

### Grand Strategy: Concept, History, Applications

# Prof. Dr. Henrikki Tikkanen Aalto University School of Business, Helsinki, Finland



# RBV, Dynamic Capabilities Research (Teece, Pisano & Shuen, 1997; Teece, 2007)

- Questions of Life and Death:
  - The assets, knowledge base and capabilities of the firm
  - Quality and number of executives, especially in the upper echelons
  - Corporate structure and routines
  - Ability to renew itself from time to time (cf. IBM, also Nokia)



## Competitive Dynamics Research (e.g. Miller & Chen, 1994; Ferrier, 2001)

- Competitive advantage is centrally explained by competitive actions (marketing, sales, supply, investments, M&A... i.e. How the business model is)
  - Speed of actions/reactions (e.g. Price wars)
  - Aggressiveness
  - Uniqueness
  - Levels of action (i.e. How many actions are conducted)
  - Action repertoires (and their renewal, i.e. SOME marketing)
  - Rhythm of actions (cf. KONE corporation as a 'serial acquisitor' of small local service firms all around the Globe)



# A Competitive Dynamics Approach to Strategy and Competitive Advantage: What Do Companies Actually Do in Competing?



## Normative implications of CD Research

#### Four ways to win the battle (Smith et al. 2001)

- Be aggressive
- Use a complex repertoire of actions (but focus on the right ones!)
- Be unpredictable
- Delay the leader's action

### A taxonomy of competitive actions

#### Comment or announce

Comment future

Comment own future outlook

Comment general future outlook

Comment own future actions

Announce economic issue

Announce economic result or another key figure

Announce dividend

Comment received critique

Comment competitor's product or service

Comment own product or service

Comment own employees

#### Make changes in product or service offerings

Make changes in the price of a product or a service

Increase price

Decrease price

Modify product or service

Improve product or service

Repair or fix product or service

Make changes in product or service portfolio

Preannounce product or service

Introduce prototype of product or service

Introduce product or service

Delay introduction of product or service

Discontinue product or service

Re-introduce product or service

Offer new warranty for product or service

#### Make promotional actions

Make changes in promotion

Start promotional campaign

Make changes in promotional campaign

Chose advertising agency

Introduce new brand

Make actions concerning own public image

Conduct study on own public image

Make campaign to enhance own public image

#### Make changes in production

Make changes in production volume

Increase production volume

Decrease production volume

Make changes in production facilities

Establish or open new production facility

Expand production facility

Repair or refurbish production facility

Acquire production equipment

Close production facility

Sell production facility

Increase inventories

Increase production efficiency

#### Make product development actions

Increase research and development expenditure

Start new product development project

Terminate new product development project

Report result of research

Choose a standard

#### Make changes in distribution

Make changes in ditribution agreements

Sign distribution agreement

Terminate distribution agreement

Make changes in retail outlets

Establish or open retail outlet

Cancel establishing or opening retail outlet

Colse retail outlet

Close retai outlet for definite duration

Cluse retail outlet permanently

Expand retail outlet

Repair or refurbish retail outlet

Lesae retail outlet or part of it

Make changes in direct distribution

Establish or open e-commerce site

Close e-commerce site

Start mail-order selling

Establish new sales unit

Enhance logistics

#### Make actions concerning human resource management

Change human resource policy

Make changes in compensation

Make change in compensation structure

Increase salaries

Introduce stock option program

Make changes in employee base

Make changes in top management

Employ new employees (other than top management)

Fire employees (other than top management)

Change employment policy

Train employees

Make actions concerning employee unionization

Oppose employee union

Support employee union

#### Make juridical actions

Sue

Threat with lawsuit

Settle lawsuit

Make appeal to court

Make a complaint concerning competitor's actions

Pay fine or other compensation

Refuse to comply with authorities' demand

Initiate investigation on internal information leak

#### Make political actions

Appeal for permission

Appeal for permission to establish production facility

Appeal for permission to establish retail outlet

Appeal for permission to start banking or financial operations

Appeal for permission to buy another company

Comment political issue

Make a political appeal or demand

Introduce a corporate citizenship project or program

#### Make financing actions

Issue bond

Buy own stock

Refuse to finance another company

List on a stock exchange (other than IPO)

Offer financing for customers

Make foreign exchange transaction

Raise new equity with share issue

Split share

#### Make changes in puchasing

Make changes in purchasing agreements

Make purchasing agreement

Make change in terms of purchasing agreement

Demand change for terms of purchasing agreement

Call for purchasing offers

#### Make supply actions

Make supply agreement

Terminate supply agreement

#### Make changes in organization

Make organizational restructuring

Establish joint venture

Terminate joint venture

Initiate a cost-cutting program

Establish subsidiary

Sell subsidiary

Make changes in business unit configuration

Expand business unit

Sell business unit

Make an acquisition

Acquire company

Acquire part of company

Make bid for part of company Increase stake in company

Decrease stake in company

#### Make actions concerning immaterial property rights

Licence own technology

Nokelainen, Tomi (2005). Towards a Taxonomy of Competitive Actions: Preliminary Evidence from Three Industries. Suomenlinna Workshop on Competitive Dynamics. Helsinki, Finland, 2005.

## A typology of competitive actions

	Bring about	Forbear to bring about	Suppress	Forbear to suppress	Preserve	Forbear to preserve	Destroy	Forbear to destroy
Financial	10							
resources								
Physical			2				*	
resources								
Legal		1				7		
resources								
Human								
resources								
Organizational								
resources							.,	
Informational								
resources								
Relational								
resources								
Product								
attributes								

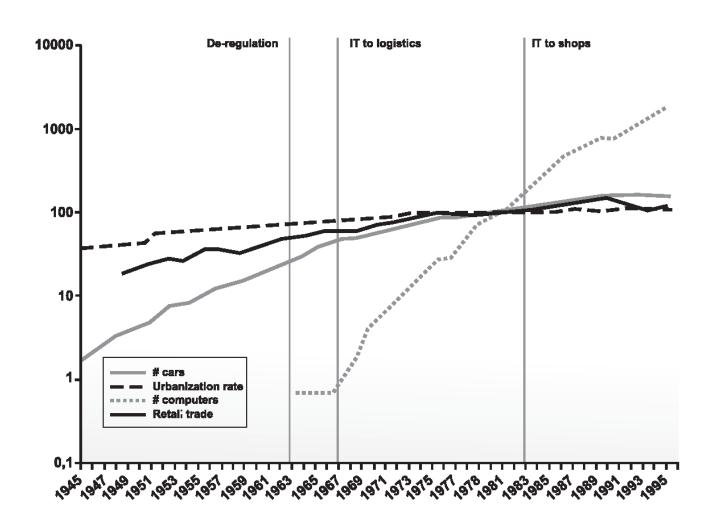


# Designing and implementing a successful strategy. The role of strategic consistency



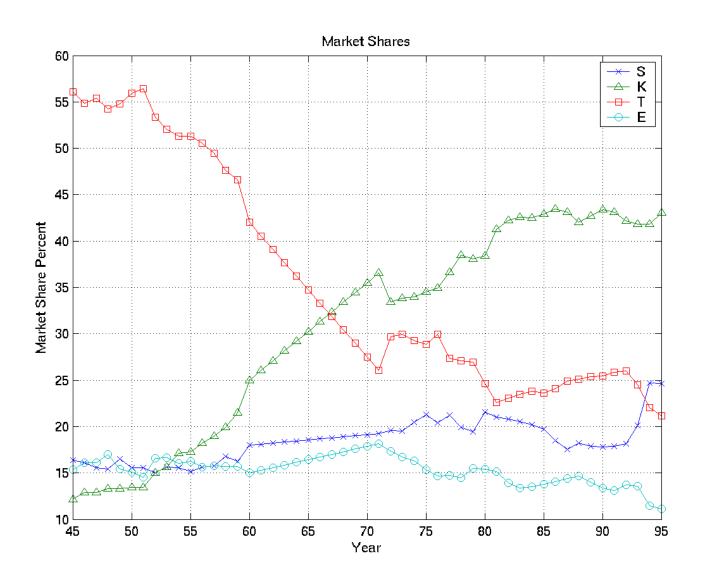
## Strategic Evolution in an Industry: Case Finnish FMCG (Grocery Retail) Industry 1945-1995

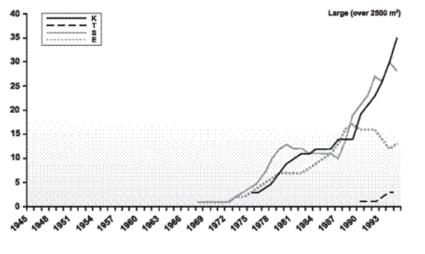
## The Business Environment as a Selection Mechanism

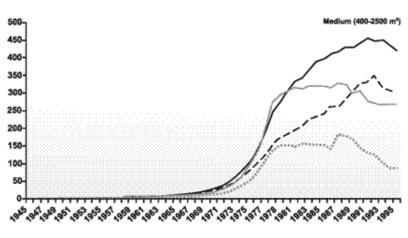


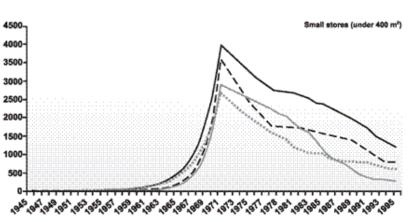
## **Market Shares**











#### Aalto University Executive Education

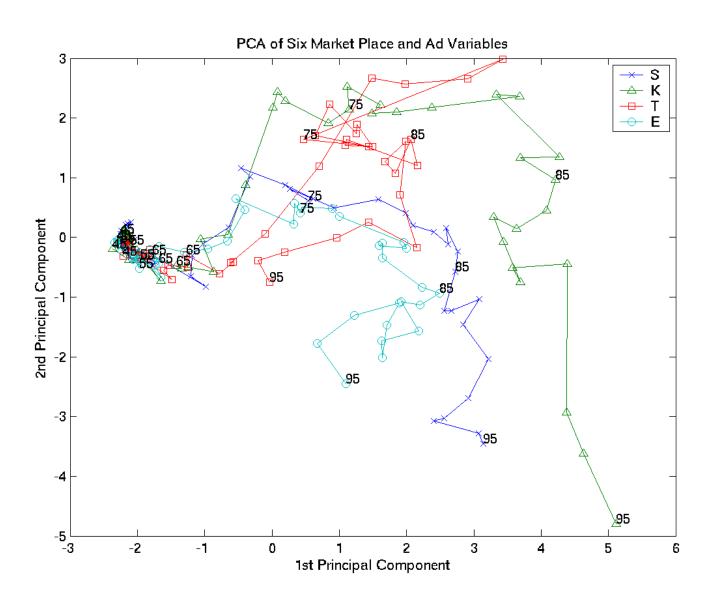
"Although we know that many of our grocery shops will not survive for long, we must support them. We must help them believe in the future even if that future might be a very short one...our own existence and results are dependent on them (i.e. small grocery shops)." (the minutes of T marketing day 26.9.1976)

"...we sure have poorly selling outlets.

Dissolving them would be of utmost importance, but it is very difficult from the perspective of the management. We must find a means to keep these small local shops alive." (Meeting of Suur-Savo shopkeepers 29th of December, 1963)

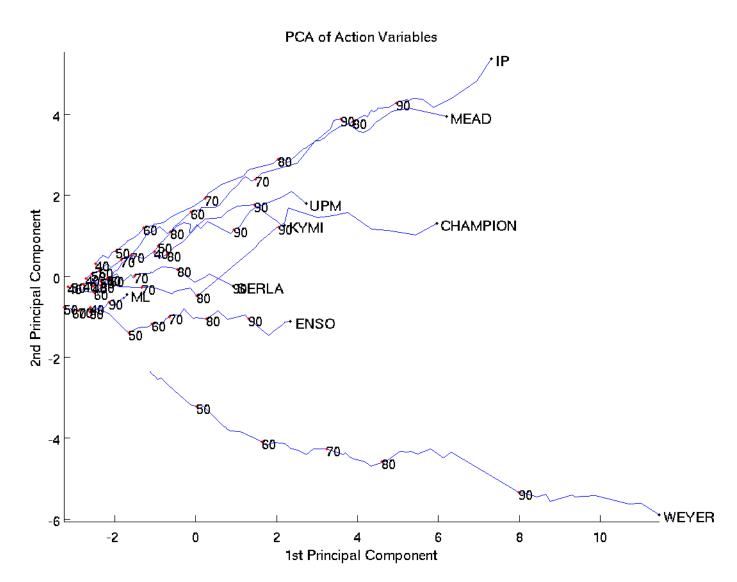
### **PCA of Competitive Actions**

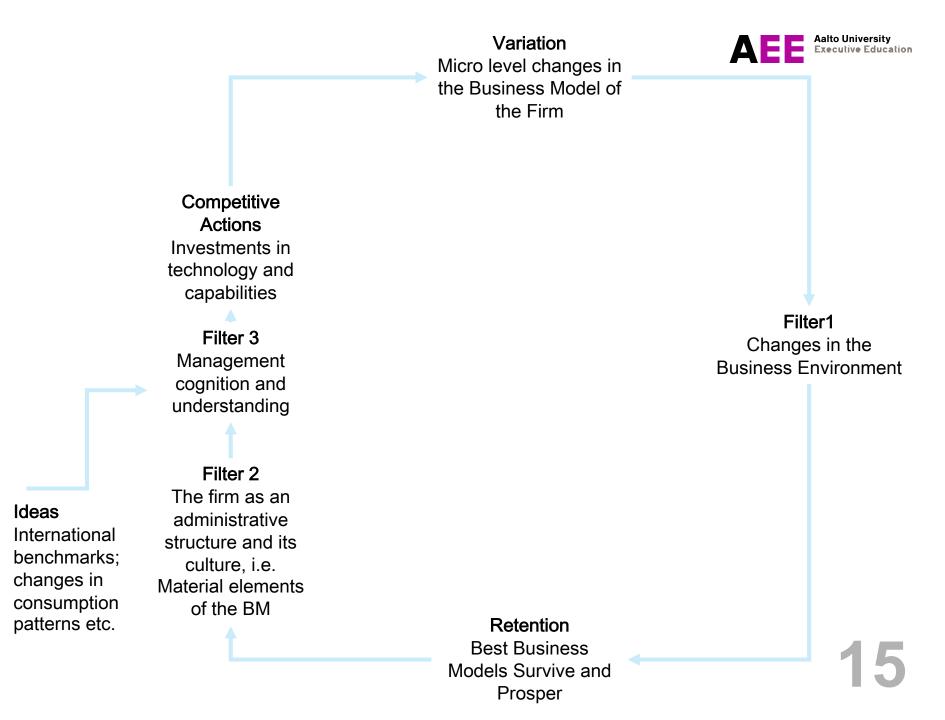




## **Another Example: The Global Paper Industry**

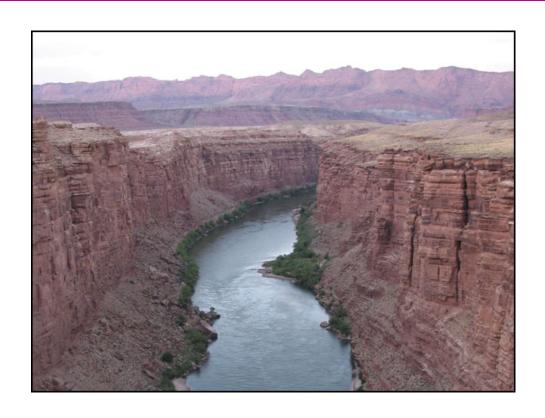








## The River Metaphor: The Firm as a Product of its History



Tied to a certain path and links

Time and rhytm of decisions essential



## Wrap-Up: Managerial Implications

- It is 'easy' to identify great social and demographical changes
- Less easy to understand changing customer need and preferences
- Central to know the history of the own organization ('the river')
- Filtering relevant strategic foresight throughout the organization
- Merging understanding and decision-making
- The central role of strategic leadership!



## **Key Lessons:**

- Be strategically consistent
- Listen to your own organization, its network and external experts
- Understand the evolutionary logic in your business (in the end, battle for survival)
- Develop the Business Model that is best suited at a certain point in time to succeed in competition
  - The Nokia case is a good example of great successes and failures

## Thank you!

