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MARKETING 153rd

Your Strategy needs a Strategy

LIVE WHENKER

ate Time Time

Time

Place

3-9-24 10 pm KSA & Egypt

Tuesday

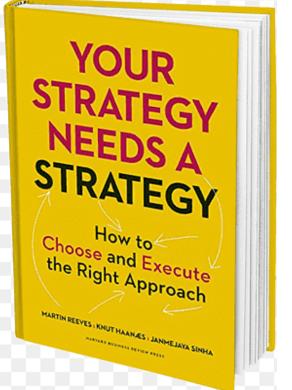
Online

153rd Marketing Club 109th Business Club 37th Jeddah Club



Dr. Mohamed Salem

Regional Marketing Manager





Your Strategy Needs a Strategy

Understanding and Implementing the Right Strategic Approach

Compiled by:
Mohammed Salem
3RD Sep.24









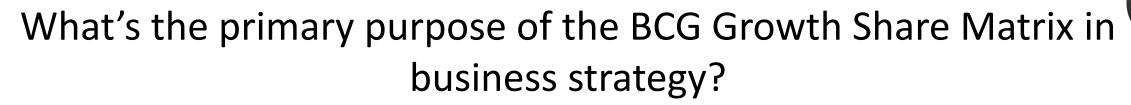




Math Debate

- Companies end up becoming numbers-driven abstractions.
- To be very clear, there is nothing wrong with numbers; good strategies must be tied directly to financial outcomes.
- But if strategic planning doesn't talk about strategy, if it doesn't allocate resources effectively, if it doesn't connect to the front line or integrate decisions on talent, then what is it?
- Too often it is a debate about math—average gross margin by region, average revenue growth by product category, etc.
- This isolates the CEOs and inhibits discussions about real things—products and people.
- It leads to abstraction and a loss of any real sense of accountability. The whole
 exercise becomes a math debate: A lot of numbers, but no real discussion of
 financial outcomes.













Marketing Strategies







YOUR STRATEGY NEEDS A STRATEGY

How to Choose and Execute the Right Approach

MARTIN REEVES - KINUT HAARLES - JANMEJAVA SINHA

AND RESIDENCE OF STREET, SPINSTER, S



About the Authors

Martin is a senior partner and managing director at BCG in New York. He has been with the firm for more than 25 years and is the director of the BCG Strategy Institute. Martin researches, develops, and applies new ideas for strategy and has published widely on the topic.



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- Published: 2015
- Focus: Matching strategic approach to the business environment





What is in it for me?

Winning Corporates strategies

Decision making

budgeting

Marketing expenses

Operational expenses

Corporate objective MS%







Problems With Strategy!!!

"It's not that we lack powerful ways to approach strategy; it's that we lack a robust

way to *select the right one* for the **right**circumstances."

Your Strategy Needs a Strategy (HBR Press, 2015)







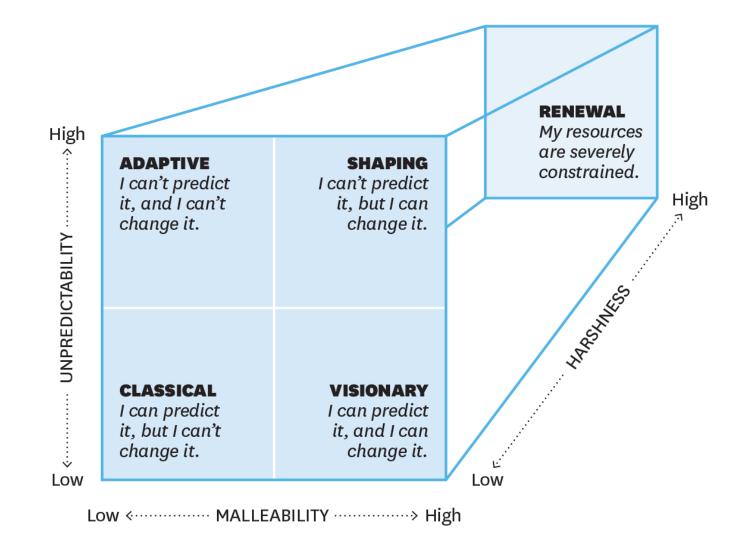


- Companies that correctly match their strategy making processes to their competitive circumstances perform better than those that don't.
- But too many use approaches appropriate only to predictable environments—even in highly volatile situations.
- What executives in these cases need is a strategy for setting strategy.
- The authors present a framework for choosing one, which begins with two questions:
- * How unpredictable is your environment? and
- * How much power do you or others have to change that environment?





The Strategy Palette





Classical Strategy Be Big



- Predictable and stable environments
- Focus on analysis, planning, and execution
- Examples
 Manufacturing, Consumer Goods





Procter & Gamble operates in the consumer goods industry, which is relatively stable and predictable. P&G focuses on extensive market research, long-term planning, and efficient execution of strategies. They rely on detailed analytical processes to drive product innovation and *market penetration*.



Classical Strategy Be Big



Pharmaceutical Example



Pfizer operates in the pharmaceutical industry, which often involves long product development cycles and regulatory requirements, creating a relatively stable and predictable environment. Pfizer focuses on rigorous clinical trials, long-term R&D planning, and efficient execution of go-to-market strategies. This classical approach helps Pfizer maintain a competitive edge in drug development and commercialization.





Classical Strategy Be Big



WHAT



WHEN



HOW



Classical strategy is based on achieving sustainable competitive advantage by positioning a firm optimally in an attractive market. Since the basis of competitive advantage in these environments is known and nonmalleable, advantage can be based on superior scale, **differentiation** (or, equivalently, scale within a narrower market segment), or superior capabilities.

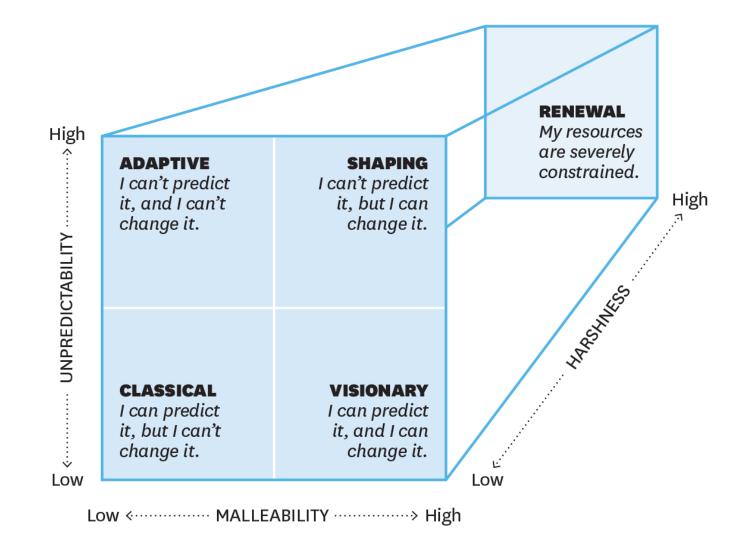
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The Strategy Palette





Adaptive Strategy Be Fast



- Unpredictable and evolving environments
- Emphasis on flexibility, experimentation, and learning
- Examples
- Industries: Technology, Startups





Google operates in the fast-paced technology sector, where **rapid changes and unpredictability are common**. The company embraces **an adaptive strategy** by fostering a culture of innovation, experimentation, and learning. Google frequently launches new products and services, testing their viability in the market and quickly iterating based on feedback.





Adaptive Strategy

Pharmaceutical Example:





Moderna exemplifies adaptive strategy in the pharmaceutical industry, particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic. The company **rapidly adapted to the emerging situation** by leveraging its mRNA technology platform to develop a vaccine. Moderna's flexible and experimental approach, coupled with quick iterations and collaboration with global health authorities, enabled them to bring the vaccine to market in record time.



Adaptive Strategy Be Fast



WHAT



WHEN



HOW



Strategy rests on the idea of serial temporary advantage. In **unpredictable** and nonmalleable **environments**, the emphasis is on continuous experimentation and real-time adjustment rather than on longterm analysis and planning. Since advantage is temporary, the focus is on means, not ends.

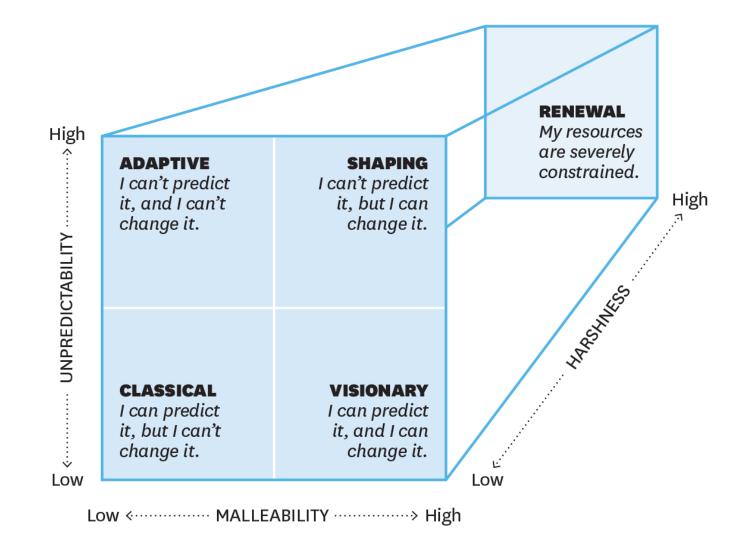
An adaptive approach works when the business environment is hard to predict and to shape, and when advantage may be short-lived. Ongoing, substantial changes in technologies, customer needs, competitive offerings, or industry structure may all signal the need for an adaptive approach.

Strategizing in the adaptive context requires a process of watching and responding to changes in the environment by capturing change signals and managing a portfolio of experiments. Adaptive firms continuously vary the way they do business by trying many novel approaches and then scaling up and exploiting the most promising before repeating the cycle.





The Strategy Palette





Visionary Strategy Be First



- Creating and shaping new markets
- Bold vision and transformational leadership
- Examples
- Companies: Tesla, SpaceX





Tesla, under the leadership of Elon Musk, employs a visionary strategy by aiming to revolutionize the automotive and energy industries. Tesla's bold vision includes transitioning the world to sustainable energy through electric vehicles and renewable energy products. The company continuously pushes technological boundaries and sets ambitious goals to shape the future of transportation and energy.



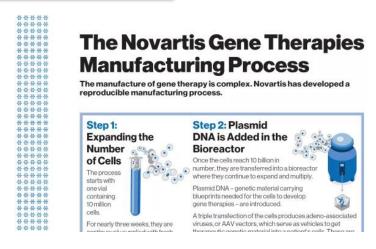
Visionary Strategy Be First



Pharmaceutical Example:



Novartis employs a visionary strategy by aiming to lead the industry in *gene and cell therapy*. Their bold vision includes transforming the treatment landscape for complex diseases through innovative therapies. Novartis continuously invests in cutting-edge research and sets ambitious goals to pioneer advancements in *personalized medicine and gene editing technologies*.







Visionary Strategy Be First



WHAT



WHEN



HOW



Rare but incredibly effective, it empowers a firm to create or re-create an industry with some degree of predictability by seeing an opportunity and pursuing it single-mindedly. Being first confers the advantage of superior size that comes with being ahead of rivals and allows a firm to set industry standards, influence customer preferences, develop a superior cost position.

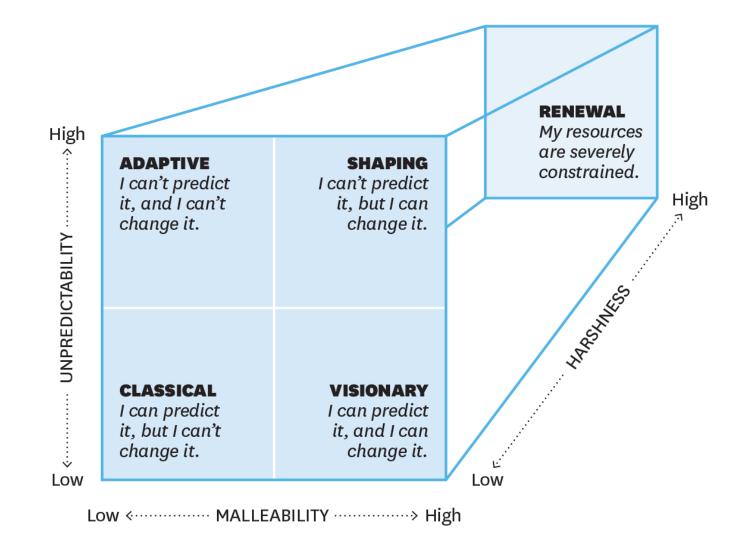
Deploy a visionary strategy when there is an opportunity to create or re-create an industry—when a firm sees the outcome as predictable and the environment as malleable, even if others don't share that vision. Visionary circumstances can arise when a firm spots an emerging megatrend before someone else sees or acts on it.

Timing is critical: successful visionary firms capitalize on gaps—among the emergence of an opportunity, the recognition and acceptance of an idea, and the reaction by established players—by envisaging, building, and persisting.





The Strategy Palette





Shaping Strategy Be the Orchestrator



- Build the stakeholder ,Collaborative ecosystems and networks
- Co-evolution and influencing industry standards
- Examples
- Industries: Digital Platforms, Online Marketplaces





Alibaba leverages a shaping strategy by creating and nurturing a vast **ecosystem of buyers, sellers,** and service providers. The company influences and shapes the e-commerce industry in China and beyond by setting industry standards, providing infrastructure, and fostering collaboration among participants in its ecosystem.



Shaping Strategy Be the Orchestrator



Pharmaceutical Example:





Roche leverages a shaping strategy by fostering a **collaborative ecosystem** in the **biotechnology and diagnostics sectors**. The company sets industry standards through partnerships and alliances with academic institutions, biotech firms, and healthcare providers. Roche's approach to shaping the market includes providing advanced **diagnostics tools** and innovative treatments that influence industry practices and patient care standards.



Shaping Strategy Be the Orchestrator



WHAT



WHEN



HOW



Shaping firms mold or reshape an industry by influencing the development of a market in its favor through coordination with other **players**. A shaping approach both permits and requires a firm to collaborate with others in a diverse ecosystem that distributes risk, supplies complementary capabilities and resources, and builds the market quickly through strength in numbers.

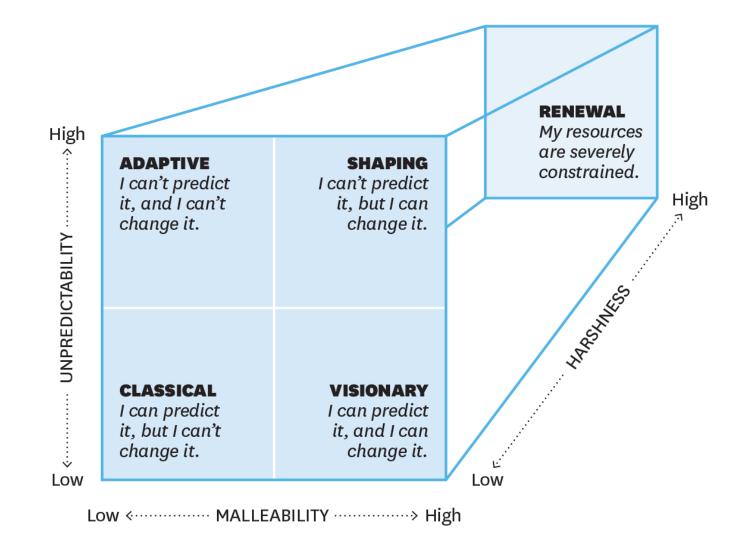
Deploy a shaping strategy when there is an opportunity to write or rewrite the rules of an industry at a nascent stage of its development. Highly fragmented, young, dynamic industries; freshly disrupted industries; and emerging markets are all ripe for shaping.

Shaping firms engage other stakeholders to create a shared vision at the right point in time, to build a platform through which they influence and orchestrate collaboration, and, finally, to evolve the platform and ecosystem by scaling it and keeping it flexible.





The Strategy Palette

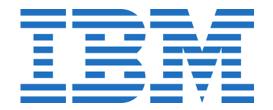




Renewal Strategy Be Viable



- Declining or crisis environments
- Focus on cost-cutting, restructuring, and turnaround
- Temporary
- Examples
- Companies: IBM, Ford





IBM has successfully employed a renewal strategy during times of decline. Faced with shrinking revenues from its traditional hardware business, IBM pivoted towards **software**, **services**, **and cloud computing**. The company underwent significant restructuring, divesting non-core businesses, and investing in new growth areas to achieve a successful turnaround.



Renewal Strategy Be Viable



Pharmaceutical Example:



AstraZeneca has successfully implemented a renewal strategy to navigate through periods of decline and reposition itself for growth. Facing **patent expirations** and revenue losses, the company undertook significant restructuring, focusing on cost-cutting measures and divesting non-core assets. AstraZeneca strategically invested in its pipeline of innovative oncology and cardiovascular drugs, **collaborating with biotech** firms and **increasing R&D efficiency**. This renewal strategy helped AstraZeneca rejuvenate its product portfolio and achieve a successful turnaround.







Renewal Strategy Be Viable



WHAT



WHEN



HOW



It is the vitality and competitiveness of a firm when it is operating in a harsh environment. When circumstances are so difficult that the current way of doing business cannot be sustained, changing course to preserve and free up resources—and then later to redirect toward growth—is the only way to not merely survive but to eventually thrive again.

Harsh conditions can pose a threat to the survival of a firm. These conditions can arise from a protracted mismatch between a firm's approach to strategy and its environment or by an external or internal shock.

A company must first notice and react to the deteriorating environment as early as possible. Then, the firm needs to economize to decisively address its immediate impediments to financial viability or even its very survival. To do so, the company must focus the business, cut costs, and preserve capital while also freeing up resources to fund the next journey.





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Take away from the book

Leaders will learn how to use the strategy palette to choose the right approach to strategy and execution for their organizations. The strategy palette consists of **five** approaches:

- **Classical** Leaders utilizing the classical approach believe that the world is **predictable**, the basis of competition is **stable**, and advantage is sustainable.
- Adaptive Leaders use the adaptive approach when their business environments are **not predictable or malleable**. Adaptive leaders continually vary the way they do business to renew their advantage.
- Visionary Leaders using the visionary approach believe that they can reliably create or re-create environments by
 themselves. When they see a clear opportunity for the creation of a new market segment or the disruption of an existing one,
 they take action.
- Shaping Leaders utilizing the shaping approach face a future that is unpredictable but malleable. These leaders engage other stakeholders to create shared visions of the future, build platforms to orchestrate collaboration, and evolve platforms and stakeholder ecosystems over time.
- Renewal Leaders using the renewal approach aim to restore the vitality and competitiveness of their organizations when they are operating in harsh and unforgiving environments.





Q&A

Questions and Discussion





Thank You

