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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

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FROM:

15 June 1994

DATE:

Export Channel Management

I attach a draft of a document being developed for eventual presentation to each Regional Director by their respective Regional Export Manager, trying to define a global approach to Export Channel Management.

I would be grateful for your views as my line boss and the Regional Director as to whether:-

- 1. Overall is the document coherent?
- 2. Are the Strategic Principles to which endorsement is being sought clear?
- 3. Having read it, do you get a feeling that the people managing exports know what they are doing in a strategic sense?

This latter point is key as all the Regional Export managers wish to kill off the "BATUKE Cowboy" image.

Best Regards.

Patrick O'Keeffe

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1. Objective

1. To define a Mission Statement for the Export Channels. The objective of this paper is:

2. To define the sub-channels in the business. 2.To analyse the current situation.(SWOT Analysis)

3. To propose a strategic principles 4. To seek endorsement from the BATCO board to the strategic principles 3. To propose a strategic focus.

To build BATCO's share of the global export business, so as to contribute to the achievement of BAICO's overall volume and projit goals.

This will be achieved through the management by BATCo of Exports as a single 2. Mission achievement of BATCO's overall volume and profit goals. this will be denieved inrough the management by BALCO of Exports as a single channel focusing on developing strategic brands in priority markets, but also enanner locusing on acveroging strategic brands in priority markets, but also aggressively exploiting tactical brands where appropriate in support of strategic brands.

3. Definitions

Exports.

In the context of BATCO, Exports are sales of company brands manufactured in one

Country and sold in another.

In most instances this means sales invoiced through BATUKE, and from 1/1/95 will include BWIT and Souza Cruz brands in those countries for which BATCO is responsible BATCF brands are currently invoiced through BATUKE for the relevant markets. See Appendix A for definitions on Domestic Markets, GT and Duty Free - the sub-channels of Exports.

It is proposed that the core focus of the Export business be on the development of BAT Industries strategic international brands, it is these with which we will build value 4. Scope/Current Situation share and are also most at risk of "leakage" from one market to another. Therefore while the importance of brands like Hilton and Belmont are recognised for their regional importance, the scope outlined below is principally focused on strategic

regional imports	ince, the	1993	%
trademarks.	4004	Export Vol.	91.5
	Global Vol. Bus	20.6	32.9
Brand	22.5	5.0	24.1
555	15.3	2.7	21.2
B&H	11.2	3.8	1.2
JPGL.	17.7	0.2	0.1
Kent	14.8	0.0	17.2
L.Strike	4.6	2.9	4.3
Barclay	17.0	1.4	
Hilton	32.2		
Belmont			

See Appendix B for SWOT Analysis of Exports and share of BATUKE Exports by RBU.

Control of the contro

Each RBU has defined it's priorities in terms of Markets within the respective region Each KBC has defined its priorities in terms of whatkers within the respective region and also the Brand Pottfolio with which to attack these priorities. See appendix C for 5. Priorities the global brand priorities split between strategic and tactical brands.

To strategically manage all export routes into each end market so as to increase 6. Strategic Principles

The goal for the strategic brands in each end market is to achieve the retail price BATCo's strategic brand's share of total market. positioning required by the brand owners irrespective of the sub-channel of supply. In positioning required by the orang owners irrespective of the suo-channel of supply, in the short term therefore the volume is restrained by the pricing objective, and in general each market will have exclusivity of supply arrangements via one distributor.

Significant volume gains in the short term will normally be achieved with tactical brands, where volume rather than a specific price point will be the objective; to gain market share, to facilitate distribution of the strategic brands, and to provide the trade with cash so as to be able to carry the stock cost of the strategic brands

To minimise the threat of re-export of strategic brands, but to take calculated risks within overall strategy when focusing on priority markets.

Well established procedures exist to ensure strategic brands are not re-exported. To seek to eliminate the risk altogether would be to deny growth particularly in new markets. A more flexible attitude to risk will be taken in those markets defined as top priority in each RBU, still applying the normal control

To adopt an aggressive approach with tactical brand sourcing, price and response procedures as appropriate.

The role of tactical brands is to facilitate the growth of strategic trademarks, their volumes alone are not measurements of success. The goal is to use a limited number of marks across all RBU's to fulfill the above role, seeking to identify lowest cost sources of manufacture, not necessarily in the same RBU as the end market.

To identify key customers in each sub-channel and develop long term business

The customers involved in the Export business are some of the biggest in the Group. building strategies with them. The intention is to identify by sub-channel the 20% of customers accounting for 80% of the business, and ensure that there are clear plans in place to have appropriate levels To clarify the role of BATCo Regional and Area Management as Distributor Managers for the domestic export and GT markets, and benchmark supplier to the Duty Free Channel.

Identifying and monitoring the profitability by channel, region, market and customer. This implies:

Implementing performance related distributor/customer contracts.

Setting goals for improving BATCo profitability through improving efficiency in the Trading Chain, so that the cost savings achieved can be shared between the customers

Identifying the training needs of BATCo management, and implementing appropriate and BATCo. programmes, e.g.

Distribution Negotiation Skills Warehousing National Account Skills Freight Competitive Edge Skills Finance Presentational Skills.

Through the mechanism of the Export Meeting (the monthly meeting of all REM's) to ensure that successful learning is transferred across RBU's

Strategic Brands will be positioned in line with IBG guidelines in end markets. Control will be through SEM sign off on Terms of Trade changes, and monthly monitoring of all customers selling strategic brands below a benchmark Nett Nett

Tactical brands will be sourced and priced flexibly so as to achieve the strategic Price.

End market pricing will be continuously monitored, as will Trade Terms and Conditions.

We will seek to implement CIF terms as standard. This will reduce likelihoud of leakage.

8. Controls and Security

A review will be undertaken by the Export Meeting to ensure adequate security is achieved. The current situation is unacceptable in terms of too widespread availability of commercially sensitive information, and specific proposals to correct the situation will be presented to the Export Meeting in Q3 1994.

9. Recommended Action

- 1.BATCo Board to endorse the Strategic principles outlined above.
- 2.BATCo Board to hold responsible REM's for delivery of the strategic principles, with the Schior Regional Export Manager responsible for overall co-ordination.
- 3.Plans to be prepared by RBU in line with Priority Market/Brand definitions
- 4.Quarterly progress reports to be presented to the Export Meeting

Definitions

Domestic Markets are those where exports are made to well established customers in countries where the product is sold duty paid, usually with country/territory specific pack markings, for consumption primarily within that country.

GT refers to exports made for onward sale to another market other than the market to where product was shipped, and where the packaging would normally be non market specific. Such products would often have substitute coding to identify the customer and therefore the intended end market.

Duty Free refers to exports to the operators or concessionaires of facilities enabling them to sell the product without the inclusion of duty/excise in the price. In most cases there are no specife markings required. In some instances DF product penetrates into the local domestic market, and in this context DF business can be regarded as GT.

Appendix B (1)

SWOT of Current Export Business.

Strengths

- · Highly profitable.
- Tax efficient through BATUKE.
- High volume, and growing.
- Significant levels of Marketing Support.
- GT business tightly controlled.
- Portfolio of UKIBs and USIBs.

- Ill defined overall strategy for all channels in combination.
- Uncoordinated approach to opportunity markets across regions.
- Fragmented portfolio for opportunity markets.
- · Aversion to risk.
- Business not evaluated by consumer value share in end market.
- Poor understanding of competitors strategies, plans and activities.

Opportunities

- Untapped markets present growth opportunities.
- US IB's in portfolio.
- Utilisation of GT to build IB business in priority markets where applicable.
- Mix strategic and tactical brands to build business.
- Utilise OpCos for sourcing low cost tactical brands.
- Team approach to problem solving.

Threats

- Volatile nature of GT business.
- Sunday Times factor.
- Destructive effect of re-export and parallel trade.
- Counterfeit.
- Competition strategically managing exports better than BAT Co.

Industry and a second	BUSINESS -	1992	1993	YTD	- Mar 1994	
RBU		Mins	Mns	,	√ns 300	
Africa	Dom D F	1,189	1.511		25	
	GT GT	1,226	1,137		197	
		2,517	2,734		522 1,382	
ME	Com	3,916 155	4,060		35	
	D F GT	В	12		Ō	
	•	4,079	4.222		1,417	
AP	Dom	4,209 3,018	3,820		1,691	
	D F GT	20,993	22,389		7,026	
	0.	28,220	31,050		10,698	
EU	Dom	1,968	1,639		418	
	D F GT	1,806	23		4	
	GI	3,774	3,663		658	
LA	Com	547	469		122	
	DF	157 8	120 1,40 <u>1</u>		1,018	
	GT	712	1,990		1,151	
Total	Dom	11,829	12,520		4,021	
1 410	D.F	5,238	6,177		2,180 8,245	
	GT	22,235	24,962 43,659		14,446	
	Regional	ummary 93			522	3 61%
	Africa		2,734 4,222	6 26% 9 67%	522 1,417	9.81%
	ME & ISC		31,050	71.12%	10,698	74.06%
	EU		3,663	8 39%	658	4 55% 7 97%.
	LA		1,9 <u>90</u> 43,659	4 56%	1,151 14,446	
	Dom Sur	mary 93				
	Africa	2,	1,511	12 07%	300 1,382	7.46%
	ME & ISC		4,060	32 43%	1,981	34 37% 49.27% 5.87%
	EU		1,639	13,69%	the had had	Marie I In
	;LA		469	3.75% 28.68	122 4,021	3 03% 27.83
	1		12,520	X8.0a	4,021	My E 2 (c) and .
	D.F. Sumn	nary 93			25	A 4.002.1
	Africa		86	1.39%	25 35	1.15%
	ME & ISC		150 3,820 [61.84%	1,891	77.57%
	EU		2,001	32 39%	418	19.17%
	LA		120	.94%	2 190	0.50%
	h		6,177	14.15	2,180	10.03
	GT Sum	nary 93	***************************************		400	2 39%
	Africa		1,137	2 0001	0	0.00%
	ME & ISC		22,389[89 593	7.026	85.22%
	EU		23	0.0374	4	0 05%
	LA		1,401 24,962	5,61% 57,17	1.018 8,245	12.35% 57.07
	<u> </u>		to y you all the		manus especialed to a common or	
	GT Brea.	down	A. 122	44 55%		
	HK	0	11,130 B,237	33 00%		
	Singapor FE Other		3,022	12 11%		
	Aruba		1,401	5 61%		
	Niger		989	3 05%		
	Cihera		24,962	0.73%		

Note: These are unadjusted figures i.e HK & China DF are cate jorised as DF, Djbbuti & Guinea are classified as Dom. The effect of changing these to GT is to increase the proportion of GT by 4.65 bn, or from 57 % to 68 % of the total business.

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Export Brand priorities - Global

	High	Medium	Low
Strategic	State Express B & H JPGL Kent Lucky Strike Barclay	JPS Capri Kool Silk Cut	
Tactical	Hilton Viceroy Embassy Pall Mall Belmont Gladstone Derby WGF Premium	Capstan Finesse Advance Ardath Casino Richland	L & B AC No. I Senior Service du Maurier Players Others

Export Brand priorities - Asia Pacific

	High	Medium	Low
Strategic	State Express B & H JPGL Kent Lucky Strike Barclay	JPS Capri Kool Silk Cut	
Tactical	Hilton Viceroy Embassy Pall Mall	Capsian Finesse Ruby Queen	AC No. I