Writing an outstanding business plan (BP)



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Faculty of Business Administration (FBA) &

Head of General Education Implementation Academic Affairs Office (AAO)

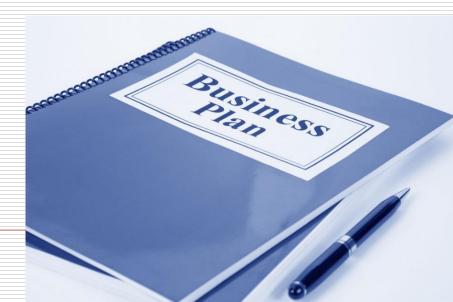
University of Macau

1. What is a Business Plan (BP)?

- The primary value of your BP will be to create a written outline that evaluates all aspects of the economic viability of your business venture including a description and analysis of your business prospects.
- BP document can convince the readers that the business can produce enough revenue to make a satisfactory profit and therefore attractive as an investment opportunity.
- BP should sell the writer/reader on the business:
 - Writer: so that you can go out and do it
 - Reader: to invest in it

BP concept: The 5W and 1H

- What do you want to accomplish?
- Why is there an opportunity?
- When do you expect to hit your milestones?
- Who are you and who will help you in this initiative?
- Where will you be in two to three years?
- ☐ How will you achieve your goals?



Ask yourself before start...

- What's my Vision?
- Can I say it so that anyone understands it?
- What about business model?
- Do I solve any problem or create any value for customers?
- Are we really innovative?
- R-W-W check: Is It Real? Can We Win? Is It Worth Doing?
- Is my business different from others?
- Return On Investment (ROI)?

BP balances...

- □ It requires disciplined balance
 - It's visionary, but logical and focused.
 - It's financially perfect, but could be flexible.
 - It's for today, but also for 3-5 years out.
 - It's a formal Plan, but it's easy to read.
 - It's creative, but it follows some rules.

No BP, No money; No money, No_

- The Six Stages of Successful Sources
 - FF&A: Friends, Family & Acquaintances
 - Private angels
 - Venture capitalists
 - Corporate investors
 - Strategic partners
 - Banks



Business idea generation: An eye-catching briefing

- A presentation (10 mins) should be provided with
 - (1) business idea
 - (2) rough business model (a clear-illustrated figure)
 - (3) brief explanation of the business
 - (4) target customers/business opportunity
- Practice, make it in 1 minute (so call "a quick presentation in elevator", referring The McKinsey's mind)

You have two options

- The Traditional Business Plan
 - 7-8 sections
 - 20-40 pages with detail financials generally
 - More detail: markets, products & technologies
- Business Plan Lite
 - 3-4 sections
 - An extended Executive Summary
 - 10-15 pages with simple financials

- The Traditional Business Plan
 - 7-8 sections
 - 20-40 pages with financials generally
 - More detail: markets, products & technologies
- * Certainly preferred by sophisticated VCs
- * Provides an opportunity to provide clear details
- * Brings out the richness of the business idea.
- * Details the business and sales models
- * Format & Detail will be discussed later

- * A result of the times, to save time is to save money
- * Be an excellent writer
- * Provide great detail with very well chosen words
- * Get your points across succinctly & with clarity.
- * Executive summary, The market, The model, and simple Financial part create the BP Lite
 - Business Plan Lite
 - 3-4 sections
 - An extended Executive Summary
 - 10-15 pages with critical financial facts

- Cover Page
- □ Table of contents
- Executive summary
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- □ The market
- □ The Product/service
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- Supporting materials

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- Contact name
- Contact information
- ☐ Year, date
- Mistake not allowed

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- Mistake not allowed
- Be presentable

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Action Plan

The 30 Day Business Plan™

DAY 1	DAY 6
Name your company. Write a mission.	Find a location and compare it with
Develop a One Day Business Plan ¹¹¹ .	your compettors'. List pros and cons.
Company Name	Location Analysis 68
Company Mission Statement	
The One Day Business Plan™	DAY 7
DAY 2	Describe growth strategies once initial goals
	and objectives have been met. Outline R&D
Design a logo. Write a principal business	plans.
definition. Complete cover sheet.	Planned Expansion
Contidentiality Agreement	Research and Development
Preparation and Copyright Notice	DAVA
Principal Business Definition	DAY 8
Summary of Business Proposition35	Describe your principal products and
Targeted Reader Statement	services. Outline future sales plans.
DAVA	Description of Principal Products and Services 79 Essethility Shufy
DAY 3	Feasibility Study
Determine the content and heading	
structure of your business plan.	DAY 9
Table of Conlents	Find suppliers. Take steps to protect your
	Ideas.
DAY 4	Purchasing Plan
Summarize your business idea. List key	Proprietary and Exclusive Rights Obtained90
facts.	
Executive Summary	DAY 10
Statement of Purpose	Choose a single-entry or double-entry
The street	accounting system. Open a business
DAY 5	checking account.
List goals, objectives, and strategies.	Accounting System96
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Company Philosophy 54
Goals and Objectives 54
Keys to Success 57
Legal Structure 58





Business Plan

Prepared by: <name>

Version: <release,draft>

Date: mm.dd.yyyy

Non-Disclosure Agreement

By proceeding within this document (the "Plan"), you, any company, entity or organization that you are employed by or are otherwise the agent of, and all other employees thereof, (collectively, "Recipient") and {Insert Business Name Here} ("The Company"), agree that:

- The plan has been submitted by The Company to Recipient solely for the purpose of evaluating a potential investment by Recipient in The Company. The plan is not for use by any other person (s) or for any other purpose, and may not be reproduced, disseminated or otherwise disclosed to any person (s), other than any employees or agents of Recipient, including, without limitation, any legal counsel or accountants, of Recipient, who have a need to know the contents of the Plan connection with the evaluation of a potential investment in The Company (collectively, "Representatives") who agree to the confidentiality provisions herein. Recipient shall be responsible for any and all acts of its Representatives.
- Recipient agrees to hold in the strictest confidence, and not use or disclose to anyone other than the
 employees of Recipient, its Representatives and The Company, the Information contained in the
 Plan or supplied to the Recipient, orally or in writing, by The Company (the 'Confidential
 information'). Confidential information includes, without limitation, concepts, cost data, techniques,
 design, work in progress, and other technical know-how, the identity of customers, suppliers, and
 subcontractors of The Company, financial, marketing and other business information, or any other
 trade secrets of The Company disclosed by The Company to Recipient or its Representatives or
 any summaries, analyses or other documents bases thereon. Confidential information further
 includes any information The Company has received from others, which The Company is obligated
 to treat as confidential or propriety. If the Recipient has any questions as to what comprises
 Confidential information, the Recipient agrees to consult with an officer of The Company prior to
 making any disclosure thereof.
- It is further agreed that any violation of this agreement by the Recipient or its Representatives will
 cause irreparable injury to The Company and that The Company shall be entitled to extraordinary
 relief in court, including, but not limited to, temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, and
 permanent injections or other equitable relief. If court proceedings are required to enforce any
 provision or remedy any breach of this agreement, The Company shall be entitled to an award of
 reasonable attorney's fees incurred in connection therewith.
- This business plan does not constitute an offering. Any offering will be made by a definitive offering
 agreement. This plan has been submitted on a confidential basis solely to determine if selected
 individuals or organizations have an interest in making an equity investment,

Traditional Business Plan

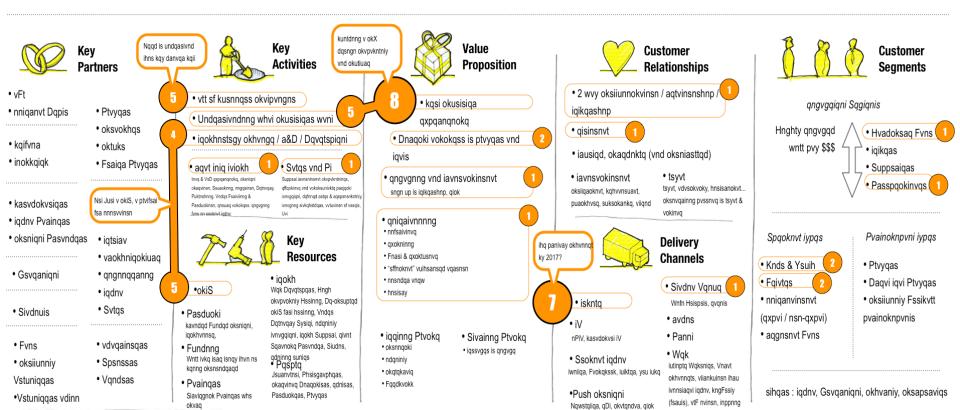
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- Be attractive
- Make it in 1 page
- Your Idea
- Your Markets
- ☐ Your **business model**
- Your competitive advantages
- Your use of the funds
- management team briefly

Business Model and Target Areas for Improvement

Nuikqa sf Vsiqs







- Dsnvinsns
- vffntnvig Siagvis
- vuokinsns & iavdnng
- Suksokanpinsns kasvdkvnd, iskntg
- Pasduokis, nPiV Pasduokis





Revenue **Streams**

- iqikqashnp
 - gvgnis

 Gsvganigni Gavnis · oktnp sf iavnsvokinsns

· Paqinui oksniqni

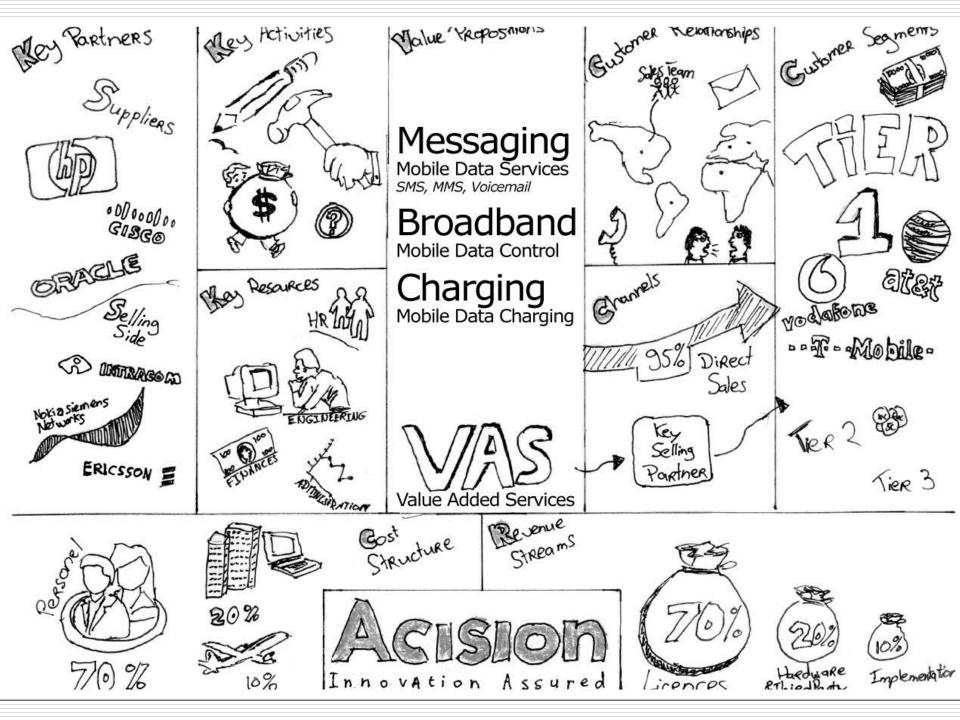
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- Dsnvinsns Suksokanpinsns vffntnvig Siagvis kasvdkvnd, iskntg

vuokinsns & iavdnng

Pasduokis, nPiV Pasduokis

ThoughtWorks



Why Social Media & Content Marketing Matters















82%

59% of SEO Professionals rate blogging as one of their top inbound marketing strategies

70% of brands have a presence on Google+ 50% of companies rate it "important" to their business

76% of the 1.1 billion + Facebook Users log in to Facebook at least once per day



78% of Internet users conduct product research online

1 Million Links are shared on Facebook every 20 minutes

Social media has a 100% higher lead-to-close rate than outbound marketing.

40% of marketers report that Google+ is "useful to critical" for their business.

You can't just say it - You have to get the people to say it to each other

- James Farley, CMO Ford



In the last 2 years, the number of people accessing the Internet via mobile phone is 818.4 million an increase of 60.3 percent.



Social media sites and blogs reach 8 out of 10 of all U.S. Internet users and account for 23% of all time spent online.



During the prior 12 months, 72% of consumers reported having recommended a local business by word of mouth (down from 78% last year), while 37% did so on Facebook (up from 32%).



62% of companies today outsource their content marketing- Interesting content is a top 3 reasons people follow brands on social media



The average cost to generate a lead through inbound marketing (\$143) is about half the average for outbound marketing (\$373)

THE WORD PRO

f g+ t in P

Laura M. Donovan Vice President of Social Media Services Laura@TheWordPro.com www.TheWordPro.com www.Facebook.com/TheWordPro

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- The past and present
- Business objectives
- Might be a startup

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- Market description
 - Worldwide market size/ scale & trends
 - The Business Opportunity
 - Market position
- Customer needs
 - Customer analysis & their needs
 - Value creation for your products & services
- □ Five forces analysis

Pie chart helps to explain

BIGGEST CONTENT MARKETING CHALLENGE

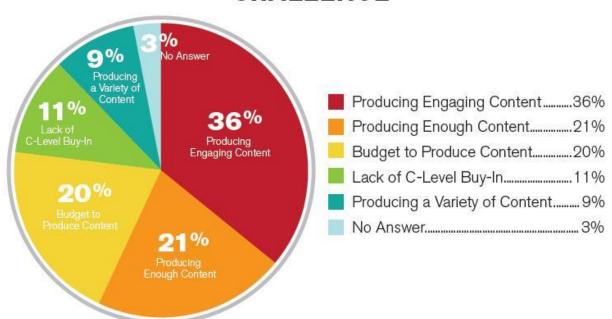
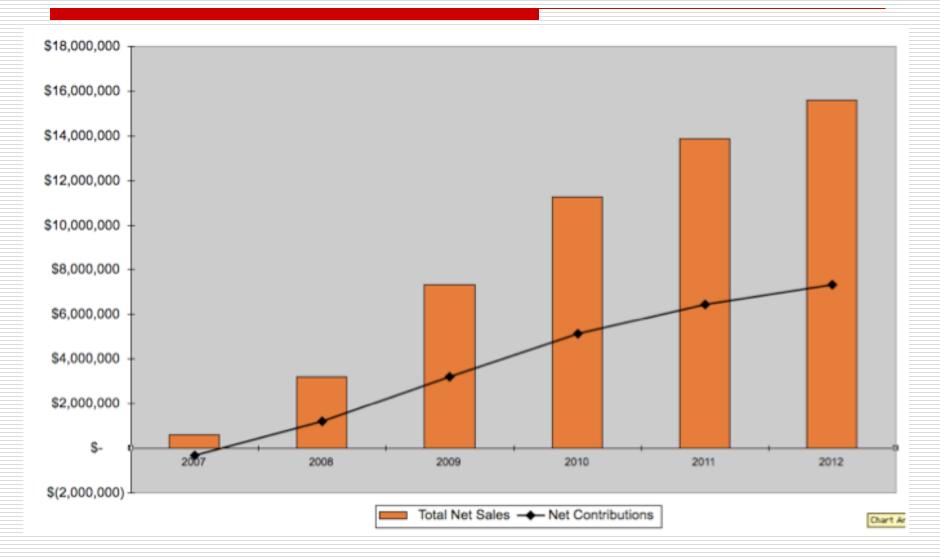
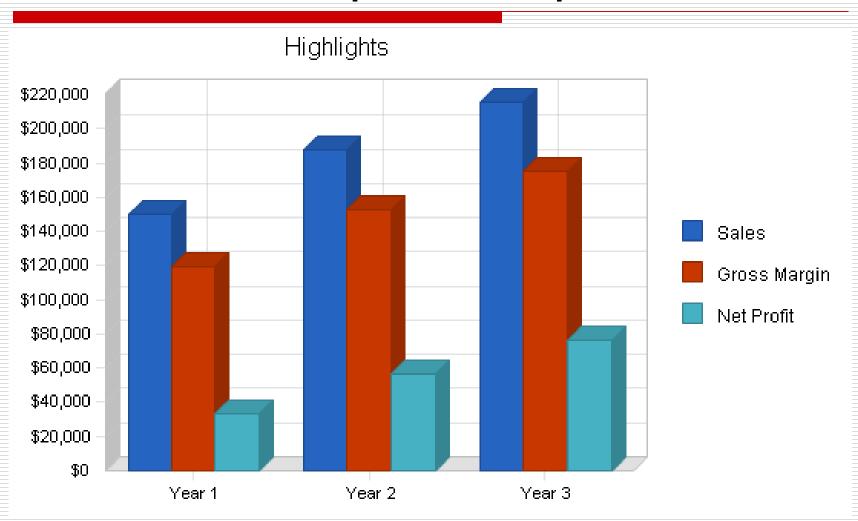


Figure 13
B2B Content Marketing: 2010 Benchmarks, Budgets and Trends
MarketingProfs/Junta42

Bar chart helps to explain



Bar chart helps to explain



Five forces analysis

Barriers to entry:

- Economies of Scale
- Proprietary product differences
- Brand identity
- Switching costs
- Capital requirements
- Access to distribution
- Absolute cost advantages:
 - Proprietary learning curve
 - Access to necessary inputs
 - Proprietary low-cost product design
- Government policy
- Expected retaliation

Bargaining power of suppliers

Suppliers

Determinants of supplier power:

- Differentiation of inputs
- Switching costs of suppliers and firms in the industry
- Presence of substitute inputs
- Supplier concentration
- Importance of volume to supplier
- Cost relative to total purchases in the industry
- Impact of inputs on cost or differentiation
- Threat of forward integration relative to threat of backward integration by firms in the industry

New entrants

Threat of new entrants

Industry

competitors

Intensity of rivalry

Rivalry determinants:

- Industry growth
- Fixed (or storage) costs/value added
- Intermittent overcapacity
- Product differences
- Brand identity
- Switching costs
- Concentration and balance
- Informational complexity
- Diversity of competitors
- Corporate stakes
- Exit barriers

Bargaining Power of buyers

Buyers

Determinants of buyer power:

Bargaining leverage:

- Buver concentration versus firm concentration
- Buver volume
- Buyer switching costs relative to firm . Decision makers' switching costs
- Buyer information
- Ability to backward integrate
- Substitute products
- Pull-through

Price sensitivity:

- Price/total purchases
- Product differences
- Brand identity impact on quality/performance
- · Buyer profits
- incentives

Determinants of susbtitution threat:

Substitutes

Relative price performance of substitutes.

Threat of

substitutes

- Switching costs
- Buyer propensity to substitute

Source: Michael Porter, "Competitive Strategy, 1980

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- SWOT analysis
 - Core competence
 - Key Success Factors (KSFs)
 - Competitive advantages
- Identify Market opportunity
 - Identify Costs briefly
 - Business development strategy
 - Model Business Requirements

SWOT analysis

Strengths

list your:

- + advantages
- + unique and low-cost

resources

- + factors mean that you
- "get the sale"

Weakness

list your:

+ disadvantages,

limitations

- + what could you improve
- + factors lose you sales

SWOT

Opportunities

list your:

- + chances to improve performance
- + good opportunities can you spot

Threats

list your:

- + external trouble for the business
- + obstacles do you face
- + what your competitors are doing

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- Marketing Plan
 - What are the data points to measure success?
 - What is your price positioning & why?
 - What are your primary tactics in years 1 & 2?
 - What are your primary events in year 1?
 - If this is an innovative offering, how are you going to get people to use it and get return
 - What is you manufacture strategy if you have?

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- Marketing Plan (Cont'd)
 - What's your sales model?
 - What standard channels will you use?
 - Is there an innovative channel?
 - Quality level? CRM support?
- Strategic alliances
- Media support
- Risk factors & protection: shows you know what could go wrong and plan to avert it
- ☐ 4Ps/4Cs framework





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- Experience counts first.
- Brand name also counts.
- Dedication counts third.
- Ability to rapidly learn.
- Too strong ego oriented is a negative.

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- Profit and loss with different scenario/ periods
- Sensitivity analysis
- □ Cash flow
- □ ROI (return on investment)
- Balance sheet (if applicable)
 - capital costs
 - marketing costs
 - staff and administrative costs
- What are the primary risks?
- What's your exit strategy?

Returns on Invested Capital

Consistent Returns Demonstrate Asset Performance, Management Discipline

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Segment ROM;															
Natural Gas Pipes-KMP	13.3%	15.5%	12.9%	13.5%	14.0%	15.5%	16.7%	17.5%	16.9%	14.0%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	11.6%(4)	11.5%(#
Natural Gas Pipes-EPB														9.5	9.7
Products Pipelines	11.9	11.8	12.8	12.9	12.4	11.6	11.8	13.2	12.5	13.4	13.7	12.9	12.1	12.4	12.3
Terminals	19.1	18.2	17.7	18.4	17.8	16.9	17,1	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.3	13.5	12.1	11.2
CO ₂	27.5	24.6	22.0	21.9	23.8	25.7	23.1	21.8	25.9	23.5	25.7	26.2	28.7	26.6	23.3
KM Canada		-	-			-	-	11.0	12,1	12.8	13.7	14,1	16.3	14.8	11.5
Return on Investment	12.3%	12.7%	12.6%	13.1%	13.6%	14.3%	14.4%	14.1%	14.9%	13.9%	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%	11.9%**	11.5%(4)
Return on Equity	17.2%	19.4%	20.9%	21.7%	23.4%	23.9%	22.6%	22.9%	25.2%	25.2%	24.3%	24.0%	24.0%	21.7%(0)	20.2%(4)

Projection Domestic For		Foreign	Total	Budget (Low/High)	Net	ROI (per \$1200 Unit)	ROI %	ROI %/Year (if 3 years needed to recoup budget)	
Low	625 000	\$ 0	\$25,000	(\$24,000)	\$1,000	\$10	.83%	.28%	
	\$25,000	30		(\$52,000)	(\$27,000)	\$0	0%	0%	
Med	\$50,000	62 000	\$52,000	(\$24,000)	\$28,000	\$280	23.3%	7.8%	
		\$2,000		(\$52,000)	\$0	\$0	0%	0%	
High	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$105,000	(\$24,000)	\$81,000	\$810	68%	23%	
				(\$52,000)	\$53,000	\$530	44.2%	14.7%	

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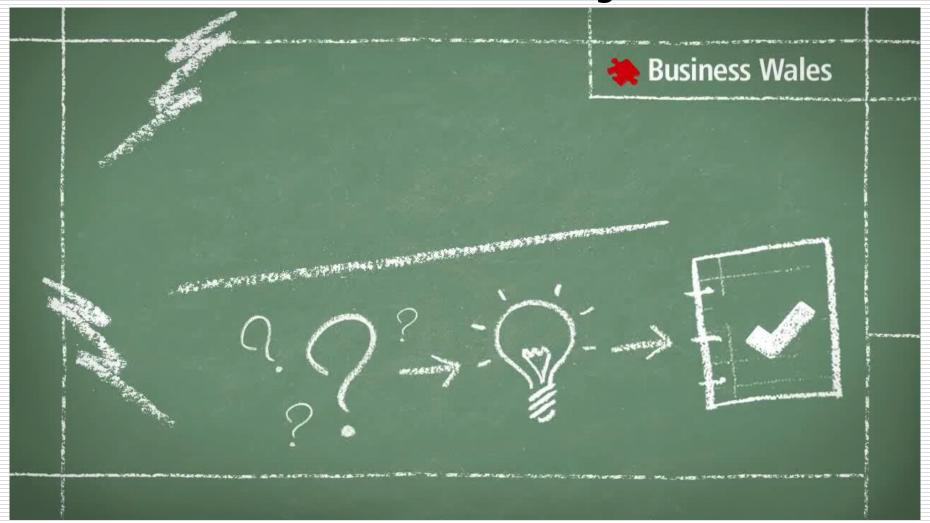
- Appendix
- More useful hard data
- Important certificates
- ☐ Referee's contact
- Important media reports
- Any critical publication
- Do not provide resumes
- Do not include patents unless it's critical



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- ☐ FIND YOUR BP FRAMEWORK/ SAMPLE VIA INTERNET!

How to write a BP: from UK government



Thank you very much