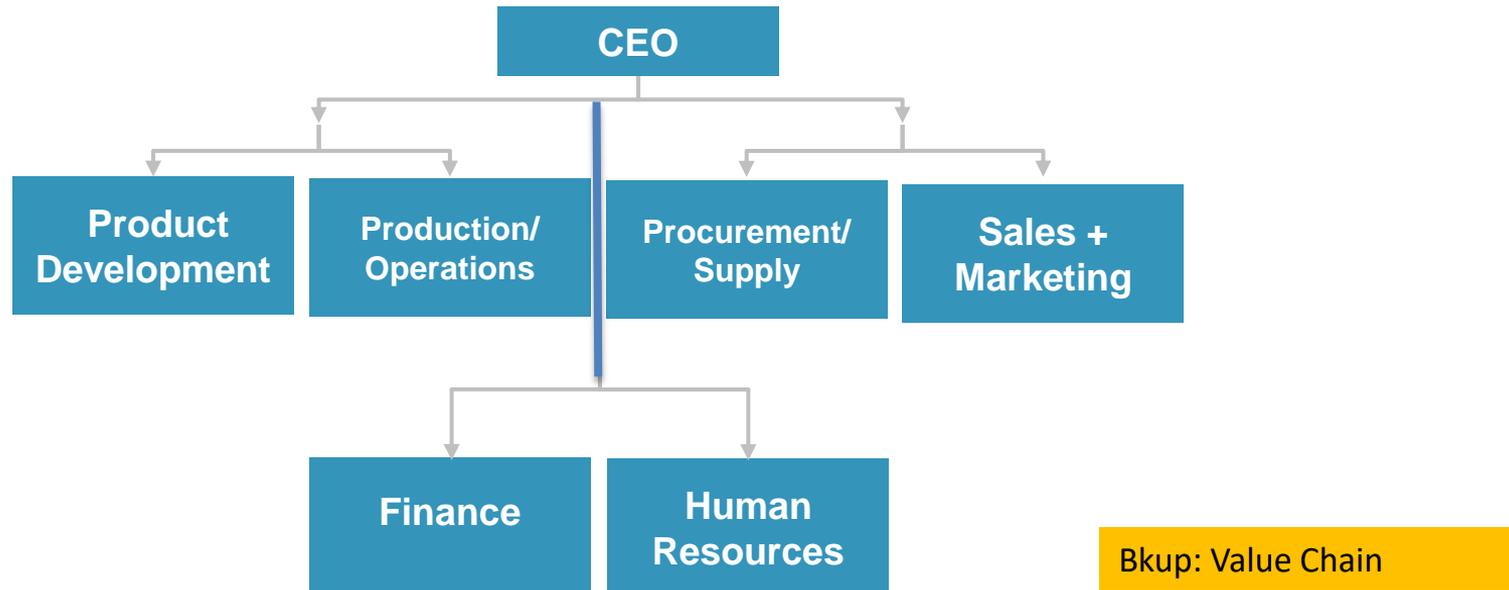


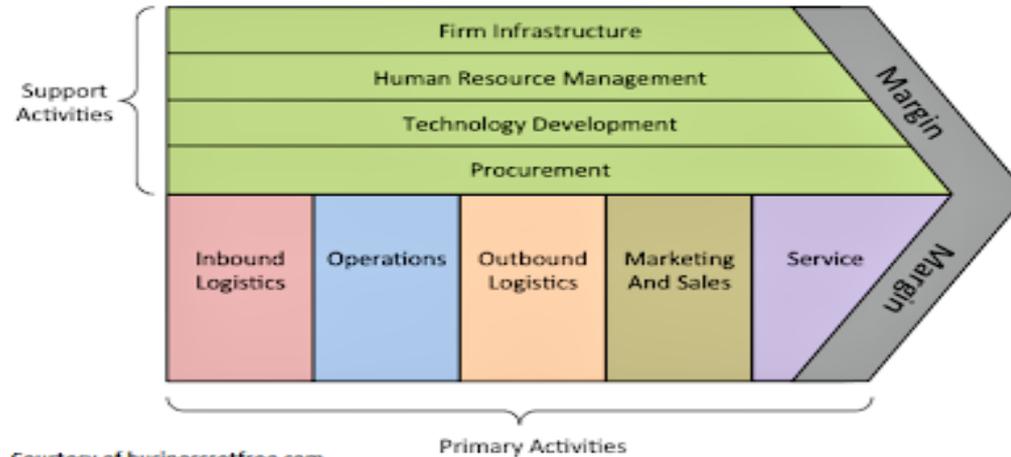
Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.0. „Classical“ Company Areas: Organization by Tasks



Business Strategies – Backup: Value Chain

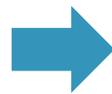
What is a „Value Chain“? I



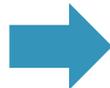
(Value Chain Porter1985)

Courtesy of businessetfree.com

Value added = *Financial value of finished good minus Financial value of all inputs*



Linkage between value adding activities, core competences, competences and resources



Links to the value chain of other companies (total supply chain)

Business Strategies – Backup: Value Chain

What is a „Value Chain“? II

A summary of the activities in the value chain

Primary activities	Inbound logistics	Receipt and storage of materials (inputs) Stock control and distribution of inputs
	Operations	Transformation of inputs into final product
	Outbound logistics	Storage and distribution of finished goods
	Sales and marketing	Making the product available to the market and persuading people to buy
	Service	Installation and after sales support
Support activities	Procurement	Purchasing of resources
	Technology development	Product, process and resource development
	Infrastructure	Planning, finance, information systems, management
	Human resource management	Recruitment, selection, training, reward and motivation

“Competitive advantage cannot be understood by looking at a firm as a whole. It stems from the many discrete activities a firm performs in designing, producing, marketing, delivering and supporting its product. Each of these activities can contribute to a firms relative cost position and create a base for differentiation.”

(Michael Porter)

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.1. Product, Markets and Product-Development I

Marked definition based on

- on product
- on need satisfaction or function
- on customer identity

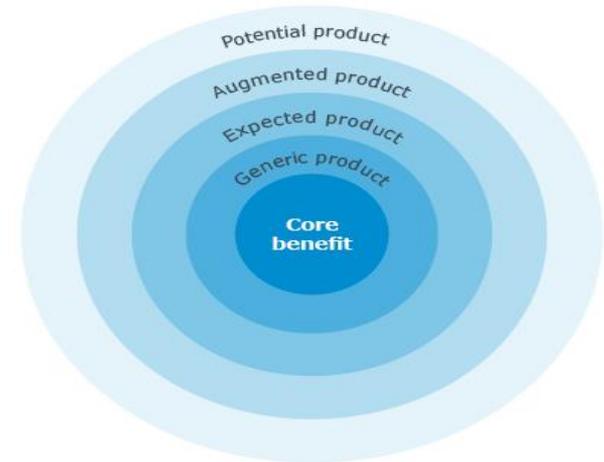
Tangible + intangible aspects

How can value be added to the product?



Kotler's five levels of product benefits (1997)

- 1) Core benefit (e.g. transport ability)
- 2) Basic product (e. g. simple, cheap car)
- 3) Expected product (e. g. car with certain comfort + performance)
- 4) Augmented product (e. g. car with surprising features)
- 5) Potential product (e. g. car with autonomous driving and shared ownership)



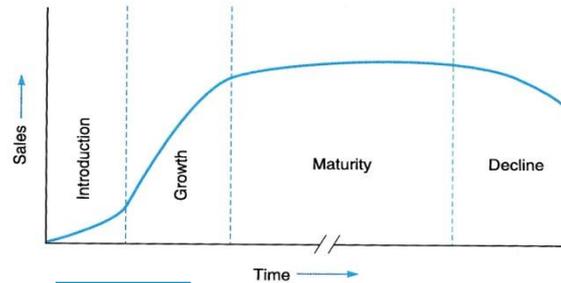
Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.1. Products, Markets and Product-Development II

The product life cycle



importance of new products



Discuss some examples!

Source: Campbell et al. 2017, p. 100

**S
t
a
g
e
s**

- Introduction:** new; bought from innovators, normally negative cashflow
- Growth:** increasing sales; new competitors; important to win market shares
- Maturity:** a lot of potential buyers are buying; longest phase; high market share or dominance is important; be aware of changes in the market
- Decline:** extension strategies or repositioning of the product; “milking” strategy without new investments

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.1. Products, Markets and Product-Development III

Product Portfolio

Narrow portfolio



Only one or few products or markets (focus advantage)

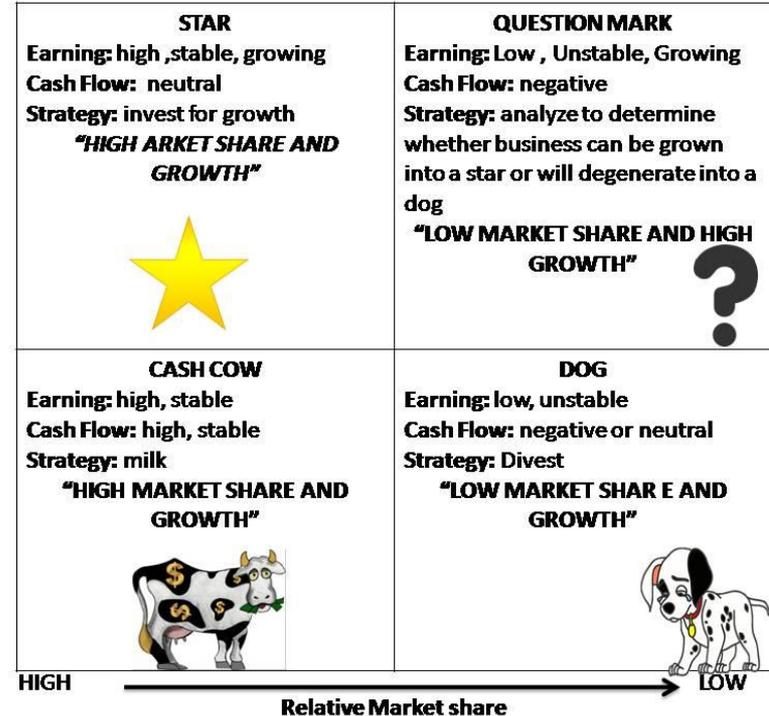
Broad portfolio



Wide range of products/ markets (robustness advantage)

BCG Matrix

Market Growth Rate
HIGH
↑
LOW



Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.1. Products, Markets and Product-Development IV

Ansoff's product-market framework

		Products	
		Existing	New
Markets	Existing	Market penetration (increase market share)	Product development (new or improved products)
	New	Market development (new customers, new market segments or new countries for existing products)	Diversification (new products into new markets)

Discuss examples for each strategy

Source: Campbell et al. 2017, p. 175

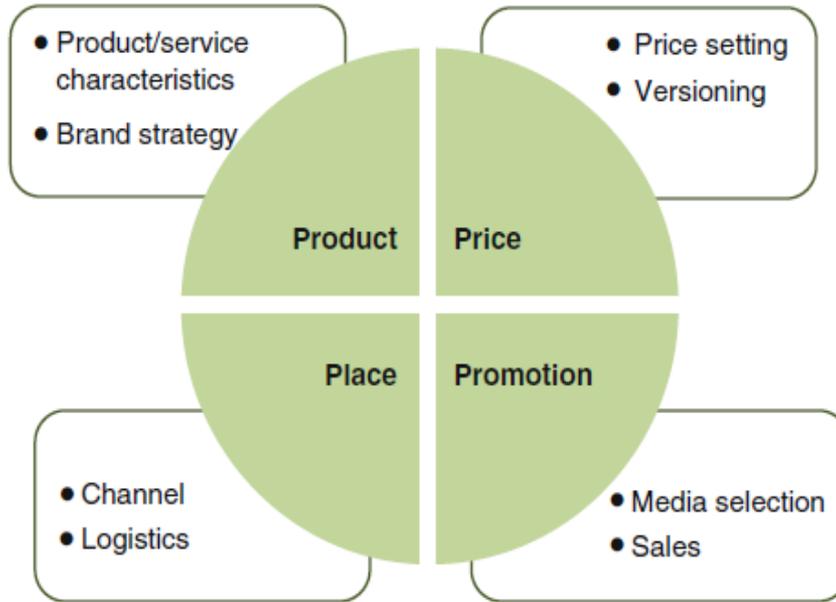
Strategy Risks: Smaller when development is based on core competencies and existing markets

Bigger when entry in new or even unrelated market is required

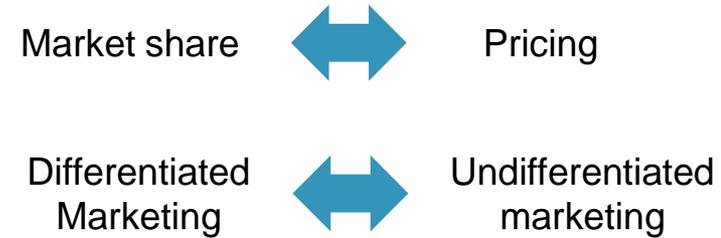
Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.2. Sales and Marketing I

The four Ps of Marketing



“Classical” conflicts

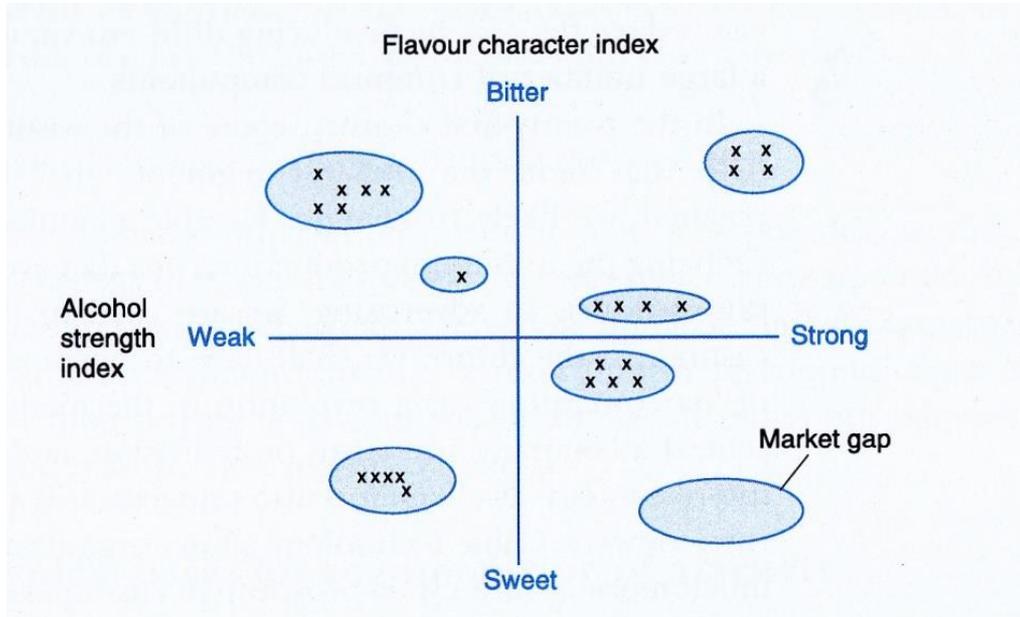


Source: Motohashi, 2009, p. 142

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.2. Sales and Marketing II

Product Positioning: How is the product/ brand perceived in relation to preferences or segments of the markets?



Example: Alcoholic beverage

Source: Campbell et al. 2017, p. 93

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.2. Sales and Marketing III



Global branding possible, if:

- Product serves functional needs (e.g. B2B)
- Brands representing similar lifestyle (e.g. Calvin Klein)
- Luxury brands (e.g. Rolex, Cartier, Louis Vuitton)
- Brands with a goodwill of origin (e.g. Barilla Pasta, watches made in Switzerland)
- Service brands for international mobile customers (e.g. Avis, Hilton)



Global standard for brand name and logo



Global standard for logo;
Country specific brand name (Langnese, Kibon, Frigo, Ola, Eskimo, etc.)



Global standard for logo, brand name and similar phonetical sound

Source: Berndt et al. 2016, p. 283

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.2. Sales and Marketing IV

Pricing follows a broad set of objectives (it can vary not only by country, but also by time).

Related to:

- Gross profit
- Profit margins (e.g. ROI) and ratios
- Market share
- Volume
- Image
- Price positioning
- Price stability
- Liquidity
- Capacity usage
- Employment
- Costs
- Price differentiation
- Market protection

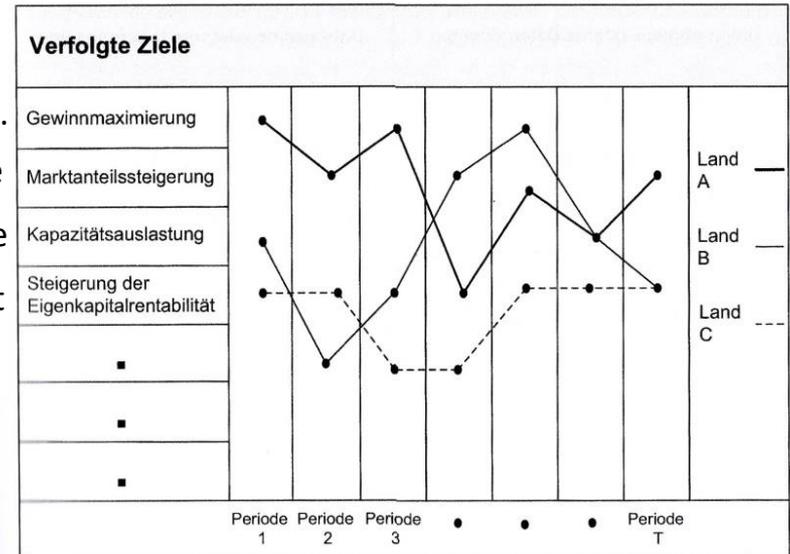
Profitmax.

Market share

Capacity usage

Return on investment

Example: Objectives of pricing over a period of time



Source: Berndt et al. 2016, p. 307

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.3. Production/ Operations I

“The operation function of an organization is at the center of the value-adding process. It produces the output for which the organization is known.” (Campbell et al. 2017, p. 233)

Main aspects of strategy for operations

- ❖ Productivity (output per employee, time unit, etc.)
- ❖ Quality
- ❖ Process security/ reliability
- ❖ Fast delivery
- ❖ Capacity usage
- ❖ Flexibility



Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.3. Production/ Operations II

“Quality is conformance to requirements (either customer requirements or the specification predetermined for it)”



“Quality is excellence”



Total Quality management (TQM)

Holistic approach which provides awareness of the customer-supplier relationship and continuous improvement effort in all functions

- senior management  customer-oriented (internal/ external)
- not controlling bad quality, but preventing bad quality
- “right-first-time” approach
- emphasis on KAIZEN
- training tools
- measurements to eliminate waste (process inefficiencies)

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.4. Procurement/ Purchasing I

Types of relations with suppliers

- Purchasing from different suppliers, depending on price/ availability
 - Continuous relationships with certain suppliers
 - Supplier as partner
 - Strategic alliances
- } supply chain improvements



Main strategic questions for procurement

Make or
buy

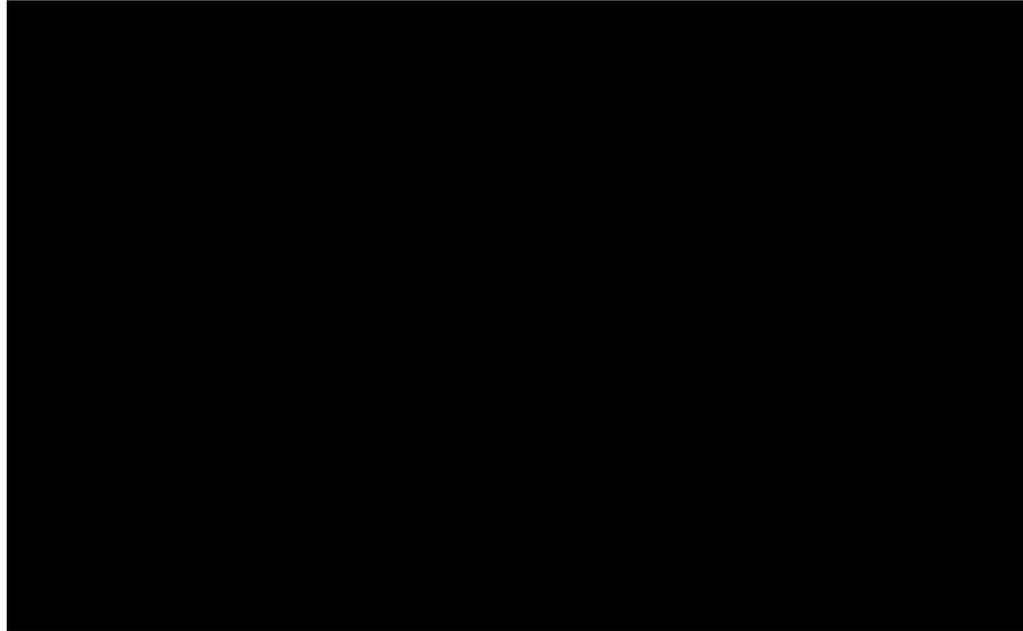
Global
sourcing

Bargaining
power of
supplier

Applying Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.4. Procurement/ Purchasing II

Make or Buy



6.4. Procurement/ Purchasing II

Make or Buy?

+ “Make” an activity itself

- ❖ Contracts with supply firms cannot exclude all risks. If so it is costly (asymmetric information)
- ❖ Difficult to measure performance of the supplying firm
- ❖ Delivery risk can shutdown a production
- ❖ Full control of „private“ information
- ❖ No “transaction costs” of negotiating, writing, contracting etc.

+ “Buy” an activity from a supplier

- ❖ Market firms are often more efficient
- ❖ No overhead/ bureaucracy costs
- ❖ Flexibility
- ❖ Independent firms must survive market competition → higher innovation rate
- ❖ No inhouse accounting/ planning necessary
- ❖ Better adaption to capacity

“Concentrate on core activities and outsource non-core activities”

(Campbell et al. 2017, p. 46)

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.4. Procurement/ Purchasing III

Bargaining power of suppliers are determined by:

- the uniqueness and scarcity of the resource that the supplier provide
- the cost of switching to another resource
- how many other companies/ industries are interested in the resource
- the number and size of the suppliers

Global Sourcing =

Selection of suppliers across the world and the procurement of goods/ services across geographical boundaries for the global supply chain

What is Global Sourcing?



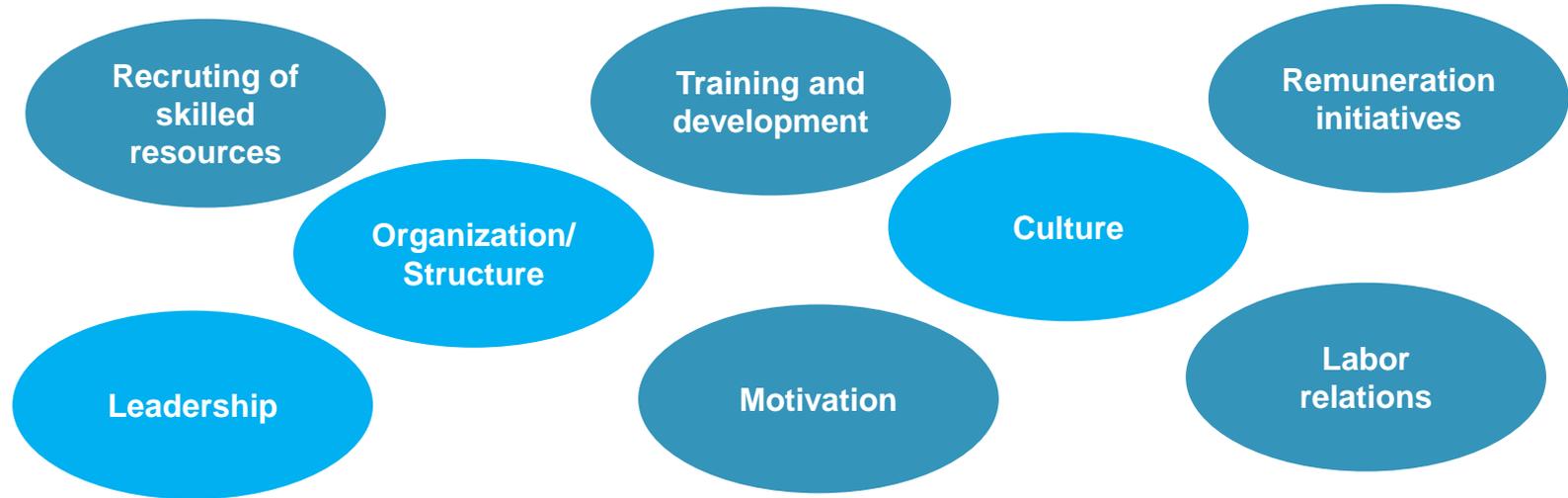
Sometimes, the cost of labor or raw materials is lower abroad. There may also be more specialized labor and equipment in another country.

A procurement strategy in which a company looks for cheaper options – such as raw materials or labor - abroad.

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.5. Human Resources and Organization I

Main field of strategic actions

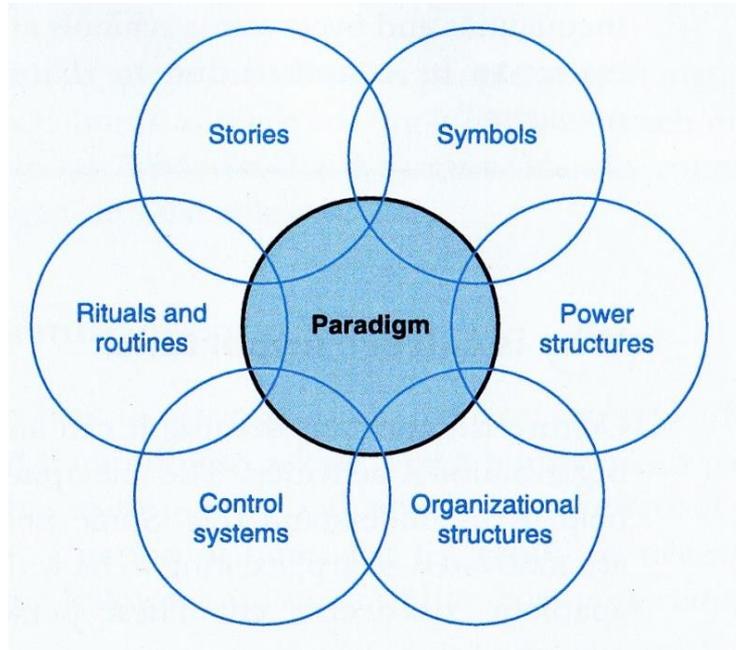


“Human resources add value, manage the business and can contribute to strategic success, but conversably, they can they can make spectacular errors that can be very costly to the organization.” (Campbell et al. 2017, p. 48)

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.5. Human Resources and Organization II

“Culture is the organizational equivalent of a human’s personality.” (Campbell et al. 2017, p. 53)



Phases of cultural change

- 1) Cultural patterns lead to a crisis.
- 2) Symbols and rituals are losing orientation force.
- 3) New people offer new orientation patterns.
- 4) Old and new cultures conflict.
- 5) If new patterns/ orientations resolve the crisis, they are accepted.

(Source: Steinmann et al. 2013, p.673)

6.5. Human Resources and Organization III

Building “agile” structures

“Talent matters, but in many cases organization matters more.” (D. Ulrich 2016)



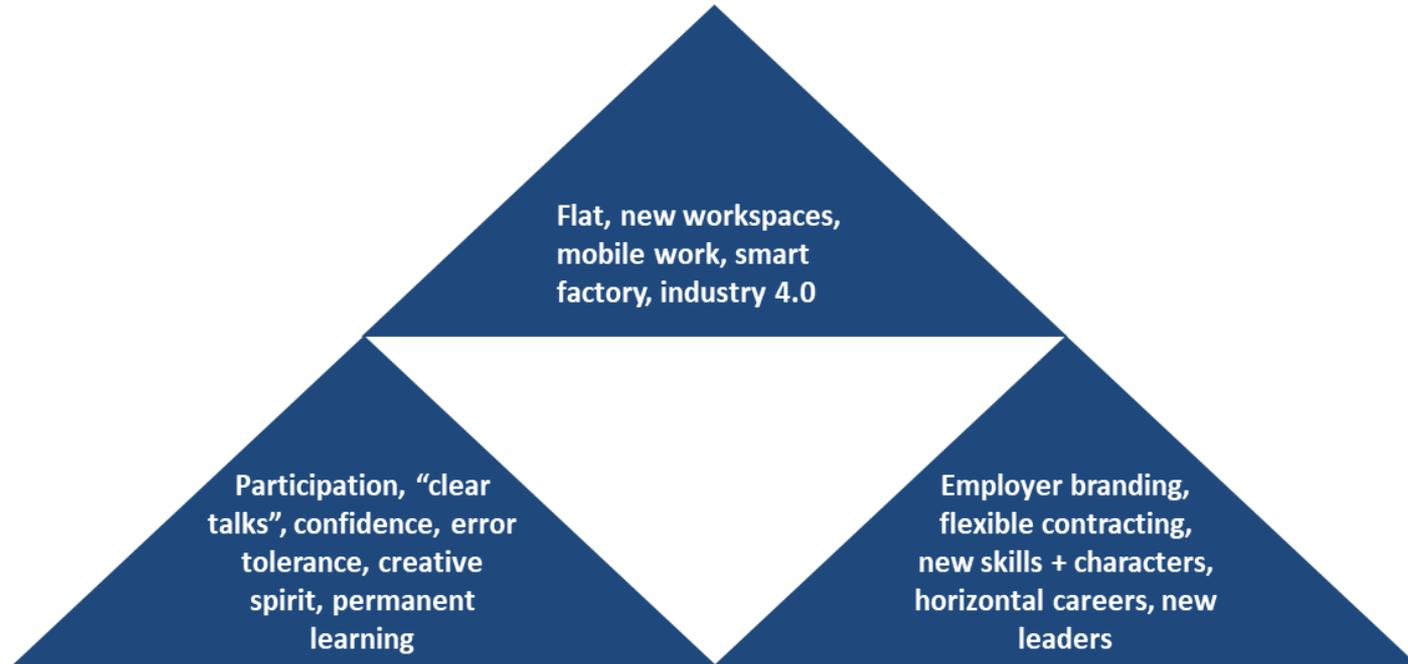
HR has to create both: talent and capability.

- ❖ HR knows the company: Analyse what the organization is good at doing.
- ❖ Create dynamic structures from outside-in perspectives (e.g., project organization, scrum methodology)

Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

6.5. Human Resources and Organization IV

The 3 step approach for agility: Structure – Culture – People



Business Strategies – Area Strategies and their Integration

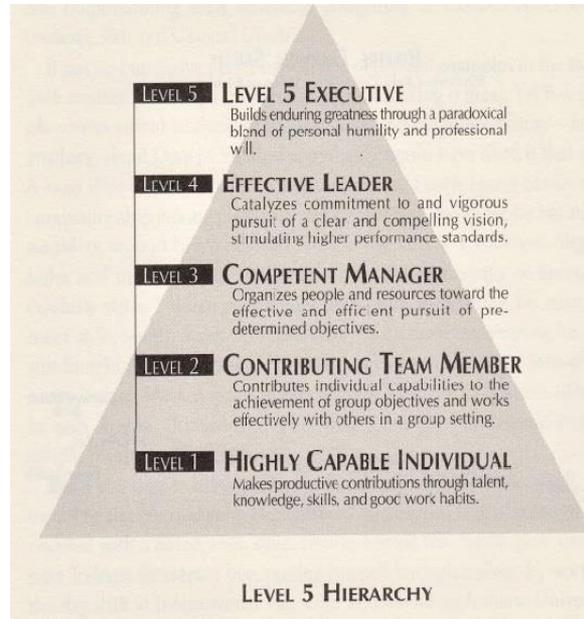
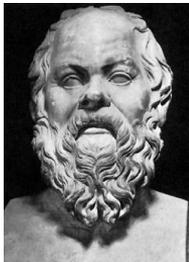
6.5. Human Resources and Organization V

New Leadership Approaches: Select the appropriate model between the dictator and the queen bee.



Dictator

Wise guy



Queen bee

Narciss



Business Strategies – Area strategies and their integration

6.6. The Integration of Functional Strategies I

“Corporate Strategy is not a random collection of individual building blocks, but a carefully constructed system of interdependent parts. [...] In a great corporate strategy, all of the elements [...] are aligned with each other.” (Kaplan/ Norton 2008, p. 125)

- Corporate Headquarter is like the “coxswain in an eight rower shell”.



Business Strategies – Area strategies and their integration

6.6. The Integration of Functional Strategies II

➤ **Align business units.**



STRATEGY MAP

➤ **Align support units**

A screenshot of a table titled 'Contribuição 2007 - Resumos Resumos'. The table has multiple columns and rows, with some cells highlighted in red and green. It appears to be a summary of contributions from different areas.

AREAS CONTRIBUTIONS

➤ **Align employees.**

A screenshot of a web-based form titled 'Objetivos de Executivos'. It contains several input fields, dropdown menus, and checkboxes, used for defining executive objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EXECUTIVES

A screenshot of a table titled 'Objetivos das Equipes - Matriz de Objetivos'. The table is a grid with many columns and rows, containing numerical data and some text. It is used for tracking team objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TEAMS