Revised Business Model Canvas

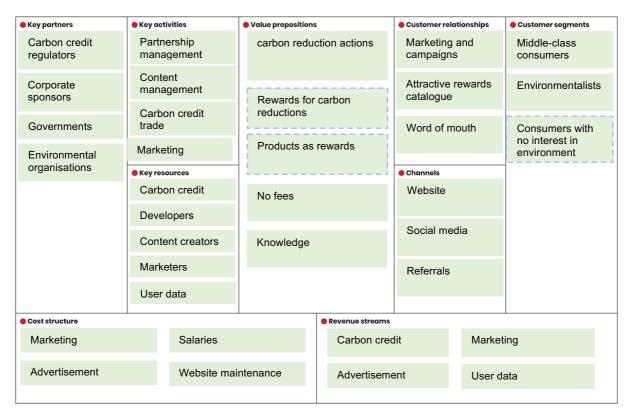
Toshimitsu Ota s5251464

Word count: 2984

Introduction

Governments and corporations around the globe have been setting carbon reduction targets to act on climate change. To achieve these targets, the demand for carbon offsets has been increasing and the carbon market is predicted to grow to \$480 billion by 2050 (Muslin, 2021). In spite of this, individuals are left out of the emerging market. To fill the gap, the initial idea of the Carbon Marketplace (CMP) was presented to bridge between individuals and corporations to trade carbon credits. This document will attempt to validate the value propositions and refine BMC by utilising comprehensive research and analyses.

Original BMC



Consumers receive knowledge and actions to reduce carbon footprint which will be rewarded by products provided by corporate partners. CMP is multi-sided model as the primary customers are individual consumers and the secondary customers are corporations. The service is mainly delivered through a website and promoted through social media and marketing campaigns. The revenue streams come from offering carbon credits and marketing services to corporations, and advertisements. Costs come mainly from high quality web content management and marketing.

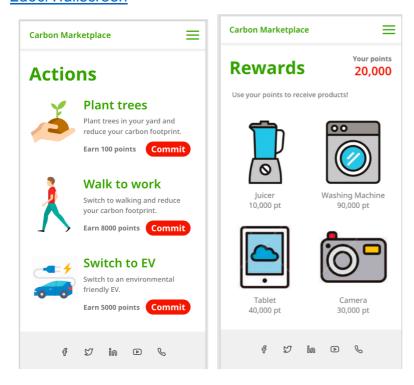
Values for customers are clear actions to follow to reduce carbon footprint, free products as rewards for carbon reductions.

Further Market Research

Prototype

Prototype websites were created to test and validate features of CMP. They are also used for a landing-page.

https://xd.adobe.com/view/78335460-22ec-4811-a48b-fc4d11e9f094-2d60/?fullscreen



Landing-page

https://toshimitsuota.wixsite.com/carbonmarketplace

A landing-page was created (see Appendix-A) to conduct a currency test. There were 13 registrations out of 39 sessions. There was high interest in social network and knowledge database as additional features.

Survey

An online survey was conducted (see Appendix-B). There were 40 participants from different age groups and demographic backgrounds. It shows well balanced demographics and a high-quality analysis can be expected. For analysis of the survey, four main groups were identified (see Table-1).

	Primary target	Secondary	Negative	Low interest
	20 people	target	7 people	2 people
		13 people		
Interest in CMP	Very high	Medium	Low	Low
Interest in	Very high	Medium-High	Medium	Low
environment				
Keenness to	90%	84%	71%	50%
act more				
Obstacles	Time. Cost. Not	Time. Cost.	Time. Not high-	Not high-priority.
	enough	Confusing.	priority.	
	information.			
Confidence in	3.4	2.9	2	3
knowledge (out				
of 5)				
Source of	Social Medias	Friends 76%	Friends 71%	Friends 100%
influence	50%	Social Media	TV/YouTube	YouTube
	Friends 45%	30%	28%	/Websites 50%
Note	70% make	Not satisfied	Low interest in	Low interest in
	efforts to reduce	with their effort	getting	CMP but after
	your carbon	on climate	information	selecting an
	footprint daily or	issues. Waiting	about	action to reduce
	weekly.	for organisations	environment.	emission, they
	Passionate	to do something.	Still want to	answered they
	about climate		recommend	would be very
	issues.		CMP to friends.	satisfied by
				receiving free
				products as
				reward.

Table-1 Survey analysis

There was no clear correlation found between the groups above and the demographics. The primary target group showed higher interests in environment issues and higher confidence in their knowledge of how to reduce emissions. The group is passionate about environmental issues, and they indicated that they want to do more to act on climate change. Many participants showed some hopelessness when it comes to acting on climate change at an individual level and some voiced

confusion about what they can do to act on the issue. Source of influence showed some differences by groups though friends and social medias were main sources.

Cost/revenue research

Cost/revenue research was conducted to validate CMP's cost structure and revenue streams. For analysis of the research, models were generated to simulate costs and revenues for different stages in the business.

Individual Users	50000	500000	1M	5M	10M
Corporate Members	50	200	500	1000	3000
Marketing	184	1180	2580	9600	21400
Development team	249	320	498	640	782
Content team	177	395	504	613	722
Marketing team	182	467	524	638	923
Sales team	134	305	362	496	610
Support	130	385	589	1099	2198
Admin	205	365	525	838	1151
Rent	64	148	225	370	616
Total	\$1.3M	\$3.5M	\$5.8M	\$14.2M	\$28.4M

Table-2 Annual Costs Prospect (Costs unit = \$K)

The main CMP's costs are salaries of staff, marketing, and rent. Models were made based on salaries of each essential team with appropriate number of staff for each stage of the business (see Appendix-C Annual Costs). Salaries for each job role were calculated with national average data from Payscale (2021). A standard rate 10% of revenues (Kirksey, 2020) was used to predict the marketing costs. Rent was calculated according to space required for the number of staff with Gold Coast average rent of \$400/sqm (Calautti, 2019). The summary of the models indicates annual expenditures of CMP will be \$1.3 million with 50,000 users and 50 corporate members (see Table-2). It will grow to \$28.4 million with 10 million users and 3,000 corporate members.

Individual users	50,000	500,000	1M	5M	10M
Corporate members	50	200	500	1,000	3,000
Carbon credit fee	240,000	2,400,000	4,800,000	24,000,000	48,000,000
Corporate membership fee (Average \$12,000)	600,000	2,400,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	36,000,000
Advertisement *1	500,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000
Marketing service (\$10,000 per corporate member)	500,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000
Total	\$1.8M	\$11.8M	\$25.8M	\$96M	\$214M

*1 \$10/user (Digital information world, 2019).

The primary revenue streams are fees on carbon credit trading and marketing services both paid by corporate members as well as advertisement. In addition to these original streams, corporate membership fee was added to update the model to reflect the findings in the later section of this document. Corporate members can buy carbon credits generated by users with 30% of carbon price and the rest can be allocated from their contribution of providing products to rewards catalogue. Revenue from carbon credit fees were calculated based on an assumption that each user would reduce 5% of carbon footprint by participating in CMP. Average person's carbon footprint in Australia is 16 tonne (Ritchie & Roser, 2020) therefore 30% fee on carbon credit 0.8 tonne per user is calculated with the current carbon price of \$20/tonne (Reputex, 2021). The model suggests CMP's revenue will be \$1.8 million when it has 50,000 users and 50 corporate members. That will grow to \$214 million with 10 million users (see Table-3).

Issue/Risk Identification

PESTEL

PESTEL analysis was used to identify risks and threats. Each risk is coded to link in the risk matrix in the next section.

Political

- Changes in EU Carbon policy will affect how and where organisations can buy carbon credits. (R1)
- Local governments' carbon targets and policy change will directly affect demand of carbon credits and offsets. (R2)

Economic

- Economic growth may affect companies' budgets for environmental projects.
 (R3)
- Carbon price change will directly affect revenue of CMP. If carbon price slumps, CMP's revenue fall and the business will struggle to adjust the scale and expenditures. (R4)

Social

 Environmental interest in public is directly linked with likelihood of participating in CMP. Decreased interest in environmental issues will decrease new user conversions and users' engagements. (R5)

Technological

- Carbon capturing technology if carbon capture becomes more efficient and cheaper. This may impact the values and revenues of CMP. (R6)
- Clean energy and technology if efficiency of clean energy improve drastically, the needs of carbon offset will decrease and CMP will lose advancements and values for customers. (R7)

Environmental

Severity/pace of climate change – if the severity of the climate issues
develops rapidly, it may cause a global chaos including survival of humanity.
(R8)

Legal

• Regulations of corporate emissions - If more laws to mandate corporations to reduce emissions, the demand of carbon offsets will become high. (R9)

Risk Matrix

Risk matrix was used to rank and prioritise the identified risks.

Likelihood		Consequences			
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain		R3			
Likely			R9	R2	
Moderate			R8	R5	R4
Unlikely				R7	
Rare			R7	R6	R1

Justifications

- **R1** Changes to EU Policy that negatively affect the carbon market is highly unlikely due to the trend in global movements and the current critical situation of global warming (IPCC, 2021).
- **R2** Weaker local government policies reduce the size/value of CMP. This is a less likely scenario as there is a global increase in carbon efforts (Akpan, 2019).
- R3 –This is moderate risk as developed countries have sustainable carbon markets. Developing countries are being educated on affordable carbon reduction (Davey, 2018)(Rahman & Mostofa, 2019).
- **R4** The dramatic fall of carbon price will impact CMP's revenue hugely. Though it is unlikely due to the current price rise and the predictions of further jumps (Holder, 2021).
- **R5** Environmental interest is on the rise. Anti-climate change groups exists but the public is aware of climate change. The survey shoes 85% not only agreed but said more needs to be done about climate change (refer Appendix B Survey).
- **R6** Carbon capture technology exits but it is expensive and inefficient and its likelihood of rapid improvement is low (Rissman & Orvis, 2017).
- **R7** General adoption of clean energy and carbon safe technologies is on the rise but will not reverse the damage any time soon (Harvey, 2021).

R8 – Global warming is on the rise and can be a big threat for human survival. People might try to do more and join CMP or lose hope and give up by 2050 (Hollingsworth, 2019).

R9 – Regulations of corporate emissions will directly affects the participation of corporations in CMP and increase the demand and revenue. New direct competitor may appear, but the impact will be moderate due to the high demand.

Anticipated effects

To address risks and take advantages of opportunities found from research, the following alterations can be considered.

Referral and social media

The survey revealed that the target customers have big influences from friends and they also expressed that they would recommend CMP to their friends at the high rate (refer Table-1). One study (Zhu et al., 2016) found that users were influenced to purchase products by friends' activities on social media. Another study (Chung et al., 2021) found that friends on social media can change eating behaviours. These studies match with the survey findings and validate that referral and social media marketing will be effective for CMP.

Social network platform

Utilising referral and popular social medias are effective ways for CMP marketing, in addition to these, there are several benefits for CMP to have an original social network platform. The possible benefits of adding social network are as below.

- It will provide a place for users to communicate and encourage each other to engage more to act on climate change. This will provide togetherness to users and address that people are feeling hopelessness at an individual level which was identified from the survey.
- 2. It will create an opportunity for users to invite their friends to the social network. This will be an effective way to capture new customers.
- User generated content from the social network platform will increase the volume of content and users' time on CMP which will increase the advertisement revenue.
- 4. General interest of environment issues hugely influences the user participation in CMP as discussed previously. The social network platform will

- become an independent channel to promote environmental awareness and inspire users to maintain their motivations. This will mitigate negative influence from external sources.
- 5. User data from the social network will add great value to CMP's user data and strength the market services for corporate members. This can increase the advancement of the business offerings to its corporate members thus it justifies the premium corporate membership fees.

Revenue streams

The risks relating to governments' policies can influence on the CMP's revenue stream from carbon credit transaction fees. In addition to the risk, CMP should be prepared for the risk of carbon credit price plunge even though the price is predicted to dramatically increase. A great reliance on the revenue stream should be avoided to manage risks and diversify the revenue sources. This can be done by increasing the value for corporate members to justify charging higher membership fees. As mentioned above the social network platform will bring great extensions to CMP's marketing offerings and exclusive opportunities for corporate members to promote. The revenue prospect (refer Table-3) was adjusted to reflect this alternation and it shows successful improvements to revenues as well as the diversity.

Diffusion of innovation

To model the market penetration of CMP, the diffusion of innovation was used. The groups identified in the survey (refer Table-1) were mapped to each segment and scenarios were generated.

Innovators/Early adopters = Primary target

They will very likely to join and use CMP. Very likely to recommend to others. Their passion will be an important factor for the growth of the social network platform in CMP.

Early majority = Secondary target

With the attitude of waiting for others to act, they will likely to follow the early adopters with some encouragements and will likely to be inspired through CMP and its social network platform.

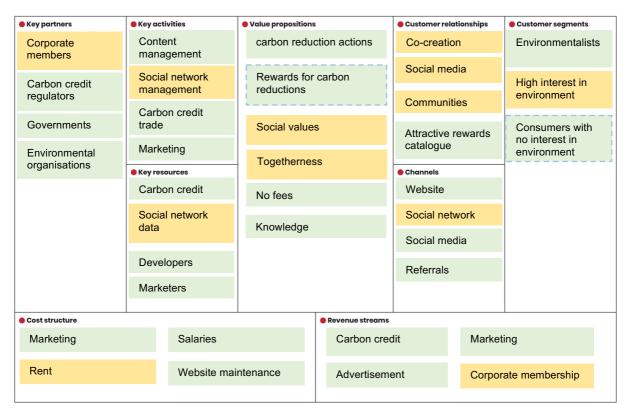
Late majority = Negative

With low confidence in their knowledge of climate action and high influence from friends, they will likely to listen to friends on CMP's social network and educate themselves by using CMP.

Laggers = Low interest in the environment

They have low interests in the environment and CMP. Though with influence from friends, they will likely to react to attractive reward products.

Revised BMC



The BMC was revised as above to reflect the findings from research and risk analysis.

Customer segments

The first main segment is passionate environmentalists who want to actively act on climate change. The second segment is consumers with high interest in environment who are not as active as the first segment. This has been replaced from middle-class consumers since the survey revealed that there was no correlation between income and the likelihood of joining CMP. The third segment is consumers who are not interested in environment issues but attracted to reward products.

Customer relationships

The addition of the social network brings new relationships with customers. Contents will be made by users' posts which brings co-creation relationship. In addition, community in the platform will be an important for communication with customers. Social medias will be important for marketing and maintain healthy customer relationships.

Channels

Website will be the main channel to interact with customers and where they will use CMP's services. The social network is product itself as well as a channel to promote new customers. Social medias and friend referrals are also important channel for promotion.

Value propositions

Actions to reduce carbon on CMP will ease customers' pains of confusions and time issues around acts on climate change. Reward products for carbon reduction provide a clear benefit and incentive for customers' good acts. The additional social network platform will add social values and togetherness to ease customers' hopelessness and confusions.

Revenue streams

In addition to fees on trading carbon credits, membership fee is introduced to strength and diversify the revenue. Marketing offerings will be enhanced by the addition of the social network platform. These revenues come from corporate members.

Key activities

Content management is important activity to maintain the high-quality content and rewards offerings. Social network management is added to achieve and maintain a harmonised online community.

Key resources

Carbon credits generated by customers are valuable assets. Content and data generated in social network will be vital for quality marketing services to corporate members. Staff especially in development and marketing teams are essential to provide quality services to both individuals and corporate members.

Key partners

Corporate members are essential to the CMP ecosystem as they bring revenues and provide products to the reward catalogue. They are the secondary customer in the multi-sided model. Carbon credit regulators and governments are partners to trade carbon credits in compliance. Environmental organisations will be partners to run effective campaigns together.

Cost structure

Salaries for staff to offer quality website and services will be the main cost of the business along with website maintenance. 10% of revenues will be allocated to marketing and advertisement to promote the business. Office rent became apparent in the cost/revenue analysis and added as a main cost.

Conclusion

Extensive research and analyses have highlighted risks and opportunities for CMP. New realisations have improved the BMC such as addition of social network and premium membership fees. These changes bring not only higher and diverse revenues but also new and strong values to both end of customers. With these improvements and the research, CMP has high potential to become a profitable and sustainable business that can bridge between individuals and corporations to collaborate and work together to fight against the critical climate change issues.

References

- Akpan, N. (2019, September 26). Only 2 countries are meeting their climate pledges.

 Here's how the 10 worst could improve. PBS NewsHour.

 https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/only-2-countries-are-meeting-their-climate-pledges-heres-how-the-10-worst-could-improve
- Calautti, L. (2019, April 17). How much does it cost to rent office space?.

 Commercial Real Estate.

 https://www.commercialrealestate.com.au/advice/how-much-does-it-cost-to-rent-office-space-57245/
- Chung, A., Vieira, D., Donley, T., Tan, N., Jean-Louis, G., Gouley, K. K., & Seixas, A. (2021). Adolescent peer influence on eating behaviors via social media: Scoping review. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 23(6), e19697-e19697. https://doi.org/10.2196/19697
- Davey, T. (2018, May 21). *Developing Countries Can't Afford Climate Change*. Future of Life Institute. https://futureoflife.org/2016/08/05/developing-countries-cant-afford-climate-change/
- Digital information world. (2019, December 1). The social media platforms that make the most revenue off their users.

 https://www.digitalinformationworld.com/2019/12/revenue-per-social-media-user.html
- Harvey, F. (2021, August 25). *Major climate changes inevitable and irreversible IPCC's starkest warning yet*. The Guardian. https://www.theguardian.com/science/2021/aug/09/humans-have-caused-unprecedented-and-irreversible-change-to-climate-scientists-warn
- Holder, M. (2021, June 14). Carbon offset prices set to increase tenfold by 2030.

 Greenbiz. https://www.greenbiz.com/article/carbon-offset-prices-set-increase-tenfold-2030
- Hollingsworth, J. C. (2019, June 5). *Climate change could pose existential threat by 2050: report says.* CNN. https://edition.cnn.com/2019/06/04/health/climate-change-existential-threat-report-intl/index.html
- IPCC. (2021). Sixth Assessment Report. https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/

- Kirksey, C. (2020, February 27). *How to determine the percentage of revenue you should be spending on marketing*. Direction. https://direction.com/percentage-of-revenue-marketing-spend/
- Muslin, Mark. (2021). Reforming the global voluntary market for carbon offsets.

 University College London. https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-governance/news/2021/jan/reforming-global-voluntary-market-carbon-offsets
- Payscale. (2021). Salary Data & Career Research Center Australia.

 https://www.payscale.com/research/AU/Country=Australia/Salary
- Rahman, M., & Mostofa, M. (2019, April 2). Low-Carbon Futures in Least Developed Countries. World Resources Institute. https://www.wri.org/climate/expert-perspective/low-carbon-futures-least-developed-countries
- Reputex. (2021, July 5). *Price report: Australian Carbon Offset Market Report*. https://www.reputex.com/research-insights/price-report-australian-carbon-offset-market-report-june-21-july-5-2021/
- Rissman, J., & Orvis, R. (2017, May 3). *Carbon Capture and Storage: An Expensive Option For Reducing U.S. CO2 Emissions*. Forbes.

 https://www.forbes.com/sites/energyinnovation/2017/05/03/carbon-capture-and-storage-an-expensive-option-for-reducing-u-s-co2-emissions/
- Ritchie, H., & Roser, M. (2020). *Australia: CO2 Country Profile*. Ourworldindata.org. https://ourworldindata.org/co2/country/australia
- Zhu, Z., Wang, J., Wang, X., & Wan, X. (2016). Exploring factors of user's peer-influence behavior in social media on purchase intention: Evidence from QQ. Computers in Human Behavior, 63, 980-987. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2016.05.037

Appendix A - Landing Page

https://toshimitsuota.wixsite.com/carbonmarketplace

Carbon Marketplace



Please Answer the quick survey questions at the bottom of this page.

1. Pitch Video



2. Prototype

A prototype website which contains four pages will pop up in a new tab/window. Please

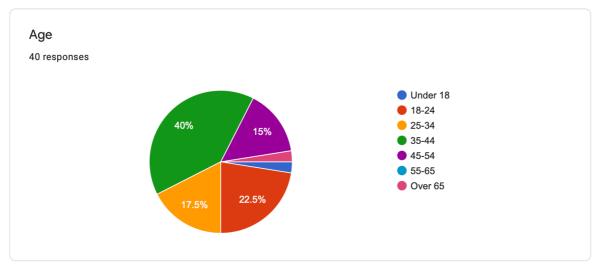


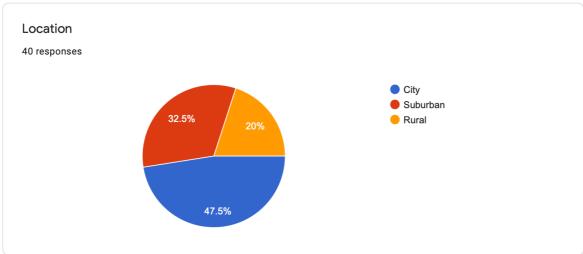
Please fill out the survey below. This is only for a university

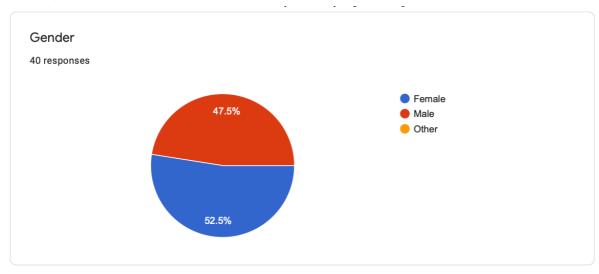
erease nit out the survey below. This is only for a university assignment and your contact details will be removed within a month
3. Survey
Email *
Would you register your interest for this service to receive an invite on a service launch? *
O Yes
O No
Would you recommend this service to your friends?
O Yes
O No
What kind of features would you want to see in the sercive?
Social network
Forum
Knowlege database of all things emissions
Submit

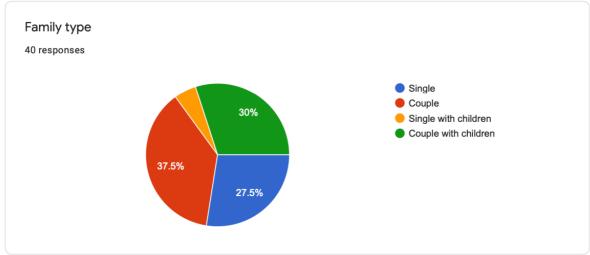
Appendix B - Survey

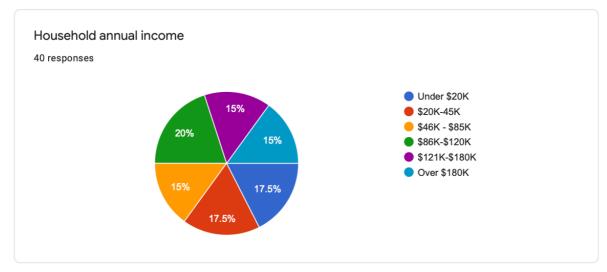
Survey link: https://forms.gle/hFbpuWVej7gYdmDy8

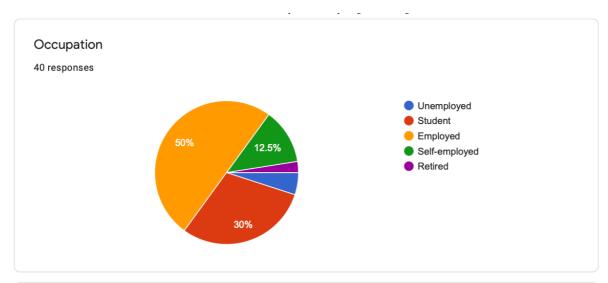


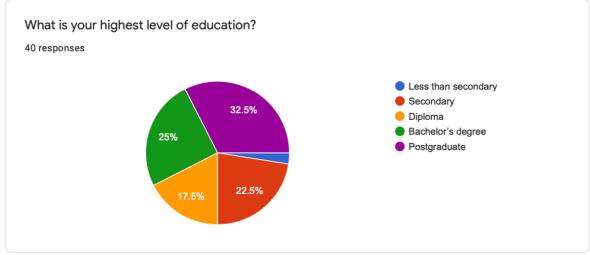


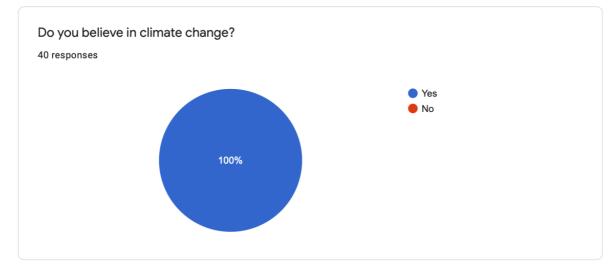


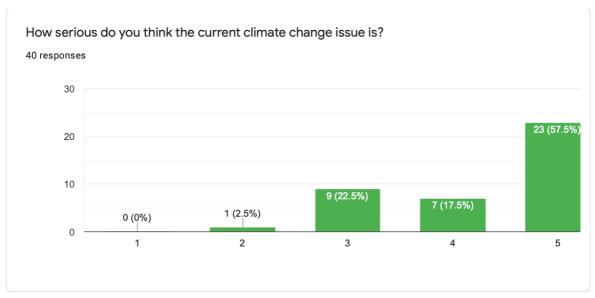


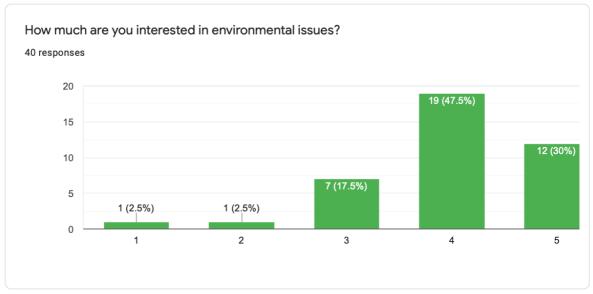


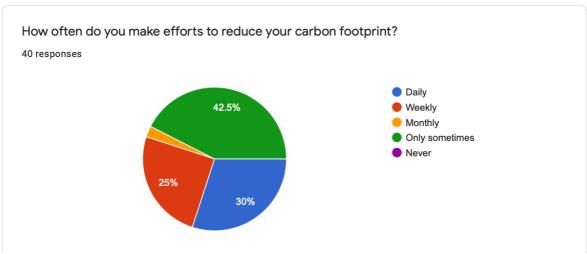


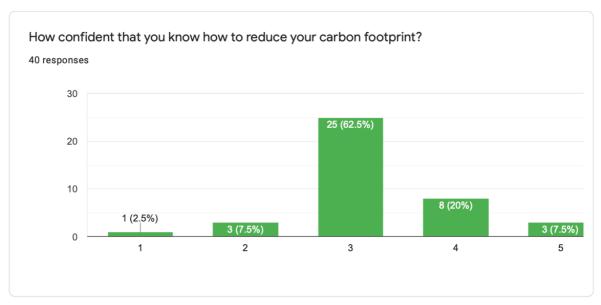


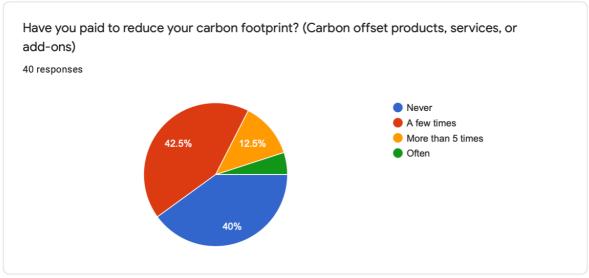


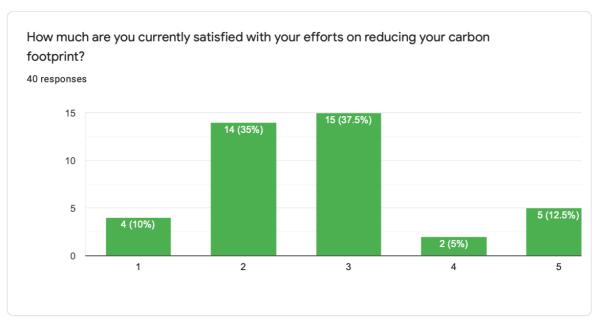


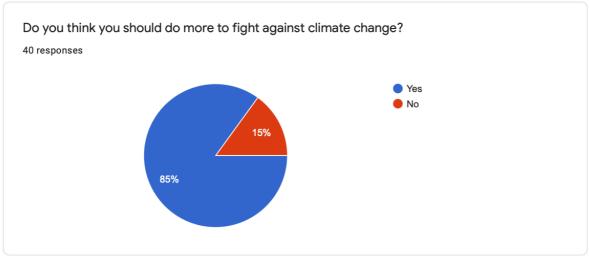


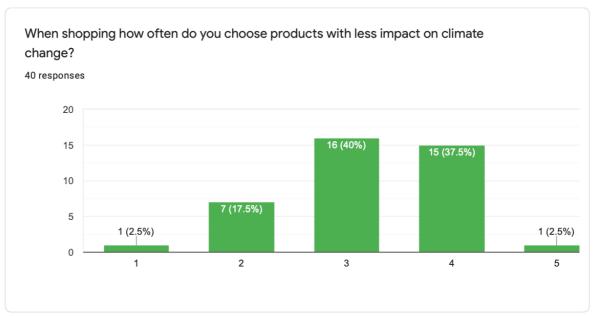


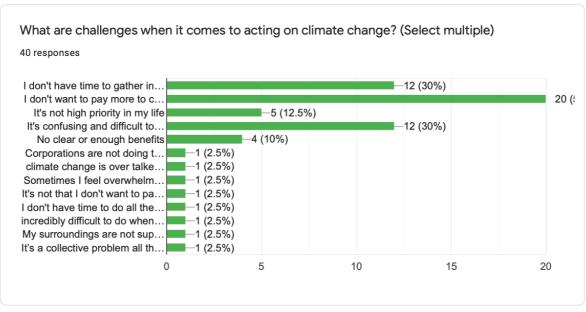


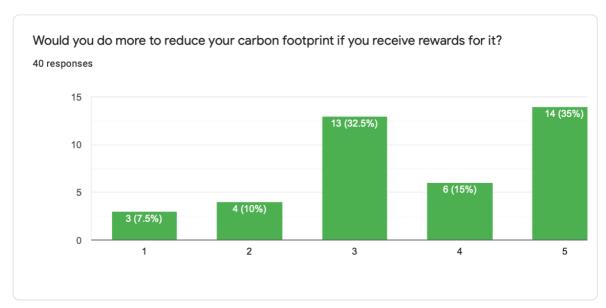


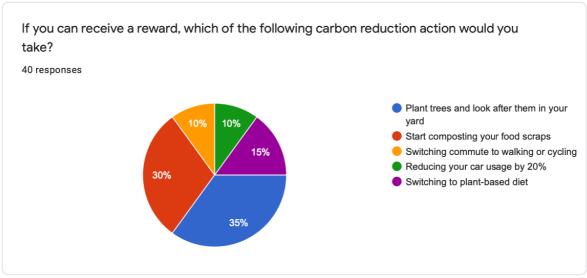




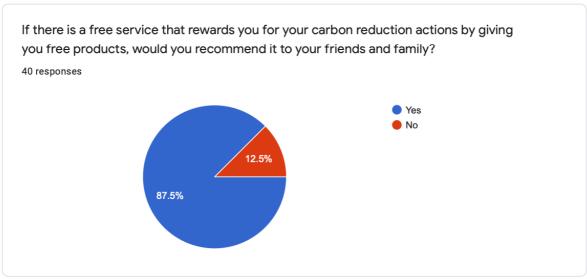


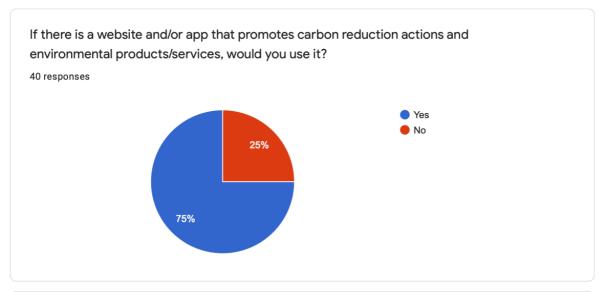


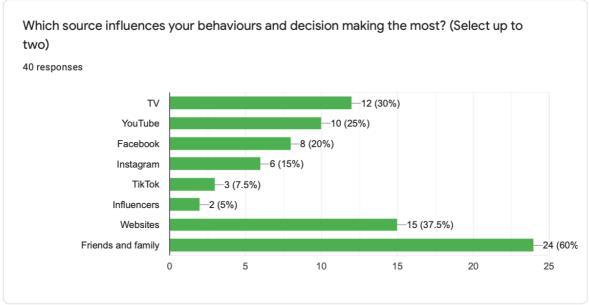












Please write about current problems/obstacles that are preventing you from taking climate actions at a personal level?

- Not many ways to do it.
- I find it hard to know where to begin when it comes to buying products. I try to shop locally, compost & plant trees but do feel like there,Äôs more I could be doing.
- Don't really understand what impact I have and what I can really do.
- its not a priority to me
- Disconnected, fragmented community while caring for a young child ... Due to pandemic ... Time to do anything beyond care is minimal
- Time
- Cost barrier.

- Feels overwhelming. Doesn't seem like small, personal changes will do much when corporations and the military-industrial complex pollute degrees of magnitude more than individuals.
- Expense
- Feeling like regardless of all the scientific information our political system will never change
- Having to do all the research myself (not on one website) and also establishing that the
 website is legitimate. I would also like to see more pressure applied to companies,
 corporations and governments to do more.
- "Expensive public transport-more than the cost of driving and parking
- Products I want in useless packaging or unnecessary packaging (eg berryiesnand tomatoes)"
- We do a lot, but using public transportation or walking would increase our work day by almost
 2.5 hours
- Uneducated
- Wheelchair user. Disabled and Housebound so need heating on most the time. Cannot afford to pay higher prices for green energy
- It can be difficult for individuals to see that they can have an individual impact on climate change, when the real problem are the companies that produce the majority of carbon emissions. We can't control what the big companies do, but we can vote with our money, but not supporting businesses and companies that contribute to climate change. This isn't always possible for everyone, sometimes choosing the sustainable options is too expensive. But those who can make these choices, should make these choices. I often try to spend my money carefully, but as a student, it isn't always possible.
- Not knowing what I can do that wont drastically change how I live.
- To be honest, sometimes I don't even remember about climate problems. Even though I'm
 quite interested about the topic and love reading articles about it, sometimes I just don't have
 time to think about anything else other than finishing up my job and other obligations.
- My near by silly people
- I cannot afford to buy product with better ingredients and/ or packaging to help reduce the amount of waste I produce
- as above too many structural issues for me to deal with. I have very little time and can't
 afford to do things that take more time I struggle with cooking food from scratch for this
 reason. I also do not have much money so cannot afford an electric car, I have to rent which
 relies on heating oil, I am reliant on cheaper food in plastic packaging (even fruit is in plastic!)
- Time and money
- Expensive
- Time
- Im not big enough and feel my efforts are wasted as one. It needs to be everyone
- Lack of knowledge
- Life and money

- Harder to accomplish than current lifestyle
- Inhibition to my lifes current difficulties i.e travel and electricity availability to a renter
- Depression more focused on self

What do you feel about your role as an individual to reduce carbon emission?

- I try my hardest.
- I think the individual has an important role but I think our government needs to be doing much more than they do.
- I don't really understand what it means to offset my carbon footprint and how effective it is.
- It's my responsibility and honour to care for earth in this way
- I should be doing more!!
- Important but need more options and low hanging fruit opportunities
- I feel like it needs to be a top down approach, not bottom up
- Would like to do more
- Very little can be done as an individual
- As an individual I can only do so much. It is now time for the Federal, State and Local governments to do MUCH MORE, along with corporations, companies and local and big businesses.
- Hopeless and beaten
- My earth, my responsibility
- Could be doing better
- It has some contribution but it is limited compared to corporations and governments as climate change is a global issue
- Personally, I think adopting a plant-based diet is the most effective way to combat climate
 change individually, in conjunction with smaller efforts. Unfortunately, attitudes towards this
 are not great. If governments subsidise plant-based foods rather than animal products, I think
 people would be more open to switching to these options.
- I feel like I can make an impact and potential help save our planet.
- I would love to contribute to the climate movement in any way possible.
- Start eating less meat
- helpless
- My single impact isn,Äôt big enough to change the world
- It is all our responsibility to take steps to reduce carbon emissions. Every person can do at least one thing which will help overall.
- Minimal effort
- I do my best to avoid car usage and recycle. I also choose to reduce greenhouse emissions through my quarterly electricity bill
- I would like to do more.
- Everyone must try

Appendix C - Annual Costs Prospect

Individual Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1M	5M	10M
Corporate Members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Advertisement							
/Marketing *1	184	302	590	1180	2580	9600	21400
Salary - Development team *3	249	249	320	320	498	640	782
Salary - Content team							
*4	177	229	286	395	504	613	722
Salary - Marketing							
team *5	182	239	353	467	524	638	923
Salary - Sales team *6	134	191	248	305	362	496	610
Salary - Support *7	130	181	232	385	589	1099	2198
Salary - Admin *8	205	256	256	365	525	838	1151
Office Rent *9	64	84	108	148	225	370	616
Total	\$1.3M	\$1.7M	\$2.3M	\$3.5M	\$5.8M	\$14.2M	\$28.4M

Costs unit = \$K

(https://direction.com/percentage-of-revenue-marketing-spend/)

*3 Development team

Initial development team consists of 1 project manager, 2 programmers.

Project Manager \$107K

Programmer \$70K

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate							
members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Number of							
manager	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Number of							
programmer	2	2	3	3	4	6	8
Total	249	249	320	320	498	640	782

*4 Content Team

Initial content team consists of 1 content manager, 1 writer, 1 graphic designer.

Content Manager \$68K

Web Content Editor \$57K

Graphic Designer \$52K

^{*1} Industry standard budget for marketing = 10% of revenue

^{*2} Source of salary data: https://www.payscale.com

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate							
members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Number of							
manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of editor	1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of							
designer	1	2	2	3	4	5	6
Total	177	229	286	395	504	613	722

*5 Marketing Team

Initial marketing team consists of 1 marketing manager, 1 marketing staff

Marketing manager \$68K

Marketing staff \$57K

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate							
members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Staff	2	3	5	7	8	10	15
Total	182	239	353	467	524	638	923

*6 Sales Team

Initial sales team consists of 1sales manager, 1 sales staff.

Sales manager \$77K

Sales staff \$57K

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Staff	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Total	134	191	248	305	362	496	610

*7 Support Team

Initial support team consists of 1 support manager, 1 support staff.

Customer support manager 79K

Customer Service support \$51K

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Staff	1	2	3	6	10	20	40

29

Total 130 181 232 385 589 1099 2198

*8 Admin Team

Initial team consists of 1 finance/money manager, 1 accounting, 1 office staff.

Finance manager \$96K

Accountant \$58K

Office staff \$51K

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Finance manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accountant	1	1	1	2	3	4	5
Staff	1	2	2	3	5	10	15
Total	205	256	256	365	525	838	1151

*9 Office Rent

Office space to fit above staff members.

\$400 /sqm in Gold Coast

https://www.commercialrealestate.com.au/advice/how-much-does-it-cost-to-rent-office-space-57245/

Standard office space ratio of 8 to 15 square metres per staff

https://www.commercialrealestate.com.au/advice/how-much-office-space-do-i-need-57459/

Users	50000	100000	250000	500000	1000000	5000000	10000000
Corporate members	50	70	100	200	500	1000	3000
Rent /sqm	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.55
Staff	16	21	27	37	50	74	112
Total	64	84	108	148	225	370	616