

## MARKETING 167th

167<sup>rd</sup> Marketing Club 123<sup>rd</sup> Business Club 37<sup>rd</sup> Jeddah Club





LIVE WEBINAR

10 pm

Date

10-12

2024 Tuesday 9 pm



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11 pm UAE

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Place Online Zoom

Instructor

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CLUB FOUNDER, HOST DR. MAHMOUD BAHGAT LEGENDARY DIRECTOR

024 Egypt

# Fundamentals of Portfolio Management

The pursuit of excellence series



Dr. Mostafa Abdallah

## Personal Mini Profile







#### Dr. Mostafa Abdallah A. Mahmoud

- ➤ Gained more than 24 years of total experience within Multinational & international organizations' cultures in different management positions.
- Experienced in different business functions "marketing, sales, BD & Training" in MEA region "Middle East & Africa" & East Europe.
- > Former companies:















#### Fundamentals of Portfolio Management

#### Contents

- What is meant by portfolio?
- Difference between Portfolio, brand & product.
- What is portfolio management?
- The Difference Between brand Management Vs. Portfolio Management
- Brands / products portfolio strategy
- What are the skills essential for marketing portfolio management?
- Portfolio management why it is indispensable to companies success?
- Most important tools & critical points in the desired pathway
- Example of company portfolio management



















#### What is Meant by Portfolio

A company's portfolio is the totality of products and services

that a company offers & or invest in.











#### What is Portfolio Management

Portfolio management is a critical aspect of investment strategy, aimed at balancing risk and return on investment to achieve financial goals.













Portfolio management is a strategic approach, balances the company's selected sectors of investment to leverage revenues within the selected current/future sectors.









- It is a strategic approach "brands level", in which balancing the companies brands in order to enhance MS "market share" & revenues.
- This includes but not limited to:
  - Aligning all divisions to have a unified strategic direction:
    - Managing development programs "PIPE LINE / future brands" with BD
    - Managing in market products through their PLC "product life cycle" with Marketing Dep.









#### Difference Between Portfolio, Brand & Product

Clarification of the distinctions between a portfolio, a brand, and a product.











#### Brand Management vs. Portfolio Management



Portfolio management involves overseeing a collection of investments or products / services. It aims to optimize the performance and value of the entire portfolio through strategic allocation and diversification.

Brand management focuses on creating and maintaining a strong brand identity. It involves strategies to enhance brand perception, loyalty, and value in the market.









#### The Difference Between brand / marketing Management Vs. marketing Portfolio Management

- Portfolio manager looks at every product / service a business offers from all business prospective.
- Brand / Product manager oversee the development, production, and launch of the Brand / product under his responsibility.

#### **POTFOLIO** MANAGER

 MACRO management

#### Marketing manager

 MICRO management











#### What are the skills essential for marketing portfolio management?

It is a high management position.

It is essential to have experience in dealing with different departments with market high sense, sales, marketing & Business development experience along with, enough knowledge of dealing with logistics & finance departments with high proficiency to read financial reports correctly.









## why the position is indispensable to successful companies?

- Profitability enhancement.
  - Enables companies to balance investment between high risk / high reward innovative products and incremental improvement to existing ones
- Optimize overall frame strategic direction
- Optimize resources
  - Evaluate product performance
- Increase efficiency
  - Selecting which products meet company goals
  - Prioritize stronger products and recommend launch of new products more quickly.
  - Divest unmatched brands / products that don't meet strategic company goals with clear exit plan.
- Improve company competitive ranking
- Centralize data
- Risk management "determine and prepare for risks"







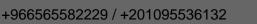
#### What the portfolio manager should do? "JD"

- Analysis to current company gaps in order to reduce the gaps effect on different business aspects
- Ensure alignment of sectors / brands strategy with the companies strategic direction
- Manage & recommend optimization of current spending vs current revenues
- Mapping desired sectors / brands portfolio
  - This map guide the allocation of
    - R&D investments
    - Departments investment
    - Risk tolerance
    - Provide governance for product lines & cooperate with departments to refine the portfolio "this point mainly for MPM not TPM"
- Managing the frontend of development to align business objectives with customers needs









#### Critical points may hinder MPM pathway

- Complete transparency & disclosure from top management & concerned departments.
- Conflicts and the resistance to change from employees
- Risk management features
- Budgeting and different company resources allocation
- Critical time tracking with close estimates of scheduling and calendars









## Most important tools MPM is using

- The BCG Matrix
- The GE/McKinsey portfolio analysis Matrix
- Brands / products life cycle status.
- Ansoff's matrix
- Nagji & Tuff's innovation ambition matrix
- Data analytics, including market demand analytics;
- product roadmap tools
- Portfolio ranking.



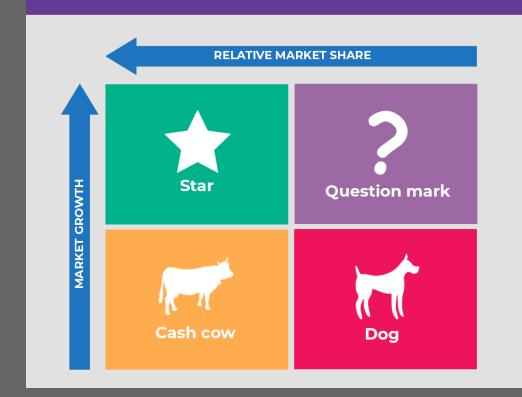






The BCG Matrix

#### **BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP MATRIX**









GE/McKinsey portfolio analysis Matrix

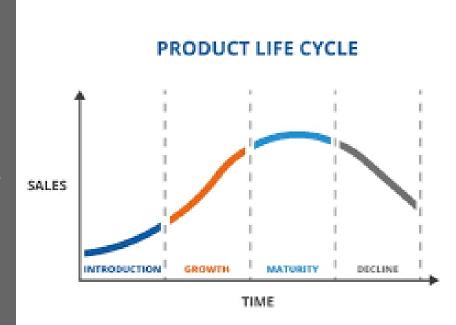








Brands / products life cycle status.









Ansoff's matrix

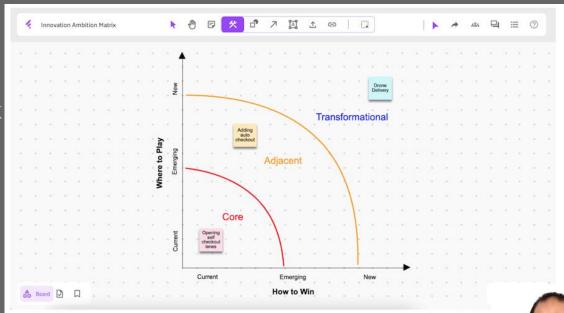








Nagji & Tuff's innovation ambition matrix











- Rational decision making to invest / divest
- Help in Creating milestones to each department of the company instead of working in isolated islands
- Budget management plan to streamline product / brand creation process or sector development process.







## Brands / products portfolio strategy

- Brands/Products Portfolio Strategy ensures alignment with company goals.
- Key components include:
- Managing development programs for future brands.
- Overseeing products through their lifecycle stages.
- Strategic divestment of underperforming assets.











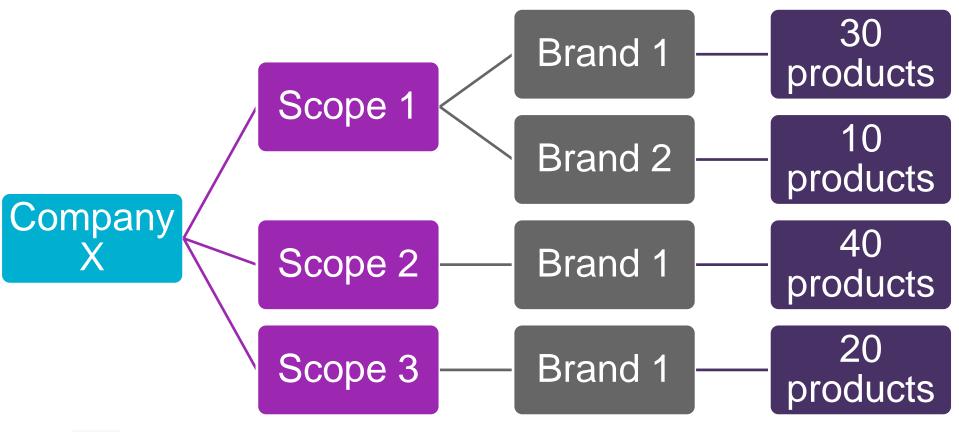
- Of course it is preferable to have a portfolio management role before beginning of business, but on the ground this is not the case in most of companies.
- The following example of course will discuss the majority
- Suppose we do have company named X
- This company currently have a diversified brands / products portfolio within different markets



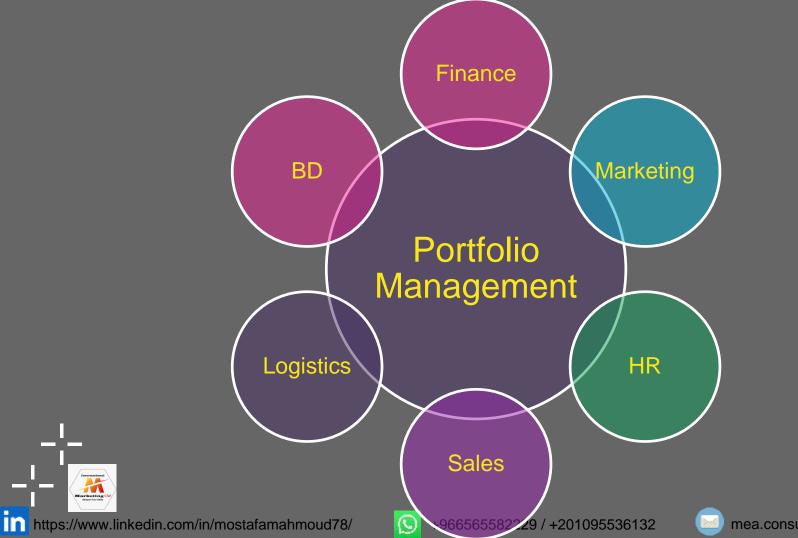














- Between 2012 and 2015, A.G. Lafley led this transformation in P&G reducing its portfolio from 170 brands to 65 core brands to streamline operations and focus resources on high-performing brands like Tide, Pampers, and Gillette.
  - These core brands accounted for 90% of the company's revenue.

#### **Results:**

- Simplified supply chain operations.
- Achieved a **6% increase in profitability** within two years.
- Boosted market share and brand loyalty in competitive categories.







P&G

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- Since Steve Jobs' return in 1997, he **Led the Initiative** 
  - Apple eliminated 70% of its product lines to focus on a few high-quality products like the iMac and later the iPhone.

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The focus was on innovation and delivering unmatched customer experiences.

#### **Results:**

- Annual revenue grew from **\$6 billion in 1997 to over \$300 billion by 2021**.
- Apple became the first company to reach a \$1 trillion valuation in 2018.











- Between 2017 and 2020 Paul Polman led this transformation in Unilever reduceding its portfolio by selling off underperforming brands, such as its margarine business.
  - Focused on sustainable brands like Dove, which aligned with the company's mission to grow through sustainability.

#### • Results:

- Increased profitability by **8% CAGR** over three years.
- o Brands with a strong sustainability focus grew **46% faster** than the rest of the portfolio.











- **Between** 2010–2018; Ian Read led the transformation in Pfizer restructured its portfolio by separating its innovative and mature businesses.
  - Sold off its nutrition and animal health divisions to focus on core therapeutic areas like oncology, vaccines, and biologics.
  - Acquired companies like Hospira (2015) to bolster its biosimilars portfolio and focus on highmargin products.
  - o Introduced the blockbuster vaccine Prevnar, which became one of its top revenue generators.

#### Results:

- Divestments brought in over \$20 billion in proceeds.
- Revenue from innovative products grew by 12% CAGR during this period.
- Pfizer's market value increased by 45% between 2010 and 2018.











- **Between** 2014–2018 Joe Jimenez led the transformation in Novartis focused on becoming a specialized medicines company by divesting its vaccine and animal health businesses.
- Entered into a portfolio swap with GlaxoSmithKline (GSK):
  - Sold its vaccine business to GSK.
  - Acquired GSK's oncology portfolio.
  - Partnered with GSK for a consumer healthcare joint venture.
  - Focused R&D investments in high-potential areas like gene therapy and personalized medicine.

#### **Results:**

- Oncology sales grew by 20% post-acquisition.
- Market valuation increased by over **\$60 billion** in 5 years.
- Novartis became a global leader in gene therapies with products like Zolgensma.













#### Portfolio Management:

- Ensures strategic alignment with organizational goals.
- Optimizes resource allocation for maximum profitability.
- Balances risk and innovation for long-term growth.

#### Next Steps:

- Conduct audits and identify opportunities.
- Use data-driven tools for strategic decisions.
- Regularly monitor and refine your portfolio.









## **AND FINALLY**

#### DON'T FELL IN LOVE WITH YOUR BRANDS





