Master of Science in Innovation and Entrepreneurship

2008

ENT 4000

1st meeting

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Overview

- 1st meeting: strategy – fundamentals and framework
- 2nd meeting: strategic choices – content and process
- 3rd meeting: extreme strategic choices – the rise and fall of businesses via M&A

Agenda for 1st meeting

Introduction

- The strategy process
- What is really strategic?
- Fundamental elements in strategy

Strategic choice – content and process

- Strategic analysis
- Strategy alternatives

Recommended reading:

Technology ventures: chapter 4,13

Introduction: do smarter strategic choices!

Competitive advantages are based on Product and/or

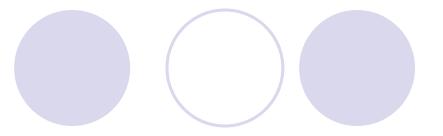
○ Process leadership

"Sustainable competitive advantages" are challenged due to

- Globalisation
- Technology development
- Deregulation

Consequence: strategy development has changed

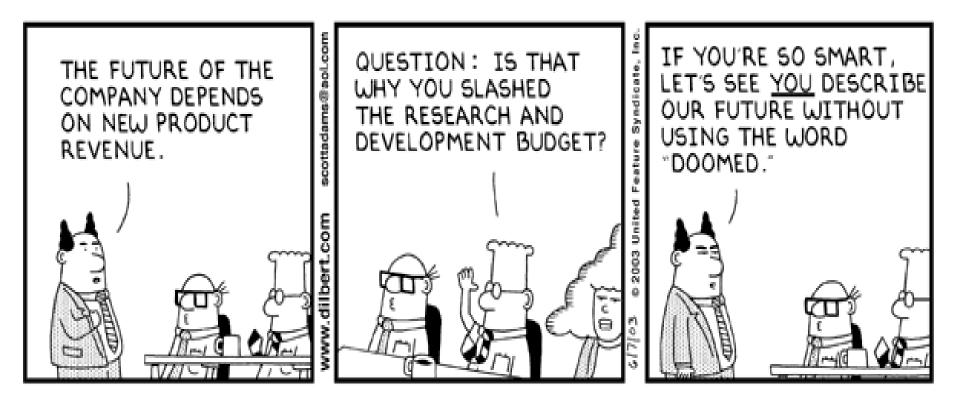
Implications



«Unless today's established corporations learn to reinvent themselves and their industries, much of the new wealth will be created by newcomers.»

Gary Hamel (1997)

Strategy for the incumbents - stay on track or turn before it's too late



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Strategy for the entrepreneurs – new customers, new needs and new solutions



Different focus in different contexts

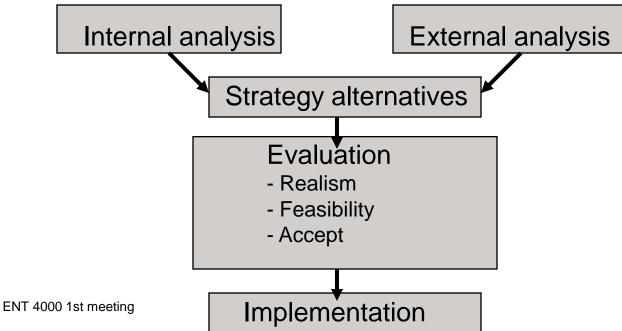
- SMB: growth
- Large, multinational: complexity
- Professional partnership: individualism
- Non governmental organisation: strong values
- *Public sector:* the political dimension

Introduction – focus and process

Two typical starting points for strategic choice

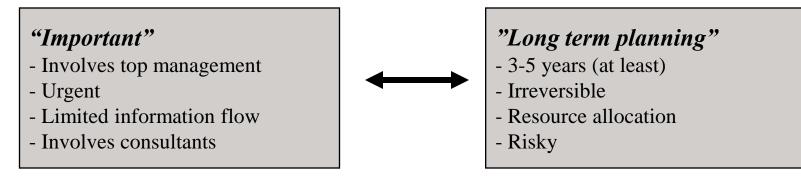
- Visionary front runner (proactive) → e.g. from rubber boots to mobile
- Copy of competitors (reactive) → e.g. from fixed telephony to voice over IP

Ideally an analytical, sequential process:



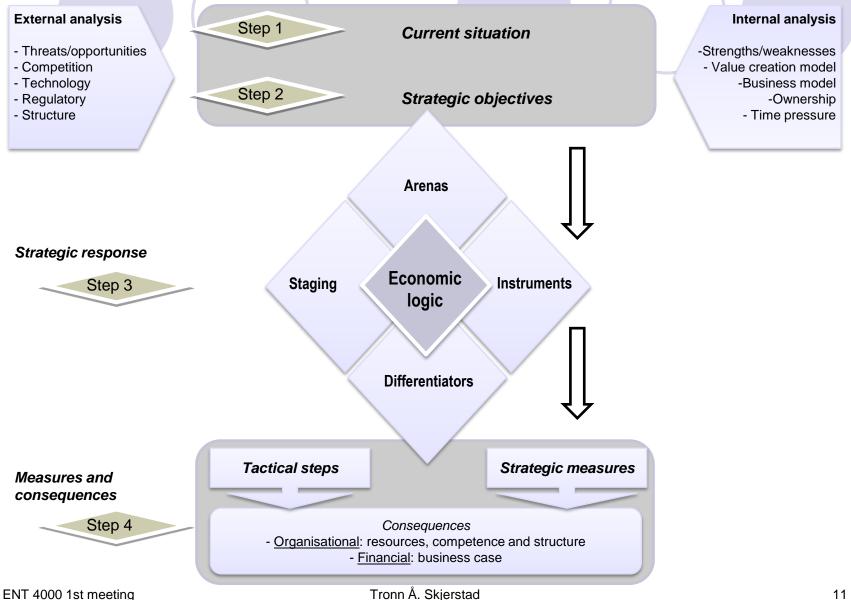
Introduction (ctd.)

What choices are really "strategic"?



- What are the threats against a good strategy process?
 - *External:* complexity and information access
 - Internal: guts and time pressure

Framework – from analysis to measures and consequences

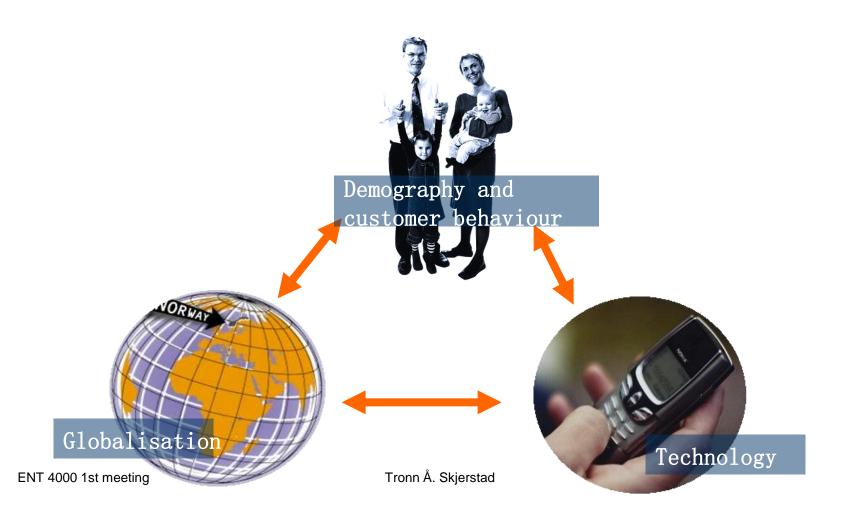


Step 1 – current situation

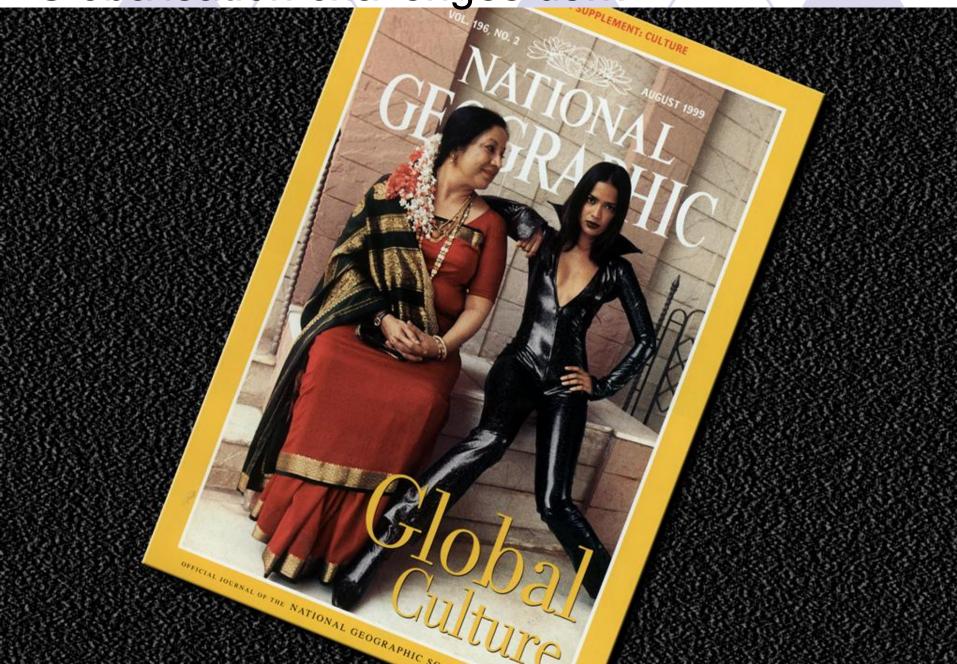
Analysis of the company and its surroundings

- Overall trends
 - Market
 - Technology
 - Structure
 - Regulatory
- Summary of external threats and opportunities
- Internal strengths and weaknesses

The general drivers for change



Globalisation challenges us...



It is hard to predict the future...

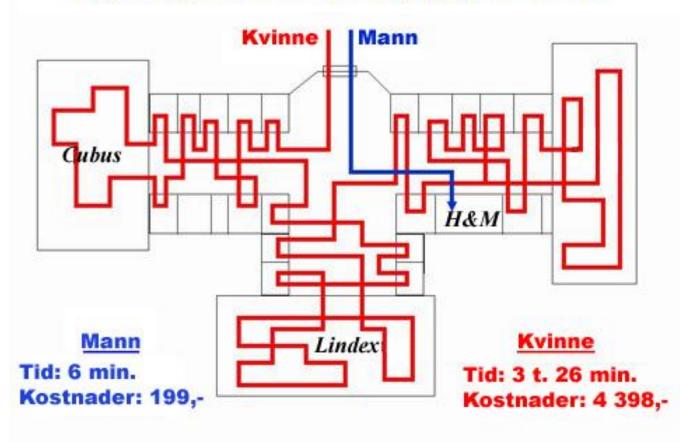
There will never be a big market for cars. In Europe you can sell maybe 1.000 cars - more private drivers are not available.



Spokesman from Daimler in the late 1800s

And customers needs and behaviour are different

Oppdrag: Gå til H&M og kjøp en bukse



But some things are also stable...

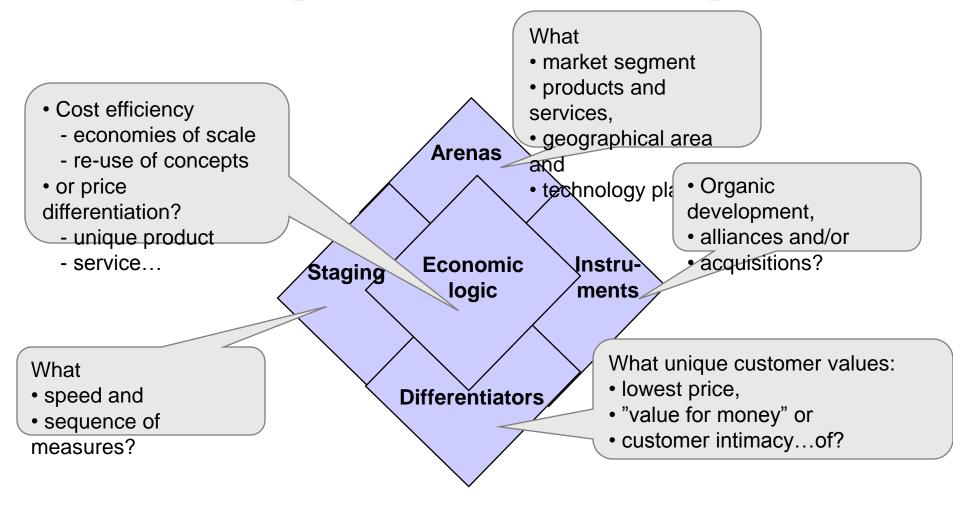
Education	NTNU (1910) NHH (1936) UiO (1811)
Chocolate	Freia Melk (1906) KvikkLunsj (1937) Stratos (1936) Firkløver (1926)
Bank	DnB NOR (1822) Nordea (1848) Fokus Bank (1859)

Step 2 – strategic objectives

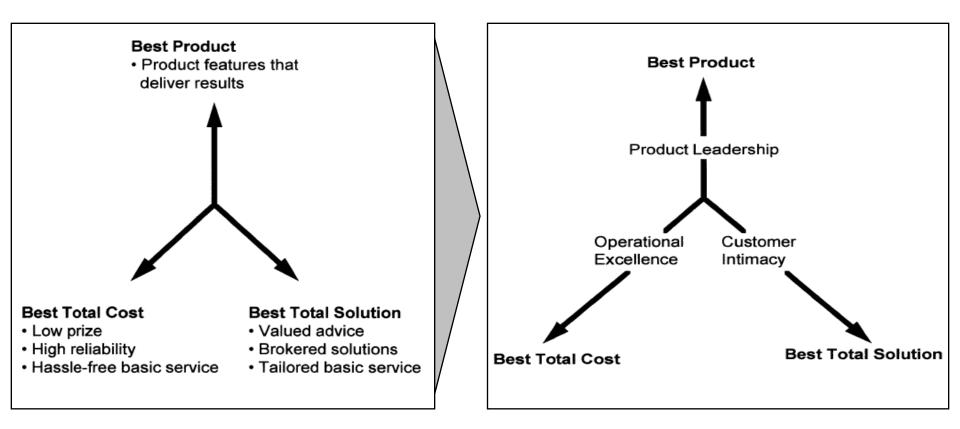
Strategic objectives – examples

- "Win 50 % market share in Norway in 2 years"?
- O "Leading market position in Sweden before 200X"?
- "Launch product X in Y years"?
- "Market share in product X in Europe of Z% before200X"?

Step 3 – strategic response



The concept of "differentiators" is where most companies fail - focus on leadership in one value discipline



Step 4 – measures and consequences

Establish process for further development of the plan

- Update and revision of:
 - External and internal analysis
 - Strategic objectives
 - Strategic response
 - Milestones
 - Long term organisational consequences
- Coordinated with on-going strategic projects

Adjust organisational design

- O Organisational structure, people, processes and incentives
- Roles and responsibility

NB! consistence

- O Budget
- O Business plan
- Strategic projects

Example: new growth for the energy companies?

External analysis

- Electricity becomes more and more of a "cost-plus game"
- Necessary to build barriers of entry for electricity
- Other utility markets such as telecom grow

Internal analysis

- Brand power (especially locally)
- Customer information (90 % market share)
- Competence and resources related to infrastructure (100 years of history)

Energy companies (ctd.) – strategic response

- New <u>arena</u>: from supplier of electricity to "multi-service-provider"
 - *Energy*: gas
 - *Telecom*: broadband (triple play) and mobile
 - Next: alarm, insurance, financing...
- Instruments: long term organic growth combined with acquisitions
- Differentiators: clear and unique customer values
 - Local
 - Lower price
 - Simpler. one bill etc.
 - Addresses the family segment (1/3 of the market)
- Consequences of new <u>economic logic</u> by establishing separate units
- Conscious <u>staging</u>: signs up customers before building infrastructure

Energy companies (ctd.) – success factors

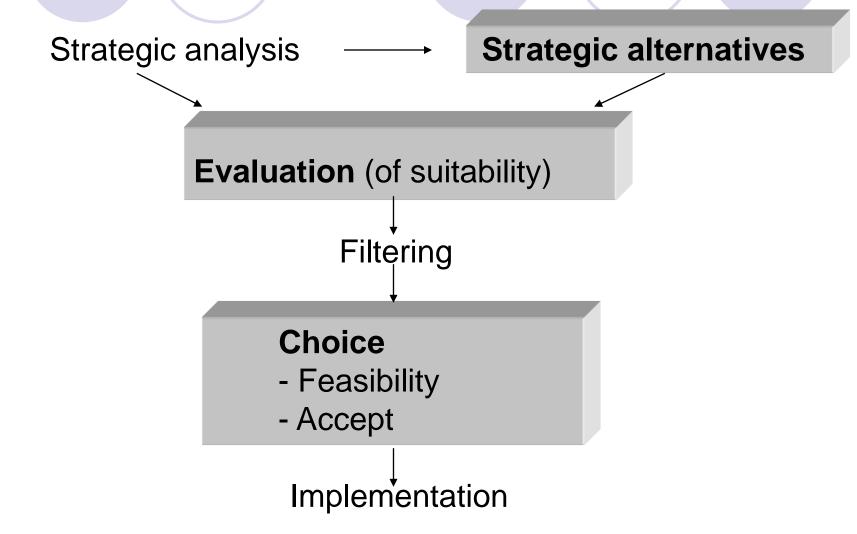
- Clear value proposition
 - Low price
 - \bigcirc Local
 - Simple
- I am Look at my modern Everybody else Careful segmentation new has it 100% have mobile • Young families Must have O With kids My daughter baught one to Late Early me majority majority 34% 34% Early users 13,5% Laggards Tronn Å. Skjerstad

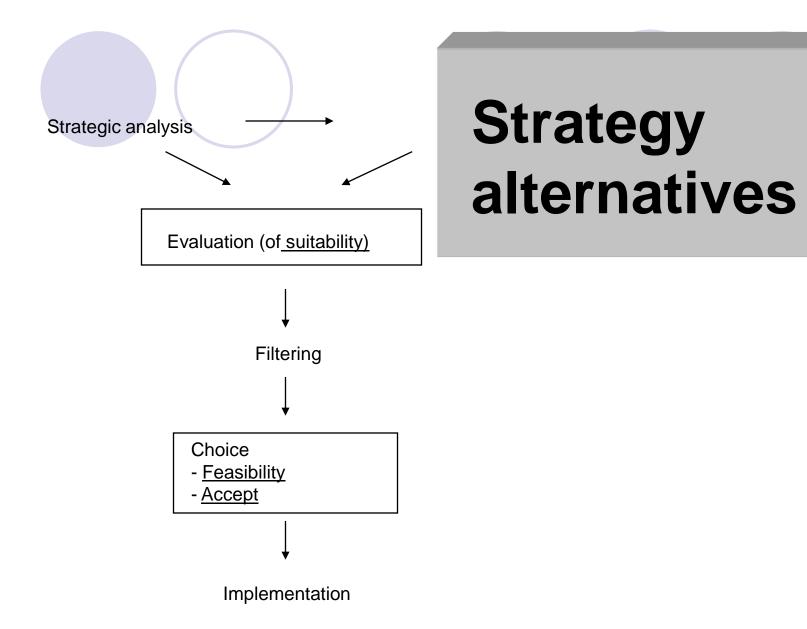
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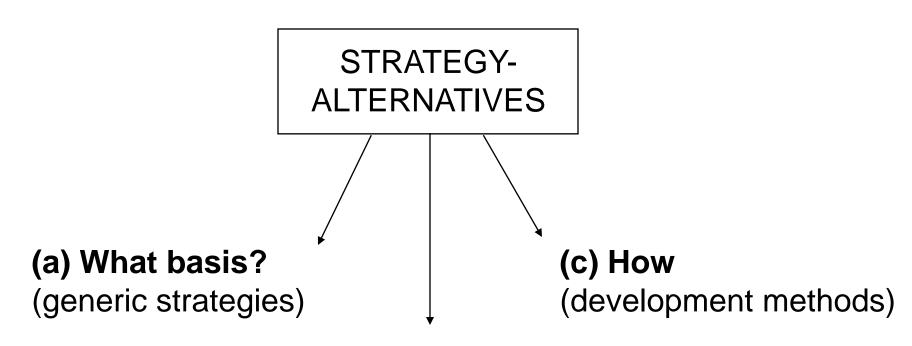
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Framework for strategic choice





STRATEGY ALTERNATIVES



(b) What direction (development directions)

Tronn Å. Skjerstad

What about the alternative "no strategy"?

Too hard to formulate?

• Avoid internal politics?

Secrecy vis á vis competitors?

IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Creativity vs. structure

Timed vs. completeness

Identification (ctd.).

Basis

- Open minds
- Internal evaluation
- Ability to play with ideas and concepts

Hard stoppers

- Experience
- Motivation
- Culture

Hard stoppers in practise

- "We have tried this before"
- "This is too new"
- "NIH-syndrome"
- "You are five years too ealy"
- "It's too late"
- "We have managed well without"
- "It's impossible in practical life"
- "We haven't got the time"