HEINEKEN CASE STUDY



Overview

- Corporate Objective and goals
- 2. beer industry overview
- 3. Problems
- 4. 5 forces
- 5. SWOT anlaysis
- 6. Value chain analysis
- 7. Solutions

Heineken Overview

- one of the world's leading brands > 130 years.
- Number 2 imported beer in U.S.
- Number 1 in Europe
- global network of distributors and 115 breweries in more than 65 countries
- Premier brands Heineken, Amstel Light

Organization goals and objectives

- Aims for sustainable growth as a broad market leader and segment leadership
- Expand and optimize product portfolio
- embraced innovation as a key component of their strategy in the areas of production, marketing, communication and packaging.
- Goal is to grow the business in a sustainable and consistent manner, while constantly improving profitability

Priority to reach goal

- 1. to accelerate sustainable top-line growth.
- 2. to accelerate efficiency and cost reduction.
- 3. to speed up implementation: we commit to faster decision making and execution.
- 4. to focus on those markets where we believe we can win.

Problem

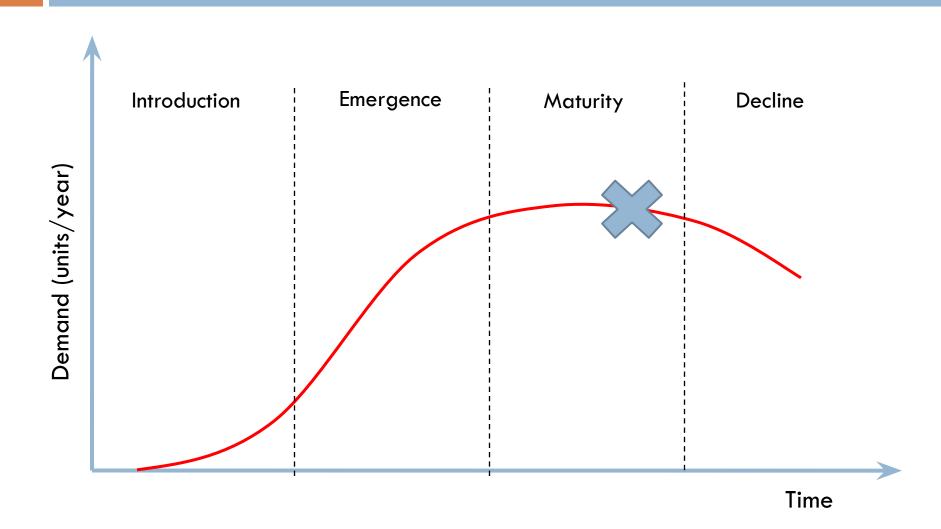
Losing Import beer market share

Leading IMPORTED Beer Brands





Problem: The maturing competitive Beer Industry



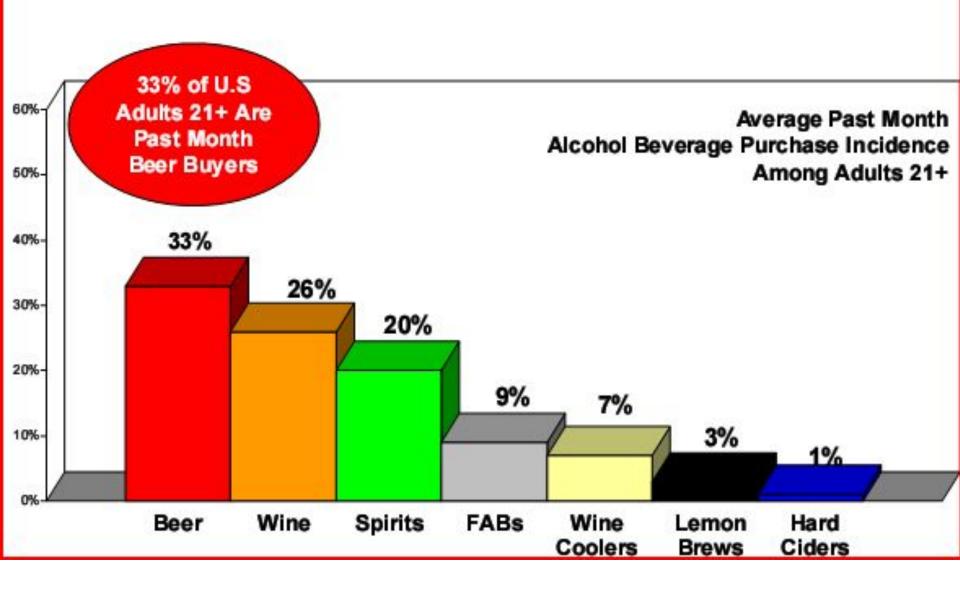
Beer Industry Overview

| Leading DOMESTIC Beer Brands (000 2.25-Gallon Cases) | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|--|
| Brand | Brewer | 2003 | 2004 | % Change | | |
| Bud Light | Anheuser-Busch | 517,000 | 536,000 | 3.7% | | |
| Budweiser | Anheuser-Busch | 404,000 | 386,000 | -4.5% | | |
| Miller Lite | Miller Brewing | 217,000 | 241,000 | 11.1% | | |
| Coors Light | Molson Coors Brewing | 228,950 | 224,370 | -2.0% | | |
| Natural Light | Anheuser-Busch | 115,000 | 115,800 | 0.7% | | |
| Busch | Anheuser-Busch | 96,000 | 93,000 | -3.1% | | |
| Busch Light | Anheuser-Busch | 80,500 | 81,500 | 1.2% | | |
| Miller High Life | Miller Brewing | 72,500 | 71,000 | -2.1% | | |
| Michelob Ultra | Anheuser-Busch | 41,500 | 58,000 | 39.8% | | |
| Miller Genuine Draft | Miller Brewing | 59,400 | 54,000 | -9.1% | | |
| Total Leading Domestic Brands | | 1,831,850 | 1,860,670 | 1.6% | | |
| Others | | 658,550 | 644,830 | -2.1% | | |
| Total Domestic Beer | | 2,490,400 | 2,505,500 | 0.6% | | |
| Total Beer | | 2,817,400 | 2,838,400 | 0.7% | | |

Beer Industry Overview

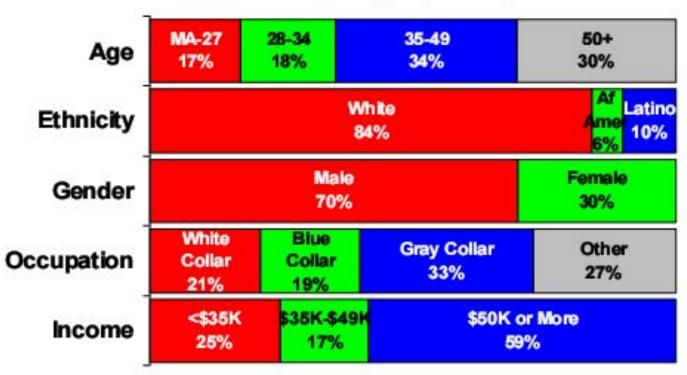
- 37% of U.S. adults are beer drinkers
- Beer is the most widely purchased alcohol beverage
- Beer industry is projected to grow steadily

Beer is the Most Widely Purchased Alcohol Beverage



Beer Is Enjoyed by All Types of Consumers





Beer Consumers are fairly well distributed across major demographic segments.

Competition

- Basically it's "eat or be eaten"
- Every company is just trying to strengthen their global position any way possible
- Biggest rivals include InBev and Grupo Modelo

Mergers and Acquisitions

- South African PLC combined with Miller
- InterBrew and AmBev merged in 2004, and now acquired Anheuser-Busch
- Coors acquired Molson
- Anheuser-Busch in partnerships with Grupo Modelo and Tsingtao

Business Strategy of the Industry

- Grow externally to strengthen the position of the company in developed markets as well as maximizing potential for profit in high-growth markets
- Basically do whatever is necessary to get your company represented around the world
- Heineken was the pioneer of this strategy, becoming the first brewer to cut deals to distribute worldwide

Industry Outlook

- Bigger brewers acquiring smaller brewers all over the world
- "The era of global brands is coming." Alan Clark,
 SABMiller
- Market for premium beer will expand 84% by 2012

Value Chain Analysis

(Primary Activities)



Inbound logistics

Heineken is distributed globally, stored in warehouses strategically placed throughout to minimize shipping costs to stores.



Operations

Heineken was limited to grabbing smaller brewers but in 2003, it acquired BBAG for \$2.1billion dollars making it the biggest beer maker in sever countries across Eastern Europe.



Outbound logistics

Heineken has brewers throughout the world so that it can ship its finished products to local areas to minimize shipping costs.



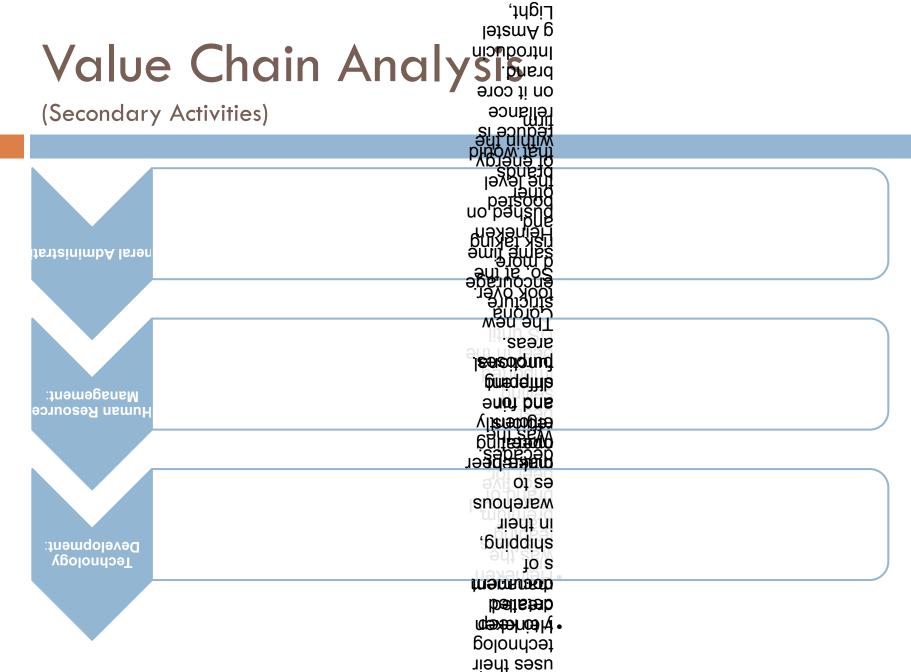
Marketing and sales

Heineken is the 5th most recognized brand of beer in the world. By acquiring smaller brewers in the world they spread their label even more.



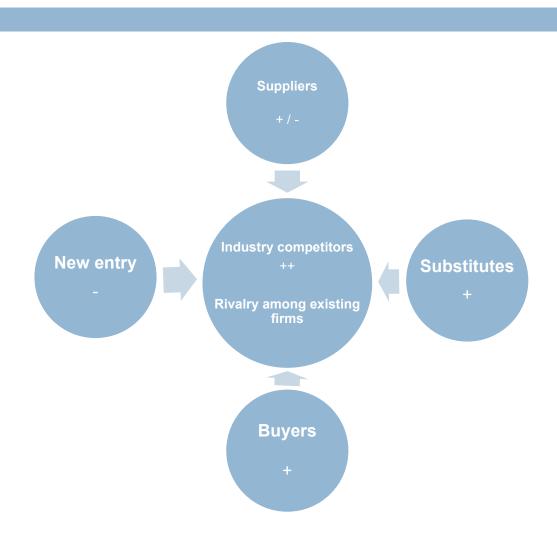
Service

Heineken has recently ventured out in the fields of nonalcoholic malts and fruit flavored drinks as an avenue into other customer areas.



Heineken

Porter's 5 Forces of competition



Porter's 5 Forces of competition

| Threats of substitutes | Threats of new entry |
|--|---|
| ✓ very little technical composition of beers✓ Growing appreciation for wine | \$250 million needed to build 4 million barrel brewery Entry is risky since not many alternative uses for breweries No new entrant in beer industry has cracked the top 3 sellers since WWII. |

Porter's Five Forces of competition (cont'd)

| Bargaining Power of Buyers | Bargaining Power of Suppliers |
|---|--|
| ✓ No loyalty to any particular brand | ✓ fewer brewers and Larger plants |
| ✓ Demand "beer" is inelastic: E=-0.7 ✓ Demand "Budweiser" is elastic: E=-5.0 | ✓170 Horizontal mergers between 1950-1983 ✓Rising cost of key commodities like grain, glass and aluminum ✓Many Buying supplier of inputs (wheat field) |

Porter's Five Forces of competition (cont'd)

Rivalry between established competitors

- ✓ 1947: Top 5 firms -19% of market in the U.S.
- ✓ 2001: Top 5 generate 87% of the market in the U.S.
- ✓ Highly competitive industry, many brewers leave the industry losing \$
- ✓ Lost of advertising for product differentiation

Strength

- Brands in over 13 markets
 - Very Differentiated
- Global brand/pioneer of international strategy
 - ✓ Has made many acquisitions with national breweries
- Bottle Recognition and different dispensing instruments
 - ✓ Green Bottle
 - ✓ Mini keg

Weakness

- Conservative/"Play it safe" culture
 - ✓ Struggle to obtain large breweries
- Not drank by younger beer drinkers
 - Although consumption age has dropped from 40 to 30
- Price when compared to U.S. domestic beers
 - ✓\$10 per six pack—Heineken
 - √\$7 per six pack--Domestic

Threats

- Increase in Drunk-driving laws
- Competitors increasing market share
 - ✓ U.S. Industry
- Mergers and acquisitions of other breweries
 - ✓Other Breweries are becoming much larger than Heineken's Brewery
- "In danger of becoming a tired, reliable, but unexciting brand"
 - ✓ John A. Quelch

Opportunity

- Low calorie beer
 - Society is pushing for a "healthy" beer
- Russia/Asia
 - ✓ Population increasing dramatically
 - ✓ Have greater market share
- Hispanic consumer's are growing rapidly
 - ✓ U.S. Industry

U.S. Population Growth



Financial Information

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ROE | 21.1% | 27.0% | 15.5% |
| EPS | 1.71 | 1.90 | 2.29 |
| Interest Ratio | 14.8 | 19.7 | 22.7 |
| Liquid Ratio | .90 | 1.09 | .95 |

Solutions

- Need to grow in the U.S. industry
 - Increase advertising on Tecate and Dos Equis
 - Keep advertising to young beer drinks & Hispanic population
 - Tap into beers with fewer calories and lower carbohydrates (>50% of beer market)
- Sustain global competition
 - Keep buying more national breweries globally
 - Increase awareness of all national breweries
 - Can't obtain

Recommendations

- Increase Advertising
 - Advertising toward young people
 - Spanish-language advertising
 - National brands
 - Increase presence in convenient store
- Vertically Integrate
 - Make own Ingredients
 - Look into recycled glass
 - Supply chain efficiency

Recommendations (cont.)

- Diversification
 - Acquisition or Merger
 - Joint Venture
- Push to developlow-carb/low-caloriebeer



- Develop more dispensers/accessories
 - Beer tender, mini keg

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