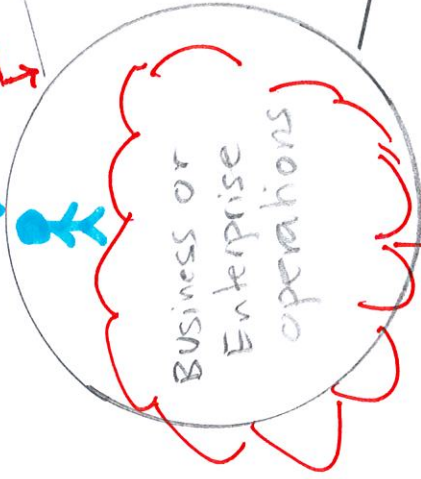


Strategic Horizon
(long-term, distant plans)

Manager



Strategic Manager



Strategic Length (measured in years)

Company B

Company B has more advanced
Strategies than Company A
It is further ahead

Strategic Breadth

(Measured in diversification)

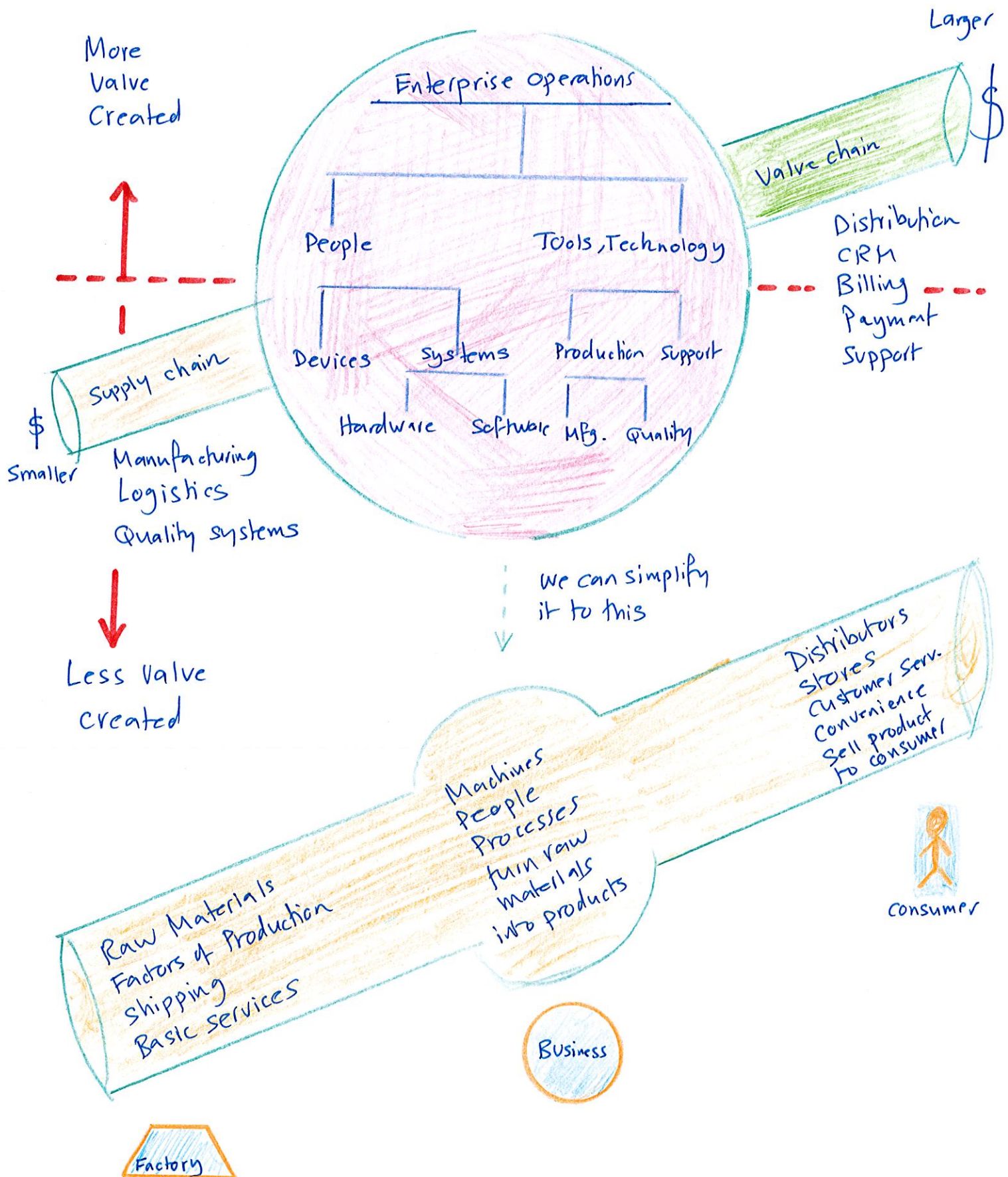
organisational Vision

Who am I? What do I want?
What do I do?

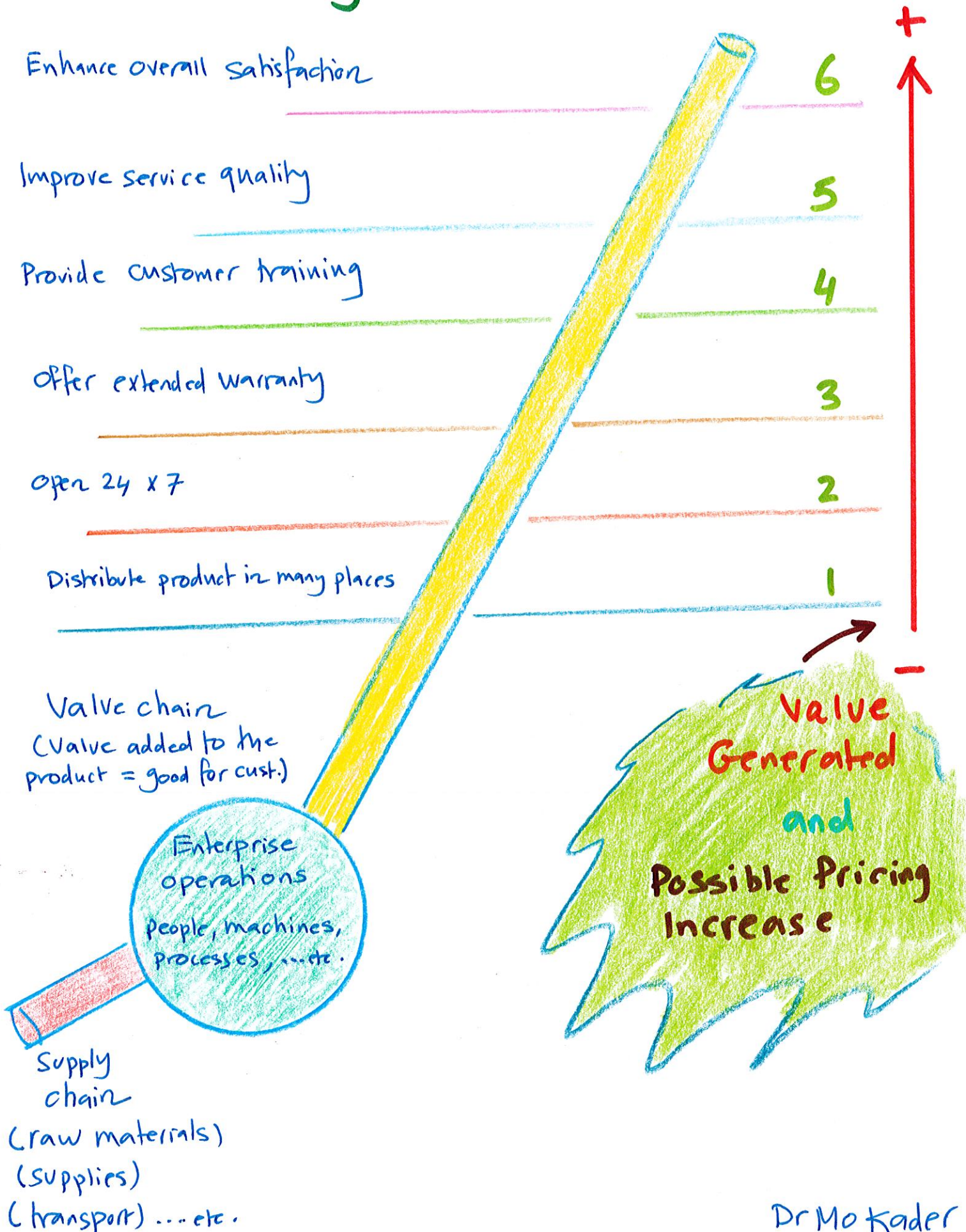
Tactical cloud
(everyday operations)

Strategic Horizon and Tactical cloud

Supply chain, Enterprise Operations and Value chain



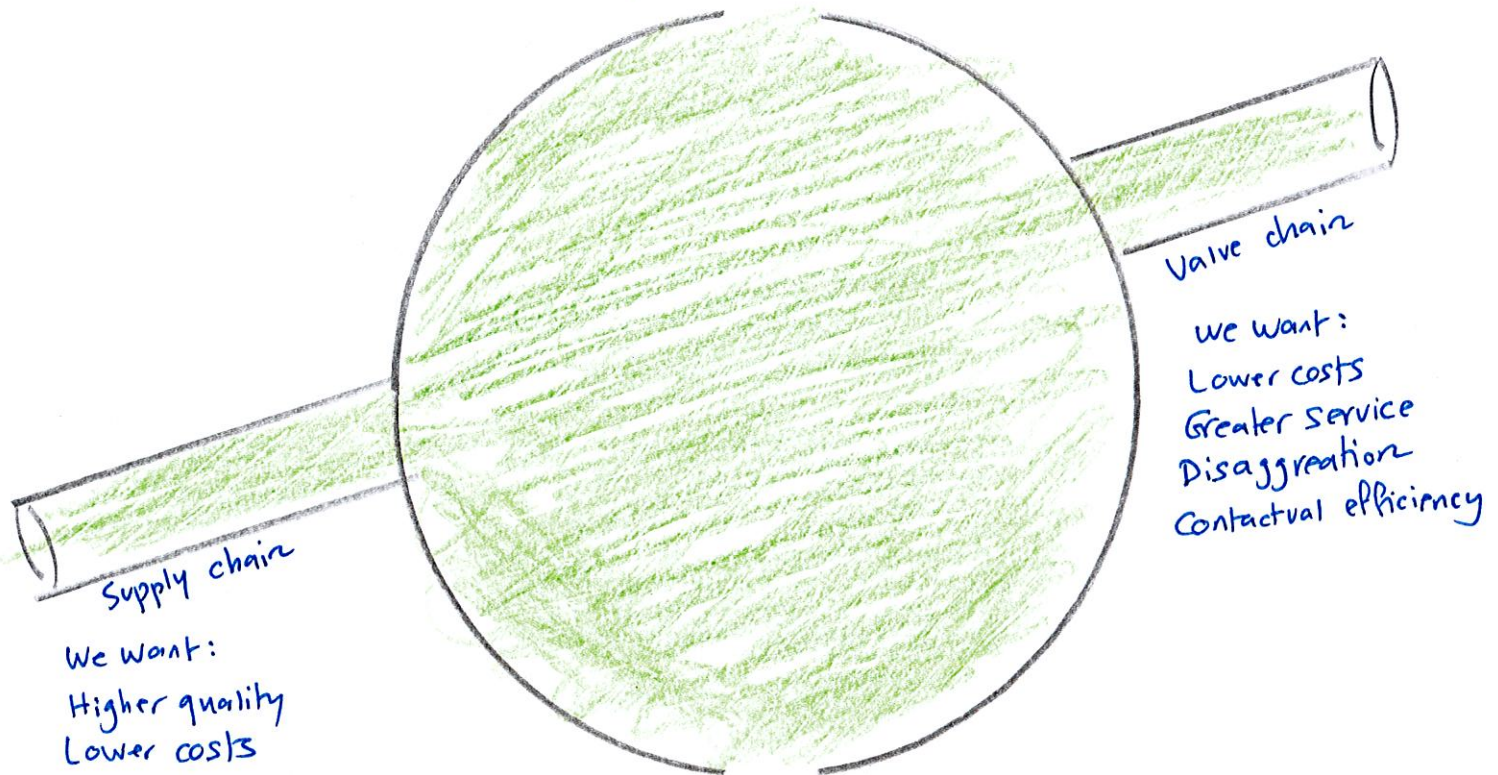
Enhancing the Value chain



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Managing Supplier Quality

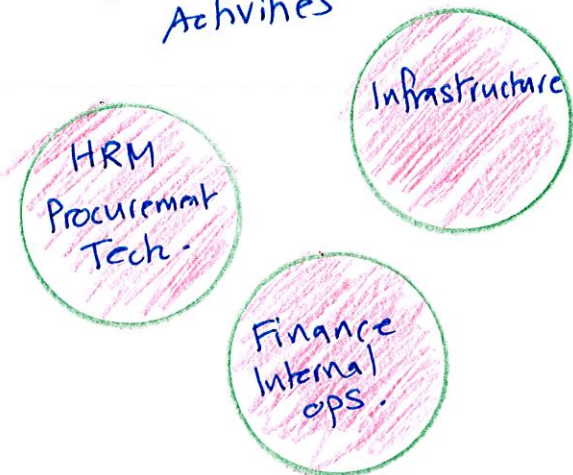
Enterprise operations



We want:
Higher quality
Lower costs
Aggregation
Integration

We want:
Lower costs
Greater service
Disaggregation
Contractual efficiency

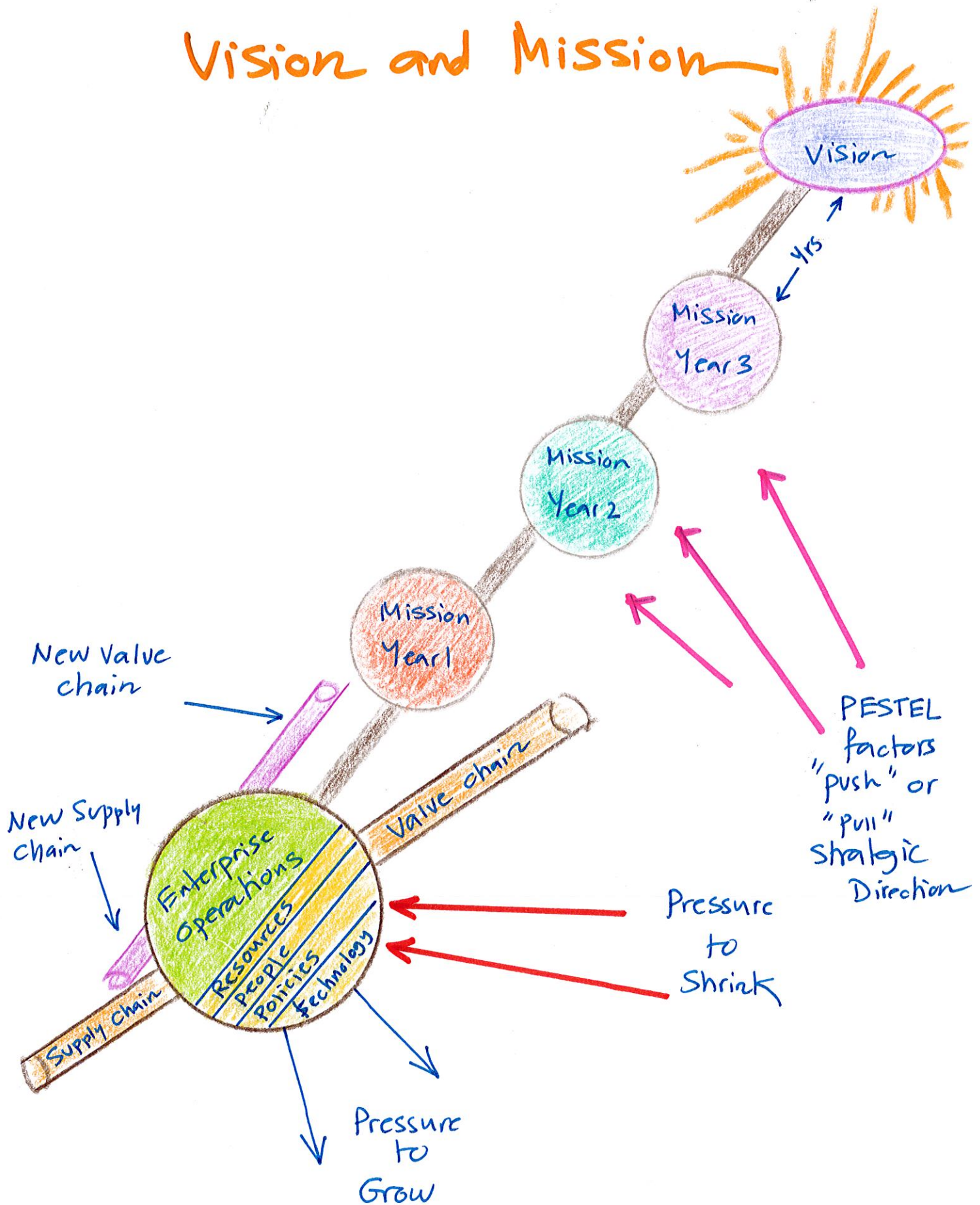
Non Value chain
Activities



Value chain
Activities

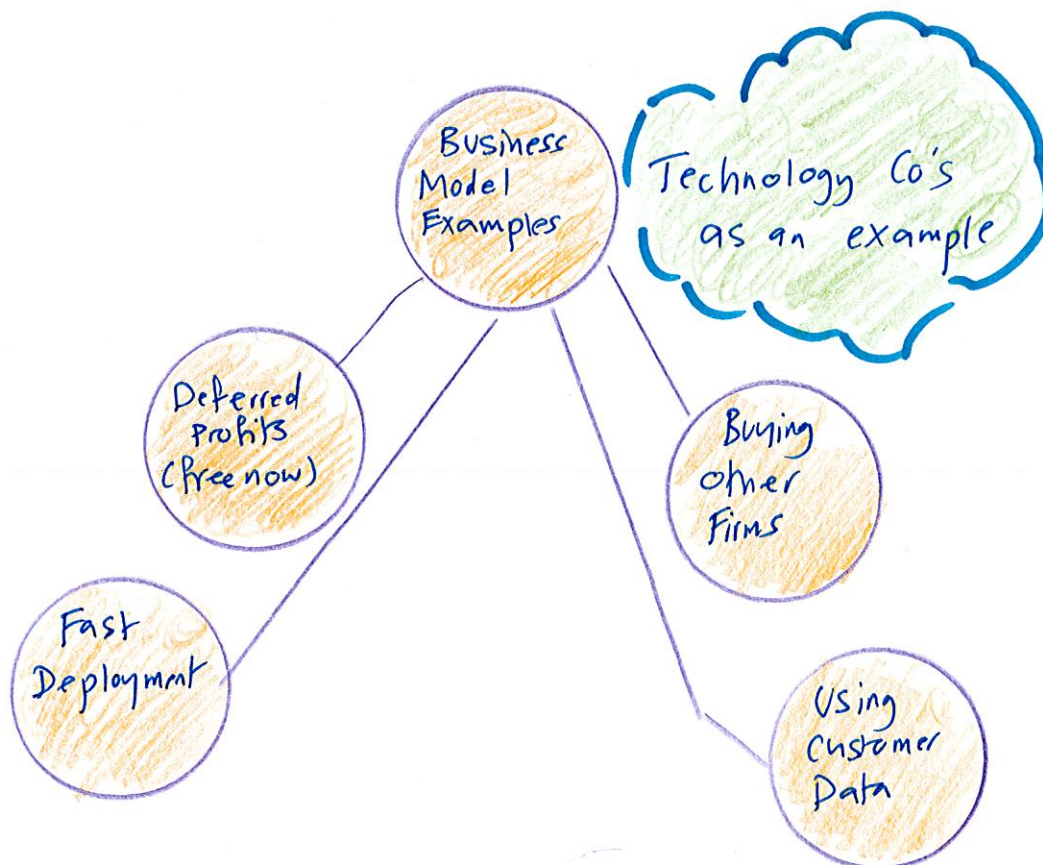
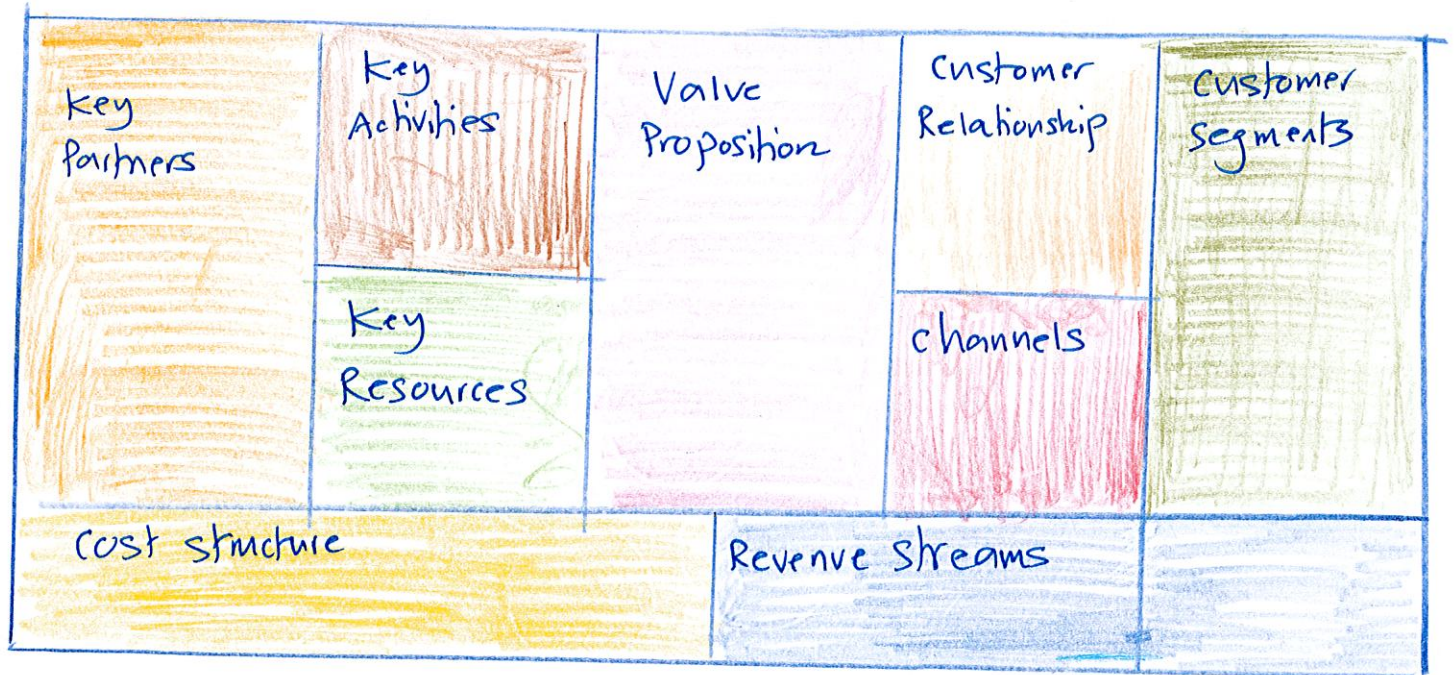


Vision and Mission



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Business Model Canvas



Competitive Advantage (CA)

Co. is more efficient than competitors

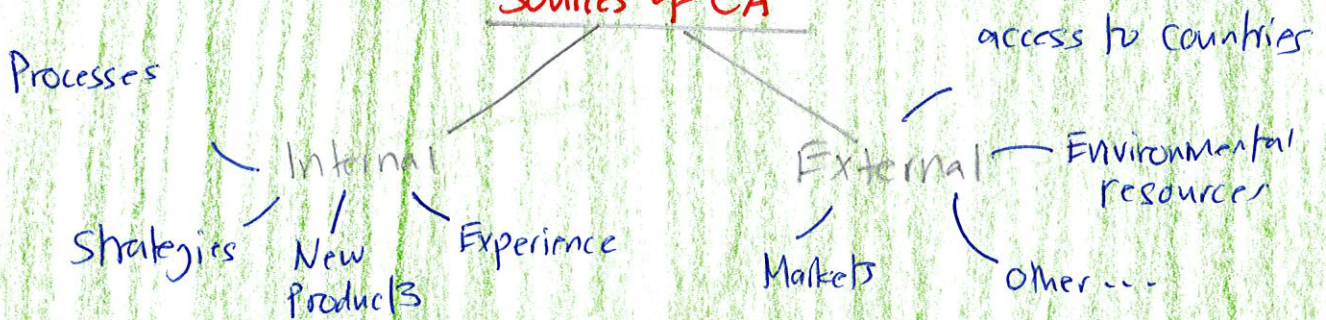
Co. has opportunity others don't have

Other valuable things that give the co. an advantage

Examples



Sources of CA



Innovative Strategies

New Industries

New Products for existing Industries

Differentiation

Creating a difference between Co's products and its competitors.

Value Innovation

Time
Emotion
Risk
Money
Situation

TERMS

Reduce Waste
Speed-up
Raise productivity
other ...

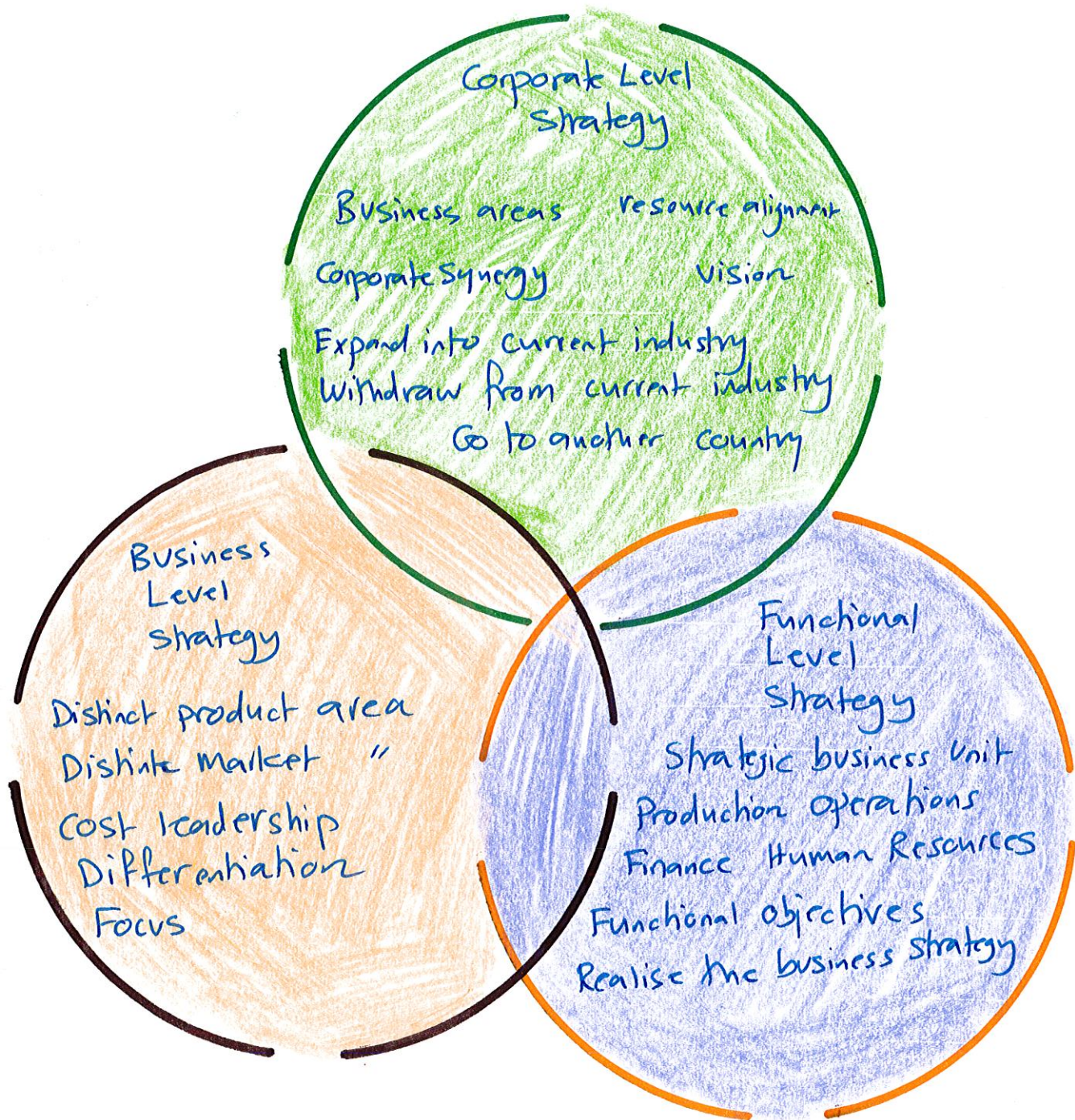
Actual

Technology
Service
Reliability

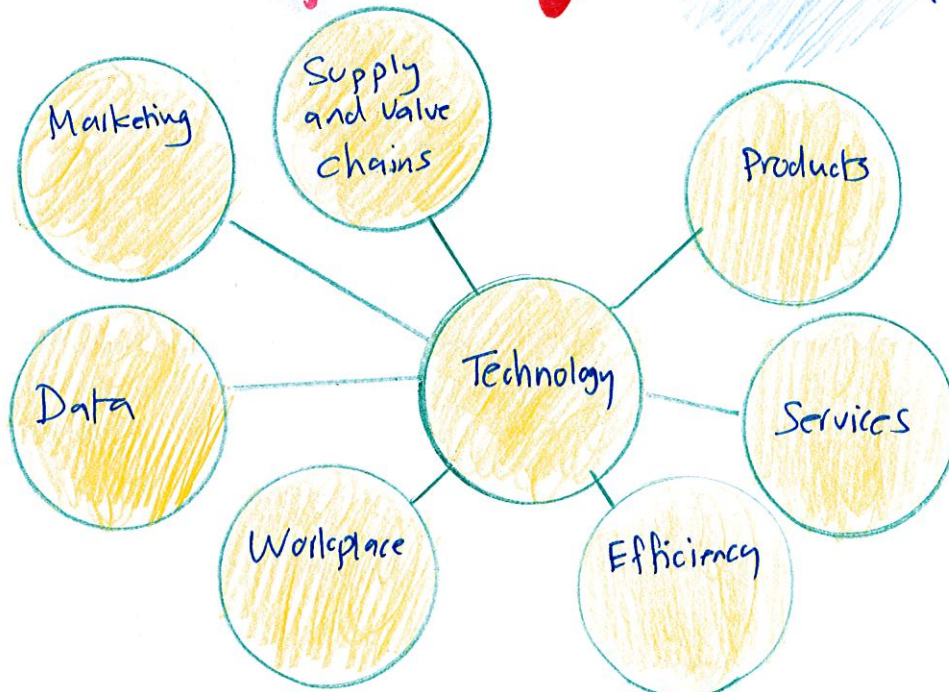
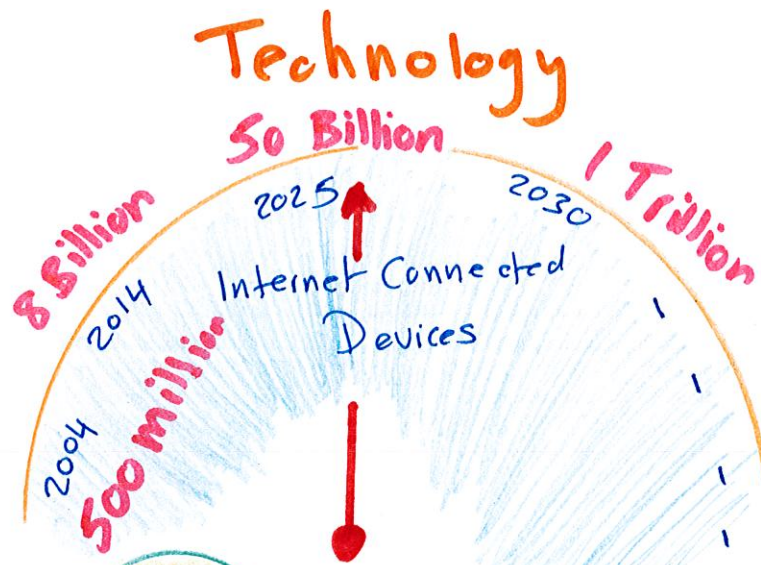
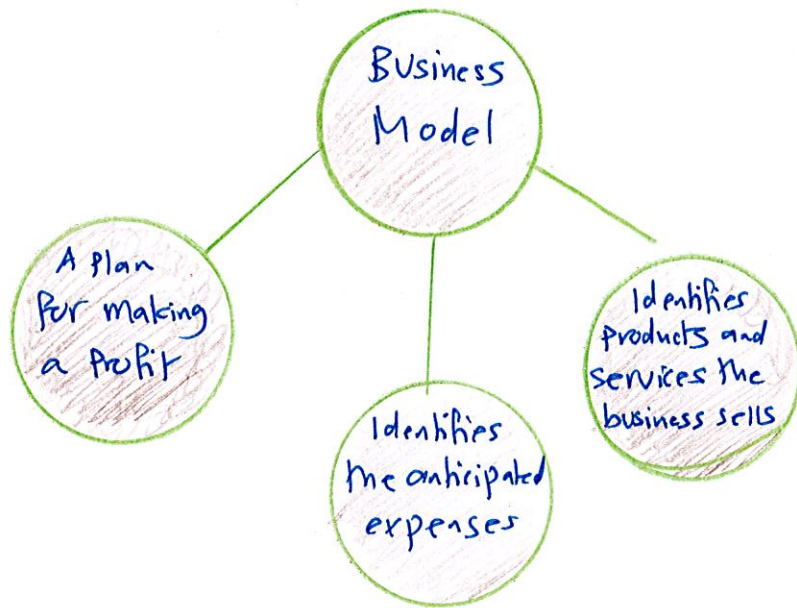
Perceived

Brand
Reputation
Public Relations

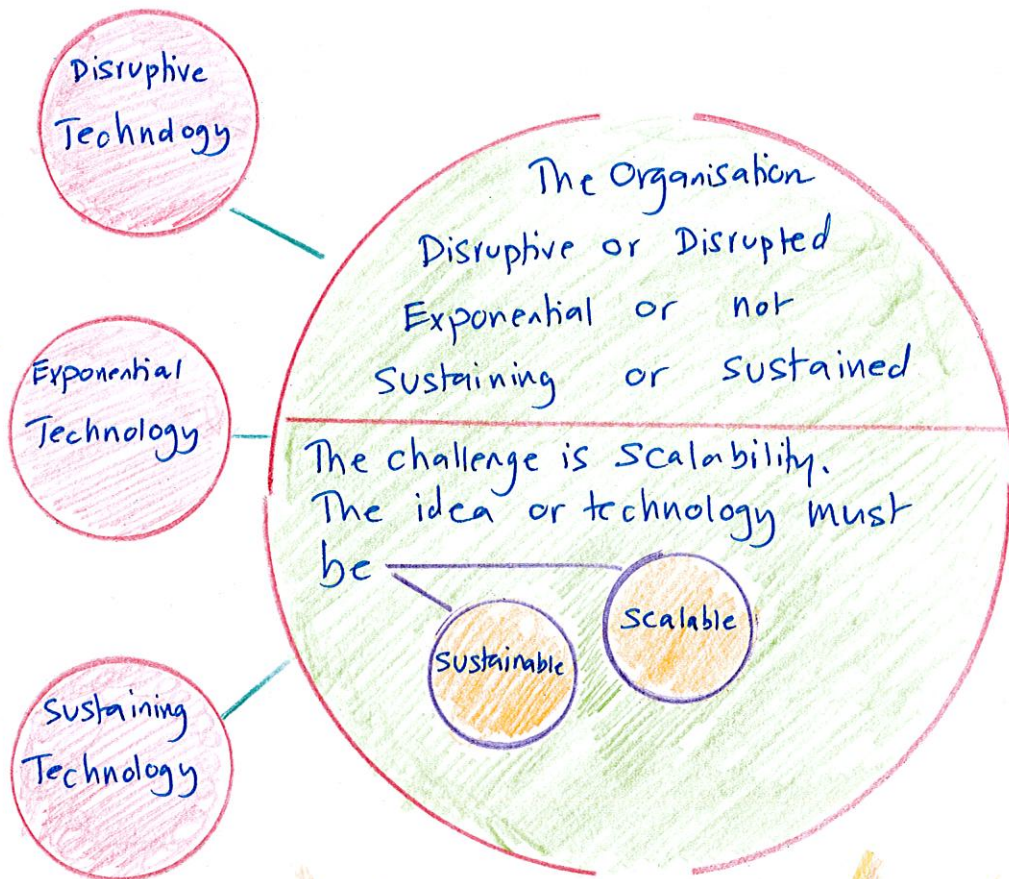
Levels of Strategy



Business Models Strategy and Technology



The external environment



Scalability

Interfaces	Dashboards	Experiments	Autonomy	social	Left Brain order stability Control
Staff	Community	Algorithms	Assets	Engaged	Right Brain Creativity, Growth Uncertainty

Co. Strategies

Offensive

Increase share
Expand
Push competitors out

Defensive

Protect market
Stop new co. entry
Slow competitor expansion

First Mover Advantage

The first co. entering a market controls or dominates that market.

But! This needs:

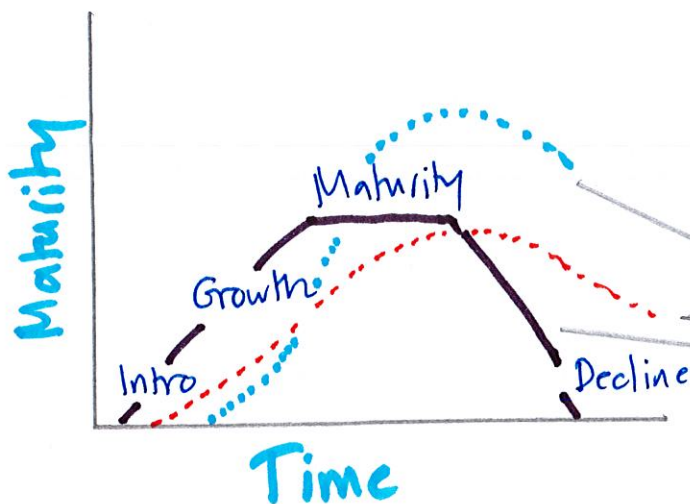
Smart use of resources
Create brand value
Create high sales volumes

This could also be a

Disadvantage

↳
Risk
Cost
Mistakes
Too busy to see tech. change

Industry lifecycle

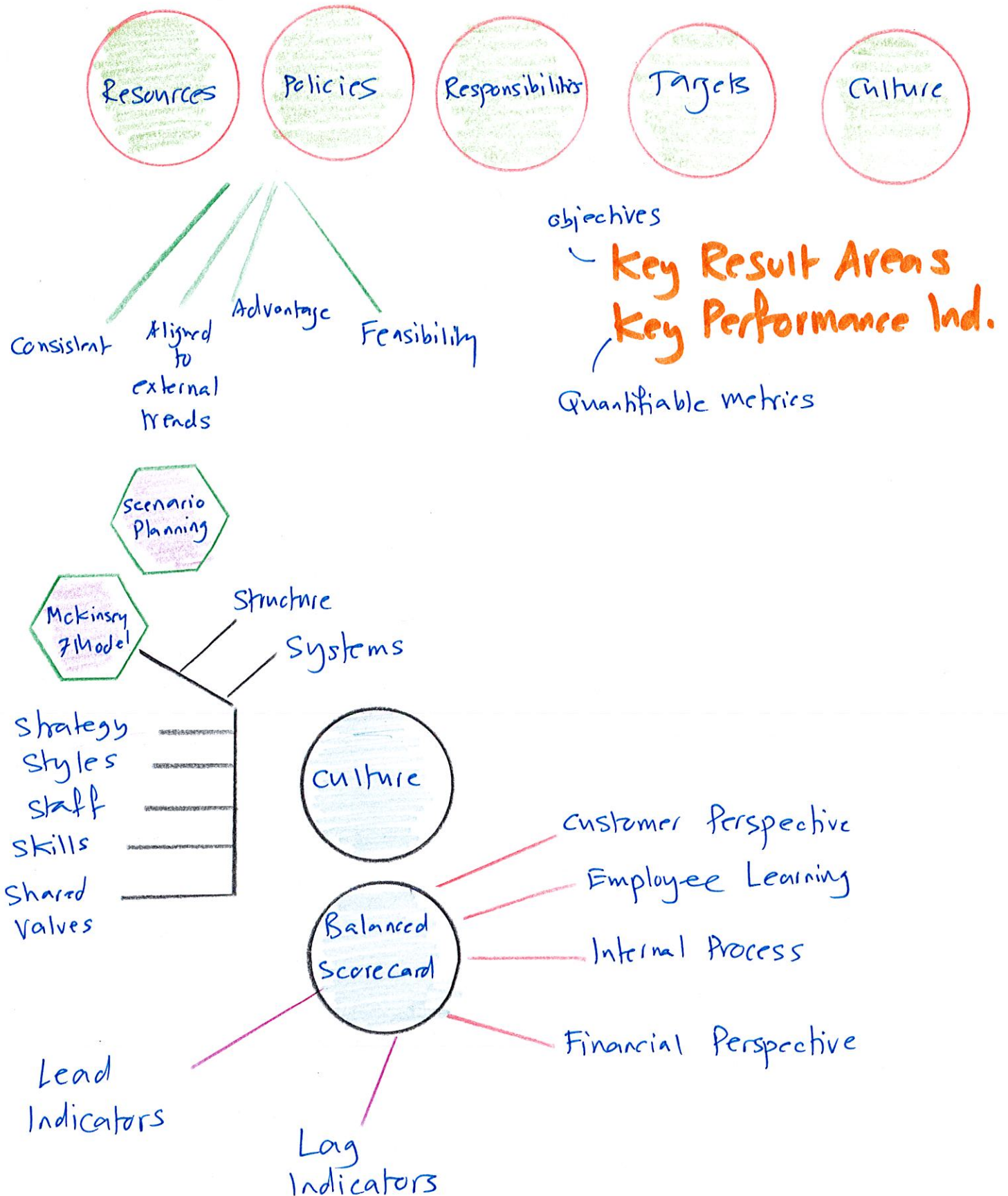


Different industries and different products may have different maturity curves.

Hierarchical Perspective

Corporate
Business
Functional
Network
Global

Strategy Implementation and Review



Business Level Strategy

Creates a Competitive Advantage

USES

Competencies
Skills
Competitive Behaviour

Business Level Strategy

Single Business Unit

Cost Leadership

Differentiation

Corporate level Strategy

The whole Corporation

Many Business Units

Integration
Merger
Acquisition

International level Strategy

Focus on many Different Countries

Expand into new intl. Markets

Cost Leadership (low cost)

Differentiation (unique)

Business Level Strategies

Target Market

Broad

Narrow

Business Level Strategies

Broad Low cost	Broad Diff.
Focus Low cost	Focus Diff.

Low cost

Differentiation

Cost Leadership Strategy

How it is achieved

Economies of Scale Automation Outsourcing

Innovation Cheaper Supplies Limiting Products

Differentiation Strategy



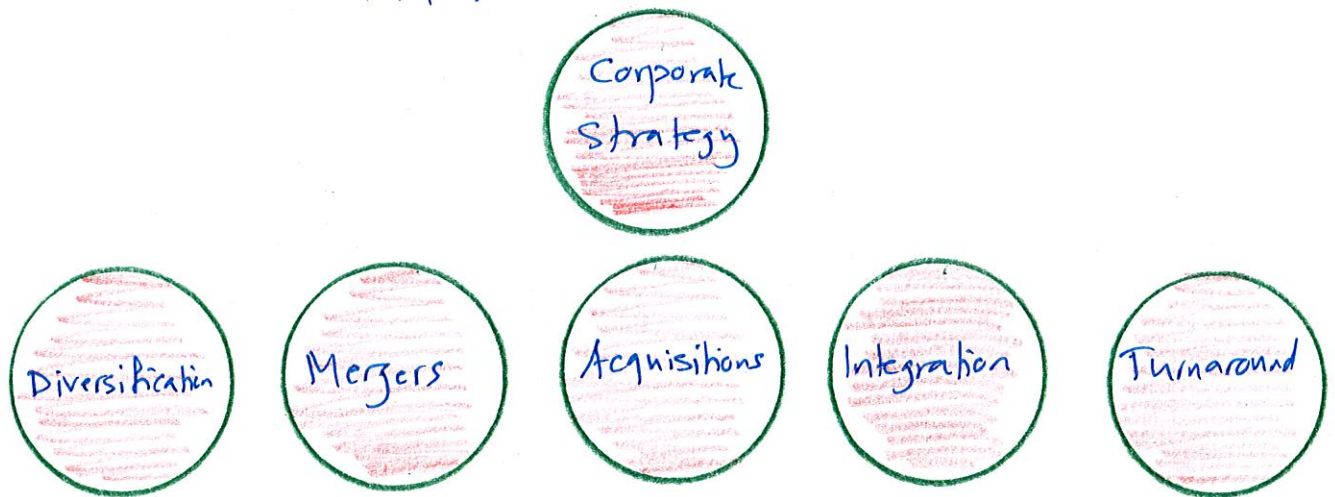
Focussed Cost Leadership

Focussed Differentiation

Integrated Cost + Differentiation

Corporate Level Strategy

Includes actions taken by the firm to gain a competitive advantage by selecting and managing a group of different businesses competing in different markets



Growth

Diversification

Related
(Concentric)

Economies of Scale
" " scope
Sharing activities
Market Power

Unrelated
(Conglomerate)

Risk management
Cashflow
Managerial diversification

Integration Strategy

(Part of Corporate Strategy)

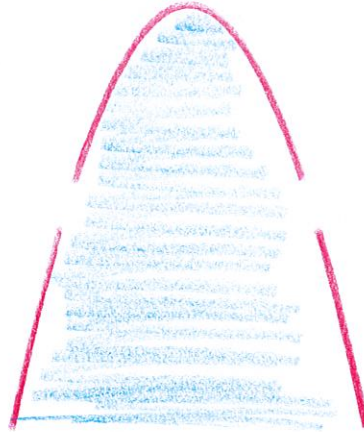
Turn-around strat.

Fix a losing company and return it to profitability

Re-trenchment Strat.

Reduce the size or diversity of the business to increase focus.

Integration strategy



Restructure
Divestment
Liquidation
Bankruptcy
Tie to a large co.



Vertical

Horizontal

Acquiring control over other firms up or down the supply chain

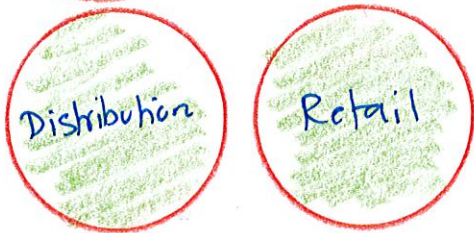
e.g. Coles makes its own bread

- Long term contract
- Vendor Partnership
- Franchising
- wholly owned subsidiary



Backward Integration

Buy control of making components



Forward Integration

Buy control of customer activities



Partial

Buy control of some stages of production

Full

Two stages of production; one fully transferred to the other

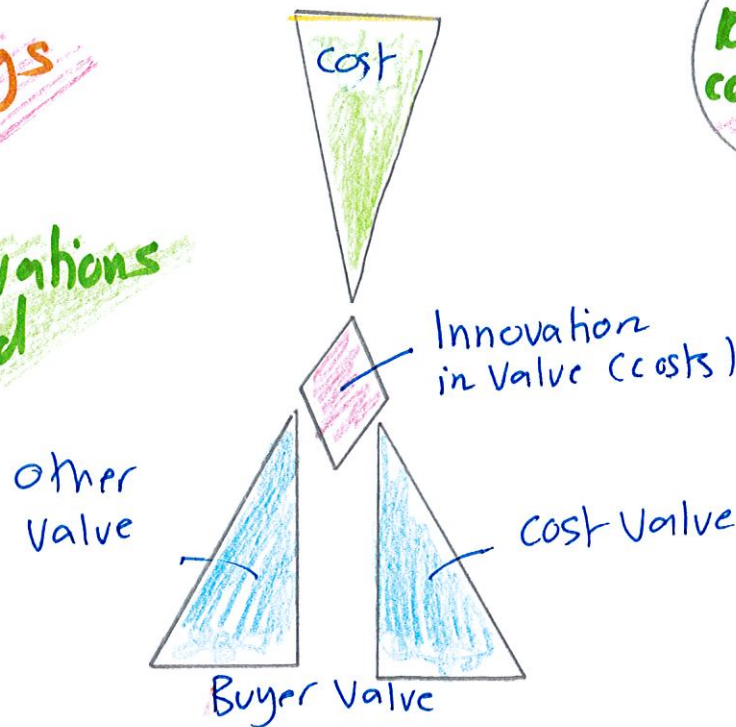
Blue Ocean Strategy

Its about Value Innovation

Cost Savings
are made

+

New innovations
are offered



Eliminate
Waste

Reduce
costs

Create
new
products

Raise
Quality

Better Customer
Experience

Customer Experience

Transactional X Relational ✓

Impersonal X Personal ✓

Outcome X Process ✓

Control X Trust ✓

Structured X Flexible ✓

Customer Value

Time

Emotion

Risk

Money

conv.

other

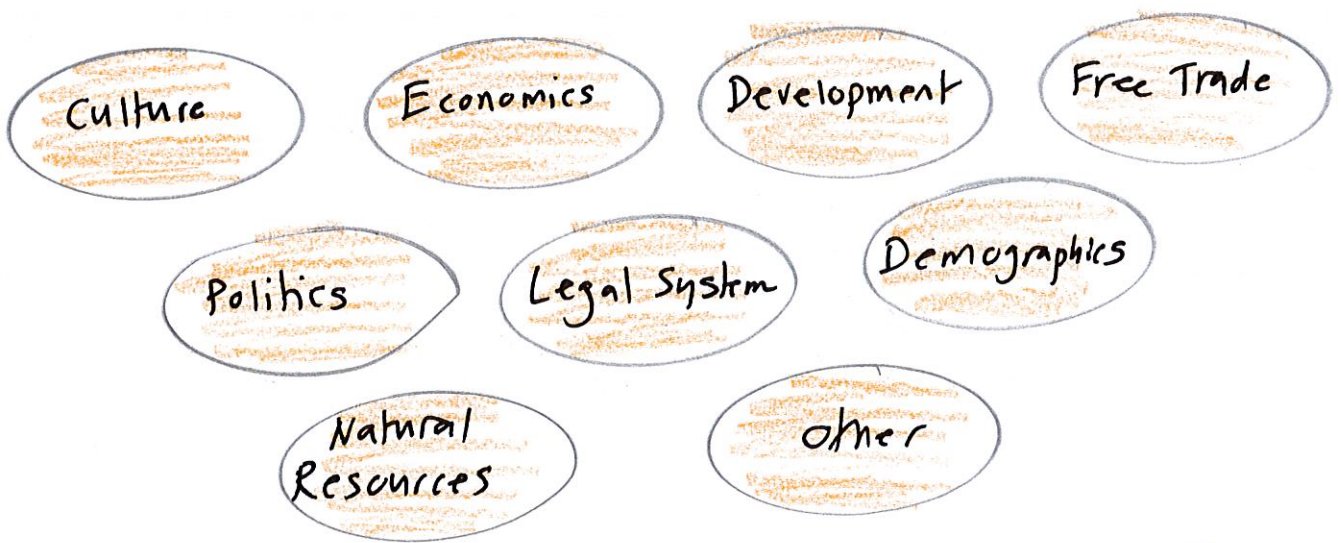
Learning
from
Customers

A firm can Differentiate
through customer experience

Like: Skills Technology
culture Service
Data Experience
other

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Global Markets



Export Licensing Contract Manufact.

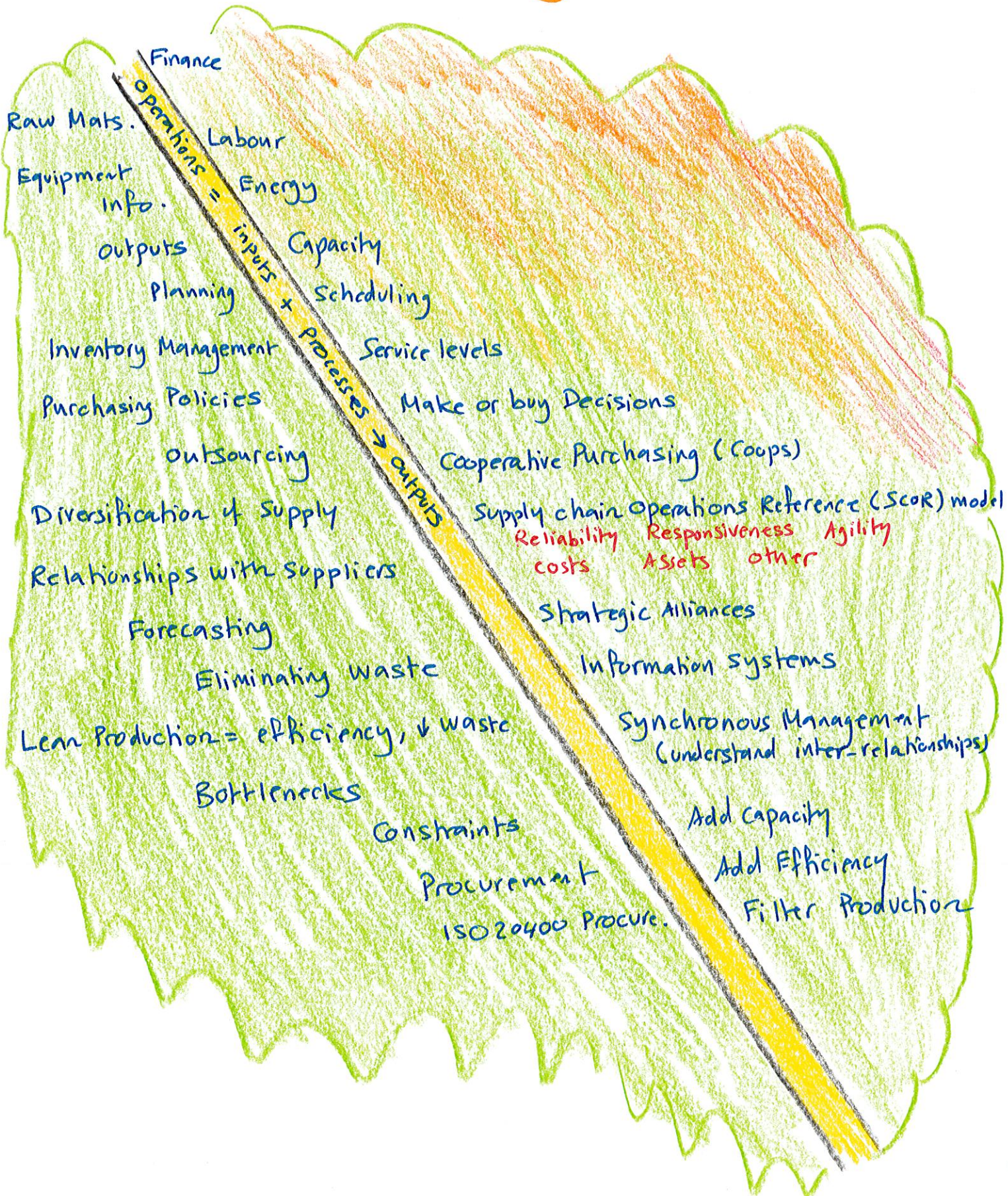
Foreign Direct Investment Joint Venture

Infrastructure Taxation
Customers Segments
Growth Tariffs Freight
Complexity Media Tastes

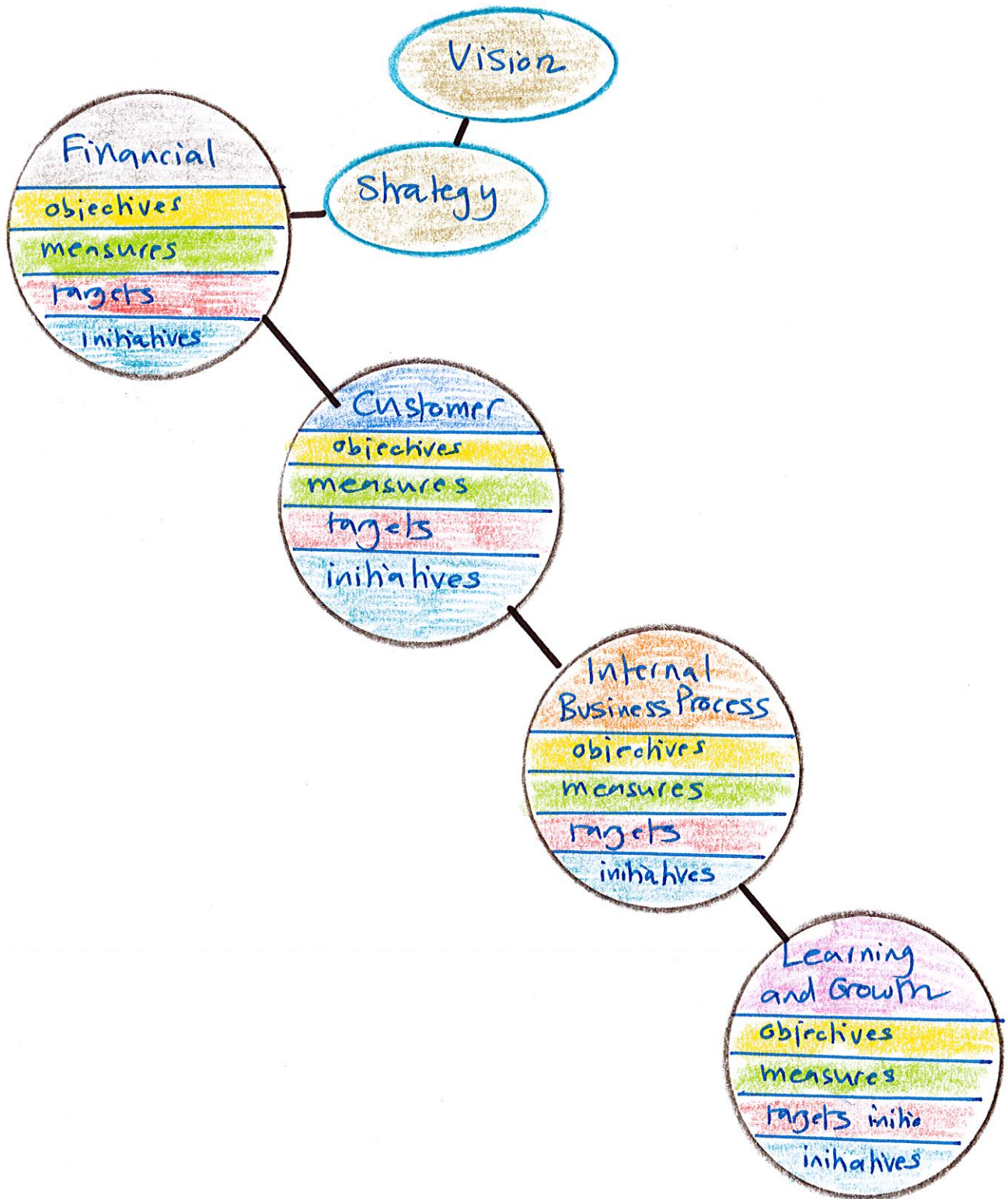


Product Price Promotion
Place Retailing
Market Size Partners
Operations Competitors

Procurement Cycles



Balanced Scorecard by Robert Kaplan



Global and International Strategy

Market Size

Access to resources

Economies of Scale

Extend product life

Access new cust.

Apply new tech.

Global

Central office control

Transnational

Interdependence between
centre and offices

International

Decentralised offices

Multi-
Domestic

Nationally autonomous
offices

Environmental

Culture

Economics

Ethics

Being a Stranger

Risks
in Intl.
Business

Political Economic Ethical

Entry Modes

Export

License

Alliance

Acquisition

Wholly owned

Subsidiary

Mergers and Acquisitions

Merger

Combining two firms into one larger firm

Shares in old firms exchanged for shares in new firm

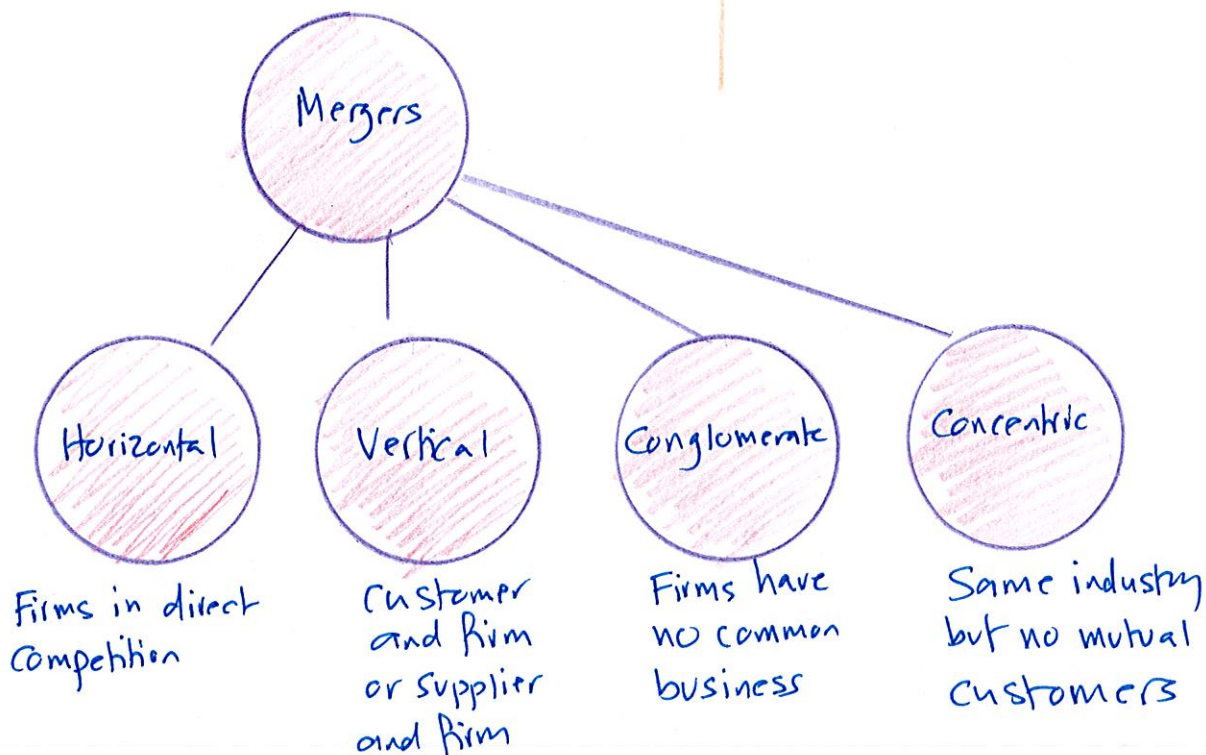
Acquisition

One firm purchases another

Friendly or hostile

Share acquisition

Asset "



Why Mergers and Acquisitions?

Economies of Scale

" " Scope

Strategic opportunities

Tax benefits

Increased market power

Lower risk

Increased speed

Acquiring customer base

Acquiring talent

Increased speed to market

Realising potential

Mergers

Horizontal	Companies in direct competition in same industry
Vertical	Company and Supplier Customer and Company
Conglomerate	Companies do not have any common business
Concentric	Companies in same industry but no mutual customers

Economies of Scale

" " Scope

Increased market power

overcoming entry barriers

New customer base

Acquiring talent

Scaling and Co. Growth

Growth Scaling Stages Operations Strategy Resources

Startup Success Initial Growth Rapid Growth Risk

Stability Maintenance External Forces Market

Industry Porters Management Factors Scaling

Market Exploration Market Exploitation

Backward Integration = gain control of Suppliers
(Vertical)

Forward Integration = gain control of Distributors
(Vertical)

Buy competitors = Horizontal Integration

Alliances Globalisation Risks

Stakeholders Staff alignment to Strategy

Sales Pipeline C P R sales

Leadership Infrastructure Customer

Repeatable Growth Automation

Harvest and Exit