

Strategic Management

Strategic Options and Evaluation

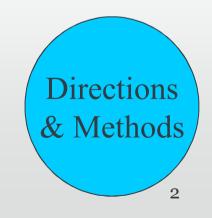
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Learning Outcomes for Week

Directions of Strategic Development

- Identify Directions of Strategic Development using the Ansoff Model.
- Explore methods of Strategic Development.
- Recognition of choices within strategic context.
- Evaluate Strategies in terms of Suitability, Feasibility & Acceptability.
- To be able to rank options against the evaluation criteria







- Environment-based
 - Fit strategies to changing business environment
- Capability-based
 - Stretch and exploit organisational resources and competences
- Expectations-based
 - Meet expectations deriving from cultural and political context

 N.B. Options are not mutually exclusive and organisations can pursue several strategic options.



Development Directions

Development directions are the strategic options available to an organisation, in terms of products and market coverage, taking into account the strategic capability of the organisation and the expectations of stakeholders

Strategy Development Directions Shool of Management

Products

| | Existing | New | |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Exist Markets | Protect/build Consolidation Market penetration | Product development With existing capabilities With new capabilities Boyond current expectations | |
| N | Market development New segments New territories New uses With new capabilities Beyond current expectations | Diversification With existing capabilities With new capabilities Boyond current expectations | |

Source: Adapted from H. Ansoff, Corporate Strategy, Penguin, 1988, Chapter 6.



Protect and Build

Consolidation - Protect and strengthen position in current markets with current products

- Downsizing or withdrawal from activities
- Maintenance of market share

Market penetration - Organisation gains market share

- Leverage competences
- Desirability of dominant market share



Product Development

Deliver modified or new products to existing markets

- With existing capabilities
 - Follow changing customer needs
 - Short product life cycles
 - Exploitation of core competence in market analysis
- With new capabilities
 - Change of emphasis in customer needs
 - Change in Critical Success Factors (CSFs)
- Associated dilemmas
 - Expense, risk and potential unprofitability
 - Unacceptable consequences of not developing new products



Market Development

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Offer existing products in new markets

- New market segments with similar CSFs
- New uses for existing products
- New geographic markets
- Issues
 - Normally requires some product development and capability development
 - Credibility and expectations





A strategy that takes the organisation away from both its current markets and products

- Related diversification
- Unrelated diversification

* Relate to week 6

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Methods of Strategy Development School of Management

- Internal Development
 - Build on and develop an organisation's own capabilities
 - Organic development
- Mergers and Acquisitions
 - Take over ownership of another organisation
- Strategic Alliances
 - Two or more organisations share resources and activities



Motives for Internal Development

| Environment | Capabilities | Expectations |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Lack of choice – breaking new ground/only one in field | Develop highly technical products in-house to create core competence | Avoid culture clash |
| Inability to find suitable acquisition target | Develop new markets – direct involvement to increase understanding & create core competence | Avoid potential incompatibility |
| | Spread cost over time – easier for companies with limited resources | |

Motives for Mergers and Acquisition Shool of Management

| Environment | Capabilities | Expectations | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Speed in fast-moving product/market | Exploit core competences in new arena | Institutional shareholders want continuing growth | |
| Competitive situation – static market, avoid competitor reaction | Address lack of resources or competences | Ambitions of senior managers | |
| Deregulation – created suboptimal units ripe for acquisition | Cost efficiency | Speculative to boost short- term share value | |
| Financial – opportunistic acquisition of firm with low share value | Learning | | |

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In many cases acquisitions fail to improve financial performance. Companies commonly overpay.

- Difficult to add any value
- Inability to integrate the new company
- Difficult to identify which knowledge to transfer for organisational learning
- Problems of cultural fit, especially for cross country acquisitions





- Need for critical mass
 - Cost reduction
 - Improved customer offering
- Co-specialisation
 - Each partner concentrates on using own capabilities, e.g. geographical market entry, value chain activities, Public Finance Initiative
- Learning
 - Helps to develop future competences



Types of Strategic Alliance

| | | FORM OF RELATIONSHIP | | |
|----------|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Examples | | Loose (Market) Networks Opportunistic | Contractual LicensingFranchising | Ownership Consortia Joint ventures |
| | INFLUENCING FACTORS | alliances | Subcontracting | |
| | The Market Speed of market change | Fast change | | Slow change |
| | Resources Asset management | Managed separately by each partner | | Managed together |
| | Partner's assets | Draws on 'parent's' assets | | Dedicated assets for alliance |
| | Risk of losing assets to partner | High risk | | Low risk |
| | ExpectationsSpreading financial riskPolitical climate | Maintains risk Unfavourable climate | | Dilutes risk Favourable climate |

Exhibit 7.3



Ingredients of Successful Alliances School of Managem

- Clear strategic purpose with senior management support
- Compatibility at operational level
 - Strong interpersonal relationships
 - Transcend national cultural differences
- Defining and meeting performance expectations
 - Clear goals, governance and organisation
 - Simple, flexible, allowed to evolve and change
- Trust
 - Most important for success
 - Competence based
 - Character based

Success Criteria for Strategic Optionschool of Management

- Suitability
 - Whether strategy addresses circumstances in which organisation is operating
 - Linked to strategic position
 - Rationale of strategy
- Acceptability
 - The expected performance outcomes (e.g. risk/return)
 - Meeting expectations of stakeholders
- Feasibility
 - Whether strategy can be made to work in practice
 - Linked to strategic capability





Thank you and Any Questions?

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