

A Confidential
Diagnostic, Strategic and Tactical Report

For

Acme Pty Ltd

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Marketforce Pty Ltd 2021

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













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1. OBJECTIVE OF THIS REPORT

The primary objective of this report is to undertake an integrated analytical and diagnostic review of the macro and micro environment of withing which PPS operates, with emphasis on the prevailing competitive environment within the industry. It also aims to formulate forward strategies to reverse any identified weaknesses and threats; and to exploit strengths and opportunities so that it can grow and sustain high profitability whilst competing with its three main rivals.

About the organisation

Our two founders are   (the Founders). The Australian Securities and Investment Commission provides the following authentication of the business' status.

- Registered business name:         
- Registration Date: 19/05/2017
- Renewal date: 19/05/2021
- ACN: 00 000 000 000
- Status: Registered as a business
- Owner of name:    
- Website:            
- Registered office: 00                     

a. Industry

The global packaging machinery market size is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of around 6% during 2019-2024. Packaging machinery refers to a device that is used for packing different products and components. It plays a significant role in facilitating the packaging of small sachets to big cartons as well as providing temper resistance and ensuring the safety of the products. Different types of packaging machines are utilised for sorting, counting and accumulating various items. Due to technological progress, packaging machines have become more advanced and include numerous process operations such as fabrication, filling, sealing, cleaning, combining, labelling, palletising and overwrapping.ⁱ

Apart from extending the shelf-life of the contents and protecting them against external elements like biological contamination, degradation, physical damage, and counterfeiting, packaging is also utilised for enhancing the appearance of fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) such as over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, processed food and beverages, and cosmetics. Moreover, consumers nowadays prefer flexible, lightweight, easy-to-carry packages. This is further supported by changing lifestyles and hectic schedules which have led to an increase in the need for convenient packaging solutions, thereby driving the demand for modern packaging machinery across the globe. Besides this, the leading packaging machinery firms are engaging in merger and acquisitions (M&A) activities to expand and increase the efficiency of their existing production facilities.ⁱⁱ

Asia-Pacific is predicted to project the highest CAGR over the forecast period. Increasing urbanisation, rising concern regarding environment effect, increase in investment, and increase in the manufacturing sector are further anticipated to fuel the demand for

packaging machinery in the region throughout the forecast period. China is the largest market in Asia Pacific region as Chinese producers provide average quality packing machinery at lower prices which is creating tremendous demand for their products in the global market. End use industries with low investment budgets generally purchase Chinese packaging machinery to fulfill their needs. Also, government supporting small and medium industries to grow and expand their presence in the global market. This is expected to drive the growth of the packaging machinery market in the forthcoming years.ⁱⁱⁱ

Wrapping has dominated the machine type segment in the year 2018 and the segment is registered to maintain its dominance during the forecast period from 2019 to 2026. These machines wrap a flexible packaging material such as paper, aluminium, and plastic film around a single group of commodities. Most popular type of wrapping machines are shrink wrapping machines and stretch wrapping machines among others. Increasing demand eco-friendly packaging material, rising adoption of ecommerce websites, cost efficient, increase the shelf life of products are accelerating the demand of wrapping machine. The ecommerce sector is growing rapidly in the past decade, and its market size is escalating. According to the World Bank, India, Indonesia, China, and other APAC countries are leading the ecommerce sector. The rising number of products ordered online need wrapping machine. In addition, wrapping packaging protect products from light, moisture, maintaining its quality, breakage. These properties are rising this segment during the forecast period.

Australian market size: \$2bl
Number of market participants: 987
Industry employment: 9,782 FTEs^{iv}

b. Size

PPS is a leading provider of packaging machinery solutions, offering a wide range of products and services to meet the needs of various industries. The company's focus is on providing high-quality, reliable, and cost-effective solutions that help its customers improve their packaging processes and reduce waste. PPS has a strong track record of innovation and has been a key player in the packaging machinery market for many years. The company's commitment to customer service and technical support is a major differentiator, ensuring that its customers receive the best possible experience. PPS is well-positioned to continue its growth and success in the future, driven by its strong product portfolio and dedicated customer base.

c. Culture

PPS boasts a customer-centric culture created, built, and sustained over a relatively short period by a stable and forward-thinking management team. Its brand is uniquely positioned and built on a common commitment to provide its customers with quality products and services, fair rewards, and relationships built on the principles of help, guidance, and advice.

PPS presents itself to the market as specialists in industry who provide mechanised packaging solutions at the highest quality of service. It prides itself for being highly experienced, industry savvy and practically equipped to source, install and service industry leading machinery brands.

PPS' mission is to service its clients for the long term. Its vision is to provide high quality, caring and friendly service to its clients by promoting a unique value proposition and empowering a high-quality team to always exceed customers' expectations.

d. Regulations

Australia and New Zealand regulate food contact substances through a single bi-national agency – Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) – under the joint Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). The Code, first published in 2000 and revised March 1, 2016, contains four chapters, namely Introduction and standards that apply to all foods, Food standards, Food safety standards; and Primary production standards.

Although FSANZ develops and updates the Code, it is enforced in Australia by state and territory authorities, in New Zealand, by the Ministry for Primary Industries and public health units. For imported food, Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources enforces the Code's provisions. Given the potential for checkered implementation, consistency in the Code's enforcement is ensured by the Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation (ISFR).

FSANZ has initiated a review of its food packaging oversight to determine whether the existing regulatory framework for managing risk from the migration of chemicals from packaging to food is adequate. This effort remains ongoing.^v

Situational analysis

At the root of PPS' strategic intent lies a simple concept comprising two distinct but related business propositions relating to value and customers. Its lifecycle past, present and future can be pictorially characterised by way of the Fish diagram, which serves as a quick scan of PPS' business and brings contextual clarity to this work.

Fig 1

The diagram contemplates three phases of PPS' emergence as a market leader by considering the value to customers and the organisation in delivering a desired level of customer experience over time. These phases define where PPS once was, where it is now, where it is moving to, and where it would like to be. The diagnosis and analysis at hand purports to closely examine where it is now and to prognose its

competitive shape if nothing changes and more importantly based on the prognosis, to strategise the necessary changes to achieve its ultimate goals.

a. PPS was here ... recognising the opportunity

PPS recognises the opportunity to expand its market share and increase its profitability. It identifies the key drivers of growth and the potential risks associated with the opportunity. PPS then develops a strategic plan to address the opportunity and implement the necessary changes to achieve its goals.

- PPS identifies the key drivers of growth and the potential risks associated with the opportunity.
- PPS develops a strategic plan to address the opportunity and implement the necessary changes to achieve its goals.

b. PPS is here now ... creating the opportunity

PPS has successfully implemented its strategic plan and is now creating the opportunity for growth. It has identified the key drivers of growth and the potential risks associated with the opportunity. PPS then develops a tactical plan to address the opportunity and implement the necessary changes to achieve its goals.

- PPS identifies the key drivers of growth and the potential risks associated with the opportunity.
- PPS develops a tactical plan to address the opportunity and implement the necessary changes to achieve its goals.

c. PPS is moving here ... building the opportunity.

PPS is moving towards the opportunity and is building the opportunity for growth. It has identified the key drivers of growth and the potential risks associated with the opportunity. PPS then develops a tactical plan to address the opportunity and implement the necessary changes to achieve its goals.

d. PPS wants to get there ... commercialising the opportunity

PPS wants to get there and is commercialising the opportunity for growth. It has identified the key drivers of growth and the potential risks associated with the opportunity. PPS then develops a tactical plan to address the opportunity and implement the necessary changes to achieve its goals.

PPS is a leading provider of... (The text in this block is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a placeholder or a very low-contrast scan of text.)

2. DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY

This analysis consists of a broad and systematic review of the performance of PPS and to a lesser extent that of its three major rivals in the Australian market. These instruments allow various key factors relating to the external and internal environment of the business to be qualitatively and quantitatively evaluated and rated. Metrics created during the evaluation and rating process are automatically converted into various scorecards by the instruments to inform the formulation of a forward strategy for PPS.

More specifically, the Strategy Delineator is an instrument devised specifically for this work to assist in the systematic development of objectives, strategies, actions, KPIs and measures from PPS' stated priorities; and to identify high-value; high-complexity corporate, business, functional and operating strategies for evaluation in the Business Diagnostic Instrument.

The business diagnostic instrument allows a systematic analysis of PPS' macro and micro environment. At its highest level, it rates 8 macro (external) and 7 micro (internal) measures of PPS' environment. To drill down further in the environment, these measures are expanded into 60 macro and 41 micro business drivers respectively, which are then decomposed in 392 macro and 227 micro attributes. Each attribute is then subjected to either a quantitative or a qualitative rating scale leading to the computation of various scorecards and indices.

The instrument requires the population of measures, drivers, and attributes for evaluation according to various rating scales which the Founders completed in part. A database of rates and metrics is electronically created and organised for contextual analysis by way of scorecards, indices, and graphs. These scorecards reflect both lagging and leading indicators, with the former signalling whether PPS' strategic objectives across divergent perspectives have been met and the latter revealing any of its competitive advantages, i.e. the strategic outcomes. Finally, the business drivers returning the greatest positive influence on core strategic objectives as measured by the lagging indicators are identified. The diagnostic instrument is used to support the strategy delineator in crafting competitive and profit driven strategies. This ensures that PPS can maximise its efforts at gaining sustained competitive advantage by crafting and executing its strategy system of activities, not a collection of parts; and to cause its activities to fit and reinforce one another.

Fig 2

Scorecards	Macro-Environment								Mico-Environment						Total Drivers	Total Attributes	
	Strategic Moves	Key Success Factors	Industry Appeal	Market Positions	Driving Forces	Industry Profitability	Competing Forces	Macro-Opportunities & Threats	Effectiveness of Strategy	Resources & Capabilities	Organisational Competencies	Value Chain Activities	Competitive Strength	Micro Opportunities & Threats			
	3 Drivers	3 Drivers	9 Drivers	10 Drivers	12 Drivers	5 Drivers	6 Drivers	12 Drivers	13 Drivers	7 Drivers	3 Drivers	7 Drivers	2 Drivers	9 Drivers			
	20 Attributes	28 Attributes	45 Attributes	60 Attributes	60 Attributes	59 Attributes	60 Attributes	60 Attributes	58 Attributes	35 Attributes	30 Attributes	35 Attributes	24 Attributes	45 Attributes	102	619	
Value Chain Analysis Scorecard												All 7 Drivers			7		
Competitive Strength Analysis Scorecard		Top 6 Attributes		Top 6 Attributes												12	
Competitive Advantage Analysis Scorecard	All 3 Drivers			All 10 Drivers			All 6 Drivers				All 7 Drivers		All 7 Drivers	All 2 Drivers	35		
Resource & Capability Analysis Scorecard											All 7 Drivers				7		
Performance Effectiveness Scorecard									All 13 Drivers						13		
Macro-Environment Analysis Scorecard	All 2 Drivers	All 3 Drivers	All 9 Drivers	All 10 Drivers	All 12 Drivers	All 5 Drivers	All 6 Drivers	All 12 Drivers							59		
Micro-Environment Analysis Scorecard									All 13 Drivers	All 7 Drivers	All 3 Drivers	All 7 Drivers	All 2 Drivers	All 9 Drivers	41		
Industry Stability Scorecard			Top 3 Attributes	Top 3 Attributes	Top 3 Attributes		Top 3 Attributes									12	
Market Stability Scorecard	Top 3 Attributes								Top 3 Attributes			Top 3 Attributes				12	
															Total	162	36

a. Integrated Strategy Model

The author has repositioned a unique iterative strategy crafting process comprising, environment diagnostic and intelligence gathering; strategy delineation, strategy master project planning, strategy implementation; and strategy monitoring, reviewing, and updating to accommodate the specific objective of this analysis.

As depicted in the below chart, in the case of a start-up organisation, the process begins at undertaking a comprehensive environment diagnostic (step 1) where important intelligence is gathered to inform the strategy crafting process (step 2).

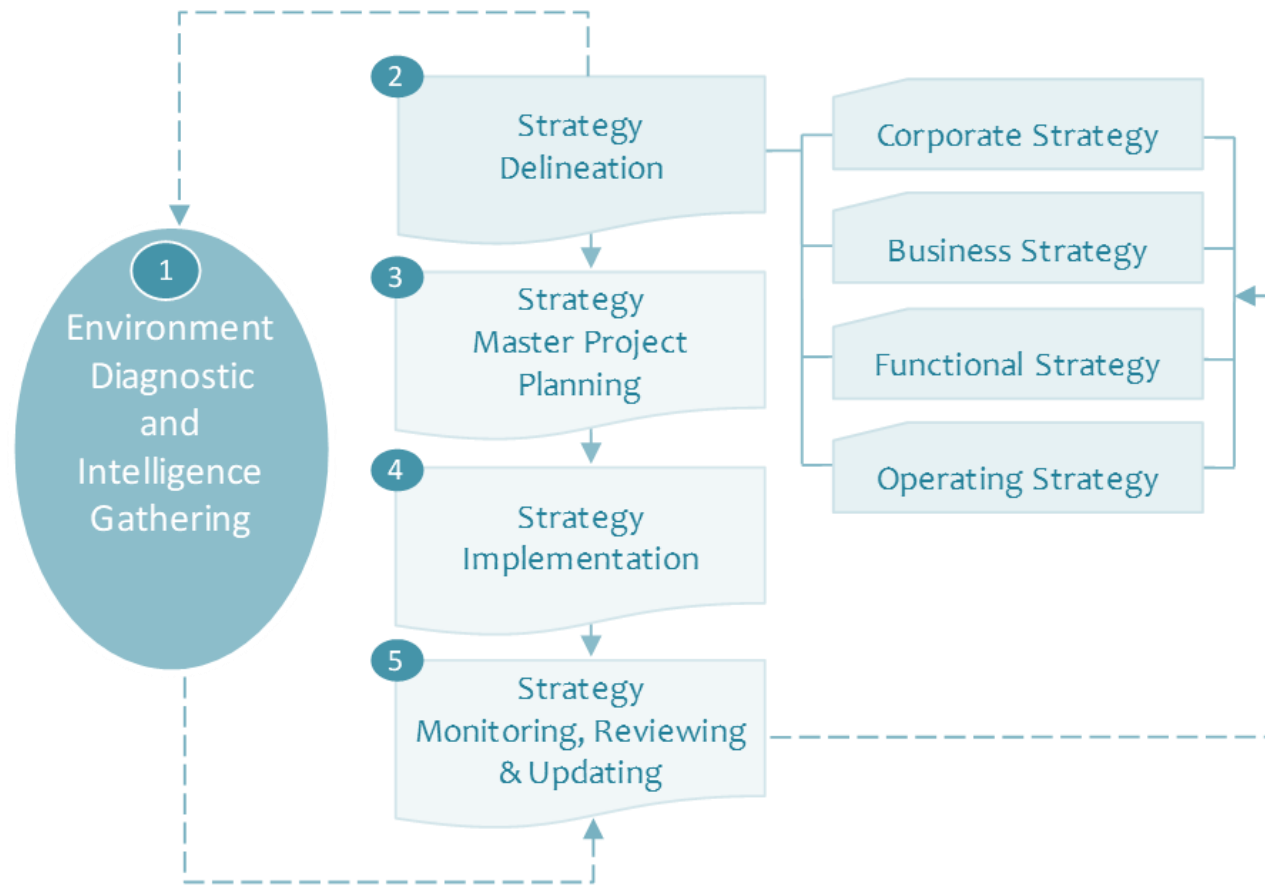
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b. Limitations

Research for this work is limited to a desk-top review of secondary data obtained from private and publicly available sources and the collaborative input of PPS' founders. The author relied entirely on his prior and newly acquired knowledge bank of the packaging machinery industry to construct and rate the dominant attributes assessed in the diagnostic process as well as the extension and alignment of PPS' priorities to various objectives, strategies, actions, and measures.

Fig 3



By design, the validity and reliability of the analysis rely on the attribution of a collection of measures, drivers and attributes conceived by the author and not entirely corroborated by PPS. Consequently, this process is highly subjective and is therefore exposed to unintentional bias and heuristics in arriving at some of the conclusions and the subsequent assignment of ratings.

3. STRATEGY DELINEATION

Priorities are extracted from PPS' website. For this analysis, each priority is examined for its strength of alignment to each of the five key business segments identified by PPS. The segments comprise customer, personnel, stakeholders, community, and suppliers.

Fig 4



Each classification is assigned a score which is then computed into a weight (low: 1, moderate: 2, strong: 3). Objectives are then derived from these priorities and weighted for importance against the weight assigned to each priority. A weighted score is calculated which is subsequently used to rank each objective from 1 to 20 indicating an incremental level of importance to the business. The same incremental scale is used to measure the complexity of each objective. The form and content of the above activities are contained in detail in the strategy delineator.

PPS' Five Priorities

PPS promulgates the following five priorities to support its core intent of becoming an industry leader of positive change. This high order goal anchors PPS' strategic objectives/priorities.

Ref	Priorities
P1	Grow a national footprint
P2	Reward all stakeholders
P3	Expand service offering
P4	Become an industry product quality leader
P5	Become an industry thought leader

4. MACRO-ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

In the diagnostic instrument, measures are chosen for analysis based on how strategically relevant they are to the decisions that PPS must make about its direction, objectives, strategy, and business model. Many factors operating in the organisation's external environment are prescriptive (forces action) and passive (generates information). They can affect the way the business behaves internally and converge at differing functional and strategic levels of the organisation. In the main, the analysis of PPS' macro-environment is intended to flush out business drivers that presently have the most impact and likely to impact its business and those of industry players differently.

Whilst the broader macro-environment comprises demographics, general economic conditions, global forces, the natural environment, political, regulatory; and legal, technological, and social/cultural, the analysis focuses on immediate industry and competitive environment that feeds on and off the broader macro-environmental factors. In so doing, the following eight distinct but related external forces are evaluated in terms of their extended business drivers and dominant attributes (see appendix 1 for a comprehensive list of macro-environment measures, drivers, and attributes).

- Industry appeal conveys the growth opportunities of the industry.
- Competitive forces convey the type and intensity of industry competitiveness.
- Driving forces convey the catalysts for industry change and their consequential impact on members.
- Market positions convey the positioning strength and identity of industry rivals.
- Strategic moves convey the strategies and tactics of rivals in their quest to gain competitive advantage.
- Key success factors convey the business factors that have the greatest impact on competitive success in the marketplace.
- Industry profitability conveys the potential for sustained and high profitability.
- Opportunities and threats convey the industry factors that warrant defensive or offensive action.

A. Macro-Environment Findings

This scorecard reports on the macro-environment. It examines the dynamics of the packaging industry by way of its appeal, competitive forces, driving forces, market positions, strategic moves, key success factors and profitability. Each measure is rated according to a set of ordinal scale and combined into a series of indices. A composite index of measures, drivers and attributes is then computed as a quantitative indicator of the constitutional and behavioural trends of the macro-environment that if matched

with adequate resources and capabilities; and value chain efficiencies can deliver competitive advantage to PPS. An index less than 0.50 suggests a less than advantageous climate for economic prosperity as indices greater than 0.50 indicate increasing levels industry fertility that can be exploited by PPS.

Macro-Environment Measures	Indices
Industry appeal	0.73
Competing forces	0.69
Driving forces	0.25
Market positions	0.27
Strategic moves	0.82
Key success factors	0.49
Industry profitability	0.68
Macro-opportunities & threats	0.01
Overall Macro-Environment Index	0.51

b. Macro-Environment Findings: Implications

The overall macro-environment index of 0.51 indicates a neutral to slightly positive climate for economic prosperity. This score is derived from a weighted average of various macro-environmental factors. The highest contributing factor is 'Strategic moves' at 0.82, followed by 'Industry appeal' at 0.73. Conversely, 'Macro-opportunities & threats' has the lowest score at 0.01, indicating a significant area of concern. The overall index of 0.51 suggests that while there are some positive indicators, the macro-environment is not highly favorable, and PPS should remain vigilant and responsive to changes in the external environment.

PPS' high rating for its readiness to defend the impact of customers choosing competing sellers (0.63) is a positive sign that it is meeting customer expectations but must remain agile and responsive to divergences in drivers of change and competitive conditions.

Having covered the implications of the macro-environmental factors attention is now directed in more detail at the prevailing opportunities and threats, the key success factors, and the strategic groups within the industry. To do this, reference is made to a series of scorecards imported from the diagnostic instrument.

▪ **Industry Stability Scorecard**

The combination of opportunities and threats are presented by the workings of the industry's appeal, its competitive and driving forces and market positions. Together they create a leading indicator and measure of the industry's stability. This performs as a valuable informant to PPS' decision-making when considering raising growth capital to exploit opportunities and improve its long-

Fig 5

Micro opportunities & threats		Maximum score	Opportunity or Threat	Chance of occurring	Economic impact	Raw score	Opportunity (Tick) or Threat (Cross)	Opportunity (Tick) or Threat (Cross)	Scope for Defensive (-ve) or Offensive (+ve) Action
Top 3 Ranked Strategic Moves									
1	Defensive actions by rivals	60.00	-2.00	16.25	14.00	28.25	✗	0.47	✔ -0.13
2	Offensive actions by rivals	60.00	-10.00	15.25	13.00	18.25	✗	0.30	✗ -0.30
3	Balance sheet actions	60.00	6.00	9.75	9.00	24.75	✗	0.41	⚠ -0.19
						Average	✗	0.40	⚠ -0.20
Top 3 Ranked Effectiveness of Strategy									
1	Operating performance	60.00	-2.00	16.25	14.00	28.25	✗	0.47	✔ -0.13
2	Product differentiation	60.00	-10.00	15.25	13.00	18.25	✗	0.30	✗ -0.30
3	Effort to outcompete rivals	60.00	6.00	9.75	9.00	24.75	✗	0.41	⚠ -0.19
						Average	✗	0.40	⚠ -0.20
Top 3 Ranked Value Chain Activities									
1	Supply chain management	60.00	2.00	15.25	12.00	29.25	✗	0.49	⚠ -0.11
2	Product R&D, technology & Systems	60.00	-2.00	11.50	7.00	16.50	✗	0.28	✗ -0.33
3	Operations	60.00	10.00	25.00	16.00	51.00	✔	0.85	✔ 0.25
						Average	✗	0.54	⚠ -0.06
Total Micro opportunities & threats		540.00	-2.00	134.25	107.00	71.25	✔	5.32	✔ -1.88
Set threshold for Defensive or Offensive Action		0.60							
Highest performer		Operations							
Lowest performer		Product R&D, technology & Systems							

term competitive position.

The above scorecard reports on the stability of the macro-environment. It focuses on the top 3 highest rated measures from market positions and industry appeal together with the top 3 business drivers from driving forces and competitive forces to identify any of them that individually or in concert acts as an opportunity or threat. The level of threat or weakness is measured according to an ordinal scale or 1 to 10. The higher the rating the higher the intensity. Each measure and driver are assigned a factor to indicate the likelihood of either the opportunity or threat materialising and the likely economic impact on the Organisation in the short-term. The metrics are combined to return an index that subject to a discretionary threshold set by management will reveal opportunities or threats. Each index is then deducted from the opportunity/threat Threshold set to indicate whether the Organisation is in an offensive or defensive position for any given measure or driver and the scope of that position.

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The key success factors of the industry are considered in terms of the basis that buyers choose competing sellers, competitive capabilities needed and the shortcomings that will disadvantage. For PPS the top five key success factors most influential to market success relate to attributes of customers such as the ability to readily compare prices, price proposition, non-service revenues, and product range.

▪ **Key Success Factors**

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The key success factors of the industry are considered in terms of the basis that buyers choose competing sellers, competitive capabilities needed and the shortcomings that will disadvantage. For PPS the top five key success factors most influential to market success relate to attributes of customers such as the ability to readily compare prices, price proposition, non-service revenues, and product range.

PPS is ready and able to engage the necessary competitive capabilities and resources (0.70) to take advantage of favourable macro-environment conditions to improve its profit potential and respond to the strategic moves of key rivals.

The analysis revealed that PPS is ready and able to engage the necessary competitive capabilities and resources (0.70) to take advantage of favourable macro-environment conditions to improve its profit potential and respond to the strategic moves of key rivals.

▪ **Shortcomings that will disadvantage**

The shortcomings relating to strategy elements, product and service attributes, operational approaches, resources, and competitive capabilities considered the most influential to market failure are attributed to product range, non-service revenues, national face-to-face footprint, customer service and growth capital which scored an index of 0.71 signalling a high readiness to defend the known adverse market trends led by rivals. It is important that PPS responds positively to these shortcomings to minimise any competitive and economic disadvantage.

Micro-Environment Analysis

This analysis focuses on PPS' internal situation. It draws attention to its ability to call upon the right resources and capabilities, at the right time, for the right purpose, to craft and execute strategy to match its external environment. This process must not begin by emulating best practice, but by delving constantly within the organisation to discover and build on unique, hard-to-copy intellectual property assets, knowledge, relationships, and experiences. These emergent, potential, or hidden resources called 'asymmetries', given the right environment should evolve into capabilities, that can be leveraged across the appropriate market opportunities.

The analysis reveals that PPS is ready and able to engage the necessary competitive capabilities and resources (0.70) to take advantage of favourable macro-environment conditions to improve its profit potential and respond to the strategic moves of key rivals. The analysis also identifies several shortcomings that will disadvantage PPS, including product range, non-service revenues, national face-to-face footprint, customer service, and growth capital. These shortcomings scored an index of 0.71, signalling a high readiness to defend the known adverse market trends led by rivals. It is important that PPS responds positively to these shortcomings to minimise any competitive and economic disadvantage.

To begin the probing process into PPS' internal environment the following Measures are evaluated in terms of their extended business drivers and dominant attributes (see appendix 1 for a comprehensive list of micro-environment measures, drivers, and attributes).

- Effectiveness of strategy conveys the level of success achieved by the organisation in crafting and executing its strategy.
- Resources and capabilities convey an understanding of the critical enablers of success or failure in executing strategy.
- Strengths and weaknesses convey the competencies and deficiencies of the business that affect its ability to successfully compete in the marketplace.
- Value chain activities convey the cost structures of the organisation relative to its key rivals and the flow on effect on its customer value proposition.
- Competitive strength conveys the overall competitive constitution of the organisation and its ability to outperform its rivals in dealing with the industry's key success factors.
- Opportunities and threats convey the market factors that warrant defensive or offensive action to exploit opportunities and nullify external threats.

a. Micro-Environment Findings

This scorecard reports on the micro-environment. It examines the industry by way of value chain activities, resources and capabilities, strengths and weaknesses, effectiveness of strategy and competitive strength. Each measure is rated according to a set of ordinal scale and combined into a series of indices. A composite index is then arrived as a measure of the strength of the micro-environment as measured by the various measures, drivers, and attributes. An index of less than 0.50 conveys a disadvantage whilst indices well exceeding 0.50 suggest a distinct advantage at its efforts to become and remain competitive.

Measures	Indices	Assessments
Resources and Capabilities	0.61	Competitive advantage
Organisational competencies	0.13	Competitive disadvantage
Value chain activities	0.07	Competitive disadvantage
Competitive strength	0.23	Competitive disadvantage
Micro opportunities and threats	0.55	Competitive advantage
Overall Micro-Environment	0.47	Competitive disadvantage

b. Micro-Environment Findings: Implications

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C. Market Stability Scorecard

Fig 7 The convergence of the three highest ranked drivers of strategic moves, strategy effectiveness and value chain activities to produce opportunities or threats for PPS are summarised in the scorecard below. It contains metrics that reveal the scope for either defensive or offensive action for three key measures.

The above scorecard reports on the stability of the market. It focuses on the top 3 highest rated measures from effectiveness of strategy, value chain activities and strategic moves to identify any of them that individually or in concert acts as an opportunity or threat. The level of threat or weakness is measured according to an ordinal scale or 1 to 10. The higher the rating the higher the intensity. Each measure and driver are assigned a factor to indicate the likelihood of either the opportunity or threat materialising and the likely economic impact on the business in the short-term. The metrics are combined to return an index that subject to a discretionary threshold set by management will reveal opportunities or threats. Each index is then deducted from the opportunity/threat threshold set to indicate whether the business is in an offensive or defensive position for any given measure or driver and the scope of that position.

...

d. Value Chain Activities Analysis

This scorecard reports the absolute scores for PPS and those of its rivals in measuring activities that create customer value and support activities. It provides a quantitative measure of how well PPS delivers on its customer value proposition. When compared, these scores show whether the organisation is relatively more efficient than its rivals at managing value chain activities. the higher the score the more efficient the organisation.

e. Resource and Capability Analysis

This scorecard below reports the absolute scores for the organisation across 7 identified business drivers of resources and capabilities of the organisation. Each driver is rated for its competitive value and the extent of deficiency existing in its rivals for that driver. Each driver is also rated for its susceptibility to duplication and the strength of any substitutes. The scores for competitive value, deficiency, duplicability, and substitutes are added to return a raw score. The raw scores are converted in an index for each driver then combined to into an overall index. The higher the score the more competitively able the organisation is to mount offensive strategies. The higher the index the higher the net sustainable competitive advantage enjoyed by the organisation relative to its rivals.

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f. Organisational Competencies

PPS' ability to successfully compete, seize market opportunities and repel external threats is largely governed by its strengths and weaknesses. Its ability to undertake given activities with sustained proficiency is measured across 30 dominant attributes of its developing competencies (those the organisation is performing well but is still developing), core competencies (those are competencies central to an organisation's competitive advantage and can often be leveraged across different products and markets and they are typically compound or systemic in that they comprise or orchestrate other capabilities) and distinctive competencies (those the organisation performs better than its main rivals). Each attribute is classified as a strength or weakness, permanent or impermanent and then rated on a scale of 1 to 5 for intensity. The attributes are aggregated and converted in an index to indicate an overall weakness or strength.

Key attributes of developing competencies	Strength or Weakness	Value to Organisation	Intensity of strength or weakness
Entrepreneurial thinking	Strength	Very important	3
Staff training & empowerment	Weakness	Very important	2
Effective whole-of-business communication	Strength	Important	3
Efficient project management systems	Weakness	Important	5
Customer centric	Strength	Very important	4
Automation & integration of busines functions	Weakness	Very important	2
Breadth in management skills	Strength	Important	3
Knowledge transfer and skilling	Weakness	Very important	2
Process documentation & improvement	Weakness	Very important	4
Scaleable business model	Weakness	Very important	4

Organisational Competencies

Fig 14

Organisational Competencies		Maximum score	Strength or Weakness	Value to Organisation	Intensity of strength or	Net raw score	Index
1	Developing competencies	65.00	-2.00	27.00	32.00	-13.00	-0.20
2	Core competencies	65.00	0.00	25.00	35.00	2.00	0.03
3	Distinctive competencies	65.00	6.00	26.00	34.00	36.00	0.55
Total Organisational Competencies		195.00	4.00	78.00	101.00	25.00	0.13

g. Effectiveness of Strategy

The strategic objectives of an organisation are by and large driven by mix of economic and non-financial imperatives with causal links. For this reason, it is vital that strategies are constantly and systematically evaluated for effectiveness. By identifying and isolating underperforming aspects of strategy, PPS can reengage its iterative strategy crafting, and execution process to improve financial performance and its market position.

Organisational Competencies

Organisational Competencies

Organisational Competencies

5. CONVERGENCE OF ENVIRONMENTS

The convergence of the dynamics of both macro and micro environment cannot be dismissed in any effort to craft and execute a winning growth strategy. The careful examination of celebrated strategist Michael Porter's five forces, adjusted for industry heterogeneity, innovation, and evolution; combined with a detailed industry analysis provide intelligence that is fundamental to strategy making that frequently separates industry winners from losers. But for strategy to deliver sustainable competitive advantage it must fit the external environment. It must be able to consistently and reliably respond to the competitive and driving forces and must be crafted in context of the organisation's available level of resources and capabilities, competencies, and value chain capabilities.

To draw this analysis to an end, PPS' competitive strength, front burner activators and strategy are given attention below by examining scorecards drawn from the business diagnostics and strategy delineator.

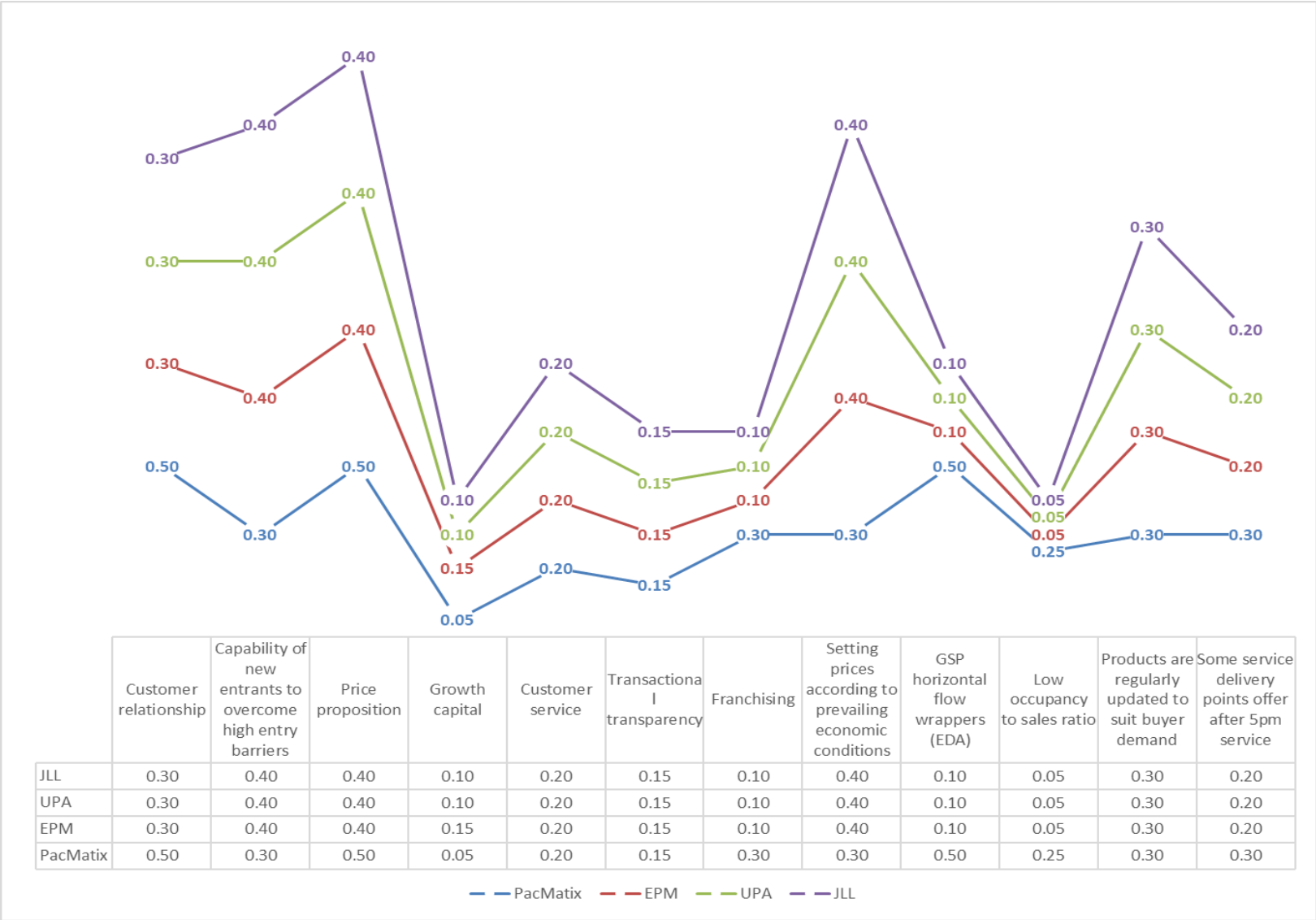
a. Competitive Strength

This competitive strength scorecard reports the absolute scores for PPS and its rivals. When compared, these scores show whether PPS is relatively stronger than its rivals overall, or capability-by-capability. The higher the score the more competitively able the organisation is to mount offensive strategies.

☞

Fig 18	Top market position & KSF	Maximum score	PacMatix	EPM	UPA	JLL	Net CompAdv (Tick) or Net CompDisadv (Cross)
1	Customer relationship	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	✗ 0.50
2	Capability of new entrants to overcome high entry barriers	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	✗ -0.25
3	Price proposition	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	✗ 0.25
4	Growth capital	0.20	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.10	✗ -0.33
5	Customer service	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	✗ 0.00
6	Transactional transparency	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	✗ 0.00
7	Franchising	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	✗ 0.50
8	Setting prices according to prevailing economic conditions	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	✗ -0.25
9	GSP horizontal flow wrappers (EDA)	0.40	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	✓ 1.00
10	Low occupancy to sales ratio	0.20	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	✓ 1.00
11	Products are regularly updated to suit buyer demand	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	✗ 0.00
12	Some service delivery points offer after 5pm service	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	✗ 0.25
Total Top market position & KSF		4.00	3.65	2.75	2.70	2.70	✗ 0.23
Set threshold for Competitive Advantage or Disadvantage			60.00%				
Net Competitive Advantage			23.33%				
Overall weighted strength rating for PacMatix			Net Competitive Advantage				
Highest performer			PacMatix				
Lowest performer			Ulma Packaging Australia				

Fig 19



b. Front Burner Activators

The front burner scorecard imports 9 high-high objectives drawn from quadrant analysis conducted in the strategy delineator. The objectives of the organisation were plotted on a scatter graph to depict the complexity and importance of each objective. The graph is divided in quadrants. Objectives falling in the control quadrant are of high importance and high complexity thereby commanding the highest attention. Objectives falling in the supervise quadrant are of high importance and low complexity thereby commanding the moderate to high attention. Objectives falling in the manage quadrant are of low importance and high complexity thereby commanding the moderate attention. Objectives falling in the monitor quadrant are of low importance and low complexity thereby commanding the least attention. The 9 objectives of high levels of complexity and importance are then evaluated in context of the scorecard Indices (for various measures) returned during the environment diagnostic to determine whether they are negatively or positively impacted by each of the measures. The scores for each objective are summed up and expressed as an index. The indices for all objectives are then used to determine the most and Least likely objective to succeed or fail.

Fig 20

Composite scorecards		Quadrant Analysis: Control objectives				
		Increase brand awareness across	Increase revenue through more	Grow our lead supplier GSP	Expand our service coverage	Maintain service levels to customers while growing
1	Value Chain	0.00	2.00	0.00	-1.00	-1.00
2	Competitive Strength	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3	Competitive Advantage	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4	Resource & Capability	0.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	-1.00
5	Performance Effectiveness	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
6	Macro-Environment	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7	Micro-Environment	2.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00
8	Industry Stability	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9	Market Stability	-1.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00	2.00
Total Raw Scores and Indices		Raw score: 11 = Index: 0.61	Raw score: 12 = Index: 0.67	Raw score: 11 = Index: 0.61	Raw score: 6 = Index: 0.33	Raw score: 9 = Index: 0.5
Most likely Objective to succeed		Expand our service coverage in targeted markets with an estimated Success Index of 0.33				
Least likely Objective to succeed		Increase revenue through more machinery sales with an estimated Success Index of 0.67				

🔔 **Alert** - This section contains critical information regarding the current status of the project. It highlights any risks, issues, or opportunities that require immediate attention. The information is presented in a clear and concise manner, ensuring that all stakeholders are kept up-to-date on the latest developments. For more details, please refer to the attached report.

C. Strategy Evaluation

This summary combines all indices calculated for value chain analysis, competitive strength analysis, competitive advantage analysis, resource and capability analysis, performance effectiveness, macro-environment analysis, micro-environment analysis, industry stability and market stability. It reports the low and high values together with the scorecard's composite index. The indices are used to evaluate against the overall scorecard Index to see whether the organisation's strategy is a winner by applying the strategic fit test (the extent that the organisation's strategy fits its situational settings), competitive advantage test (the extent that the organisation's strategy delivers net sustainable competitive advantage) and the performance test (the extent that the organisation's strategy has been effectively executed to deliver desirable performance). For each test a pass or fail is returned subject to the 50% threshold set.

Fig 21

	Scorecards	Low	High	Scorecard Index	Strategic fit test	Competitive advantage test	Performance test
1	Value Chain	-15.56%	37.78%	7.30%	Fail	Fail	Fail
2	Competitive Strength	-33.33%	100.00%	23.33%	Fail	Fail	Fail
3	Competitive Advantage	-15.56%	96.67%	61.39%	Pass	Pass	Pass
4	Resource & Capability	25.00%	90.63%	60.72%	Pass	Pass	Pass
5	Performance Effectiveness	72.50%	100.00%	84.28%	Pass	Pass	Pass
6	Macro-Environment	0.77%	82.22%	51.13%	Pass	Pass	Pass
7	Micro-Environment	7.30%	84.28%	46.78%	Fail	Fail	Fail
8	Industry Stability	-63.85%	28.46%	-13.46%	Fail	Fail	Fail
9	Market Stability	-32.50%	25.00%	-188.33%	Fail	Fail	Fail
Set threshold for Strategic fit test				50%			
Set threshold for Competitive advantage test				50%			
Set threshold for Performance test				50%			

Fig 22

Finally, if PPS is committed to successfully craft and execute its expansion strategy for sustainable competitive advantage and profitability, it needs to take remedial action to address its resources and capabilities, its ability to deal with the external environment as well creating and sustaining industry and market stability. The strength of the organisation as demonstrated by its pass rate across strategic fit, competitive advantage and performance for competitive advantage, resource and capability, operating performance, macro-Environment, and macro-environment provides strong grounds for considering a growth strategy in Victoria and in other trade geographies throughout Australia.

7. TWENTY HIGH LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS



Organisation structure and **organizational structure**

↻ **Organizational structure** is the arrangement of an organization's various parts, such as departments, divisions, and positions, and the reporting relationships between them. It defines how the organization is managed and how it achieves its goals. Organizational structure can be designed to support the organization's strategy and to ensure that resources are used effectively.

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Intellectual property **IP** **protection** **and** **management**

IP is a legal right that gives the creator an exclusive right to use their creation for a certain period of time. It can be used to protect a wide range of creative works, including inventions, designs, and artistic works. IP protection is essential for creators to ensure that their work is not copied or used without their permission, and to ensure that they are properly compensated for their work.

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Implement ERP system

Implementing an ERP system is a complex process that requires careful planning and execution. It involves integrating various business processes and data into a single, unified system. This process can be challenging, but it offers significant benefits for organizations, including improved efficiency, better data management, and enhanced decision-making capabilities. The implementation process typically involves several key steps, from initial assessment to final deployment and ongoing support.

The first step in implementing an ERP system is to conduct a thorough assessment of the organization's current processes and data. This involves identifying the specific needs and requirements of the organization and determining how the ERP system will be used to address these needs. Once the assessment is complete, the next step is to select the right ERP system for the organization. This involves evaluating different options based on factors such as cost, functionality, and scalability. Once a system has been selected, the implementation process begins. This involves configuring the system to meet the organization's needs, migrating data from existing systems, and training employees on how to use the new system. The final step is to monitor the system's performance and make any necessary adjustments to ensure it is meeting the organization's needs.

It is important to note that the implementation of an ERP system is a long-term process that requires ongoing support and maintenance. Organizations should ensure they have the resources and expertise in place to manage the system effectively over time. Additionally, it is crucial to communicate the benefits of the ERP system to all employees and encourage their active participation in the implementation process.



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Digital media campaign

PPS is an emerging business with little brand awareness, so efforts will need to go hard, fast, wide and deep in order to create desire and demand.

Online channel engagement




- **Facebook**
Facebook is a social media platform that allows users to connect with friends and family, share photos and videos, and post updates. It is a popular platform for businesses to reach their target audience and engage with them. Facebook offers a variety of advertising options, including sponsored posts, video ads, and carousel ads. Businesses can also use Facebook to create a community around their brand and provide customer support.
- **Instagram**
Instagram is a social media platform that focuses on visual content, such as photos and videos. It is a popular platform for businesses to showcase their products and services and engage with their audience. Instagram offers a variety of advertising options, including sponsored posts, stories, and reels. Businesses can also use Instagram to create a community around their brand and provide customer support.
- **Email marketing**
Email marketing is a digital marketing strategy that involves sending promotional emails to a list of subscribers. It is a highly effective way to reach your target audience and promote your products and services. Email marketing allows you to segment your list and send targeted messages to different groups of subscribers. It also allows you to track the performance of your campaigns and make adjustments as needed.
- **Micro-influencer marketing is relevant**
Micro-influencer marketing is a digital marketing strategy that involves partnering with influencers who have a smaller, but highly engaged, following. Micro-influencers are typically individuals who have a following of between 1,000 and 100,000 people. They are often seen as more authentic and trustworthy than larger influencers, and their content is often more targeted and relevant to their audience. Micro-influencer marketing can be a highly effective way to reach your target audience and promote your products and services.



Market segmentation

Market segmentation is a process of dividing a market into smaller, more homogeneous groups of consumers. This is done based on various characteristics such as demographics, psychographics, and behavior. The goal is to identify and understand the needs and preferences of different segments, allowing a company to tailor its marketing and sales strategies to better serve each group. This process is essential for developing effective marketing campaigns and for identifying new market opportunities.

Market segmentation 

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Services and product sales bundles

Develop product bundles that combine two or more products or services, thereby creating differentiation, greater value and enhance the offering to the customer. end

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Profit reinvestment 如何 管理 现金流

↻ 公司如何管理其现金流，是决定其长期成功的关键因素之一。A policy as to when and how much cash the company returns to its shareholders in the form of dividends has an enormous influence on the types of investors it attracts, its ability to grow and its ability to weather economic storms and fight off competitors.

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National growth model

↻ The national growth model is a framework for understanding the factors that drive economic growth. It is based on the idea that growth is determined by the amount of capital, labor, and technology used in the economy. The model is often represented by the following equation:

Y = A * K^alpha * L^beta, where Y is output, A is total factor productivity, K is capital, L is labor, alpha is the output elasticity of capital, and beta is the output elasticity of labor. The model is used to analyze the impact of changes in capital, labor, and technology on economic growth.

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3-year revenue, cost, profit and cash-flow budgets

Prepare a 3-year profit & loss and cash-flow budget for business based on its growth plans. This document is useful for ongoing management of the business, goal setting, staff incentivisation and may be a requirement of a financier/equity partner.

It contains

- Regression Based Profit & Loss budget.
- Budgeted Profit & Loss Statement for 3 years.
- Budgeted Cash-Flow Statement for 3 years.
- Budgeted Balance Sheet for 3 years.
- Break-even analysis.
- Budgeted depreciation schedule.
- Budgeted financial ratios.



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Growth capital raising

⚡️ The right amount would need to be ascertained by preparing a detailed monetisation and operating cash-flow forecast to be included in an information memorandum and the right price would be determined by your appetite for debt and/or equity and the level of potential ROI (dividends and capital value). This can be a challenging process that must be aligned with your medium-to-long term goals for the business and your exit strategy.

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• **Operational Review:** The operational review is a key component of the diagnostic, strategic and tactical plan. It involves a thorough analysis of the current state of the organization, including its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This review is essential for identifying areas for improvement and developing effective strategies and tactics.

• **Strategic Planning:** Strategic planning is the process of defining the organization's long-term goals and determining the actions needed to achieve them. It involves a high-level overview of the organization's mission, vision, and values, and a clear understanding of the external environment.

• **Tactical Planning:** Tactical planning is the process of developing specific actions and programs to implement the organization's strategy. It involves a detailed analysis of the organization's resources and capabilities, and a clear understanding of the internal environment.

• **Implementation and Monitoring:** Once the diagnostic, strategic and tactical plan has been developed, it is essential to implement it effectively and monitor its progress. This involves setting up a system of regular communication and reporting, and a clear understanding of the organization's performance over time.

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• The first step in the diagnostic process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the current situation and the desired outcome. This information is then used to develop a strategic plan that outlines the overall goals and objectives of the project. The strategic plan is then broken down into tactical plans that specify the actions to be taken to achieve the goals. The diagnostic process is an ongoing one, and it is important to monitor progress and make adjustments as needed.

-
- Identify the problem
 - Develop a strategic plan
 - Develop tactical plans

• The next step in the diagnostic process is to analyze the data. This involves looking at the information gathered in the first step and identifying patterns and trends. This information is then used to develop a tactical plan that specifies the actions to be taken to achieve the goals. The tactical plan is then implemented, and the results are monitored. The diagnostic process is an ongoing one, and it is important to monitor progress and make adjustments as needed.

-
- Analyze the data
 - Develop a tactical plan
 - Implement the tactical plan

• The final step in the diagnostic process is to evaluate the results. This involves looking at the information gathered in the previous steps and determining whether the goals have been achieved. If the goals have not been achieved, the diagnostic process is repeated. The diagnostic process is an ongoing one, and it is important to monitor progress and make adjustments as needed.

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