



# **Lessons Learned: How to Outthink and Outsmart**



Advanced Cross-Culture Leadership Program



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- Lessons Learned from Day 1
- Overview of Day 2: Forces & Strategy
- Introduction to new key principles and concepts
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  - Outperform across every financial metric
  - Key Findings on Innovation and Transformation
  - Outperformers VS. Underperformers
  - CxO Blind-spot
  - Effective Execution
  - Business Model Domains
  - The Winding Road
  - Oil & Gas Value Chain



# **Day 1 Lessons Learned**

<ul><li>Review of Da</li></ul>	ay 1		
➤What did you	learn?		
➤Anything que	stions and/or anything	missing?	

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# **Day 2 Lessons to Learn**

	Strategy	Leadership		
LEAD and drive	Understand emerging & disruptive trends	Advanced Decision Making (relate decision making to strategies)		
	From emerging & disruptive trends to leading strategies	Reset the direction (ensure linkage between strategy and organizational areas)		
	Develop Differentiating and competitive strategies	LEAD with renewed vision (relate strategy with vision)		
Communicate and guide	Explore new alternatives (innovation thinking)	Develop a cross cultural communication style (develop culture)		
	Develop Customer centric strategies			
Organize and control	Develop enhanced situational and strategic thinking	Advanced Performance Management (ensure linkage between strategy and organizational areas)		
	Redefining the core differentiation aspects	Governance & Monitoring (relate strategies to control mechanisms)		
	Develop Lower Risk Strategies			
Develop and manage	Develop Operational Excellence strategies	Leadership role in shaping culture		
	Learn problem-solving techniques	Emotional Intelligence in Leadership		
Tools & Techniques	Understand how to develop a Strategy Map	Understand Strategy relationship to Business Model techniques		
Personal Development	Develop a personal leadership plan	Create an individual leadership philosophy	Individual Performance Coaching	

Advanced Cross-Culture Leadership Program (Module 1 @ Chateau Du Grand Perray) Monday Strategy Breakfast 8:30 AM >> Introduction - Program Manager Joshua >> Lessons Learned - Program Manager Joshua Michael >> Techniques & tools that will be used today: Forces Map & Strategy Map 10:00 AM Break Advanced Leadership Theory: Strategy, 10:15 AM which components does it include and what doesn't it include. Presenter by the international speaker, researcher, publisher and thought leader Professor Simon Polovina (an authority on Business Ontology) 12:00 AM Lunch Strategy Design (with Prof. Simon 12:45 PM Polovina and Prof. Mark von Rosing): The forces and drivers >> Understand emerging & disruptive trend | Part 1 of Organizational Alignment, Illustrated | >> Clear communication and directions Group Exercise: specify your specific trends, drivers and forces Individual Exercise: Populate the Force & 2:00 PM Pray time: 02:03 PM Break Strategy Design (with Prof. Simon 2:30 PM Polovina)- Relationship between forces, drivers and strategy >> Define relevant Strategies to the forces >> Drive Strategy Design >> Evaluate existing strategies and give 3:30 PM Break Strategy Design Exercise (with Prof. Simon Polovina and Prof. Mark von Rosing): >> Relate the forces and drivers to your best suited strategy >> Specify which strategy fits to which area (of your business) Evening Activities: Strategy Game (with 5:30 PM Marianne Fonseca) Pray time: 18:12 PM 6:00 PM Mentoring & Coaching 20% Training 10%

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- Lessons Learned from Day 1
- Overview of Day 2: Forces & Strategy
- Introduction to Forces & Drivers key principles
  - Study: Learning from the Leaders
  - Lessons Learned: CxO's have a Blind-spot

- Techniques
- Tools



# Where do we take our principles from (Learning from the Leaders)

Global University Alliance study 2014-2016

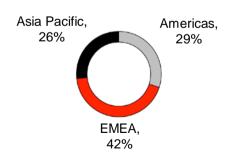
#### Focus on company and public sector leaders

- 1765 CEO's, 906 CFO's and 2936 business and public sector leaders representing 63 countries across 17 industries
- Leaders from the private (78%) and public (22%) sectors
- 20% of the CXOs are from countries with emerging economies. 80% from established economies
- 33% Asia, 36% EMEA and 31% Americas
- Organization size
  - Companies of +\$500 M (established economies) and \$250M (emerging economies) in annual revenue
  - Public sector organizations with + 1,000 employees

#### Quantitative and qualitative analysis

- Analysis of respondents' current behaviour, investment performance, patterns and future intent
- Analysis of choices being made by financial outperformers

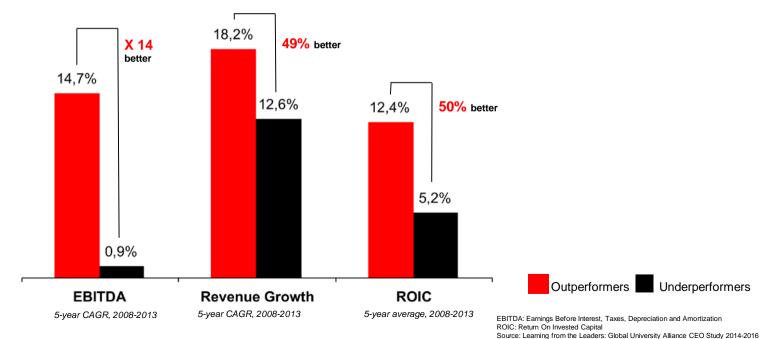




### Learning from the Leaders: Consistently outperform across every financial metric

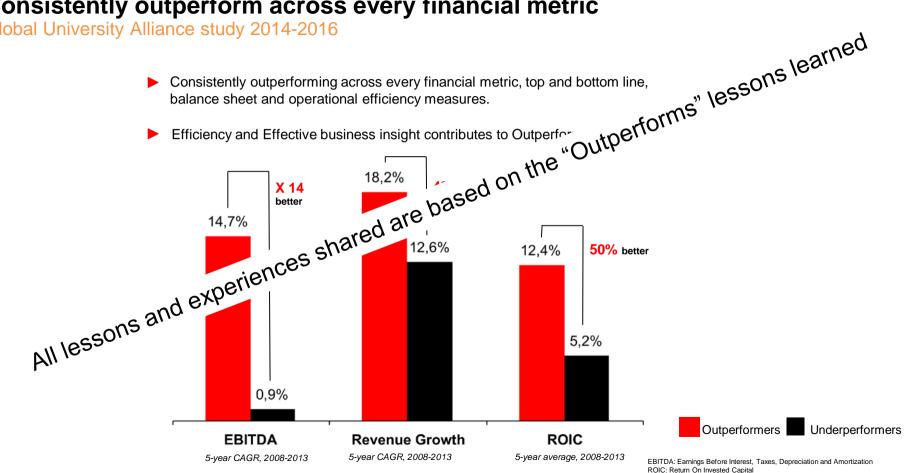
Global University Alliance study 2014-2016

- Consistently outperforming across every financial metric, top and bottom line, balance sheet and operational efficiency measures.
- Efficiency and Effective business insight contributes to Outperformance.



### **Learning from the Leaders:** Consistently outperform across every financial metric

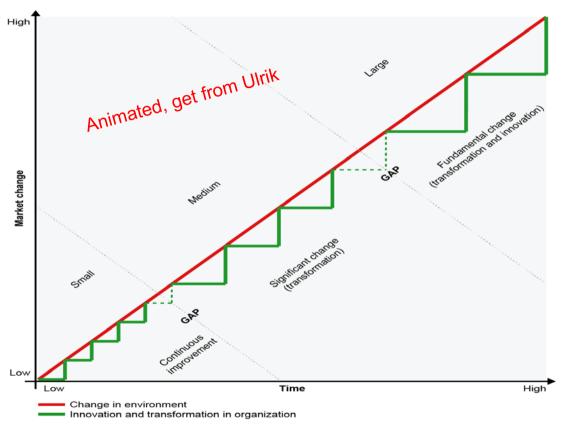
Global University Alliance study 2014-2016



Source: Learning from the Leaders: Global University Alliance CEO Study 2014-2016

### **Lessons Learned: CxO's have a Blind-spot**

Global University Alliance study 2014-2016



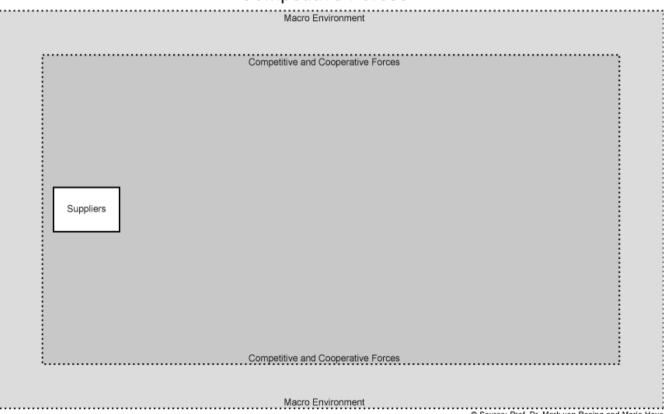
Inspired by:

- 1) The danish physicist Niels Bohr and the changes that come when we meet a paradox.
- 2) "Exploring Corporate Strategy" by Gerry Johnson, Kevan Scholes and Dr. Richard Whittington.

## **Competitive Forces Model – Suppliers**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts

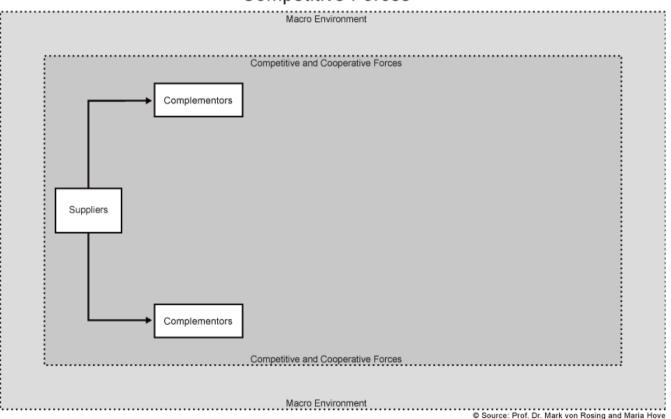
### Competitive Forces



Source: Prof. Dr. Mark von Rosing and Maria Hove

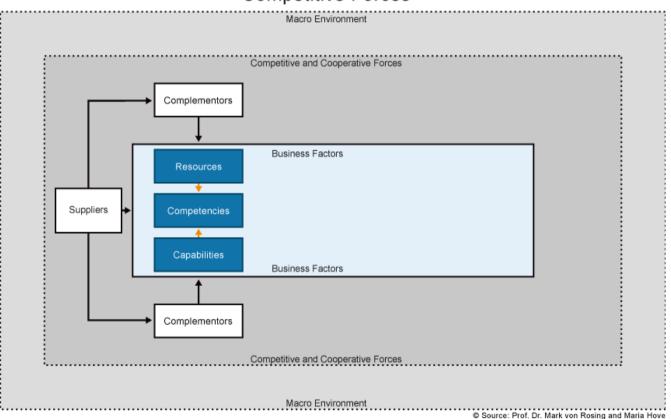
### **Competitive Forces Model – Complementors**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts



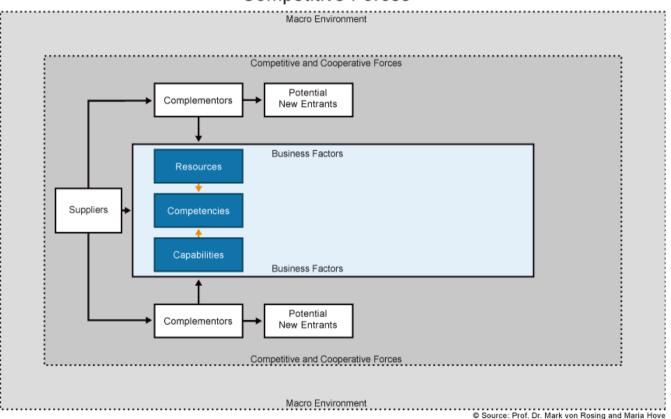
## **Competitive Forces Model – Resources, Competencies, Capabilities**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts



### **Competitive Forces Model – Potential New Entrants**

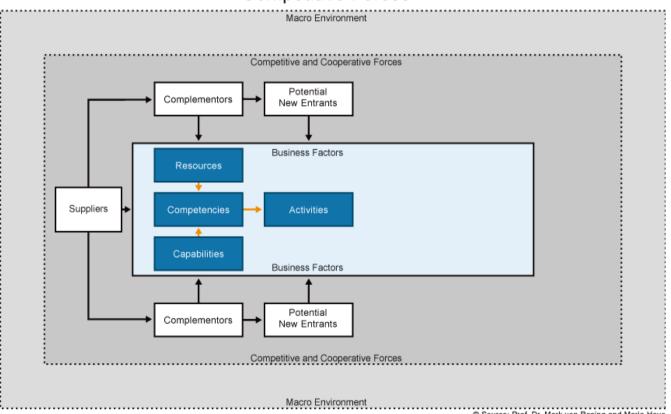
Introduction to new key principles & concepts



## **Competitive Forces Model – Activities**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts

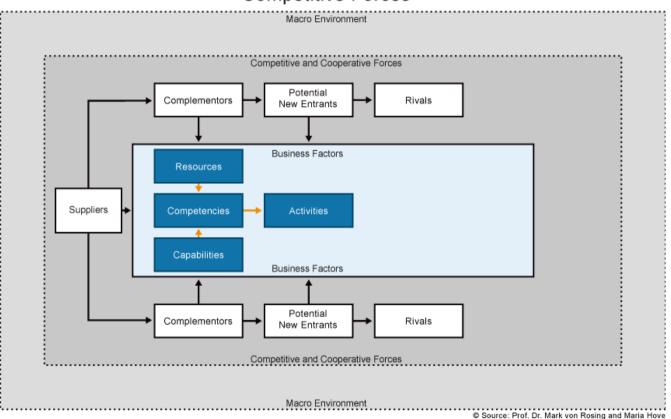
### Competitive Forces



Source: Prof. Dr. Mark von Rosing and Maria Hove

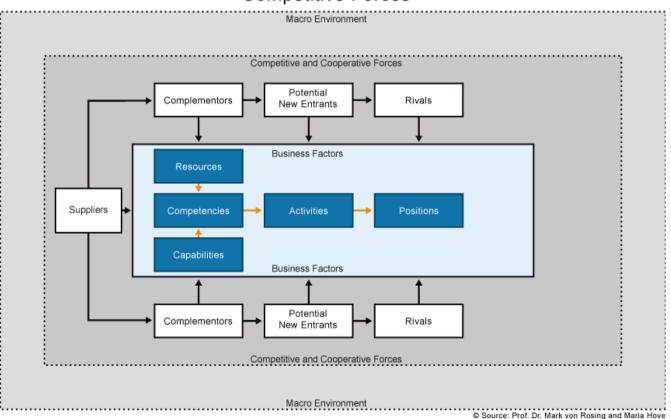
# **Competitive Forces Model – Rivals**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts



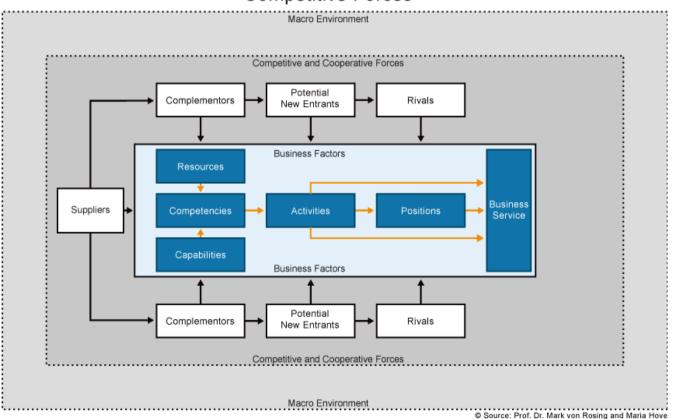
# **Competitive Forces Model – Positions**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts



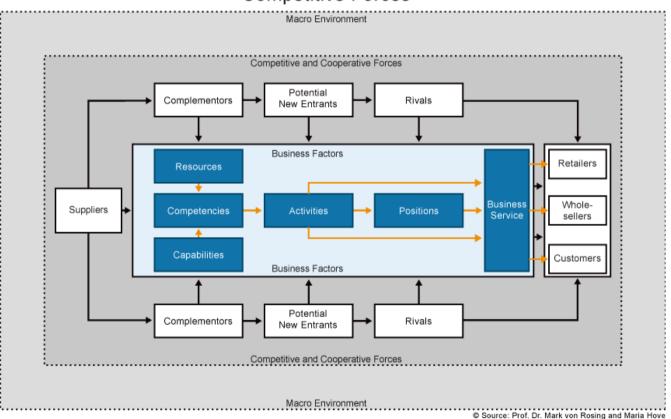
## **Competitive Forces Model – Business Service**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts



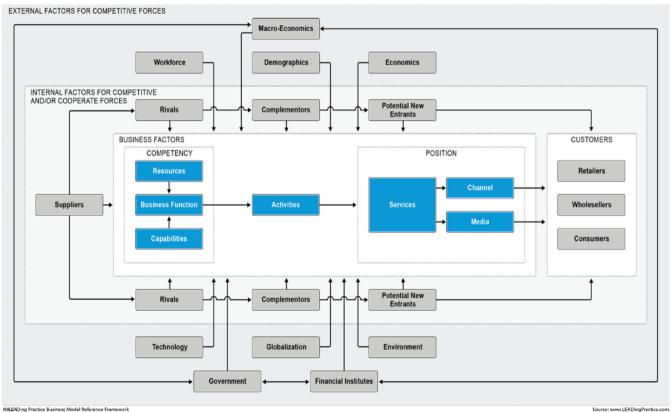
### **Competitive Forces Model – Retailers, Whole-sellers, Customers**

Introduction to new key principles & concepts



# **General Model (concept): Competitive Forces Model**

Introduction: key concepts



#### **MEGA-TRENDS:**

Long-lasting, global phenomena that influence all areas of daily life, across politics, culture, economy.

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All

#### MEGA-TRENDS:

Long-lasting, global phenomena that influence all areas of daily life, across politics, culture, economy.

#### MACRO-TRENDS:

Specific major patterns or trend developments born of and contributing to a mega-trend.

All

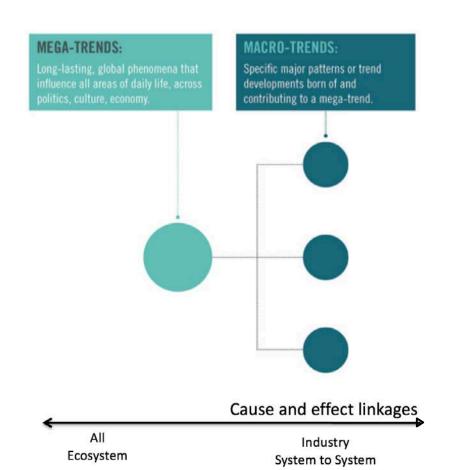
#### MEGA-TRENDS:

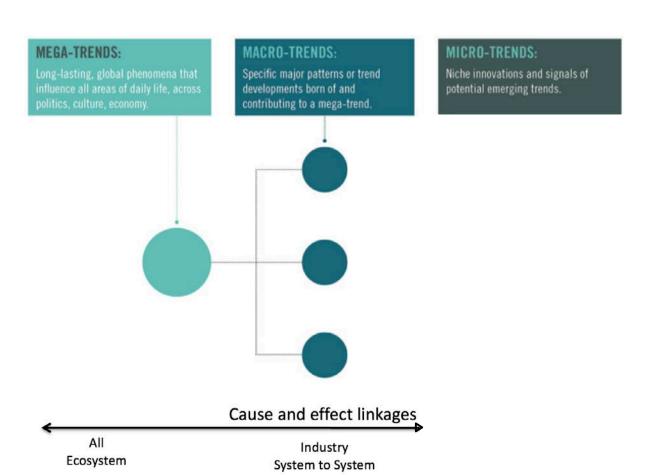
Long-lasting, global phenomena that influence all areas of daily life, across politics, culture, economy.

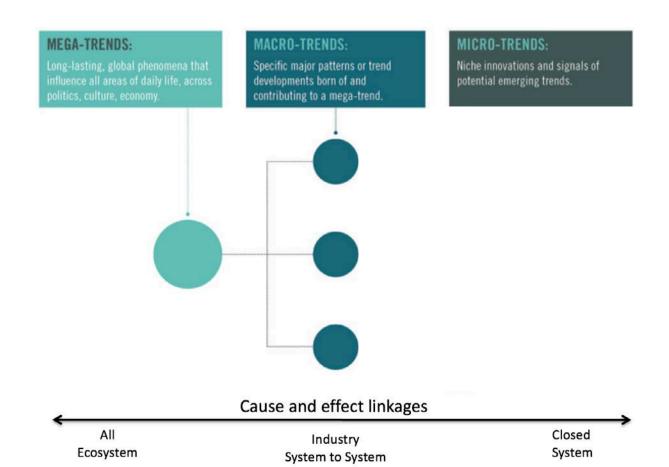
#### MACRO-TRENDS:

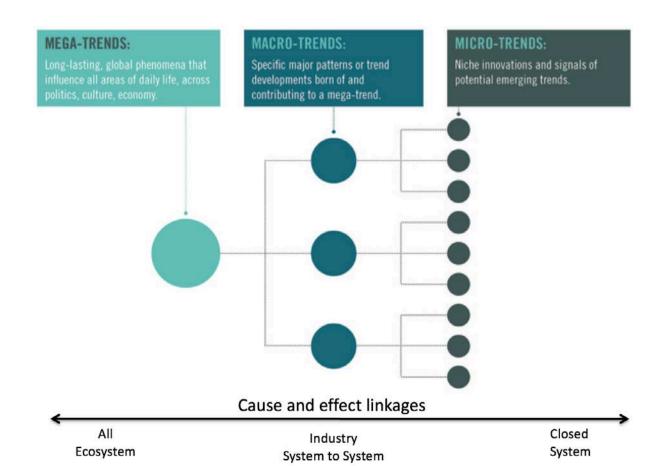
Specific major patterns or trend developments born of and contributing to a mega-trend.

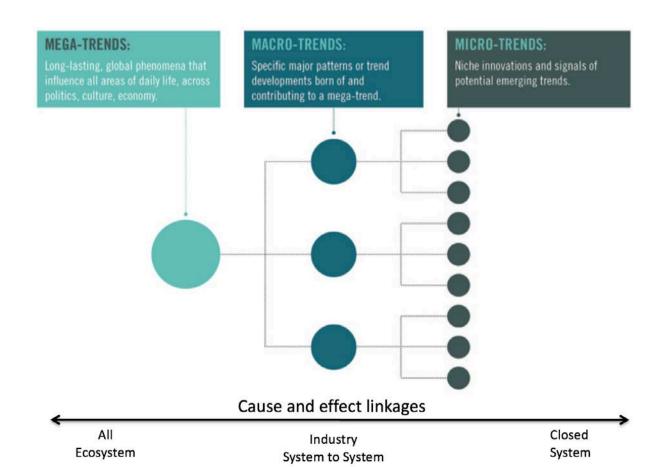






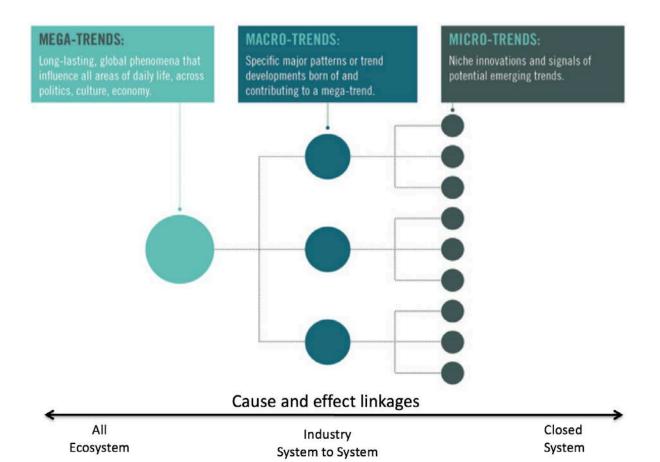






# **Example: Forces/Trends**

### Discussion: use the Model to specify relevant Forces & Trends for you



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#### **QUESTIONS?**

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BUSINESS LAYER

PPLICATION LAYER

# Thank You



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### Competitive market forces

Number of providers preference		2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)		Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	, ,	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry

### Organization's market position e.g. rivals, complementors, etc.

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Managalia	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Monopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
Organization's market position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strong Strongest	Robust Most robust	Secure Most secure	Fragile Delicate	Weakest Vulnerable

### Industry exposure to external force, e.g. macro-economics, etc.

Number of Degree of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Managah	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Monopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
Organization's market	Washing	Strong	Robust	Secure	Fragile	Weakest
position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		L	Н	igh		

# Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment, etc.

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Monopoly	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Monopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
Organization's market	Unique	Strong	Robust	Secure	Fragile	Weakest
position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		Low				gh
Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment	Lo	ow .	Hi	gh	Low	High

### Strategic situation

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Mononchy	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Monopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
Organization's market	Water Control	Strong	Robust	Secure	Fragile	Weakest
position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		L	ow		H	igh
Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment	Lo	w	High		Low	High
Strategic situation:	Differentiation				Compet	itiveness

### Chosen strategy

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Monopoly	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Wioriopory	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
Organization's market		Strong	Robust	Secure	Fragile	Weakest
position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		Lo	ow .		Hi	gh
Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment	Low		High		Low	High
Strategic situation:	Differe	ntiation			Competitiveness	
	Increase the revenu uncontested	e model by creating market space	Compete in existing stand out via service	Compete in existing market space, but stand out via services and performance		ne market space
	With value make irrele		Differentiate yourself from the competition		Beat the competition	
Chosen strategy	Create and capture new demand		Exploit current customer base to reduce attrition, drive loyalty and promote word of mouth		Exploit existing demand	
	Break the value	e-cost trade-off	Break the transactional market economy mindset, add service to exceed expecations		Make the operational-cost trade-off	
	Align the whole system of a company's competencies in pursuit of differentiation and value			Align the whole system of a company's activities in pursuit of differentiation through added services and performance		tem of a company's strategic choice of cost

### **Business competencies**

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Monopoly	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Wionopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
Organization's market		Strong	Robust	Secure	Fragile	Weakest
position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		Lo	ow .		Hi	gh
Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment	Low		High		Low	High
Strategic situation:	Differe	ntiation			Competitiveness	
	Increase the revenu uncontested	ne model by creating market space	Compete in existing stand out via service	Compete in existing market space, but stand out via services and performance  Differentiate yourself from the competition		ne market space
		e the competition evant				ompetition
Chosen strategy	Create and capture new demand		Exploit current customer base to reduce attrition, drive loyalty and promote word of mouth		Exploit existing demand	
	Break the value-cost trade-off		Break the transactional market economy mindset, add service to exceed expecations		Make the operational-cost trade-off	
	Align the whole system of a company's competencies in pursuit of differentiation and value		Align the whole system of a company's activities in pursuit of differentiation through added services and performance		Align the whole system of a company's actvities with its strategic choice of low cost	
Business competencies	Core Differentiati	ng Competencies	Core Competitive Competencies		Non-Core Competencies	

### Business modelling discipline chosen

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity	
Homogenous market (no preference)		Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition	
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Monopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry	
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position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable	
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		Lo	ow .		Hi	gh	
Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment	Lo	ow .	Hi	gh	Low	High	
Strategic situation:	Differe	ntiation			Competi	tiveness	
	Increase the revenuuncontested	ne model by creating market space	Compete in existing market space, but stand out via services and performance		Compete in sam	ne market space	
		e the competition evant	Differentiate yourself from the competition		Beat the competition		
Chosen strategy	Create and capt	ure new demand	Exploit current customer base to reduce attrition, drive loyalty and promote word of mouth		Exploit existing demand		
	Break the valu	Break the value-cost trade-off		Break the transactional market economy mindset, add service to exceed expecations		Make the operational-cost trade-off	
	Align the whole system of a company's competencies in pursuit of differentiation and value		actvities in pursu	stem of a company's it of differentiation ces and performance	actvities with its s	tem of a company's strategic choice of cost	
Business competencies	Core Differentiati	ng Competencies	Core Competitive Competencies		Non-Core Co	ompetencies	
Business modelling discipline chosen	Revenue Model	Value Model	Service Model	Performance Model	Operating Model	Cost Model	

### Standards used

Number of providers preference	1	2	One big and some small	Few big	Many	Commodity
Homogenous market (no preference)	Mananah	Duopoly	Partial monopoly	Oligopoly	Competition	Full competition
Heterogenous market (some preference)	Monopoly	Differentiated duopoly	Differentiated, partial monopoly	Competition, but with differentiated oligopoly	Monopolistic competition	Head-2-head rivalry
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position e.g. rivals, complementors	Unique	Strongest	Most robust	Most secure	Delicate	Vulnerable
Industry exposure to external forces e.g. macro-economics		Lo	ow		Hi	gh
Organization's geographic exposure to recession/crisis e.g. demographics, environment	Low		Hi	igh	Low	High
Strategic situation:	Differe	ntiation			Competi	tiveness
	Increase the revenu uncontested	e model by creating market space	Compete in existing market space, but stand out via services and performance		Compete in san	ne market space
	With value make the competition irrelevant		Differentiate yourself from the competition		Beat the competition	
Chosen strategy	Create and capt	ure new demand	Exploit current customer base to reduce attrition, drive loyalty and promote word of mouth		Exploit existing demand	
	Break the value-cost trade-off		Break the transactional market economy mindset, add service to exceed expecations		Make the operational-cost trade-off	
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Business competencies	Core Differentiating Competencies		Core Competition	ve Competencies	Non-Core Co	ompetencies
Business modelling discipline chosen	Revenue Model	Value Model	Service Model	Performance Model	Operating Model	Cost Model
Standards used	Leading	Practices	Industry B	est Practice	Best Pr	actices