

Turbulent environments and the embattled organizations

- a global entrepreneurial revolution
- = the existing assumptions are challenged by entrepreneurs in every industry turbulence in companies' external environment has become a way of life

This challenges also established companies which have two options:

join the revolution get killed by new, aggressive competitors



Turbulent environments and the embattled organizations

So what is changing?

Technological environment – greater difficulty of protecting intellectual property

Economic environment – unpredictability of prices, costs, interest rates...

Competitive environment – highly innovative competitors; competition from non-traditional sources with non-traditional tactics; competitors can be also customers or partners

Labour environment – growing scarcity of skilled workers, growing mobility

Resource environment – increasing resource scarcity

Customer environment – more demanding and complex customers; emphasis on investing in and capturing a customer's lifetime value

Legal and Regulatory – more aggressive regulation; virtually unlimited product liability; increasing environmental regulation etc.

Global environment – real-time communication, production, and distribution virtually anywhere in the world; competitive advantage often achieved through global outsourcing and international strategic alliances

The new path to sustainable competitive advantage

Five key company capabilities are needed



Companies that master these five skills are better positioned to not only adjusting to their changing environment but also creating change themselves

These five capabilities come down to one – entrepreneurship
– which is the core source of sustainable advantage in companies today

What is entrepreneurship?

7 perspectives on the nature of entrepreneurship:

- 1. creation of wealth
- 2. creation of enterprise
- 3. creation of innovation
- 4. creation of change
- 5. creation of jobs
- 6. creation of value
- 7. creation of growth

Corporate entrepreneurship

= entrepreneurial behaviour inside established mid-sized and large organizations

"the sum of a company's innovation, renewal, and venturing efforts"

the corporate Startup

- Ling et al. (2008)

A model of corporate entrepreneurship



Dispelling the myths

"Entrepreneurs are **born**, not made"

"Entrepreneurs must be **inventors**"

"There is **a standard profile** or prototype of the entrepreneur"

"All you need is **luck** to be an entrepreneur"

"Entrepreneurs are extreme **risk takers** (gamblers)"

"Entrepreneurial people are academic and social misfits"

"All entrepreneurs need is **money**"

"Ignorance is bliss for entrepreneurs"

"Most entrepreneurial initiatives fail"

"Entrepreneurship is unstructured and chaotic"

How entrepreneurship works – six stages

- 1. Identifying the opportunity
- 2. Defining the business concept
- 3. Assessing the resource requirements
- 4. Acquiring the necessary resources
- 5. Implementing and managing the concept
- 6. Harvesting the venture

These apply also in corporate entrepreneurship

but there are also major differences regarding e.g.

- who takes the risk (an individual or a company),
- who owns the innovations,
- access to resources
- more room for failures: a company can absorb failure etc.