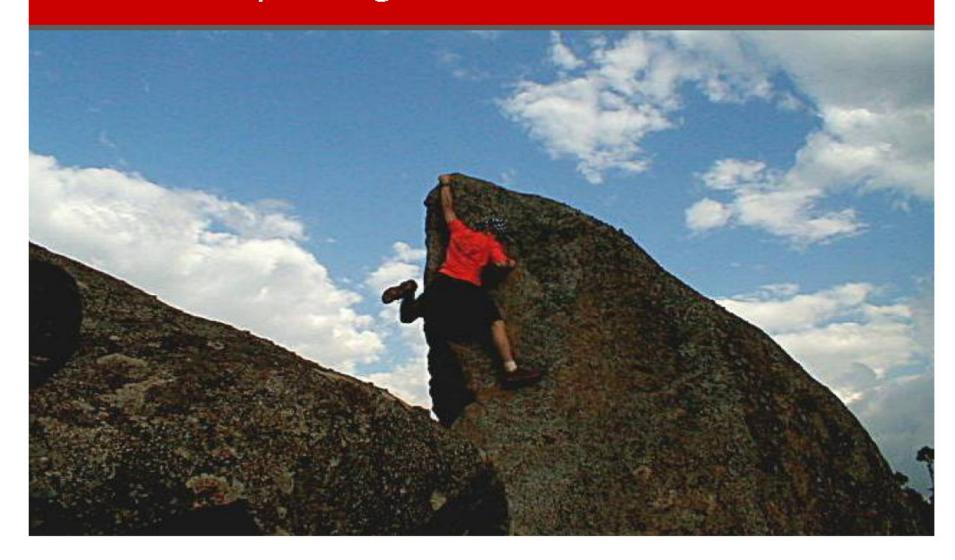
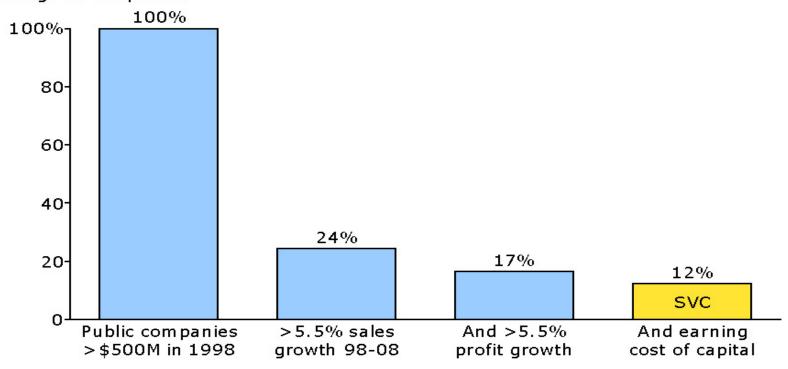
Sustained profit growth is hard to hold on to



Only 1 in 10 companies is a Sustained Value Creator (SVC)

Growth performance 1998-2008 Percentage of companies



Note: Earning cost of capital defined as above average total shareholder return

Note: 5.5% required growth rate is CAGR in real terms (i.e. after correction for inflation)

Note: Analysis of 2,000+ companies in 12 developed and emerging economies

Source: Worldscope Database; Bain Analysis

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-12



Four pillars of sustained (BU) growth strategy

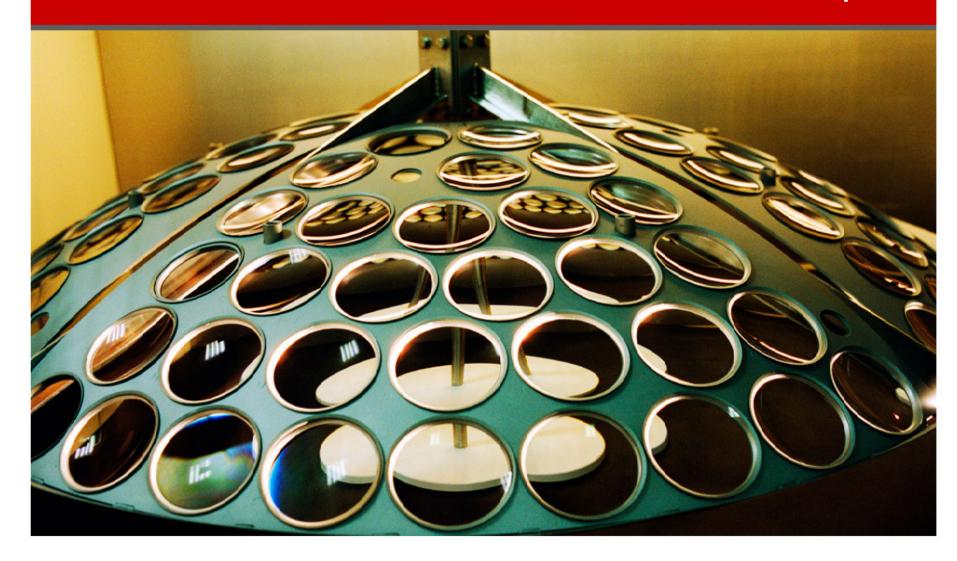
 A strong, well-defined core with leadership economics in the "core of the core"

- Pursuit of the right adjacencies (avoiding wrong ones)
- Become the best at following the customer
- Use of repeatable formulas

-BOS -101025 9SR Purdue v-4-14



Pillar 1: Well defined core with leadership



Defining the core: Beliefs

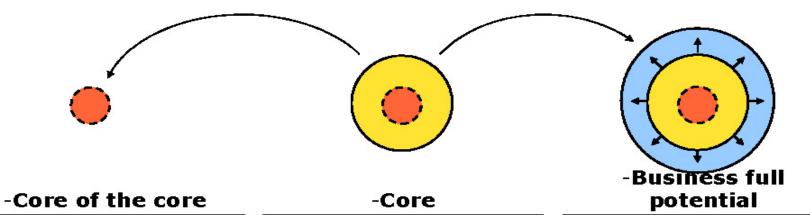
- Defining the core is the cornerstone of strategy
- "The core" is what makes you unique; the REAL root cause of competitive advantage

- More strategic errors come from inadequate self awareness – the core – than any other cause
- Many management teams do not agree on the core and some have never even talked about it

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-16



Profit from the Core



- Subset of the core
- Often traces back to the roots of the business
- Highest levels of success
 - Leadership economics
 - Customer loyalty
 - Competitive outperformance

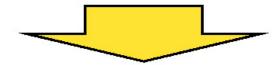
- Core assets/capabilities (few: 4-7 items often)
 - Differentiated
 - Strategically important
 - Measurable
- Core positions
 Intersection of strongest...
 - Customers
 - Channels
 - Products
 - Geographies
 - Value chain activities

- Core full potential (Current markets/products)
- Adjacency expansion (New markets/products)
- Redefinition potential (New core models)

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-17



The Paradox of Leadership



The stronger the position of your business the more likely it is operating below full potential

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-28



Successful growth companies relentlessly pursue answers to these 4 questions

When and how will I need What is the full to redefine the core? potential of the core? What is my core? **Expand**

How can I expand into adjacencies, ideally with a repeatable formula?

Source: Zook, C. and J. Allen. Profit from the Core: Growth Strategy in an Era of Turbulence. Bain and Company.

Question 1: What is "the core" of the business?

What are the business' core capabilities?

- What is our greatest competency?
- What are our fundamental skills and technologies?
- What differentiates us in our customers' minds?
- •Do we have any unique assets?

Who are the business' core customers?

- Who do we define as our core customer segments?
- Who are our players?customer segments?What is the major
- What other potential customer groups do we touch?
- What do our core customers most value about us?

What are the business' cost advantages?

- What do we do better and more cost effectively than other players?
- What is the majo source of our cost advantage?

What are the business' core products/services?

- What products or services are the most profitable?
- What products or services generate the most sales?
- What products or services have allowed the business to grow?
- What do our competitors offer that we don't?

Question 2: What are sources of full potential to "deepen" the core?

Strategic

Operational

Organizational

Financial

- •Do we have the right scale?
- Are we participating in the right channels, with the right products and services, targeting the right customers
- Do we have the right degree of complexity?

- •Are we maximizing our revenues?
 - -Customer segmentation
 - -Product design
 - -Delivery excellence
 - -Pricing practices
- •Are we minimizing our costs?
- Are we measuring ourselves effectively?

- •Do we have the right capabilities?
- •Is it clear who makes **decisions**?
- •Do we have a high performance culture?

- Can we increaseworking capital andcash flow?
- •Is the balance sheet optimized?
- How efficient is our use of capital?

Ten signs that there are value opportunities in the core

Customers



- 1.Core customer "share of wallet" has declined
- 2.Customer segments not 5.Business product revised for years, not a driver of product priorities
- 3.Below average share in highest growth channels, geographies, customer segments

Cost



- 4.Unit cost experience curves flattening
- and process complexity increased
- 6.Large unexplained regional performance variations

Competition



- 7.Competitor reinvestment rates or market share up
- 8.Profit pool surrounding the core not wellmapped

Clarity on strategy & past successes



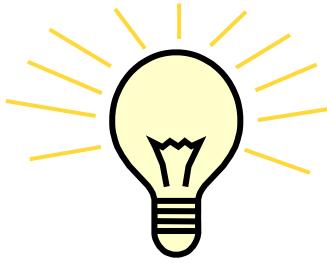
- 9. Core not well defined, no consensus
- 10.Disappointment with "adjacency" expansions



How many of these apply to our business?

Question 3: What adjacencies should we extend into?

Identifying potential adjacencies is a mix of creative and analytic work.







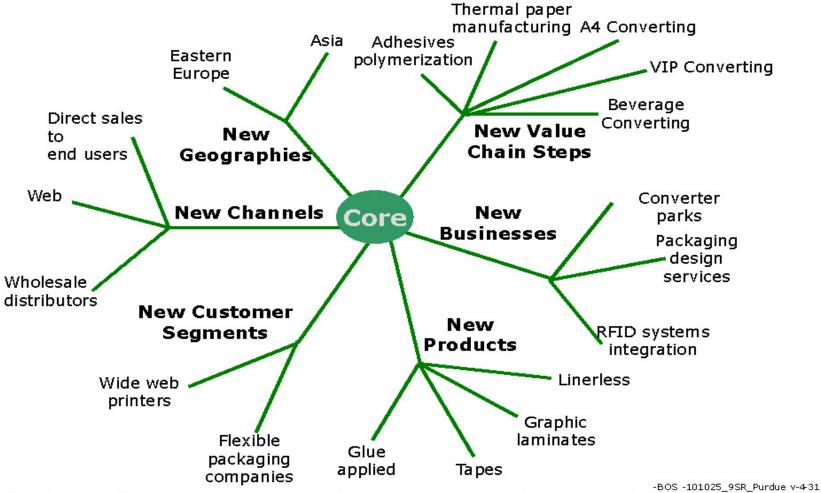
- Clean sheet brainstorming
 - "White space"
 - New market opportunities
 - New businesses
 - New channels

- Assess customer needs accurately
- Evaluate current competitor offerings
- Assess our true core capabilities objectively
- Develop financial model

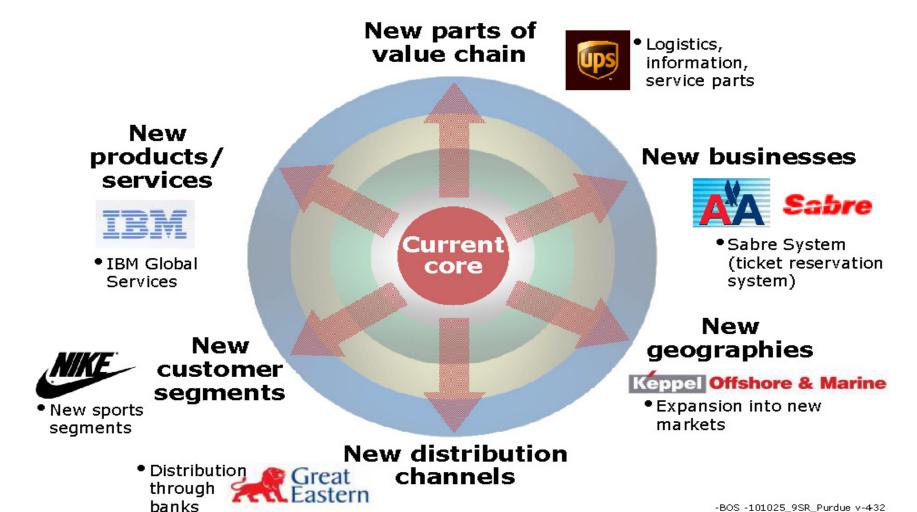
Pillar 2: Managing odds of adjacency moves



Businesses face many growth choices

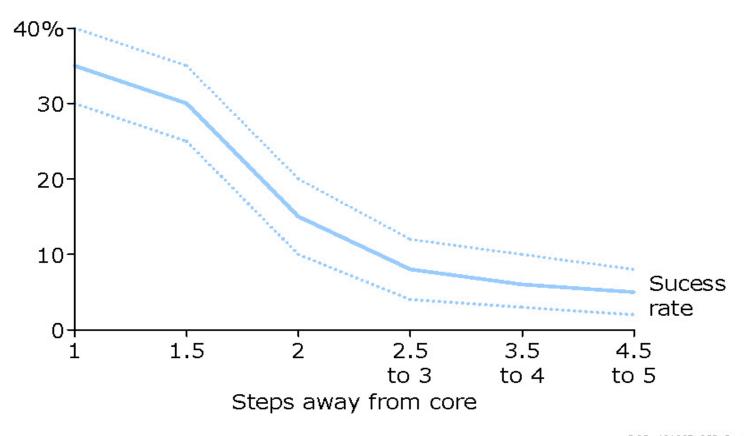


Six forms of adjacency growth



Success declines exponentially from the core

Odds of success



-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-34



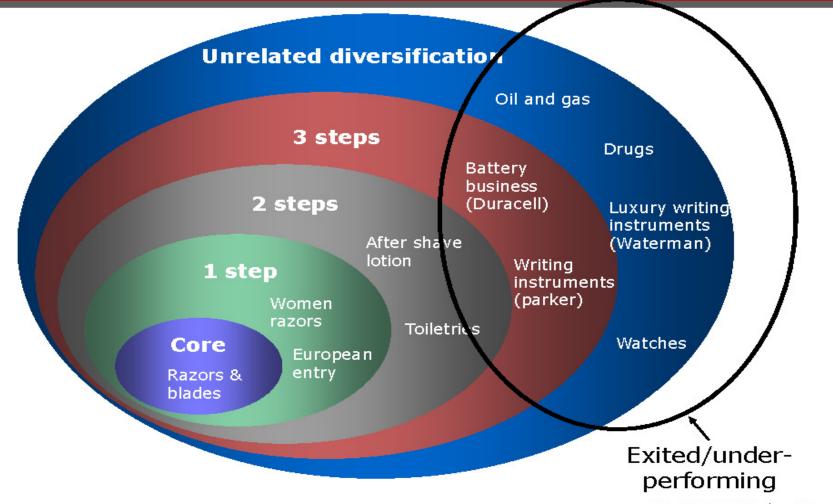
Economic Distance From the Core Is Measured on 5 Dimensions

| | Shared Customers | Shared Costs | Shared Channels | Shared Competitors | Shared Capabilities/ Technology | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Core | | | | | | |
| 1 Step Adjacencies | | | | | | |
| 2 Step Adjacencies | | | | | | |
| 3 Step Adjacencies | 0 | • | | 0 | | |
| Diversification | n O | 0 | \circ | 0 | | |
| Primary dimensions | √ | \checkmark | | | Full SharePartial ShareNo Share | |

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-35



Example: Gillette's adjacency moves reinforced and expanded the core, but some may have gone too far



-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-36



The Paradox of Adjacency Expansion

The best adjacency strategies leverage and reinforce the core business

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-38



Pillar 3:Become the best at following the customer



Nokia used customer insights to localize its business model in India

Customer Insights

- Mobile phone more than a communication device
- Limited discretionary spend
- Limited hi-tech device experience
- "Rich" buying experience
- High durability & resale value
- Greater level of after sales service

Localized products to target mainstream

- Launched low-priced multi-functional multi-lingual handsets (Nokia 1100, Nokia 2280)
- Developed sturdy and durable phones

Distribution partnership and innovative rural marketing

- Partnership to build local distribution network
 - 2x reach of closest competitors (10k dealers, 90k outlets, 5000+ towns)
- Nokia Retail trucks for semiurban/rural customers (access + rich buying experience)

Local R&D & production

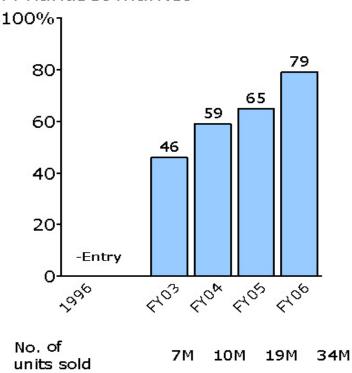
- R&D center in Bangalore 2001
- Low cost production in Chennai

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-40



...and successfully cornered 80% market share

Nokia share of Indian GSM handset market



No. 1 brand in consumer durables sector

- 4th Most Trusted Brand (Brand Equity, 2007)
- 'Brand of the Year' (CII, 2005)
- Most Respected Company in the Indian Consumer **Durables Sector** (Business World, 2004 & 2006)

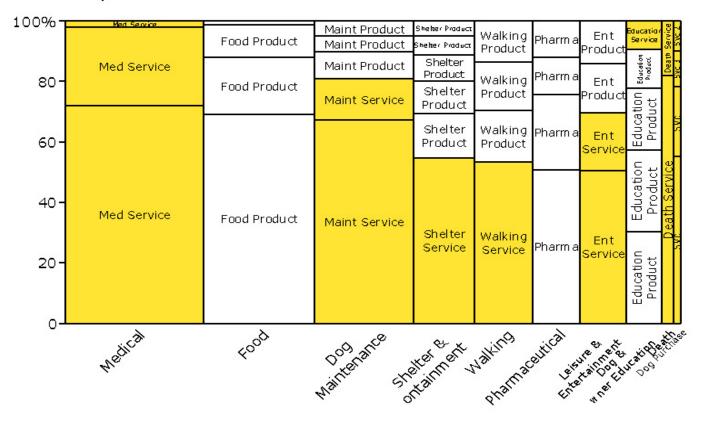


Dog food in the 1990s: 'warehouse' look and feel



Key Insight: pet <u>services</u> are a substantial part of lifetime expenditures

Percent of total expenditures



-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-43



Creating new services: Pet Hotel



Comfort



Fun



Cuddly Care

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-44

PetsMart was hugely successful with its new value proposition



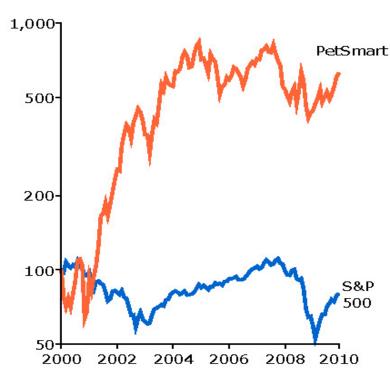
- Revenues grew 9% CAGR over 1998-2008
- Profits grew 19% CAGR over the same period

"It's a new way of doing business.

It's a shift in thinking that puts our focus keenly on the customer and has the power to drive growth for years to come."

Chairman

Indexed share price (Jan 2000 = 100, log scale)



-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-45



Pillar 4: The Power of Repeatable Models



Nike vs. Reebok

"You've got two winners," "Nike and Reebok have both been very strong, **neck and neck**." Wall Street Journal, Dec. 19, 1989

"In the race for athletic footwear supremacy, Nike and Reebok are headed for **a photo finish."** USA Today, Oct. 27, 1988

"They are the titans of the industry, the Coke and Pepsi of athletic footwear! "

The Boston Globe, Oct. 3, 1988

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-448



Nike has relentlessly repeated its growth formula

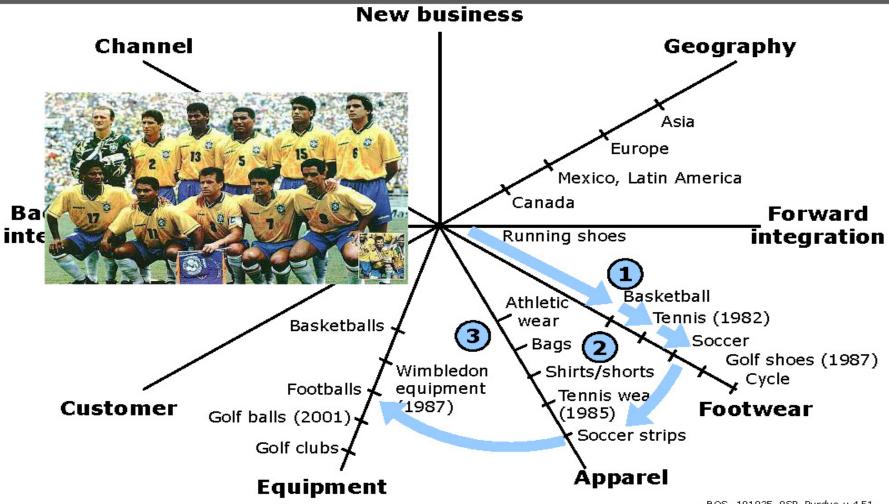


-BOS -101025 9SR Purdue v-4-49



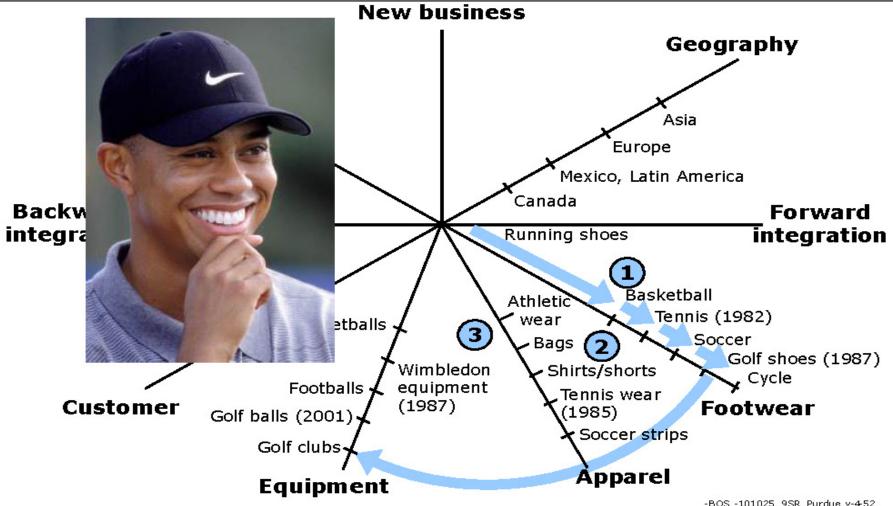
-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-50



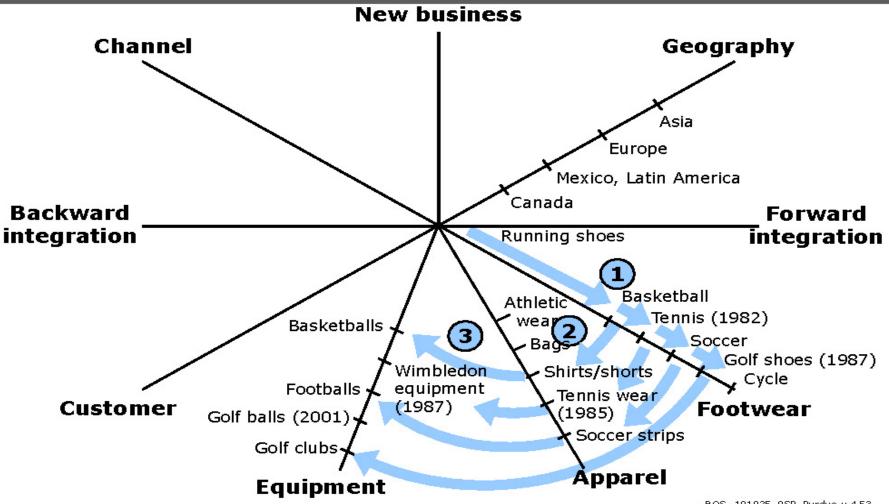


-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-51





-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-52

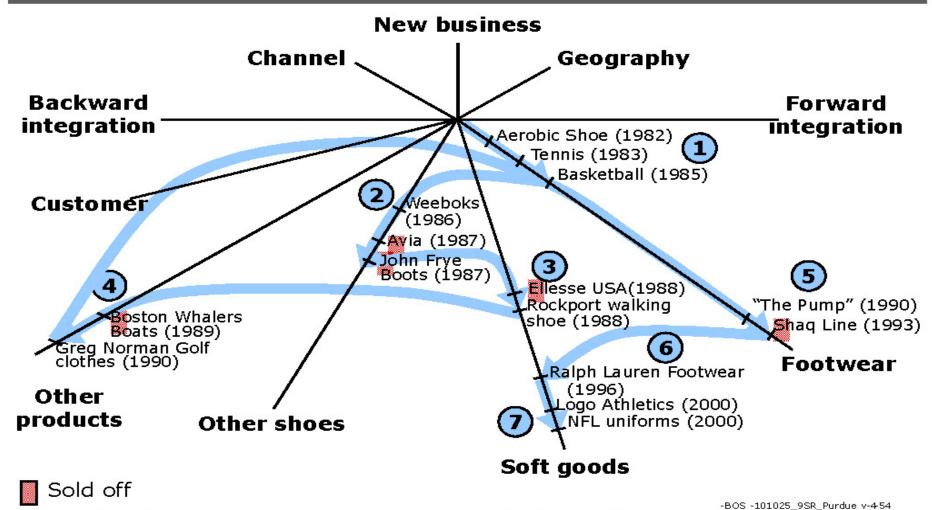


-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-53



The dreaded pattern of no pattern





Power of "repeatable formula"

- Strategic clarity
- Superior learning
- Speed -- of recognition, decision, action
- Lower management complexity
- More focused innovation

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-55



Tests adjacencies for relatedness & attractiveness

Relatedness

Shared customers

Questions:

- What percentage of our current customers would want this product/service?
- How easy will it be to attract other customers?
 - How different would they be compared to our current customers?

Shared costs

- Is there a high degree of overlap of direct costs between this adjacency and the products and services we currently offer?
- Is there a need to increase costs to perform in the adjacent market?

Shared capabilities

- Do we have unique skills or talents that we would leverage as we pursue the adjacency?
- Would this capability give us a sustainable competitive advantage?
 - Can we win the game due to this capability?

Attractiveness

Market size

Questions: • What is size of the relevant market segment pertaining to the adjacency?

Market growth

 How quickly is this adjacency market growing?

Profit potential

- What are the profit margins in the adjacency industry?
- How competitive is this industry? How many players?
- Are these margin sustainable?

Economic Distance From the Core Is Measured on 5 Dimensions

| | Shared Customers | Shared Costs | Shared Channels | Shared Competitors | Shared Capabilities/ Technology | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Core | | | | | | |
| 1 Step Adjacencies | | | | | | |
| 2 Step Adjacencies | | | | | | |
| 3 Step Adjacencies | 0 | • | | 0 | | |
| Diversification | n 🔘 | 0 | \circ | \circ | | |
| Primary dimensions | \ | \ | | | Full SharePartial ShareNo Share | |

-BOS -101025_9SR_Purdue v-4-35



Worksheet: Prioritize your adjacencies

| | Relatedness to core | | | | Attractiveness of adjacency | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Adjacency | Shared customers (4 = high) | Shared costs (4 = high) | Shared capabilities (4 = high) | Relatedness total (High = better) | Market size (4 = high) | Market growth (4 = high) | Profit potential (4 = high) | Attractive- ness total (High = better) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

List of prioritized "extend" opportunities

Relatedness Top 5

