

ELITE

Building an Anti-Fragile Strategy

Agenda



Time	Duration	Session
10:00 – 10:05	5 min	ELITE Introduction
10:00 – 10:25	20 min	Keynote Speech: Rhys Herbert, Senior Economist at Lloyds Banking Group
10:25 – 10:45	20 min	“How to Think Strategically in an Uncertain World”
10:45 – 11:00	15 min	<i>Deepdive:</i> Vision, Mission & Level of Ambition
11:00 – 11:15	15 min	<i>Deepdive:</i> Core Challenges
11:15 – 11:25	10 min	<i>Deepdive:</i> Continuous Improvement and Strategic Initiatives
11:25 – 11:35	10 min	Wrap-up and Q&A

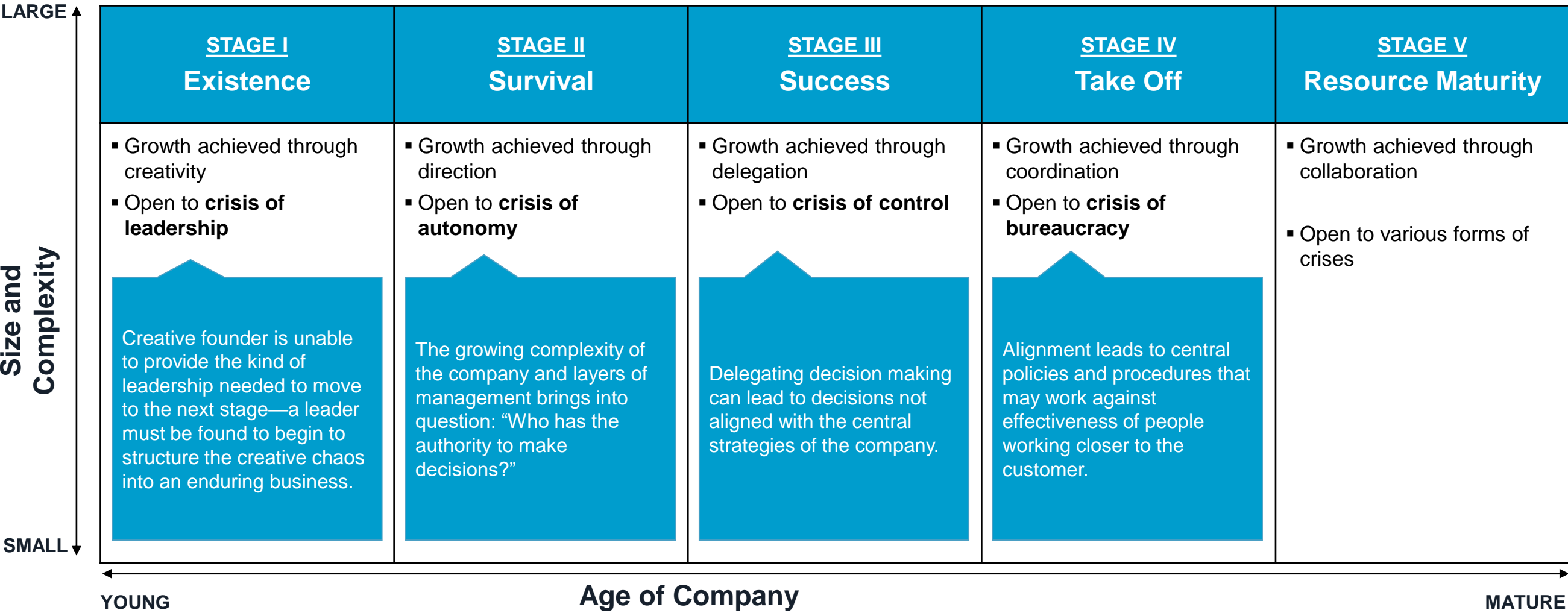
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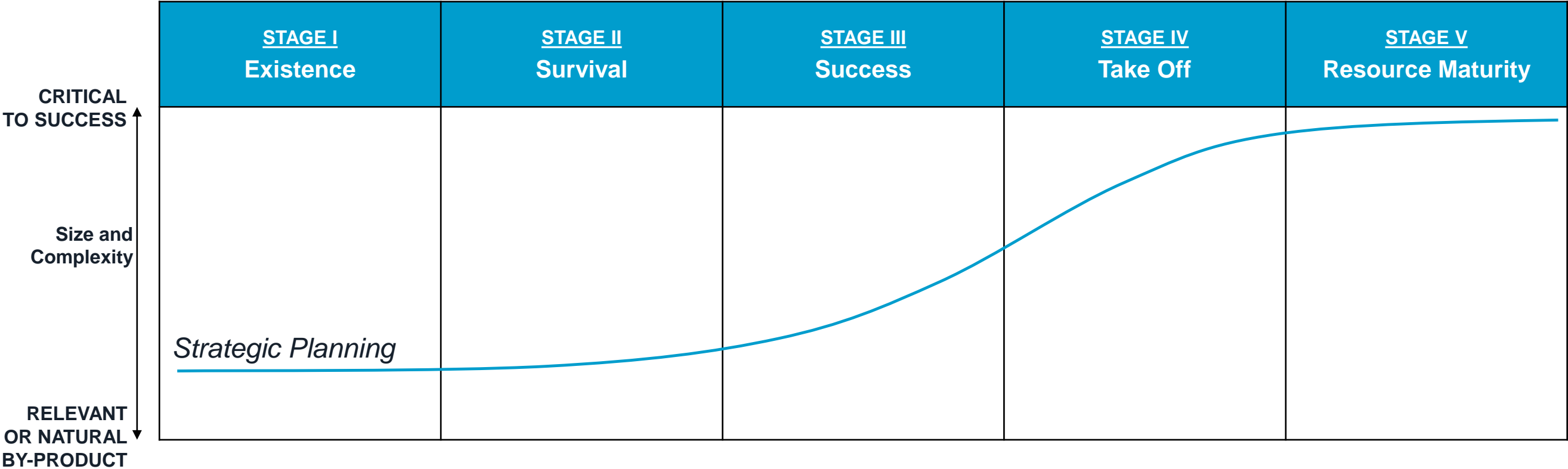
The role of founder or “owner” of the company evolves rapidly



As a company evolves through each stage, it is critical for the owner to know when to give up control and delegate responsibilities.

Source: Churchill & Lewis, The Five Stages of Small Business Growth, Harvard Business Review

Strategic planning becomes increasingly important as the company grows and becomes more complex



In Stage V, Strategic Planning becomes an integral process and core competency—many companies have dedicated Corporate Strategy divisions at this stage.

What is Strategy?

Strategy is a **set of coordinated, sustainable and creative** actions performed by a **coalition of people**, which **solve one or more core challenges** that **create value**.



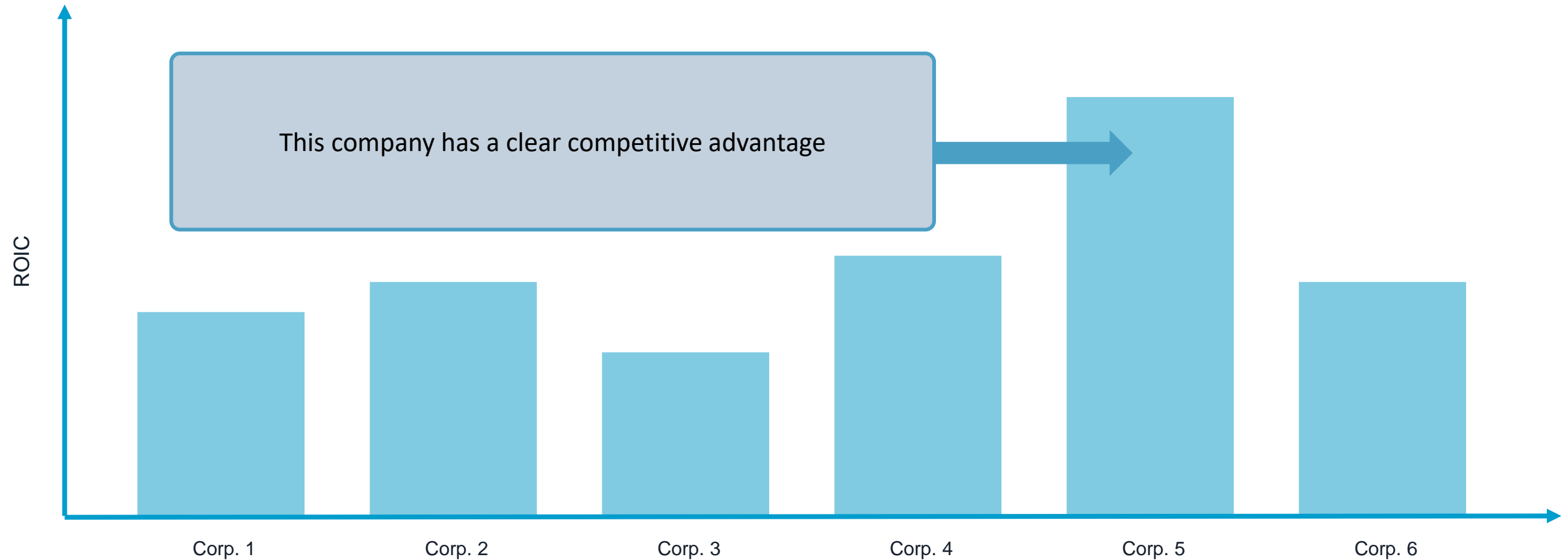
Strategy is about making choices:

1. The first choice is about **selecting the Core Challenges** that your company needs to address
2. The second choice is about choosing the **tactics or the initiatives** that will help to solve each Core Challenge
3. The third is about **reducing the uncertainty** and the **risk** that the first two choices are wrong

The ultimate goal of a strategy is to achieve Competitive Advantage



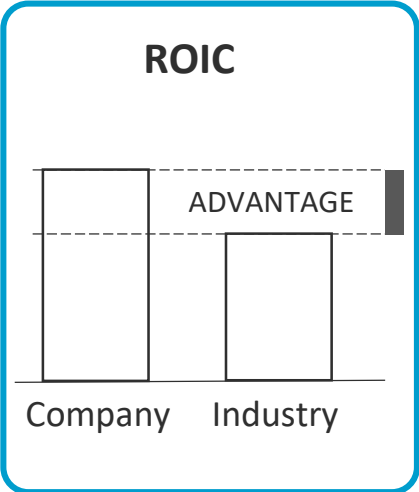
Profitability of an Industry



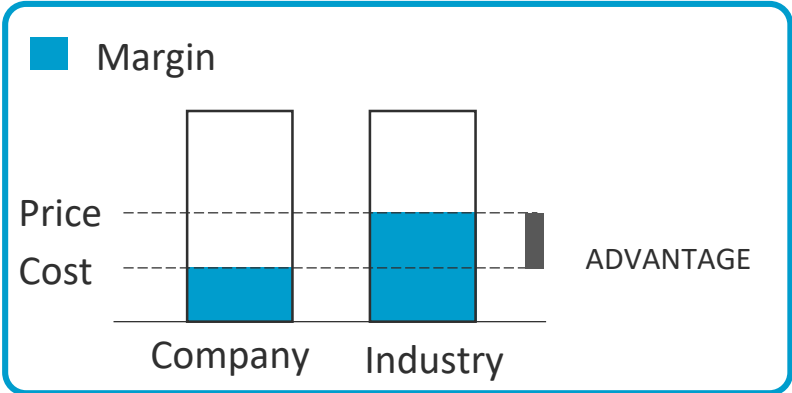
Source:

- D. Sola & J. Couturier – How to think strategically, your roadmap to innovation and results, 2014
- T. Copeland, T. Keller & J. Murrin- Valuation: measuring and managing the value of companies, 2000

The Competitive Advantage can be achieved in three ways

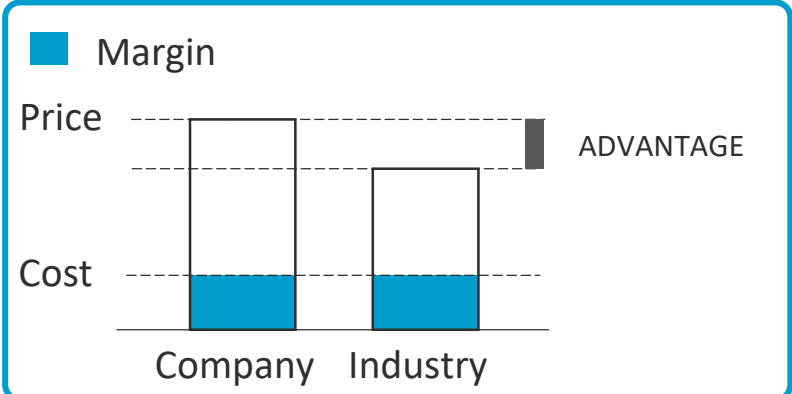


Comparison at same volumes



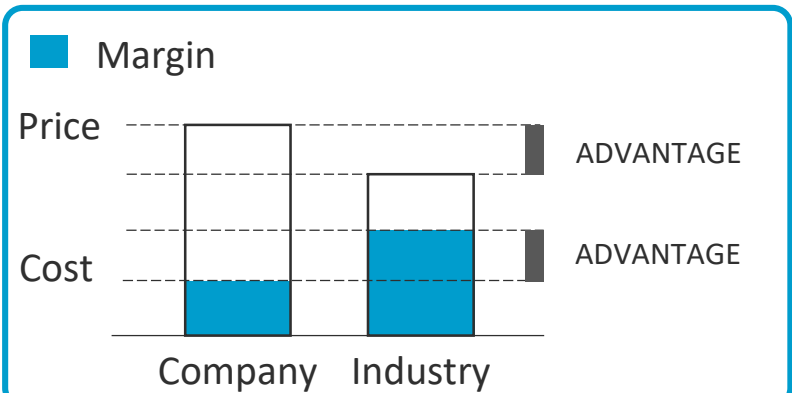
Cost Leadership

- Similar pricing
- Different cost structure
- Advantage derived from cost



Differentiation

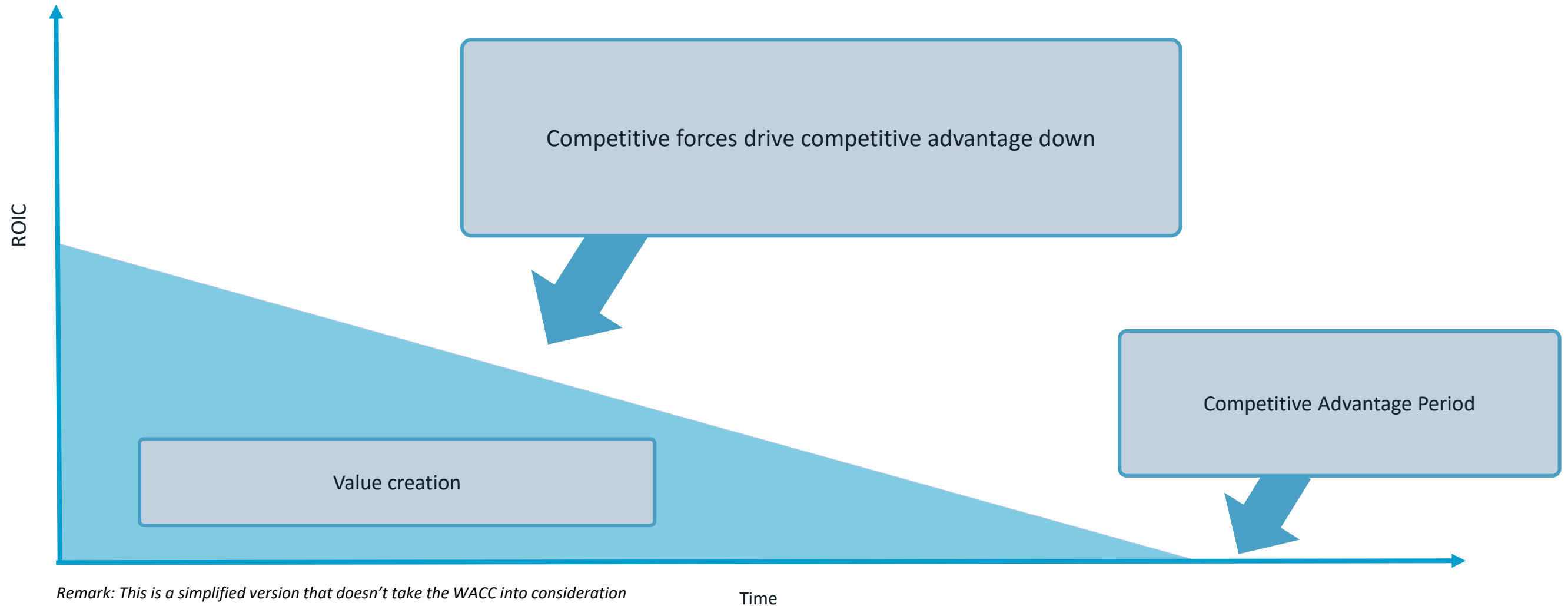
- Different pricing
- Similar cost structure
- Advantage derived from pricing



Hybrid Strategy

- Different pricing
- Different cost structure
- Advantage derived from both pricing and cost structure

However, competitive advantage does not last forever...



Remark: This is a simplified version that doesn't take the WACC into consideration (Weighted Average Cost of Capital)

Source:

- D. Sola & J. Couturier – How to think strategically, your roadmap to innovation and results, 2014
- T. Copeland, T. Keller & J. Murrin- Valuation: measuring and managing the value of companies, 2000

There are two fundamental ways of renewing Competitive Advantage



1. Continuous Improvement

Making improvements wherever possible, such as: opening up new distribution channels, launching new products, or finding more efficient ways to work



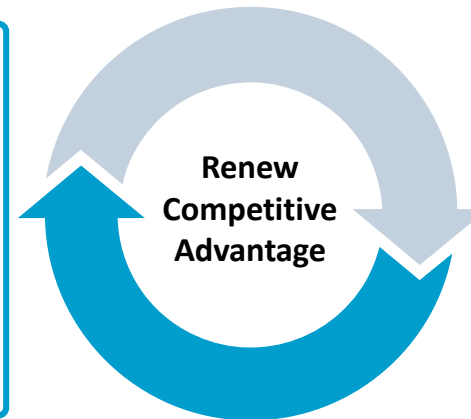
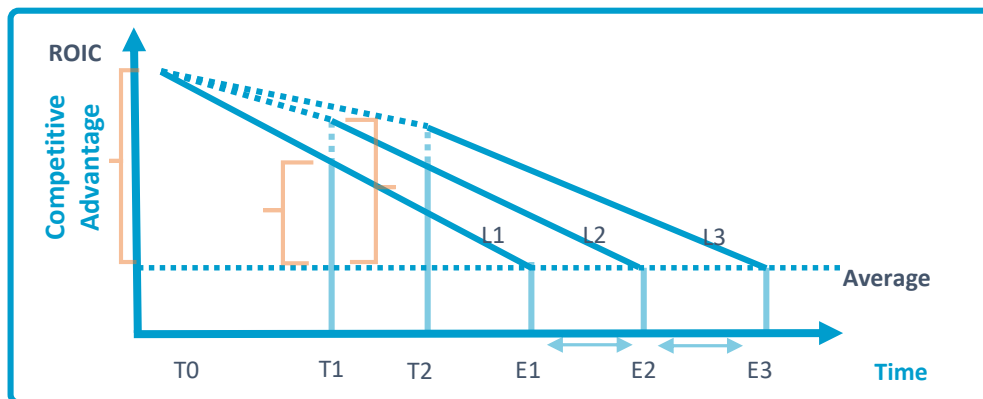
2. Transformation

An innovative product / service that transforms the entire organisation and industry

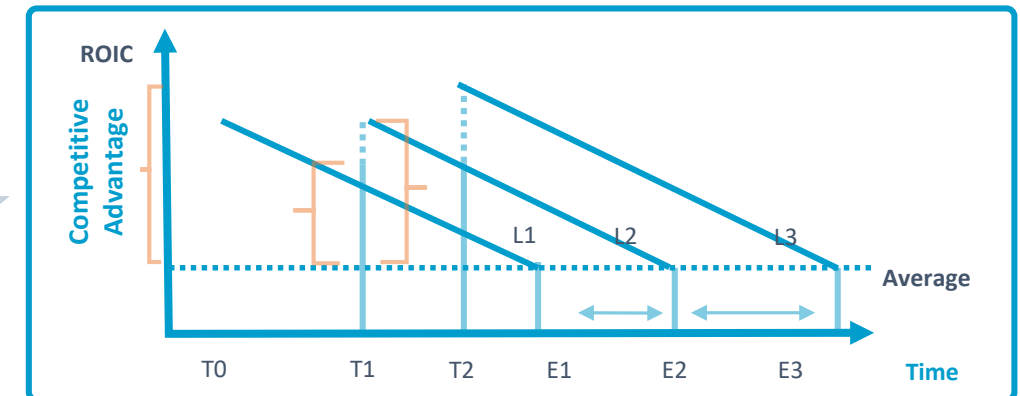
E.g. Apple with iPhone



How continuous improvement impacts CAP



How transformation impacts CAP



What are the top 3 reasons could affect the success of your strategy negatively?

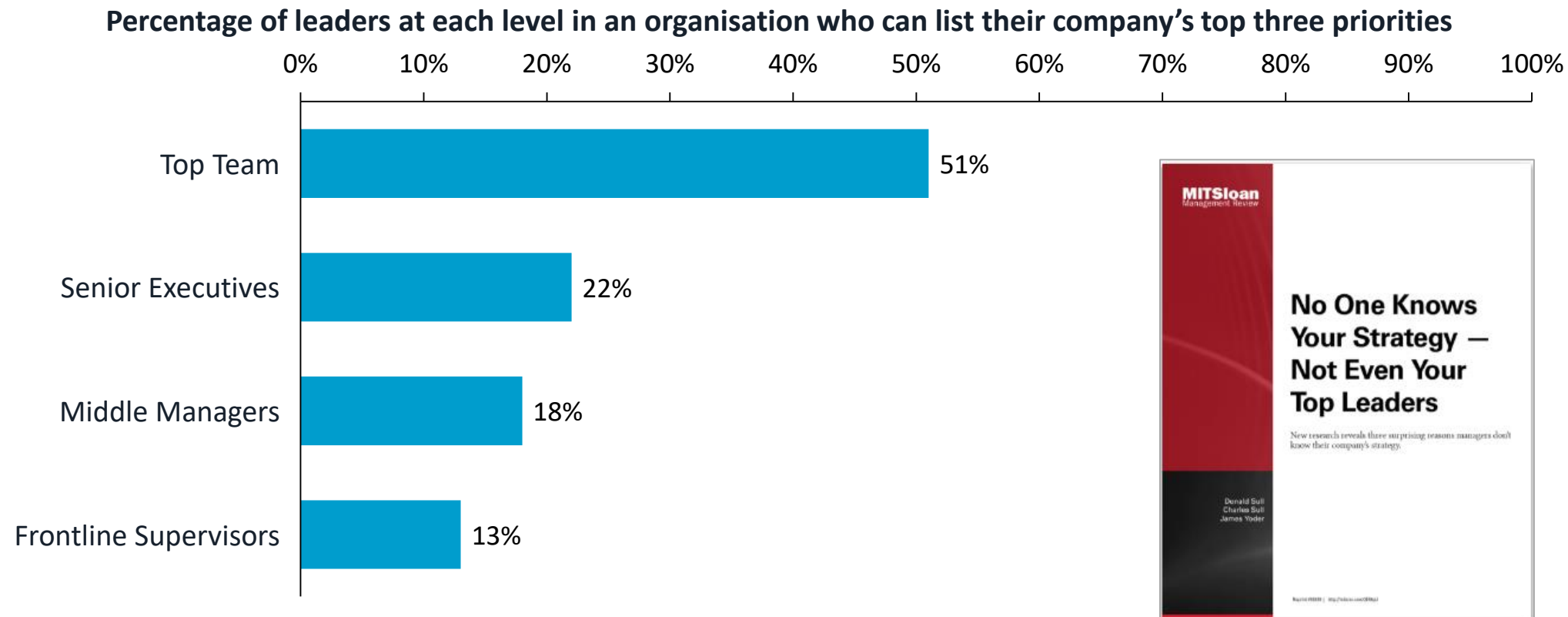


- a. Lack of buy-in from the team
- b. Lack of alignment
- c. Unwillingness to iterate or adjust direction
- d. Failure to celebrate success
- e. Unclear strategic objectives
- f. Other

Insight #1: “No one knows their strategy, not even Top Leaders”



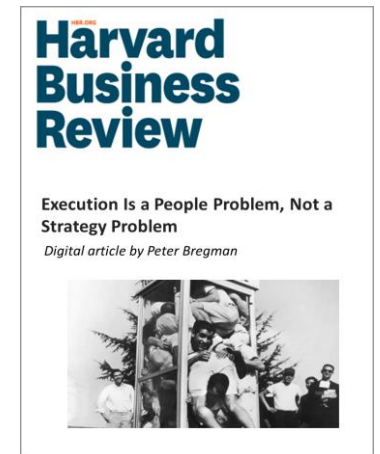
- Research shows that when it comes to strategy even **top management** shows very **low degree of alignment**.
- This further **plummets** between **top management team** and their **direct reports**.



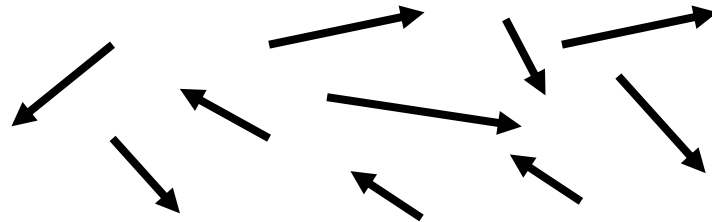
Source:

Insight #2: “Execution is a People Problem, Not a Strategy Problem”

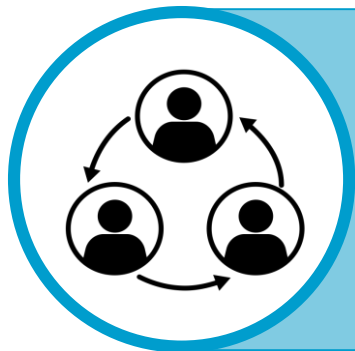
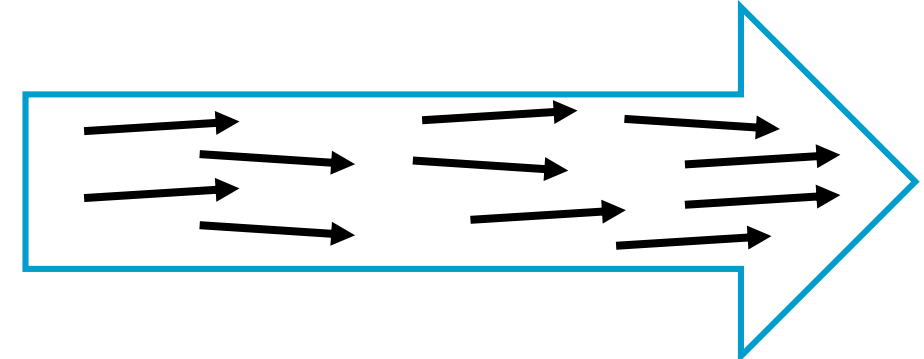
- Research shows that **90 percent** of organizations fail to execute their strategies successfully.
- Senior leaders spend **great amounts of time** creating the **strategic plan**, often in isolation.
- Strategy is often imposed onto those who are tasked with implementing it.
- This leads to **lack of commitment** from the most important stakeholders – the **implementers**.



How can we go from this...



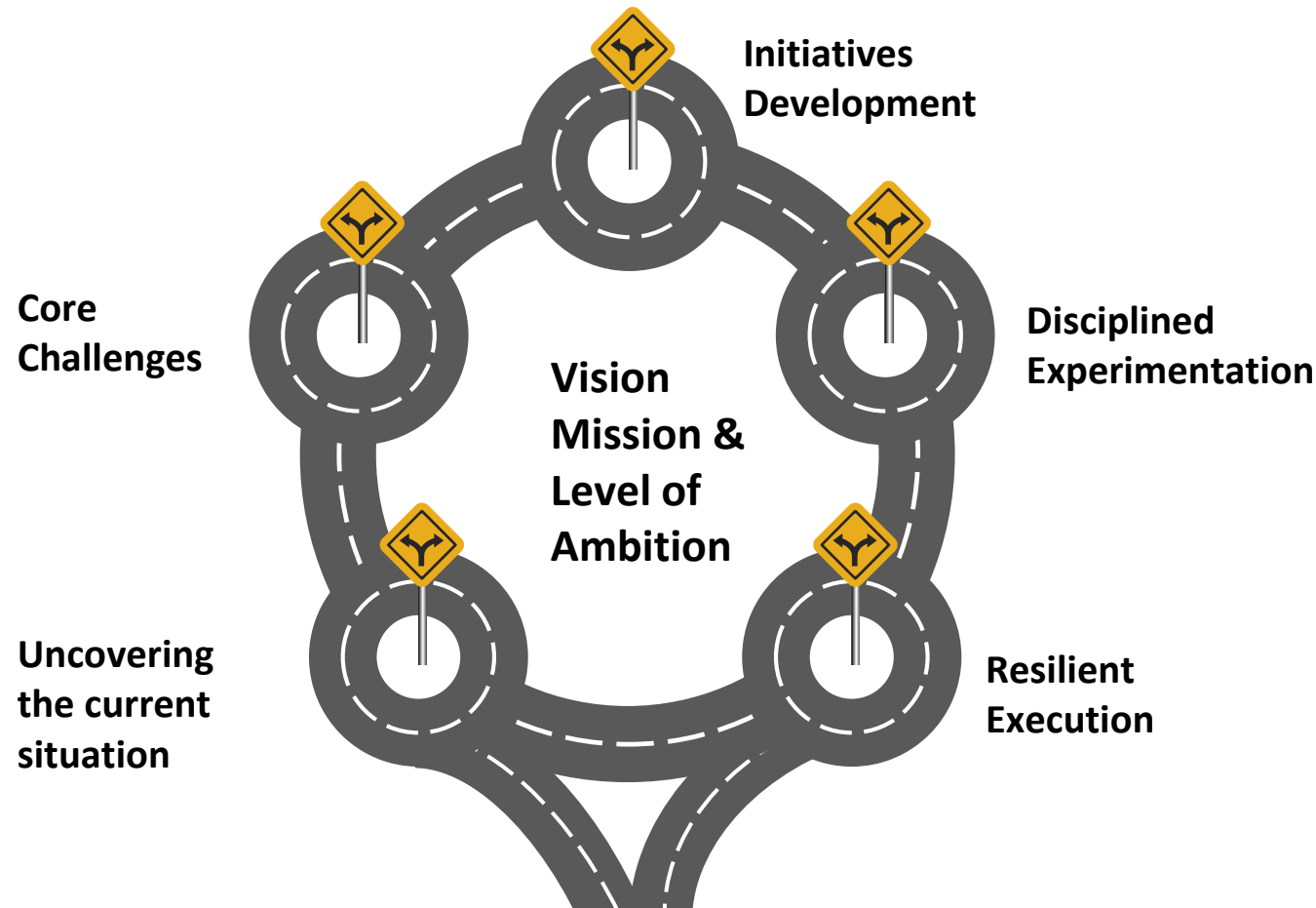
To this...



Let passion drive strategy: Employees should be included throughout the strategy and invited to collaborate through the **development process**.

Get employees behind leadership: Ensuring your employees are enthusiastic about improving the company is **essential**. Too often, senior teams retreat to offsite resorts to develop strategy, only to return and **force it upon the rest of the company**.

To build resilience against uncertainty, Strategy development must follow an iterative* process



* **Iterative** means that all the key **choices** are considered **hypotheses**, therefore they are **re-defined several times** throughout the process, and often are made on a “**good enough**” basis to **advance testing and further development**

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Building your company's Vision, Mission & Values

The first step when developing a strategy is to define your company's **Vision, Mission** and **Values**:



- **Vision** is a vivid statement describing the **future state of the organization**, i.e., what the organization hopes to become in the future.
- It determines the **company's direction** – as it serves as a “**North Star**” that keeps everyone clear on the direction of the organisation.



- **Mission** describes the **core purpose** of a company
- The core purpose is the **reason for existence** (raison d' être) of a company

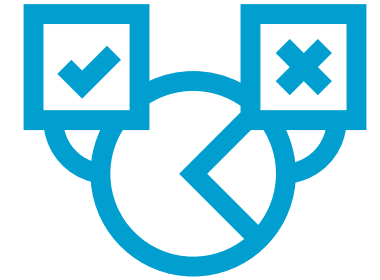


- **Values** are the fundamental guiding principles of the organization.
- They help employees make informed decisions and unify the company culture

They are considered the ideology of the organisation

Source: Harvard Business Review: Collins and Porras – Building your company's Vision, Oct 1996

The Vision and Mission Statements in your Company...



- a. Vision and Mission statements are **not in place**.
- b. We have **Vision and Mission statements** but they are more like **slogans** to use for **external communication**.
- c. We have **formal Vision and Mission statements** defined by top management but they are not **communicated** or widely **understood across the organisation**.
- d. We have Formal **Vision and Mission statements** that are widely **communicated** and **understood**, are **translated** into **long-term KPIs and goals** and **drive decision-making**.

SONY

We will create products that become pervasive around the world.... We will be the first Japanese company to go into the U.S. market and distribute directly.... We will succeed with innovations that U.S. companies have failed at – such as the transistor radio.... Fifty years from now, our brand name will be as well known as any in the world...and will signify innovation and quality that rival the most innovative companies anywhere....

“Made in Japan” will mean something fine, not something shoddy.





(Sony, 1950)

*“We will put a man on the moon
before the end of the decade”*

President John F. Kennedy



The company's purpose: the Mission

Company		Mission
	▶	<i>To organise the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful</i>
	▶	<i>To empower every person and every organization on the planet to achieve more</i>
McKinsey&Company	▶	<i>To help our clients make distinctive, lasting, and substantial improvements in their performance and to build a great firm that is able to attract, develop, excite, and retain exceptional people</i>
	▶	<i>To experience the emotion of competition, winning, and crushing competitors</i>
 invent	▶	<i>To make technical contributions for the advancement and welfare of humanity</i>

The Level of Ambition makes the Vision and Mission become real and concrete for the whole organisation



What it is?

The Level of Ambition is the **translation** in **measurable values** (KPIs) of the **long-term Vision** and **Mission** of a company.



How to define it?

Identify the **key measurable metrics** and associated **goals** which will be sufficient to describe the moment when the **Vision** and **Mission** will be achieved.



Why it is important?

Words are interpretable, numbers are not...

Organisations need to be **fully aligned** on what the destination looks like.

An example of how the Level of Ambition can serve as a unifying focal point of effort




Poste Italiane: Italian postal service provider

A few years ago:

- **No trust** from customers in domestic delivery
- **Half-hour waiting times** normal in post offices
- **Productivity** was among the **lowest in the world!**



THE VISION

 Vision
....Deliver “A service level to be proud of”



THE LEVEL OF AMBITION

Dimension	Measure of Success	From	To
Customer Service	Time to serve a customer during peak time (in minutes)	30	10



THE RESULT

- After 24 months, the **average queuing time decreased to less than five minutes**, exceeding its targets.
- **Increased profitability**

How the whole organisation aligned towards a common goal

- ✓ **Postmen** realised that by delivering packages correctly **less people would go to the post-office**
- ✓ **The office workers** could increase the **speed of service** by being **properly trained** and by **using adequate technology**
- ✓ **Executives** **evaluated any investment** by looking at how much it would help to **reduce queues at post-offices**
- ✓ **Suppliers and stakeholders** were encouraged to **suggest improvements**

Example of Vision, Mission, and Level of Ambition

Sanitized Example
(Engineering Company)



Vivid Description

VISION

Become a **leading global brand** providing **high performance solutions** enabled by **Additive Manufacturing**



MISSION

Putting **Additive Manufacturing (AM)** at the **heart of everything we do**



Strategic Goals

Dimension	Measure of Success	FROM	To
Leading	Revenue via AM	2 £M	5 £B
	Revenue CAGR (%)	0%	35%
Global	Market Share (%)	0%	30%
High Performance	Customer cost reduction	-	20%
	EBITDA %	5%	30%
IP	Number of patents	30	100
Employee Certifications	% of certified employees in AM	0%	80%
Productivity	Productivity improvement	0	+10%
Employee Retention	AM Employee Turnover	10%	5%

Source: 3H Partners

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What are the Core Challenges?



What they are

Core Challenges are the **minimum number of Challenges** that must be **overcome** in order to **reach the Level of Ambition**.

How to define them

- The management develops the **Core Challenges** by connecting external inputs (i.e. Opportunities and Threats) with internal inputs (i.e. Strengths and Weaknesses)
- The Core Challenges have **two parts: a question which highlights what the challenge is and a clear direction to the change** (i.e. “From...To...”)

Why they are important

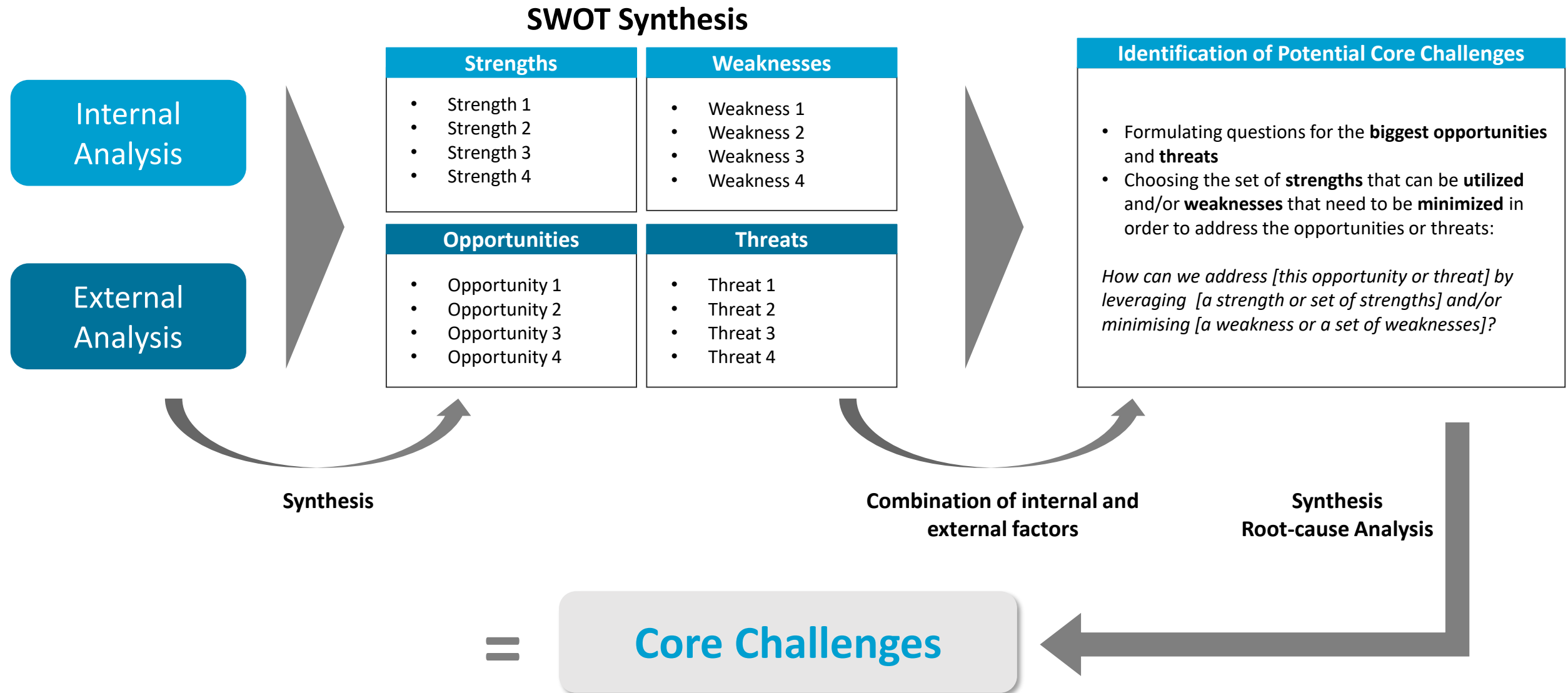
Successful strategies are based on **few, fundamental choices** from which to derive the initiatives aimed at **solving the Core Challenges**.

How aware is your organization of your Core Challenges?



- a. We have not thought about what our core challenges are
- b. We are aware of the challenges for our organisation, but have not defined them explicitly
- c. We are aware of our Core Challenges, and have attempted to define them, but have no concrete evidence to support them
- d. We are fully aware of our Core Challenges, they are well defined and have supporting evidence

How are the Core Challenges defined?



	Core Challenge	From...	To...
1	How do we develop an in-depth knowledge about our customers and quickly identify viable opportunities ?	An established technology driven organisation	A customer-centric organisation driven by viable opportunities
2	How can we bring bold Additive Manufacturing options to our company?	Aspirations	Actions
3	How do we change the culture to work together across geographies and be able to make fast and agile decisions ?	Slow and siloed organisation	Entrepreneurial, fast and agile differentiated solution provider
4	How do we attract, retain and grow a pipeline of talent in Additive Manufacturing?	Seeking for talent	Being sought by the best talent
5	How do we ensure that the knowledge, systems and processes are leveraged to their maximum potential?	Separate centres of knowledge and independent systems	Integrated and shared platform used by everyone

	Core Challenge	From...	To...
1	How can we improve the shopping experience everywhere that matter?	Classical retail (mainly)	Expand to new channels
2	How can we offer innovative and high quality experience to consumers ?	Limited consumer and shopper knowledge, and limited innovation	In depth consumer knowledge and breakthrough innovation
3	How to build the most suitable portfolio architecture to be the leader in the fine biscuit category ?	Lack of consistency of our portfolio for consumers	The most relevant portfolio architecture to be present in all fine moments
4	What is the most relevant brand positioning to enrich emotions and communicate better with consumers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clear brand positioning • Little communication to consumer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent brand positioning • Effective comm. strategy
5	How to adapt our organisation and culture to enable the changes needed ?	Organisation resistant to changes	Implement change and effectively engage employees

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Company initiatives can be divided into two categories



Continuous Improvement Plan

Ongoing effort to enhance products, services or processes through **incremental** changes. It focuses on activities that generate **most value** while reducing waste

- Existing **Teams**
- Existing **Organisational Structure**
- Existing **Budgets** – different budget allocations can be made
- Each team and department is fully **autonomous** and **self-sufficient**
- No **additional investments** (beyond “business-as-usual”)
- No changes to **capital structure**

- **Align** individuals and teams with the company’s strategy on a daily basis
- **Commit** teams and individuals
- **Focus** on tasks that can make the biggest impact



Strategic Initiatives

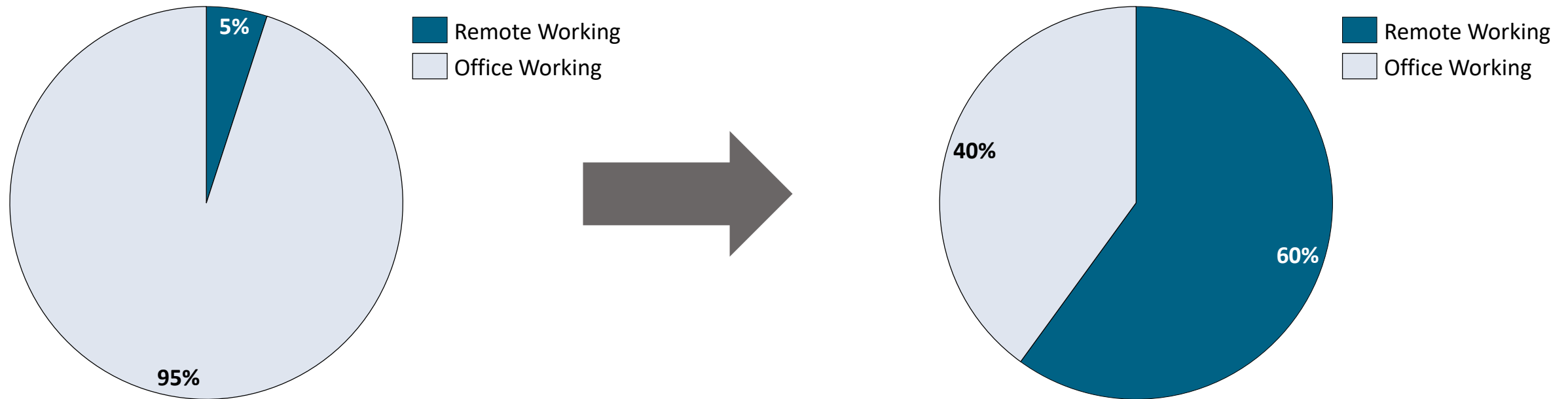
Initiatives aimed at achieving complex transformational goals based on the vision for the future. They should be **iterative and experimental**, because they usually embed high risk.

- **Dedicated** (temporary) project **teams**
- **Transversal** to existing organisation
- Dedicated **budget**
- Specific **Project Planning**
- Additional **investments**
- May include changes to **capital structure**

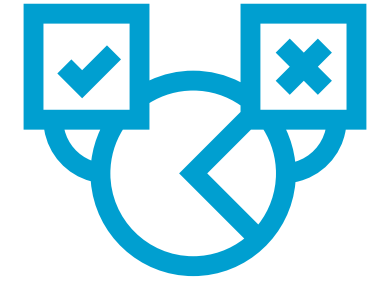
- Achieve complex **transformational goals**
- Few and important (**only if strictly needed**)

What has happened in the past few months

The **largest migration of workforce** in history – from **5%** of the workforce **working from home** to an **estimated 60%** in just a month from the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak.



What are the **top 3 challenges** that **remote working** entails for your business currently or in the future?



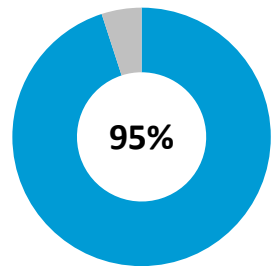
- a. Maintaining engagement and focus, and dealing with distractions
- b. Ensuring employee productivity, engagement and commitment
- c. Aligning people and teams and removing redundancies
- d. Managing and communicating shifting priorities, and working in a collaborative manner
- e. Monitoring your remote staff's performance
- f. Other

Now more than ever, it's critical to have a robust goals process to bring clarity and focus to your remote working teams

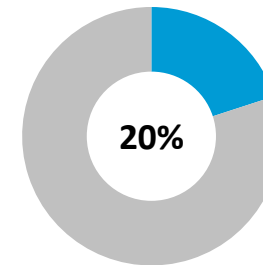


The **yearly objectives** you set for 2020 are **now likely out of date**. Indeed, **panic and strategic thrashing** will just confuse **your team more**.

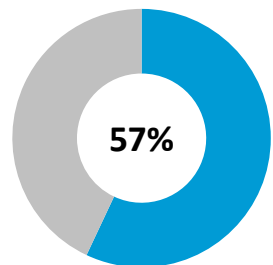
According to a research from **Harvard**, corporate goals are **often poorly communicated** within an **organisation** (regardless way of working)



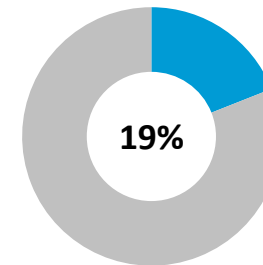
Employees do **not fully understand the company's goals** or **what's expected** of them to achieve the company goals



Managers admit they are **not delivering the 'Company line'**



Employees complain that their **leaders are not giving clear directions**



Managers admit they are **not giving clear directions**

Source: Harvard Business Review: "Office of Strategy Management", Robert Kaplan and David Norton

What is OKR?

- ✓ OKR is a **goal setting** system used to create alignment and engagement around measurable and ambitious goals

O

K

R

Objectives

&

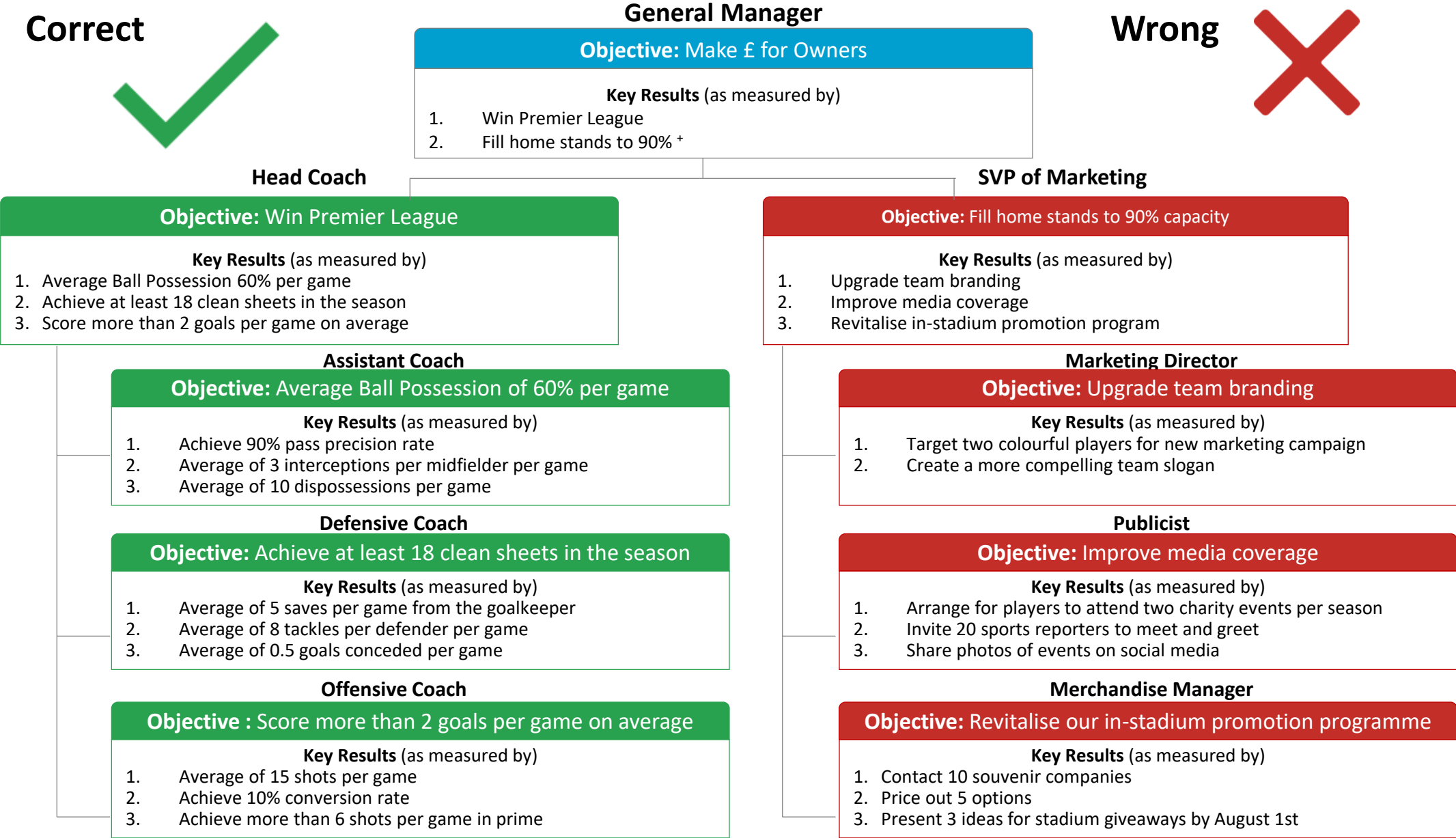
Key

Results

Step-by-step example: Fantasy Football Team



Correct



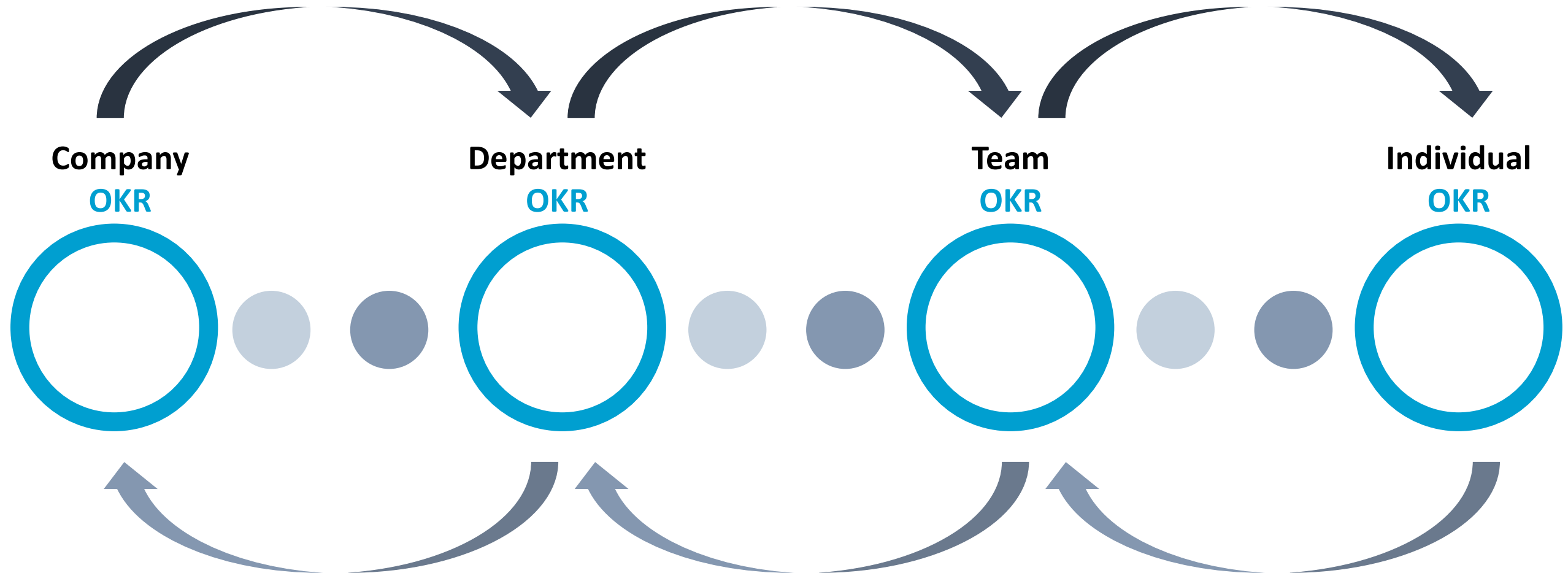
Wrong



How the OKRs are interconnected throughout the entire organisation



- The **OKRs** of the **department/function** are defined based on the company **OKRs**
- Team **OKRs** and individual employee **OKRs** derive from that





Focus

OKRs help companies focus on **few key objectives** that will make a significant. They force companies to prioritise the most important goals of their action-plan.



Commitment

Successful OKRs **start with the 'why'** – a clear and **compelling goal to achieve**. This inspires people to show strong commitment to these OKRs. It is crucial that the **key leadership commits to the process to ensure its success**.



Alignment

Getting the entire company **focused on the most crucial objectives** is key to **employee engagement**. As OKRs are shared throughout the organisation, they **foster collaboration and eliminate redundancies** as all teams and individuals are aligned on the same objectives.

Identifying Strategic Initiatives

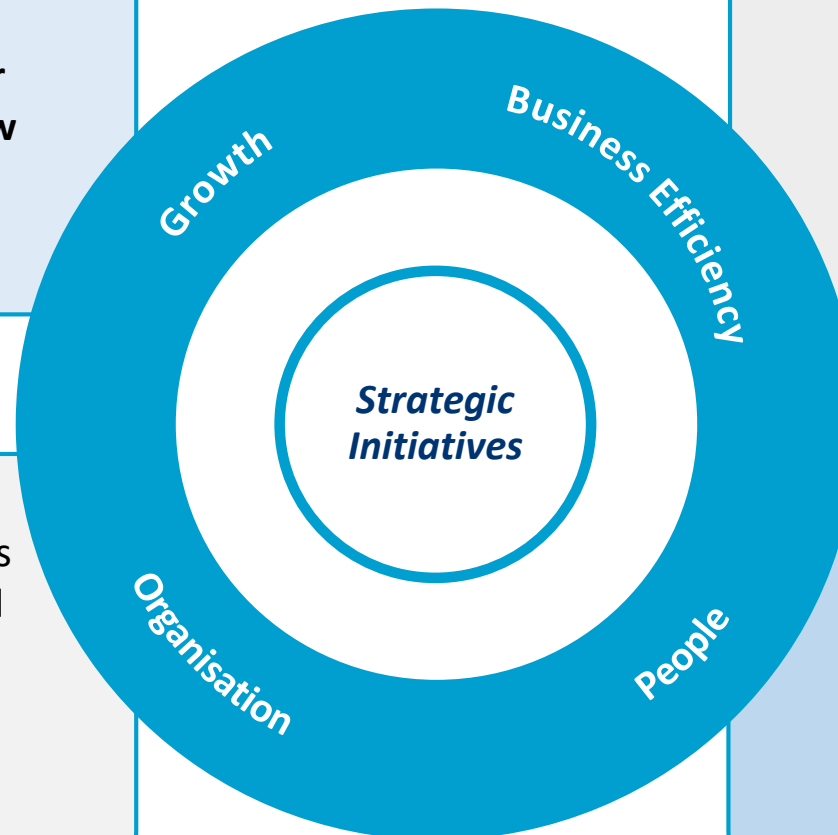
Strategic Initiatives are not "business as usual," they are the **few critical projects** key to helping an organisation **address its Core Challenges**. There are **four key levers** that can be exploited:

The **Growth** levers revolve around the **7 Degrees of Freedom**.

They focus on exploring ways to **expand your operations**, be it by **selling more, getting new customers, utilising new channels**, or even **entering a new industry**.

The **Organisation** levers aim to **align the inner workings** of an organisation with its **objectives** in order to improve **efficiency and effectiveness**.

This can be done by strengthening **roles & structure, policies & procedures** or **internal collaboration**.



The **Business Efficiency** levers aim at **streamlining and improving the efficiency** of operations.

They focus on finding ways to minimise costs by **eliminating, modifying, or re-evaluating** your business processes and activities.

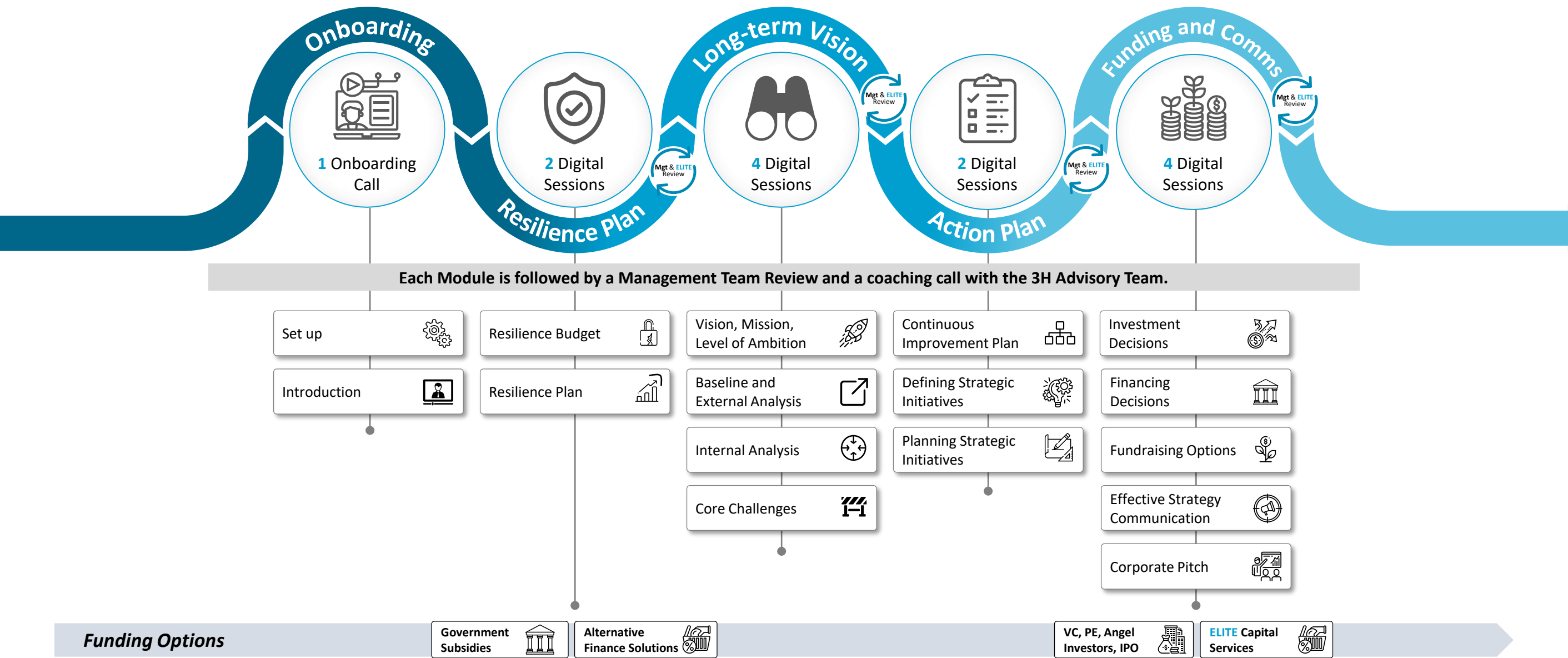
The **People** levers focus on optimising the **value and contribution of human capital to business success**, either by securing **future talent**, maintaining and improving **existing talent**, or strengthening **company culture**.

Growth levers: 7 Degrees of Freedom Framework



1	Existing Products & Services to Existing Customer Segments	Introduce new approaches to advertising or promotion , increase customer loyalty , adjust prices , cross-sell or upsell
2	Existing Products & Services to New Customer Segments	Explore new customer segments , develop partnerships and alliances , or bundle products and services
3	New Products & Services	Introduce new products and services , modify existing ones, purchase or licence new product lines
4	New Channels	Improve or re-engineer delivery approach , explore new or substitute marketing channels
5	Geographic Expansion	Extend points of distribution within existing territories, grow sales via export or exploit business models in new markets
6	New Industry Structure	Change industry structure through acquisitions , forming alliances or turning around declining businesses
7	New Competitive Arenas	Leverage key skills and assets to enter a new industry , create new businesses , or perform vertical integration

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The Process to the ELITE Status



Peer Reviews

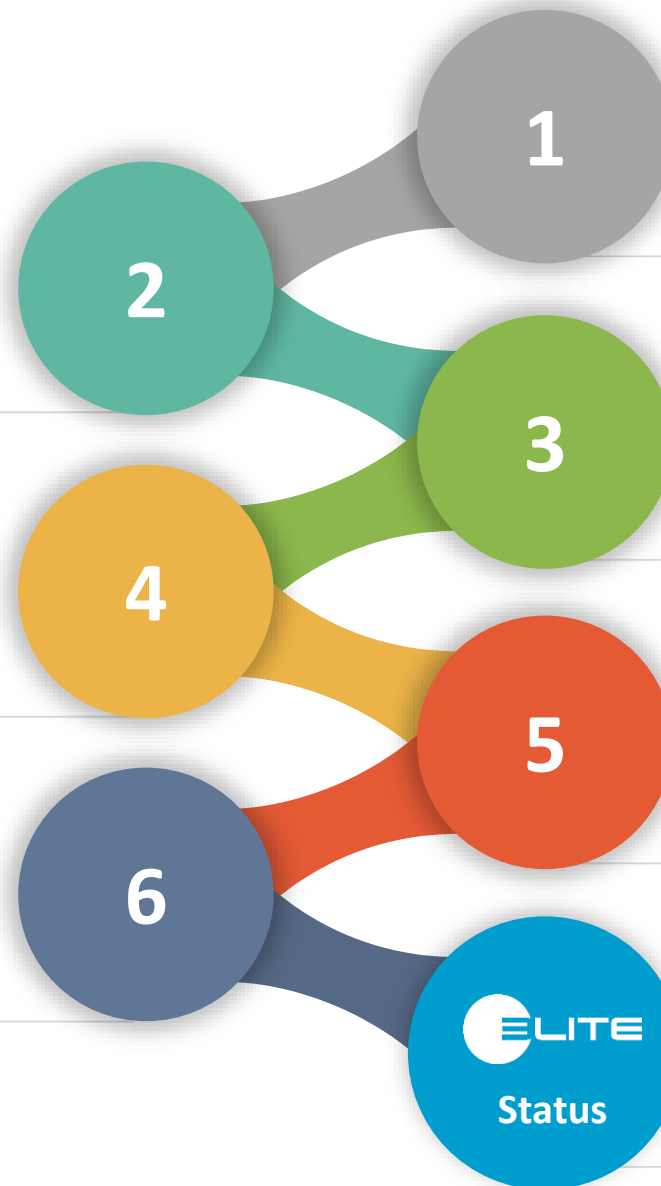
You will be asked to exchange **peer reviews** with other companies within your group. **Peer reviews** will grant you **points** towards your final **ELITE Status**.

ELITE Review

ELITE (3H) will provide **written review** and **practical advice** on the different parts of your Growth Strategy.

Investor Forums

All **graduates of the Strategy Series** can participate in the **investor forums** organised by ELITE.



First Drafts

In each **Session** you will need to develop a “good enough” version of section of your Strategy. You will have **limited information** and a **short time** to accomplish this **goal**.

Your Management Team Review


After completing a **certain number of sessions** that all relate to a specific part of your Strategy, you will be asked, to engage your **Management Team** in **reviewing, challenging and improving** your first drafts.

Professional Review

You will be asked to seek Professional Feedback for each main section of your **Strategy**. A **mentor** will be provided to you within the ELITE Ecosystem.

ELITE Status

Upon completion of at least one Investor Forum, you will be granted the **ELITE Status**.



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