

Маркетинговое агентство

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Демонстрационная версия

**Маркетинговое исследование рынка яблок
и яблоневых садов интенсивного типа в
России**

г. Санкт-Петербург

Оглавление

Раздел 1. Спрос и объем рынка	4
1.1. Объем потребления	5
1.2. Анализ ближайших товаров-заменителей	6
1.3. Объем потребления ближайших заменителей.....	7
1.4. Сезонность спроса	8
1.5. Эластичности спроса к цене	9
Раздел 2. Цены реализации и каналы продаж	10
2.1. Анализ цен и их динамика	10
2.2. Анализ условий расчетов, сложившихся на оптовом рынке.....	12
2.3. Анализ факторов, влияющих на динамику цен.....	13
Раздел 3. Конкуренты и свободная емкость рынка	15
3.1. Качественный анализ сильных и слабых сторон конкурентов	15
3.2. Объем предложения	16
3.3. Расчет текущих долей рынка основных конкурентов	17
3.4. Свободная емкость рынка	18
3.5. Эластичность предложения к цене.....	19
Раздел 4. Прогноз параметров рынка	20
4.1. Прогнозного объема предложения	20
4.2. Прогноз объема потребления	20
4.3. Прогноз динамики цен	21
Раздел 5. Анализ возможностей и маркетинговая стратегия.....	22
5.1. Качественный анализ сильных и слабых сторон Проекта	22
5.2. Оптимальные цены реализации.....	22
5.3. Прогноз выручки и доли рынка	22
Раздел 6. Источники сырья.....	24

Список таблиц, диаграмм и рисунков

Диаграмма 1. Производство свежих фруктов в России, тыс. т	4
Диаграмма 2. Доля покупателей свежих фруктов в Москве и Московской области в июне 2021, % 4	4
Диаграмма 3. Валовой сбор товарных яблок в России, тыс. т.....	5
Диаграмма 4. Соотношение импорта и российского производства товарных яблок 2017-2020, % 5	5
Диаграмма 5. Объем потребления яблок в натуральном выражении, тыс. тонн	6
Диаграмма 6. Объем потребления яблок в денежном выражении, млн. рублей.....	6
Диаграмма 7. Структура потребительских расходов населения для расчета индекса потребительских цен (процент, на 1 января, Российская Федерация)	7
Таблица 1. Характеристики производства и импорта в 2020 году.....	7
Таблица 2. Рекомендации по нормам потребления и фактическое потребление	8
Таблица 3. Сезонность предложения сортов яблок.....	8
Диаграмма 8. Эластичность спроса к цене на рынке фруктов	9
Диаграмма 9. Структура реализации фруктов в разрезе основных сегментов потребления в натуральном выражении, %	10
Таблица 4. Средние потребительские цены (руб/кг) и индексы потребительских цен по годам (декабрь в процентах к декабрю предыдущего года).....	10
Диаграмма 10. Динамика средних потребительских цен по месяцам, руб/кг	11
Рисунок 1. Динамика цен на яблоки сорта хх.....	11
Рисунок 2. Динамика цен на яблоки сорта хх.....	11
Рисунок 3. Динамика цен на яблоки сорта хх.....	11
Рисунок 4. Динамика цен на яблоки сорта хх.....	12
Рисунок 5. Динамика цен на яблоки сорта хх.....	12
Таблица 5. Требования к поддонам.....	12
Диаграмма 11. Структура ценообразования на свежие яблоки, %	13
Диаграмма 12. Динамика реальных располагаемых доходов населения, % к соответствующему периоду прошлого года.....	14
Таблица 6. Ближайшие конкуренты.....	16
Диаграмма 13. Объем предложения товарных яблок в России, тыс. т.....	16
Диаграмма 14. Объем импорта в натуральном выражении, тыс. т.....	16
Диаграмма 15. Объем импорта в денежном выражении, млн. долларов США.....	17
Диаграмма 16. Структура импорта по направлениям в 2020 году в натуральном и денежном выражении, %.....	17
Диаграмма 17. Оценка долей рынка ближайших конкурентов	18
Диаграмма 18. Прогноз импортозамещения, %.....	18
Диаграмма 19. Емкость рынка при потреблении 50 кг/год/чел, %	19
Диаграмма 20. Прогноз предложения в натуральном выражении, т.....	20
Диаграмма 21. Прогноз объемов потребления в натуральном выражении, т.....	21
Диаграмма 22. Динамика розничных цен на товарные яблоки, руб/кг	21
Таблица 7. SWOT-анализ	22
Таблица 8. Объемы реализации продукции Проекта	22
Диаграмма 23. Прогнозный объем реализации яблок и выручки от реализации на период 2021-2032 сельскохозяйственные годы, т.....	23
Диаграмма 24. Объемы поставок яблок покупателю ООО «ХХ», т.....	23
Таблица 9. Основное закупаемое сырье для производства яблок.....	24
Таблица 10. Материалы противогололедной сетки	24
Таблица 11. Материалы шпалерных систем.....	24
Таблица 12. Закупаемые средства защиты растений.....	24
Таблица 13. Закупаемые фунгициды.....	25

Figure 1: Impact of different policies

Figure 1 shows the impact of different policies on the number of people in the labor force. The policies are: (1) no policy, (2) a policy that increases the retirement age, (3) a policy that increases the retirement age and reduces the replacement rate, and (4) a policy that increases the retirement age and reduces the replacement rate and increases the replacement rate for those who are already in the labor force.

The impact of these policies is shown in Figure 1. The y-axis represents the number of people in the labor force, and the x-axis represents the year. The policies are: (1) no policy, (2) a policy that increases the retirement age, (3) a policy that increases the retirement age and reduces the replacement rate, and (4) a policy that increases the retirement age and reduces the replacement rate and increases the replacement rate for those who are already in the labor force.

Figure 1: Impact of different policies on the number of people in the labor force



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Figure 1: Average number of employees per company in the industry

The chart shows the average number of employees per company in the industry from 2010 to 2014. The y-axis represents the number of employees, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the year.

The data indicates that the average number of employees per company has generally increased over the period, with a notable peak in 2012. The industry shows a strong upward trend, particularly in the latter half of the period.

Figure 1: Average number of employees per company in the industry



The chart illustrates the average number of employees per company in the industry from 2010 to 2014. The y-axis represents the number of employees, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the year. The data shows a general upward trend, with a peak in 2012 and a slight decline in 2013.

Figure 2: Average number of employees per company in the industry by sector



Figure 2: Average number of employees per company in the industry by sector

The chart displays the average number of employees per company in the industry by sector from 2010 to 2014. The y-axis represents the number of employees, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the year. The data shows that the Services sector has consistently employed more employees than the Manufacturing sector.

The chart illustrates the average number of employees per company in the industry by sector from 2010 to 2014. The y-axis represents the number of employees, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the year. The data shows a general upward trend in the number of employees per company across both sectors.

Figure 3: Average number of employees per company in the industry by sector

The chart shows the average number of employees per company in the industry by sector from 2010 to 2014. The y-axis represents the number of employees, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the year.

QUESTION

On 1 January 2017, ABC Ltd acquired 80% of the shares in XYZ Ltd. The acquisition was accounted for using the fair value method.

ABC Ltd's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 are as follows. The acquisition of XYZ Ltd was completed on 1 January 2017.

Required: (a) Calculate the goodwill arising on the acquisition of XYZ Ltd.



Answer

The acquisition of XYZ Ltd was accounted for using the fair value method. The acquisition was completed on 1 January 2017. The acquisition of XYZ Ltd was accounted for using the fair value method.

Required: (b) Calculate the goodwill arising on the acquisition of XYZ Ltd.



Answer

(c) Calculate the goodwill arising on the acquisition of XYZ Ltd.

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Figure 1: Comparison of the number of employees in the manufacturing sector in the EU countries in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.



Source: Eurostat

The number of employees in the manufacturing sector in the EU countries has been declining since 2010. This is due to the economic crisis and the restructuring of the manufacturing sector. The number of employees in the manufacturing sector in the EU countries has decreased by 1.4 million from 2010 to 2014.

Table 1: Comparison of the number of employees in the manufacturing sector in the EU countries in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

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Year	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	UK
2010	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.0
2011	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.9
2012	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8
2013	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.7
2014	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6

Source: Eurostat

1.1.1. The number of employees in the manufacturing sector in the EU countries in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

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1.1.2. The number of employees in the manufacturing sector in the EU countries in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

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1. The company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Account	Balance Sheet	Income Statement
Assets		
Liabilities		
Equity		

2. The company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

3. The company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

4. The company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Account	Balance Sheet	Income Statement
Assets		
Liabilities		
Equity		

Figure 1: New products in various regions

Over the past five years, the number of new products launched in the market has increased significantly. This growth is attributed to several factors, including technological advancements, changing consumer preferences, and increased competition. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the number of new products launched in different regions over the period.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of new products across four regions: North America, Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The data is presented in a pie chart format.



The pie chart shows that North America is the largest market for new products, accounting for 40% of the total. Europe follows with 30%, Asia with 20%, and Latin America with 10%. This distribution reflects the varying levels of economic activity and consumer demand across these regions.

Table 1: Market performance metrics

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of market performance metrics across different regions and time periods.

Table 1 illustrates the performance of various market segments over time, categorized by region and product type.

Region	Q1 2023		Q2 2023		Q3 2023		Q4 2023	
	Revenue	Profit	Revenue	Profit	Revenue	Profit	Revenue	Profit
North America	120	30	130	35	140	40	150	45
Europe	90	25	95	28	100	30	110	35
Asia	70	20	75	22	80	25	85	28
Latin America	40	10	45	12	50	15	55	18

The data indicates a consistent upward trend in both revenue and profit across all regions, with North America showing the most significant growth. This is likely due to the region's large market size and high consumer spending power.

Conclusion and Outlook

Figure 1: Monthly sales performance across three regions



Source: Internal Data

The chart illustrates the monthly sales performance across three regions: North, South, and East. The North region consistently shows the highest sales volume, followed by the South, and then the East. All regions exhibit seasonal fluctuations, with a notable peak in the South region during the month of July.

The data is presented in the following table:

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly sales data for each region. The North region shows a steady increase in sales throughout the year, while the South region shows a significant peak in July. The East region shows a more stable performance with minor fluctuations.

The following table summarizes the monthly sales performance across three regions:

The data is presented in the following table:

Table 1: Monthly sales performance across three regions

(a)

100

Table 2: Monthly sales performance across three regions

(b)

100

Table 3: Monthly sales performance across three regions

(c)

100

Question 1: [Illegible]

(1)

100%

Question 2: [Illegible]

(1)

100%

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

Question 3: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

(1)

(1)

(1)

(1)

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

Table 1: [Illegible]

[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]

100%

[Illegible text]

(1)

(1)

(1)

... ..

... ..

... ..

2.1.

... ..

... ..

Diagram 2:



Source:

... ..

... ..

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... ..

... ..

... ..

Figure 1. Monthly average precipitation (mm) and temperature (°C) at the study site from 1980 to 2020.



Source: Data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Data Center.

2020

Section 1: Introduction to the course

This course is designed to provide you with a solid foundation in the principles of management and organizational behavior. It covers a wide range of topics, from the history of management to the latest research in the field.

The course is divided into several modules, each focusing on a different aspect of management. You will learn about the role of the manager, the structure of organizations, and the factors that influence organizational performance. You will also explore the challenges of managing in a global and diverse environment.

By the end of the course, you should be able to apply the concepts and theories you have learned to real-world situations. This will help you to become a more effective manager and leader in your organization.

1.1. The role of the manager

The role of the manager is to plan, organize, lead, and control the activities of an organization. Managers are responsible for setting the organization's direction, allocating resources, and motivating employees to achieve the organization's goals.

Managers must have a clear understanding of the organization's mission and vision. They must also be able to communicate effectively with others and to make sound decisions. Managers should be able to identify and solve problems and to take action to improve the organization's performance.

Managers should also be able to work effectively in teams and to manage conflict. They should be able to motivate and inspire others and to create a positive work environment. Managers should also be able to adapt to change and to lead their organizations through difficult times.

Managers should also be able to understand the needs and expectations of their employees. They should be able to provide feedback and to support their employees' development. Managers should also be able to manage their own time and to be effective in their own work.

Managers should also be able to understand the organization's culture and values. They should be able to create a positive culture and to reinforce the organization's values. Managers should also be able to understand the organization's legal and ethical obligations and to ensure that the organization is acting in a responsible and ethical manner.

Managers should also be able to understand the organization's financial performance and to make decisions that are in the best interests of the organization. They should be able to understand the organization's market and to identify opportunities for growth.

Managers should also be able to understand the organization's human resources and to manage them effectively. They should be able to recruit, select, and train employees and to provide them with the resources they need to be successful.

Managers should also be able to understand the organization's external environment and to respond to it effectively. They should be able to identify and manage risks and to take advantage of opportunities. Managers should also be able to build relationships with other organizations and to work effectively in a global context.

2023-2024 Budget Summary

Year	Revenue	Expenses	Net Profit	Growth %	Notes
2023					
2024					
2025					
2026					
2027					
2028					
2029					
2030					
2031					
2032					
2033					
2034					
2035					
2036					
2037					
2038					
2039					
2040					
2041					
2042					
2043					
2044					
2045					
2046					
2047					
2048					
2049					
2050					

2.1 Revenue Projections

Revenue is projected to grow steadily over the next 25 years, driven by market expansion and product diversification. The following table shows the expected revenue in millions of dollars.

- Revenue from existing products: \$100M
- Revenue from new products: \$50M
- Revenue from services: \$30M
- Revenue from licensing: \$20M



- Revenue from existing products: \$100M
- Revenue from new products: \$50M



Figure 1: Market share of the top 10 companies in the industry

Figure 1: Market share of the top 10 companies in the industry



Source: [Unreadable]

[Unreadable text describing the chart data]

Figure 2: Comparison of market share between two periods



Source: [Unreadable]

2.1 Market share of the top 10 companies in the industry

[Unreadable text describing market share trends]

[Unreadable text describing market share trends]

[Unreadable text describing market share trends]

[Unreadable text describing market share trends]

Diagram 1: Market and production structure comparison



Source:

1.2. Market and production structure comparison

Market and production structure comparison shows a 20% increase in production structure and a 10% increase in market structure. This indicates that the market is becoming more competitive and the production structure is becoming more diversified.

Diagram 2: Market and production structure comparison



Source:

Market and production structure comparison shows a 20% increase in production structure and a 10% increase in market structure. This indicates that the market is becoming more competitive and the production structure is becoming more diversified.

The market and production structure comparison shows a 20% increase in production structure and a 10% increase in market structure. This indicates that the market is becoming more competitive and the production structure is becoming more diversified.

Diagram 1: A simple diagram with a blue square and a red rectangle.



Figure 1

This diagram illustrates the relationship between the blue square and the red rectangle. The blue square is positioned to the left of the red rectangle.

1.1. Description of the diagram

The diagram consists of two main elements: a blue square and a red rectangle. The blue square is located on the left side of the diagram, and the red rectangle is located on the right side.

The blue square is a solid blue shape with a side length of approximately 100 units. The red rectangle is a solid red shape with a width of approximately 100 units and a height of approximately 20 units.

The blue square is positioned to the left of the red rectangle.

The red rectangle is positioned to the right of the blue square.

Section 1: System requirements

1.1. System requirements

System requirements are the conditions that must be met for a system to function properly. They define the hardware, software, and network resources needed to support the system.

System requirements are typically divided into three categories: hardware, software, and network. Hardware requirements include the type of processor, memory, and storage needed. Software requirements include the operating system, database, and application software. Network requirements include the type of network, bandwidth, and security.

System requirements are often expressed in terms of performance, reliability, and security. Performance requirements include response time, throughput, and availability. Reliability requirements include uptime, fault tolerance, and disaster recovery. Security requirements include confidentiality, integrity, and availability.



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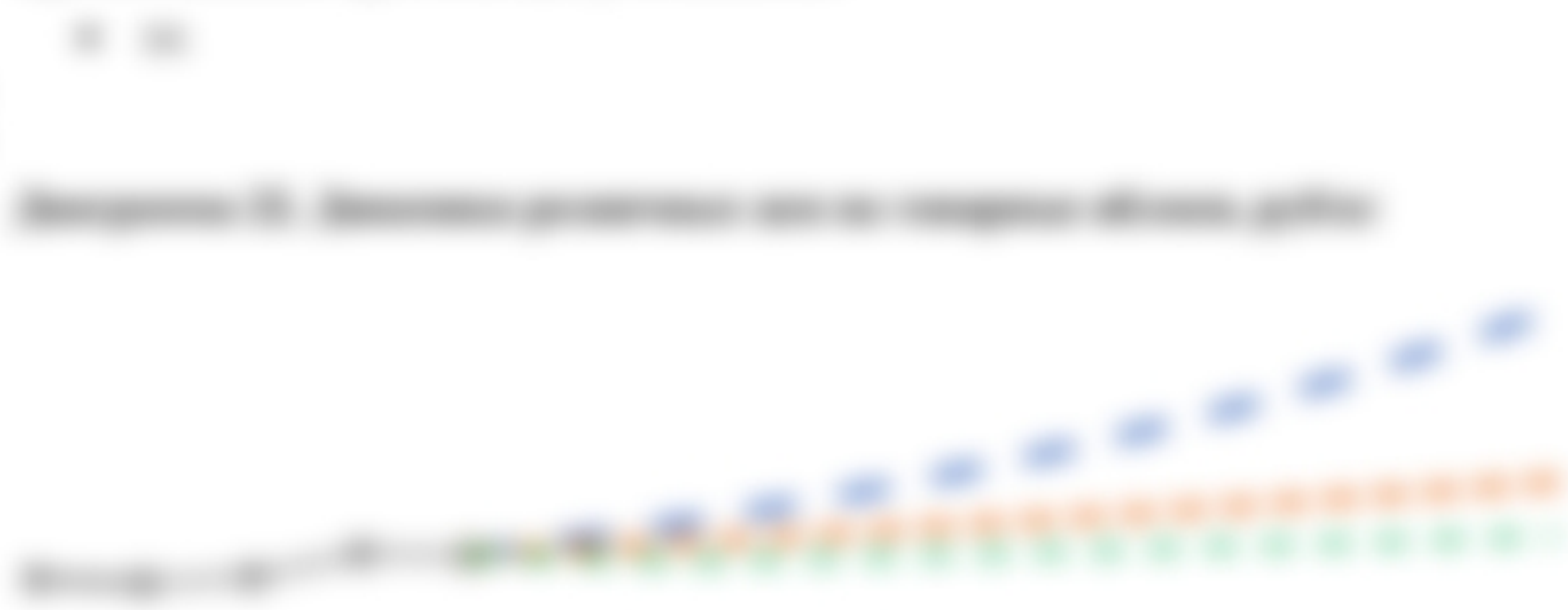
System requirements are often expressed in terms of performance, reliability, and security. Performance requirements include response time, throughput, and availability. Reliability requirements include uptime, fault tolerance, and disaster recovery. Security requirements include confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Figure 11. Market share evolution (market share is expressed in percentage)



Estimated market share evolution (market share is expressed in percentage)

Figure 12. Market share evolution (market share is expressed in percentage)



Estimated market share evolution (market share is expressed in percentage)

Section 1: General Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Section 2: Employment Details

Employer: _____

Job Title: _____

Start Date: _____

End Date: _____

Reason for Leaving: _____

Signature: _____

Section 3: Skills Assessment	Section 4: References
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____

Page 1

Section 5: Additional Information

Other relevant information: _____

Comments: _____

Section 6: Applicant Information

Page 2

Section 7: Final Remarks

Final remarks: _____

Figure 10: Quarterly Average Number of New Jobs Created in the Economy (2001-2011)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The chart shows a significant increase in the number of new jobs created in the economy over the period from 2001 to 2011. The number of new jobs created rose from approximately 100,000 in 2001 to over 1,000,000 in 2011. This increase is primarily driven by the growth in the service sector, which has become the dominant source of new job creation in the economy.

The following table provides a breakdown of the quarterly average number of new jobs created in the economy by sector:

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Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Section 1: Business Objectives

Business objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals that an organization aims to accomplish.

Business Objectives: Financial, Operational, and Strategic

Category	Objective	Measure	Timeframe	Responsible Party	Status
Financial	Revenue Growth	Revenue	Quarterly	Finance Dept.	On Track
Operational	Customer Satisfaction	CSAT Score	Monthly	Customer Service	Improving
Strategic	Market Share Expansion	Market Share %	Annual	Marketing Dept.	Targeted

Business objectives are derived from the organization's mission and vision statements.

Business objectives should be aligned with the organization's overall strategy.

Business objectives should be communicated to all employees and stakeholders.

Business objectives should be reviewed and updated regularly.

Business objectives should be measurable and trackable.

Business objectives should be realistic and achievable.

Business objectives should be time-bound.

Business objectives should be specific.

Business objectives should be relevant.

Business objectives should be SMART.

Business objectives should be derived from the organization's mission and vision statements.

Business objectives should be communicated to all employees and stakeholders.

Business Objectives: Financial Performance

Objective	Measure	Target	Actual	Variance
Revenue Growth	Revenue	10%	12%	+2%
Profit Margin	Profit Margin %	20%	18%	-2%
Operating Expenses	Operating Expenses	\$1M	\$1.1M	+\$0.1M

Business objectives should be derived from the organization's mission and vision statements.

Business objectives should be communicated to all employees and stakeholders.

Business Objectives: Operational Efficiency

Objective	Measure	Target	Actual	Variance
Customer Satisfaction	CSAT Score	4.5	4.3	-0.2
Operational Efficiency	Operational Efficiency	90%	88%	-2%
Employee Productivity	Employee Productivity	100%	95%	-5%

Business objectives should be derived from the organization's mission and vision statements.

Business objectives should be communicated to all employees and stakeholders.

Business objectives should be derived from the organization's mission and vision statements.

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Business objectives should be communicated to all employees and stakeholders.

Business objectives should be derived from the organization's mission and vision statements.

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The following information is required for the purpose of the above mentioned services. The information should be provided in the following format:

Particulars	Area	City	State	Country