-sell/ upsell opportunities to take into account
- Possibility to sell different versions of the same product?



Merger and acquisition framework

The market

- Are both companies in the same market?
- Market size and growth
- Market profitability
- Competition intensity
- Market regulation

The target

- Current / future financial position of the target
- Important assets and capabilities owned by target
- Quality of target's management team
- Culture of target company vs. buyer

The buyer

- Acquisition rationale: undervaluation, control or synergies
- Acquisition financing
- Does buyer have experience with other acquisitions?
- Right time to make acquisition?

Synergies and risks

- Value of individual and combined entities
- Cost synergies
- Revenue synergies
- Biggest risks of failure