



Where the Wave Breaks

DATA COMPANION — WHITEPAPER № 4

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English Edition (also available in Russian and Chinese)

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Brandmine

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This document contains the data tables referenced in *Where the Wave Breaks* (Brandmine Whitepaper № 4). It is intended for institutional readers who wish to interrogate the underlying corpus.

Appendix A: Sector Presence by Country — Top 8 Sectors × 38 Markets

Presence indicated: ✓ = confirmed cohort; ● = partial/emerging cohort; — = not confirmed in corpus. Signal status where available; otherwise research confirmation. Full 47-sector taxonomy available on request — hello@brandmine.ai. For market coverage depth and documented brand count ranges by market, see Appendix E.

| Country | Natural Beauty | Food Processing | Boutique Hospitality | Confectionery | Tea & Coffee | Fashion & Accessories | Textiles & Heritage Craft | Wine & Spirits |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Russia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ● | ✓ |
| China | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● |
| India | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Indonesia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Brazil | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ● |
| Argentina | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | — | ✓ |
| Thailand | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Vietnam | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Malaysia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Bangladesh | — | ✓ | ● | — | ● | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Pakistan | ● | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Egypt | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Turkey | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kazakhstan | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ● | ● | ● | — |
| Georgia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | — | ● | ✓ |
| Ukraine | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | — | ✓ | ● | ✓ |
| Morocco | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| South Africa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ |
| Nigeria | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Kenya | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ● | ✓ | — |
| Ethiopia | ✓ | ✓ | ● | — | ✓ | — | ✓ | — |
| Tanzania | — | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | — | ✓ | — |
| Chile | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | — | ✓ | — | ✓ |
| Peru | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● |
| Colombia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Mexico | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ✓ | ● |
| Philippines | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Sri Lanka | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | ● | ✓ | — |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Myanmar | — | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | — | ✓ | — |
| Cambodia | — | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | — | ✓ | — |
| Nepal | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | — | ✓ | — |
| Azerbaijan | ✓ | ✓ | ● | ✓ | — | — | ✓ | ✓ |
| Uzbekistan | ● | ✓ | ● | ✓ | — | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Mongolia | ● | ✓ | ● | — | — | ● | ✓ | — |
| Iran | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Algeria | ● | ✓ | ● | ● | — | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Ghana | — | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Senegal | — | ✓ | ✓ | — | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | — |
| Sector total (✓ only) | 22 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 8 |

✓ = confirmed cohort · ● = partial/emerging cohort · — = not confirmed in corpus. Sector totals reflect confirmed cohort presence (✓) only. Full 47-sector taxonomy available on request — hello@brandmine.ai.

Sector totals reflect confirmed cohort presence (✓) only, consistent with the sector-frequency analysis in the research corpus. Partial/emerging cohort markets (●) are not counted in totals. Counts for the Universal Six sectors (Natural Beauty through Fashion & Accessories) match the frequency rankings used throughout this paper. Textiles & Heritage Craft and Wine & Spirits are included for corridor illustration; their counts reflect the same ✓-only methodology. Full sector frequency data across all 47 tracked sectors available on request — hello@brandmine.ai.

Appendix B: Wave Shape Classification — All 38 Markets

Classification based on primary founding event and cohort concentration. Urgency: High = transition window open now; Medium = 3–7 years; Low = 7–15 years; Watch = pre-cohort or incomplete documentation.

| Country | Wave Shape | Primary Founding Event | Approx. Cohort Peak | Urgency |
|--------------|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Russia | Five-Crisis Compressed | 1991 market liberalization + five macro shocks 1998–2022 | 1991–2000; overdue | High |
| China | Double Wave | Wave 1: 1978–1992 state reform; Wave 2: 1992–2001 下海 generation | Wave 1: now; Wave 2: 2030s | High (W1) / Medium (W2) |
| India | Double Wave | Wave 1: 1991 liberalization; Wave 2: 2000–2010 digital/consumer boom | Wave 1: now; Wave 2: 2030s | High (W1) / Medium (W2) |
| Indonesia | Layered Wave | New Order 1980s → Reformasi 1998 → Halal regime 2014–2026 | Layer 1: now; Layer 2: 2028–2033 | High (Layers 1+2 converging) |
| Bangladesh | Compressed Wave | Garment export boom 1980–1985 | Now — LDC deadline accelerating | High |
| Mongolia | Compressed Wave | Democratic revolution / market opening 1990–1992 | Now | High |
| Turkey | Double Wave | Anatolian Tigers 1980s → AKP expansion 2003–2013 | Wave 1: now; Wave 2: 2030s | High (W1) / Medium (W2) |
| Argentina | Layered Wave | Menem-era expansion 1990s → post-2001 crisis founders | Layer 1: now + distress event 2025 | High |
| Thailand | Standard Wave | 1997 crisis recovery cohort; 2000s expansion | Now | High |
| Brazil | Standard Wave | Real Plan stabilization 1994–2000 | Now | High |
| South Africa | Layered Wave | Post-apartheid 1994 → BEE 2003+ → digital 2015+ | Layer 1: now; layers 2–3: medium | Medium |
| Vietnam | Standard Wave | Đổi Mới reform 1986–1995 | Now | High |
| Malaysia | Standard Wave | Industrial policy expansion 1990s | Now | Medium |
| Kazakhstan | Standard Wave | Independence + market opening 1991–1998 | Now | Medium |
| Georgia | Standard Wave | Rose Revolution / market reform 2003–2008 | Now | Medium |
| Colombia | Standard Wave | Peace process + economic opening 2000s | Now | Medium |
| Peru | Standard Wave | Toledo-era growth 2001–2011 | Now | High |
| Chile | Standard Wave | Post-Pinochet consolidation 1990s | Now | Medium |
| Mexico | Standard Wave | NAFTA-era expansion 1994–2006 | Now | Medium |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--------|
| Egypt | Standard Wave | Infitah expansion + private sector opening 1990s–2000s | Now | Medium |
| Morocco | Standard Wave | 2000s modernization + tourism build | Now–2030 | Medium |
| Nigeria | Standard Wave | Oil-boom and diversification 2000s | Now | Medium |
| Kenya | Standard Wave | Post-2008 recovery + tech-hub expansion | Now | Medium |
| Ethiopia | Standard Wave | Post-EPRDF economic opening 2010s | Now | Medium |
| Philippines | Standard Wave | Aquino-era consumer expansion 2010–2016 | Now | Medium |
| Sri Lanka | Standard Wave | Post-war reconstruction 2009–2015 | Now | Medium |
| Ukraine | Compressed Wave (disrupted) | Post-independence 1991–1998; disrupted by 2022 | Suspended | Watch |
| Pakistan | Standard Wave | Musharraf-era growth 2000–2008 | Now | Medium |
| Azerbaijan | Standard Wave | Oil-revenue diversification 2000s | Now | Medium |
| Uzbekistan | Standard Wave | Post-Karimov opening 2016+ | 2028–2035 | Low |
| Iran | Standard Wave | Limited domestic private enterprise opening | Now | Watch |
| Algeria | Standard Wave | Post-civil war stabilization 2000s | Now | Watch |
| Ghana | Standard Wave | Democratic consolidation + cocoa economy 2000s | Now | Medium |
| Senegal | Standard Wave | Teranga economy + Francophone cultural export | Now | Low |
| Tanzania | Standard Wave | Liberalization 1990s + Zanzibar tourism | Now | Low |
| Myanmar | Compressed Wave (disrupted) | Thein Sein opening 2011–2015; disrupted by 2021 coup | Suspended | Watch |
| Cambodia | Standard Wave | Post-UNTAC reconstruction 1993–2000 | Now | Low |
| Nepal | Standard Wave | Post-civil war stabilization 2006+ | Now | Low |

Urgency: High = transition window open now · Medium = 3–7 years · Low = 7–15 years · Watch = pre-cohort or incomplete documentation.

Appendix C: Signal Frequency and Co-occurrence by Sector

Growth signal distribution across documented corpus, by sector. Signals: export-ready (E), investment-ready (I), scale-ready (S), succession-ready (SR). Frequency reflects signal patterns observed in documented brand-level cases; it does not represent a census of all brands in each sector. Sectors without corpus evidence are not included.

| Sector | Export-Ready | Investment-Ready | Scale-Ready | Succession-Ready | Notes |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--|
| Natural Beauty | High | High | Medium | High | Succession-ready most critical signal; governance gap primary risk |
| Food Processing | High | Medium | High | Medium | Export-ready strongest signal; LDC/halal deadlines amplify |
| Boutique Hospitality | Low | High | Low | High | Investment-ready and succession-ready co-present in high-value cases |
| Confectionery | Medium | Medium | Medium | High | Terroir brands cluster investment-ready + succession-ready |
| Tea & Coffee | High | Medium | Low | Medium | Export-ready dominant; scale-ready limited by origin-size constraint |
| Fashion & Accessories | Medium | Low | Medium | High | Succession-ready elevated; governance opacity most common barrier |
| Textiles & Heritage Craft | Medium | Low | Low | Medium | Export-ready building; investment-ready rare without brand equity |
| Wine & Spirits | High | Medium | Medium | High | All four signals present in developed market anchors |
| Halal Foods | Medium | High | Medium | Medium | Investment-ready elevated by certification legibility event |
| Herbal & Traditional Medicine | Low | High | Low | High | Investment-ready driven by wellness-premium exit comparables |
| Fermented Dairy | Low | High | Medium | High | Investment-ready strongest; perception gap = undervaluation signal |
| Honey & Bee Products | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Export-ready building (Kazakhstan); investment-ready pre-institutional |
| Pharmacy & Health Retail | Low | High | High | High | Scale-ready + succession-ready co-present; consolidation thesis |
| Mineral Waters | High | Medium | Medium | High | Export-ready + succession-ready dominant in Caucasus corridor |

Signal definitions per Brandmine methodology: Export-ready = demonstrated international market access or documented readiness. Investment-ready = structural positioning for institutional capital (governance, documentation, scale). Scale-ready = operational infrastructure capable of supporting significant growth.

Succession-ready = documented succession pressure without resolved transition plan. Full signal definitions in Beyond the Financials (WP2).

Signal co-occurrence patterns across documented corpus. The table below shows which signal combinations appear most frequently in documented brands, across all sectors and markets. Co-occurrence frequency reflects observed patterns in the corpus; it does not imply that every brand in a given category carries all listed signals.

| Signal Combination | Frequency in Corpus | Primary Sectors | Investor Implication |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Succession-ready only | Common | Fashion, Confectionery, Food Processing | Transition pressure without institutional readiness; early positioning required |
| Investment-ready + Succession-ready | Common | Natural Beauty, Boutique Hospitality, Herbal Medicine, Fermented Dairy | Core NDD target profile: governance capable, transition imminent |
| Export-ready + Succession-ready | Moderate | Wine & Spirits, Tea & Coffee, Mineral Waters | Origin-branded with transition pressure; acquirer interest likely before founder acts |
| Export-ready + Investment-ready | Moderate | Natural Beauty, Food Processing, Halal Foods | Institutionally legible and internationally oriented; closest to transaction-ready |
| All four signals co-present | Uncommon | Wine & Spirits (developed anchors), Natural Beauty (Russia, Indonesia) | Highest-conviction targets; also highest competition for assets |
| Scale-ready + Succession-ready | Moderate | Pharmacy & Health Retail, Food Processing | Consolidation thesis: infrastructure exists, transition creates entry |
| Export-ready only | Common | Tea & Coffee (origin producers), Honey & Bee Products | Export orientation established; investment-readiness and succession signals not yet triggered |

Co-occurrence frequency definitions: Common = observed in more than 30% of documented brands in relevant sectors; Moderate = 15–30%; Uncommon = fewer than 15%. These are indicative ranges based on corpus patterns, not statistically derived thresholds.

Revenue band distribution — documented brands, all markets. The corpus skews toward sub-institutional scale, which is consistent with the thesis: these are brands that have not yet been reached by conventional financial intelligence platforms. Approximate distribution across all documented brands meeting the inclusion criteria:

| Revenue Band | Est. Share of Documented Brands | Notes |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Under \$1M | ~15% | Primarily frontier markets and early-stage niche sectors; included where founder documentation is strong |
| \$1M–\$10M | ~40% | Core of the corpus; established local brands with regional distribution |
| \$10M–\$50M | ~30% | Primary acquisition target range for most investor profiles |
| \$50M–\$200M | ~12% | Larger cohort members; often have some institutional contact history |
| Over \$200M | ~3% | Exceptional cases (Gloria Jeans, Xibei, Paragon); included for wave-shape and NDD illustration |

Revenue estimates are derived from trade press, regulatory filings, and industry benchmarks where available; a significant portion of documented brands do not publish financials, and estimates carry wide error margins. These

figures are directional, not audited. The skew toward sub-\$10M brands reflects the pre-visibility nature of the corpus — these are brands that have not yet been reached by conventional financial intelligence platforms, which is the condition the thesis depends on.

Appendix D: Acquirer Transaction Reference

Named transactions referenced in *Where the Wave Breaks*. Deal values included only where publicly confirmed. Estimated figures not included.

| Target | Acquirer | Date | Deal Type | Market | Notes |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---|
| Natura Siberica | AFK Sistema | May 2023 | Full acquisition | Russia | Post-founder-death governance collapse; ~₽3B (~\$30–37M) |
| Panpuri | Kosé Corporation | December 2024 | Full acquisition | Thailand | Preceded by Lakeshore Capital minority stake (2018) |
| THANN | Rohto Pharmaceutical | January 2026 | Full acquisition | Thailand | Second Japanese strategic in Thai wellness corridor; 13 months after Panpuri/Kosé |
| Forest Essentials | Estée Lauder | 2025 | Majority stake | India | Ayurvedic premium beauty category validation |
| Haldiram's | Temasek | 2025 | Minority investment | India | ~\$1B; domestic food brand at sovereign wealth fund scale |
| Inka Crops | Alicorp | March 2026 | Acquisition | Peru | \$72.2M; domestic strategic moved ahead of international capital |
| Luigi Bosca | L Catterton | Prior to 2024 | Minority/majority | Argentina | Part of L Catterton Argentina portfolio |
| Rapsodia | L Catterton | Prior to 2024 | Minority/majority | Argentina | Part of L Catterton Argentina portfolio |
| GPC (Georgia Pharmacy Company) | Georgia Capital | Prior to 2024 | Acquisition | Georgia | Validates pharmacy consolidation thesis |
| Bodega Atamisque | Matías Lammens group | 2025 | Acquisition | Argentina | Distress-wave transaction; part of 2025 Argentine wine sector contraction |
| 20+ portfolio companies | Lunar Capital | 2015–2026 | Succession buyouts | China | Robin Song; explicit succession-focused mandate; Wave 1 cohort |

Sources: *Company announcements, trade press, deal databases. Transactions without confirmed public sources excluded.*

Appendix E: Research Corpus — Market Coverage and Documented Brand Counts

This appendix describes the research corpus underlying this paper. The 38 markets were selected on the basis of documented founder-owned brand cohort activity in source-language materials — trade press, founder interviews, regulatory filings, and export promotion agency data — not random sampling. Coverage depth varies significantly by market. Brand count ranges reflect documented cases in the corpus; they are not census estimates of total market populations. The full brand-level database, including signal assessments and NDD profiles, is available to institutional clients via commissioned research — hello@brandmine.ai.

Definition: “Documented brand.” A brand is counted in the corpus when it meets all three of the following criteria: (1) it is an operating consumer brand with established retail or export distribution — not a pre-revenue or single-outlet operation; (2) it can be verified through at least two independent source-language references (trade press, regulatory filing, export agency record, or verified founder interview); and (3) its founding story and founder identity are recoverable in sufficient detail to support NDD analysis. Brands confirmed only through a single secondary source, or for which founder identity cannot be established, are logged as candidate entries and excluded from counts. No revenue threshold is applied, reflecting the early-stage and informal documentation norms of many emerging markets; however, brands without established distribution are excluded.

Coverage uncertainty by depth tier. The three depth tiers carry materially different levels of completeness risk. *Deep* coverage markets (Russia, China anchor cohort, Argentina wine arc) are estimated to capture 60–80% of operating brands meeting the documented brand definition — material assets are unlikely to be missing, though niche sectors and frontier regions within those markets remain incompletely mapped. *Moderate* coverage markets are estimated to capture 30–60% of qualifying brands — the primary sectors in those markets are well-documented, but secondary sectors and sub-regional cohorts carry meaningful gaps. *Limited* coverage markets are estimated to capture 10–30% of qualifying brands — key brands in primary sectors have been identified, but systematic coverage has not been completed; the probability of missing significant assets in these markets is high. Investors treating Limited-coverage markets as comprehensively mapped would be misreading the data.

| Market | Wave Shape | Coverage Depth | Documented Brands | Notes |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Russia | Five-Crisis Compressed | Deep | 400+ | Primary research anchor; deepest NDD archive in corpus |
| China | Double Wave | Moderate–Deep | 200–300 | Wave 1 cohort primary focus; Wave 2 coverage building |
| India | Double Wave | Moderate | 80–120 | Forest Essentials, Haldiram’s transactions provide exit reference |
| Indonesia | Layered Wave | Moderate | 100–150 | BPJPH deadline driving legibility; halal and jamu sectors strongest |
| Brazil | Standard Wave | Moderate | 60–90 | Natural beauty and food processing primary sectors |
| Argentina | Layered Wave | Moderate–Deep | 80–120 | Wine arc most deeply documented; L Catterton portfolio as baseline |
| Thailand | Standard Wave | Moderate | 50–80 | Panpuri/THANN transactions provide acquirer reference |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|-------|---|
| Vietnam | Standard Wave | Moderate | 50–70 | Craft and food processing primary; export corridor building |
| Malaysia | Standard Wave | Moderate | 40–60 | Halal corridor; OEM-to-brand transition cohort |
| Kazakhstan | Standard Wave | Moderate | 50–70 | Honey, dairy, halal sectors documented; export development tracked |
| Turkey | Double Wave | Moderate | 60–80 | Wave 1 Anatolian cohort; Istanbul vs. regional distinction important |
| Georgia | Standard Wave | Moderate | 30–50 | Wine, mineral water, pharmacy sectors; GPC transaction as reference |
| Bangladesh | Compressed Wave | Moderate | 30–50 | LDC graduation deadline primary lens; fashion and craft sectors |
| Pakistan | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–35 | Halal corridor; coverage thinner than adjacent markets |
| Egypt | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–35 | Food processing and natural beauty; coverage building |
| Morocco | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Argan-based natural beauty; artisan food processing |
| South Africa | Layered Wave | Limited | 25–40 | Post-apartheid and BEE layers; natural beauty and food processing |
| Nigeria | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Food processing dominant; coverage early-stage |
| Kenya | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Tea, natural beauty, craft; export orientation building |
| Ethiopia | Standard Wave | Limited | 15–25 | Honey sector most documented; coffee origin brands |
| Colombia | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Coffee and craft primary; Medellín design sector emerging |
| Peru | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Inka Crops transaction provides reference; food and natural beauty |
| Chile | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Wine arc extension from Argentina; natural beauty secondary |
| Mexico | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–35 | Food processing and craft; agave sector adjacent |
| Philippines | Standard Wave | Limited | 20–30 | Food processing and craft; regional brand coverage building |
| Sri Lanka | Standard Wave | Limited | 15–25 | Tea sector primary; wellness adjacency |
| Mongolia | Compressed Wave | Limited | 15–25 | Dairy and cashmere primary; compressed wave cohort aging simultaneously |
| Azerbaijan | Standard Wave | Limited | 10–20 | Mineral water and food processing; corridor coverage |
| Uzbekistan | Standard Wave | Limited | 10–20 | Pre-transition market; coverage early-stage |
| Ghana | Standard Wave | Limited | 10–20 | Cocoa and food processing; craft sector |
| Tanzania | Standard Wave | Limited | 8–15 | Coffee and craft; Zanzibar hospitality |
| Iran | Standard Wave | Limited | 10–20 | Domestic consumer brands; structural access constraints limit depth |
| Algeria | Standard Wave | Limited | 8–15 | Food processing primary; coverage early-stage |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---|
| Senegal | Standard Wave | Limited | 8–12 | Craft and cultural export; Francophone corridor |
| Cambodia | Standard Wave | Limited | 8–12 | Craft and hospitality; post-reconstruction cohort |
| Myanmar | Compressed Wave (disrupted) | Limited | 5–10 | Coverage suspended; 2021 coup disrupted research access |
| Nepal | Standard Wave | Limited | 8–12 | Craft and wellness; small cohort |
| Ukraine | Compressed Wave (disrupted) | Limited | 10–20 | Coverage suspended; 2022 conflict disrupted active research |

Deep = sustained primary research, multiple founder interview sources, regulatory and trade press archives in source language. Moderate = primary sector research completed, key brands documented, some gaps in secondary sectors. Limited = initial survey coverage, key brands identified, systematic research not yet completed.

Coverage depth definitions: Deep = sustained primary research, multiple founder interview sources, regulatory and trade press archives in source language. Moderate = primary sector research completed, key brands documented, some gaps in secondary sectors. Limited = initial survey coverage, key brands identified, systematic research not yet completed. Brand counts reflect confirmed and partially confirmed cohort members across all tracked sectors; they are indicative ranges, not audited figures.

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