







# Strategic INOVATION+

Driving Change to Overcome Disruption





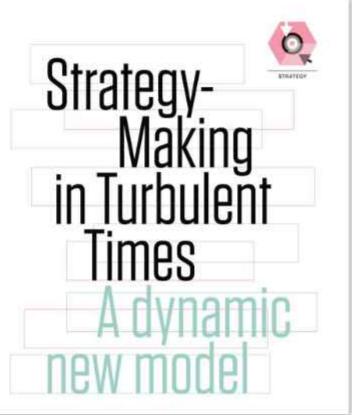
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## Today's objectives

## We will address three questions:

- Why are most sectors facing increased volatility and unpredictability?
- Why do companies struggle to cope with uncertainty in setting strategy?
- What are leading companies doing to develop winning strategies in these turbulent times?







## Most sectors have entered an age of heightened unpredictability



## The number of change vectors has increased

- Technology is fundamentally altering competition
- · The social and political climate is turbulent
- Global climate continues to change
- · Public health concerns are mounting

## Forecast end-points on each vector vary

- · There is a wide variation in forecasts for most critical decision variables
- Past forecasts have become less reliable in predicting the future

Heightened Unpredictability

## Timing for when we will reach the end-point on each vector is uncertain

- · Pace of technological adoption is accelerating
- New business models are taking hold more quickly
- Customer expectations are changing rapidly

## Many change vectors are inter-related

- Increasing global interdependence
- Greater interconnectedness between consumers - facilitated by communications and information technology

## The Butterfly Effect – what does it mean for strategy?

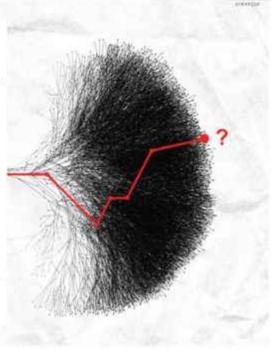


 Edward Lorenz: "In complex systems, small changes in one variable may have no effect or massive ones, and it is impossible to predict which will turn out to be the case ... without a perfect specification on initial conditions, predictions are useless."



The butterfly effect is in full force for most businesses - the world is increasingly complex and interconnected

It is impossible for any business to accurately predict the future and plan for every eventuality

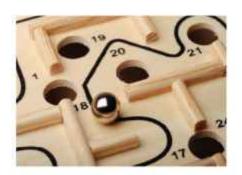




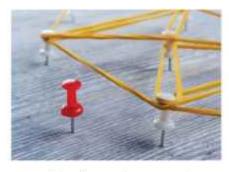


In an unpredictable world, traditional frameworks and tools for strategic decision-making break down - making them ineffective, even obsolete ...





Decisions are mis-prioritized and mis-sequenced



Interdependences and linkages between decisions are ignored



Flexibility and optionality are undervalued in making decisions

Decisions are made incorrectly, at the wrong pace, or in the wrong order > foreclosing too many valuable, strategic options

Traditional management processes are challenged to cope with increasing volatility and uncertainty - the "plan then do" model fails



## Strategy development

'Batch' process

Traditional model

Developed in Silos

· Calendar-driven, "batch" model poorly aligned with the need for continuous decision making

· "Plan then Do" vs. "Test and Learn"

- · Siloed strategies are not well-aligned with critical decisions that cross organizational boundaries
- · The whole is worth less than the sum of parts

Resource allocation

Performance

management

**BU-focused and incremental** 

- · Traditional "incremental resource allocation" misses critical path investments in infrastructure and new talent
- · "Small bets placed in every square" vs. select strategic options
- · Budgets drive strategy, not vice versa

'Reporting the news'

- · Traditional "weather report" model misses root cause of performance shortfall
- · Push for incremental improvement vs. stop and redeploy

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## Strategy-making in turbulent times requires two fundamental changes:





Leadership must change the tools it applies in making strategic choices - the "strategic decision-making model"

Leadership must change the process it uses to develop plans and allocate resources - the "strategic management process"

Leadership must change the tools it applies in making strategic choices - the "strategic decision-making model" - to incorporate three elements:





## Consider extreme, but plausible scenarios

- · Represent extreme but plausible end-states to capture the edge cases of potential outcomes
- Account for interconnections and linkages between change vectors
- Clarify the variables that matter most (and on which to set signposts)



## Incorporate flexibility and optionality into strategic choices

- Explicitly capture the value of any "real options" created (or destroyed)
- Recognize the implicit value of flexibility in an uncertain business environment



## Identify trigger points, signposts and metrics

- · Help management determine which scenario the business most likely finds itself
- · Drive strategic choices (including "stop and redeploy") and/or course corrections







New tools change the outputs of strategic decision-making to help leadership make three discrete sets of choices:





### No-regret moves

Decisions that are likely to create value under most/all scenarios



### 2. Measured bets

Decisions with uncertain outcomes that create hedges and options that are valuable under many scenarios and/or support critical learning



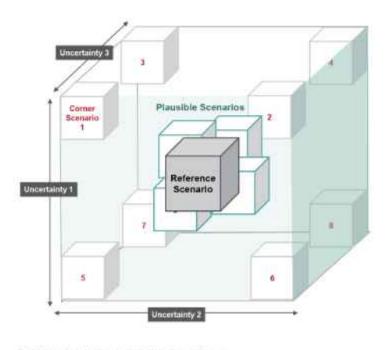
## 3. Big bets

'One-way door' decisions, for which scenarios present conflicting views, requiring significant conviction in the future state

Evolution of traditional decisions processes and tools are critical to ensure the right decisions are made, in the right sequence, and at the right pace to capitalize on all "measured bets" and "big bets"

## Three types of scenarios should be used to stretch management's thinking and support leadership in making strategic choices





## Three Types of Scenarios:

- Corner Scenarios extreme, but plausible, scenarios; used to stretch management's thinking, identify no-regret moves, and pressure-test alternatives
- · Reference Scenario the scenario upon which management has the greatest conviction; used to carefully compare alternative big-bets
- · Plausible Scenarios variations on the reference scenario, where management has less conviction (but still views as credible); used to identify potential strategic hedges and options

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Description

## The scenarios are used to identify no-regret moves, surface big-bets and highlight potential strategic options / hedges



### No-regret moves



 Actions that are likely to prove valuable under any scenario - even extreme, but plausible, scenarios



## Examples

- · Strengthen customer relationships
- Reduce G&A costs

## Big bets



Major strategic choices and big bets that involve tough trade-offs and are tied to the scenario upon which management has the greatest conviction



- Large-scale M&A to enter a new
- Investment to build a new technology platform

## Strategic options / hedges



 Moves that create 'options' if one (or more) of the plausible scenarios come to fruition; tyically smallersized bets relevant to one scenario

Moves that hedge against volatility in one (or more)

plausible and/or reference scenarios



- Partner to establish a position in a new technology with plan to ramp
- Consolidation in the core business

Leadership at CMS made a series of critical strategic choices using new tools and frameworks for decision-making



## SITUATION

- · Survived nearbankruptcy after chasing far-flung adjacencies
- Uncompetitive financially vs. nearby utility companies
- · Industry facing waves of disruptions (e.g., EVs, shale gas, sustainability, deregulation) - CMS did not know how to move forward
- · Leadership team needed a refresh next generation of talent needed development

## APPROACH

## Scenarios & stress tests

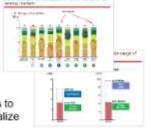
- · Developed four corner scenarios for energy markets, covering a wide range of plausible volumes and prices
- · Stress-tested the business to identify risks to mitigate and opportunities on which to capitalize

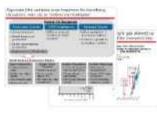
## Trigger points and signposts

- · Multiple global oil and gas signposts were defined and evaluated on magnitude, timing and permanence
- Monitoring signposts allowed us to see gas price collapse three years before competitors and peers

## Flexibility and optionality

Built-out elements of optionality and tradeoffs in order to recognize real option value created by some investments and maximize flexibility in decision making







## **DECISIONS & RESULTS**

- > Shut down all subscale/old coal units and announced plans to retire the rest
- > Bought a natural gas power plant at a fraction of the costs of building a new plant
- Restructured gas supply contracts to improve position vs. the market to reflect expected price decrease
- Reset regulations and reimbursement for independent power producers to reflect lower fueling and operating costs of natural gas vs. coal power plants
- > Top 5 TSR for a decade; market value up by 3X+

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Signposts must be identified to enable leadership to continuously monitor performance and adjust course when needed



Signposts: Leading indicators that raise a strategic choice to the forefront for deliberate analysis, decisionmaking and execution

### Assessment \*

- Disruptive change likely within 5 years
- Disruptive change possible within 5-10 years
- · Disruptive change 10+ years away

### Outcome

- · Decisions required within 2 quarters to enable integration into planning cycle
- Continue to monitor on a quarterly or bi-annual basis
- · Codify implications of disruption on strategy and potential next steps

### Example

- Non-traditional player (e.g. Google) penetration of customer base
- "DG in a box" enabling disconnect enters the mass market
- · Storage at the distribution level passes prudency test for widespread deployment

Now. \* Assessment defined as disruptive change relative to current strategy

Tetra Pak used long-term 2030 strategic scenarios to revise its strategy and focus performance monitoring on measurable signposts



## SITUATION

- In 2018/19 Tetra Pak developed a 10-year strategy based on a 2030 World View
- · In the meantime. many disruptive trends accelerated faster than originally expected...
  - Sustainability
  - Connected industry
  - Commoditization
  - De-globalization
- ... that made the assumption of "just one" long-term and static strategy unrealistic

## APPROACH

### Disruptive strategic scenarios

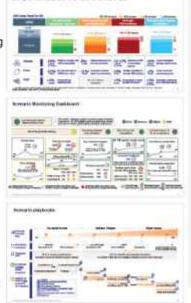
- · Developed four disruptive but still plausible strategic scenarios along the key disruptive forces ...
- each scenario representing a potential financial risk of >€1B

## Monitoring dashboards

- · Designed executive monitoring dashboards indicating risk and speed for scenario to materialize
- ... incorporating signposts/ measurable KPIs against a baseline trend over time

## Strategy scenario playbooks

- · Developed for each scenario executable strategy playbooks ...
- ... containing new actions in addition to established trafo program



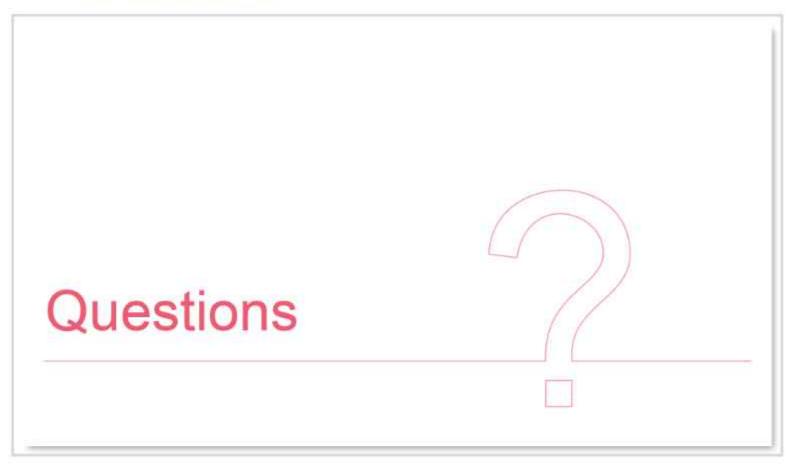
## RESULTS

- > Refreshed existing 2030 Strategy with alternative longterm scenarios focusing on most severe financial damage
- Developed actionable scenario playbooks to act quickly if scenarios materialize (but also incl. bets/ hedges to preempt)
- Embedded scenario planning capabilities in line organization
  - Each scenario was allocated to a management team...
  - responsible for keep scenario and monitoring dashboards fresh...
- ... and operationalizing mitigation

Performance monitoring changed from "reporting the weather" to prescribing action







Strategy-making in turbulent times requires two fundamental changes:



Leadership must change the tools it applies in making strategic choices - the "strategic decision-making model"

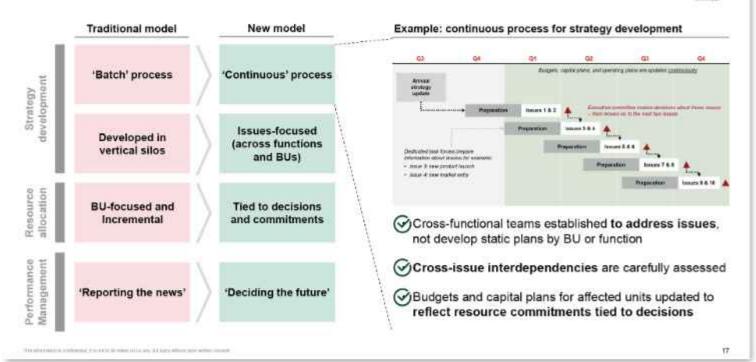
Leadership must change the process it uses to develop plans and allocate resources - the "strategic management process"





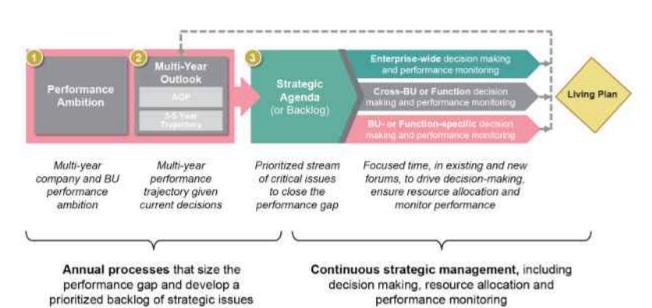
To cope with unpredictability across-the-board, leadership must move from a static, strategic planning process to dynamic strategic management





The new approach to strategic management uses both annual and continuous elements to support the creation of a "Living Strategic Plan"









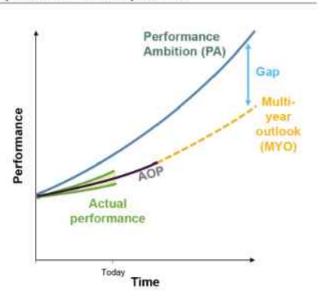
Dynamic strategic management is a continuous, evergreen process focused on making decisions to close the performance gap



## Summary of components

- Performance Ambition (PA): Aspirational, five-year company and BU profitability and growth ambition consistent with delivering superior intrinsic value growth
- Multi-year Outlook (MYO): Five-year company, BU, and category (LOB) profitability and growth trajectory given current strategy and market context ("current course and speed") - does not incorporate decisions that have not yet been made
- · Performance Gap: Identify highest-priority issues and opportunities to close the performance gap and accelerate intrinsic value growth

## Graphical view of components



Leadership at Dell Technologies put in place a new, dynamic, strategic

management process - aka the "Dell Management Model"



## SITUATION

- · Successful, simple "direct" PC business model for 20+ years ran out of steam
- ELT struggled to make decisions at pace, undermining Dell's competitive position, future growth and ability to execute
- Complex portfolio with limited use of low-cost manufacturing, logistics, or engineering options
- · Strategic need for simultaneous "turnaround" (PC) and 'transformation' (solutions-centric model)

## APPROACH

Dell simplified and revamped how it set priorities, made decisions. allocated resources and monitored performance

Align

organization

with strategic

management

· Often cross-functional or cross-business

path issues

Prioritize large value,

high urgency, or critical

Continuous, dynamic strategic management process

· Integrated Decision Calendar

Maximize value through alternativesbased process

- Facts & Alternatives
- Choices & Commitments

## RESULTS

- > Portfolio mix shifted towards more attractive markets and creating competitive positions across the portfolio
- Sained market leadership across the stack, including servers, storage, virtualization/ cloud infra, HCI, and SDS/SDN
- > Resulting in significant increase in financial value

Market capitalization



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had be true to

THE RESERVE

Topological Company







## Important takeaways



Virtually every sector of the economy is experiencing dramatic increases in volatility and uncertainty



The traditional approaches companies use to make choices and develop strategic plans do not produce winning strategies in today's unpredictable age



To cope with increasing uncertainty, leadership must employ new tools and frameworks for making strategic choices under extreme uncertainty ...



... and leadership must move from a static strategic planning model to a dynamic and continuous strategic management process



Companies that move quickly to revise their strategies and strategic management processes will move ahead and stay ahead no matter how the future unfolds

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## The Future of Design Thinking

Michael Lewrick, PhD, MBA

Bestselling Author - The Design Thinking Book Series



















Form Human-Centered Design to

Design Thinking for Humanity



55 Years

Design Thinking





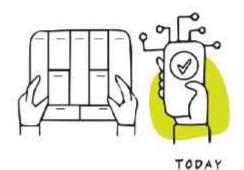
Experience in applied design thinking and innovation management.

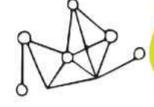


## Design thinking is a mindset for creative problem solving











FUTURE

The approach leads to breakthrough innovation.



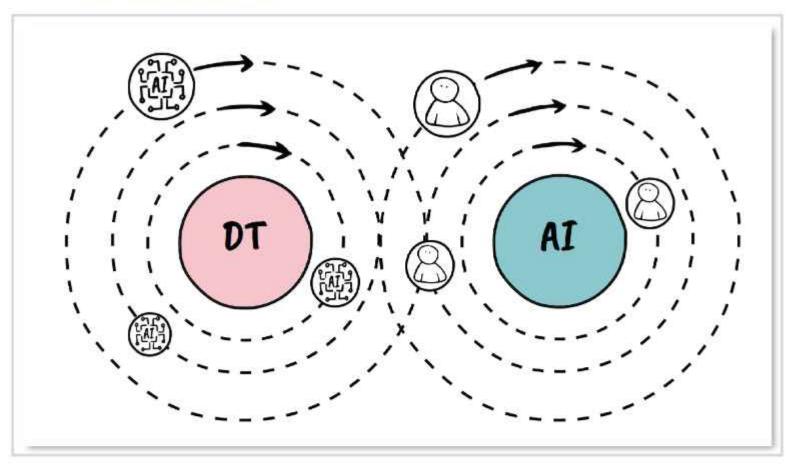




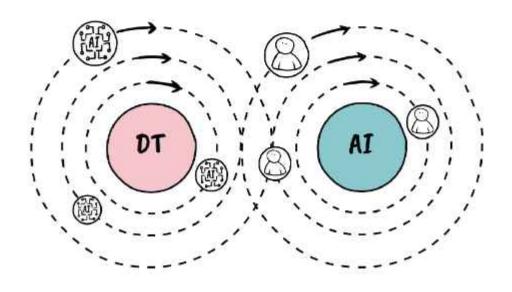
Design Thinking in the 21st century must blend human and technological capabilities to power innovation.







## Humans and Al as a **TEAM!**









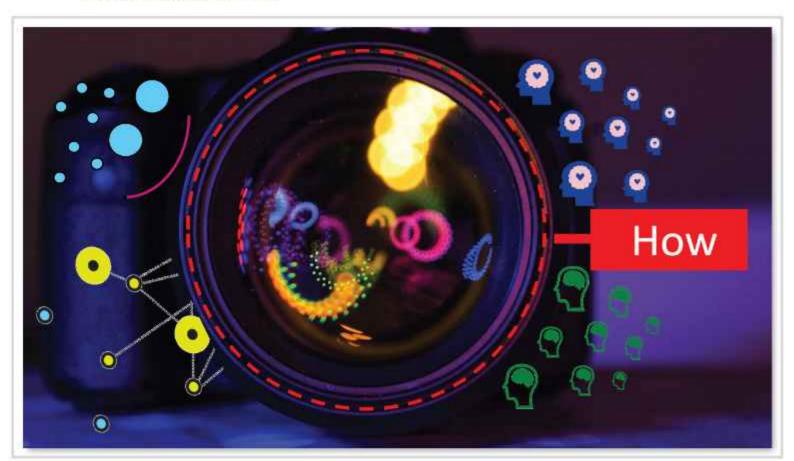
## Design Thinking for Humanity?

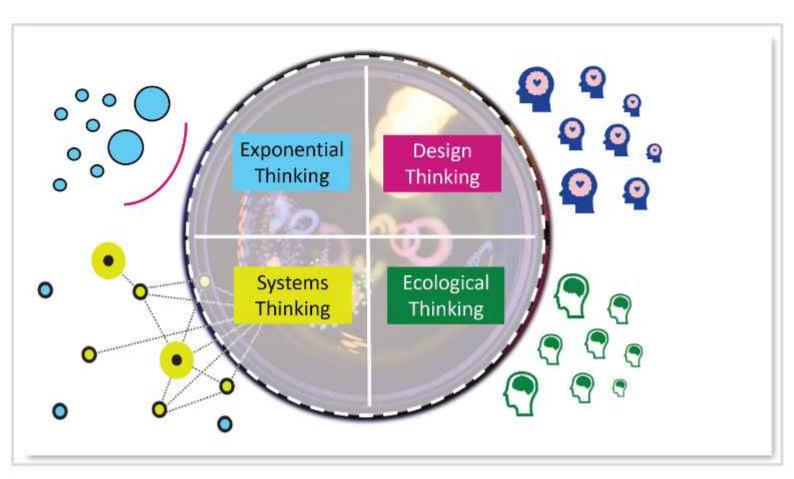






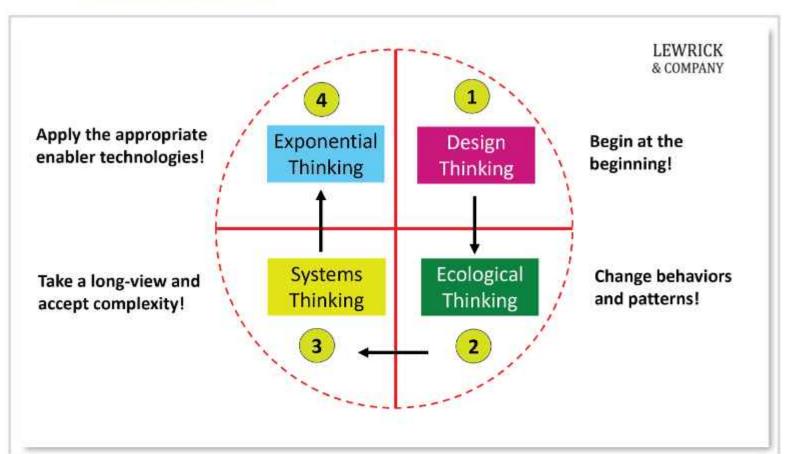


















## How to learn about Design Thinking











2016 2018 2019 2021 2023













## **OUR HISTORY**













































# WHY INNOVATION FAILS

The 7 keys to success

JOACHIM DE VOS









"I believe a project like Living Tomorrow — where you are brainstorming about what is possible and you're getting people to come in, look at it, and talk about what this all means - is really fantastic...

BILL GATES



4 THINGS

WHY INNOVATION FAILS 7 KEYS TO SUCCESS







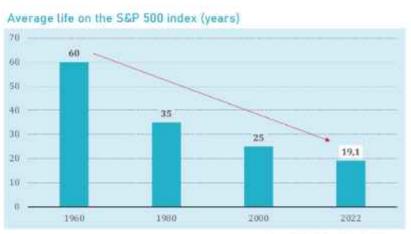
4 THINGS

## WHY INNOVATION FAILS 7 KEYS TO SUCCESS



## THE PACE OF CHANGE IS INCREASING

At current rate, 75% of S&P 500 will be replaced by 2033



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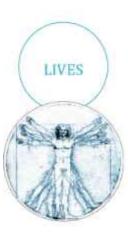






... THAT ARE ALSO. PROFOUNDLY AFFECTING OUR ....









4 THINGS

WHY INNOVATION FAILS 7 KEYS TO SUCCESS















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THE PARTY TO SUCCESS

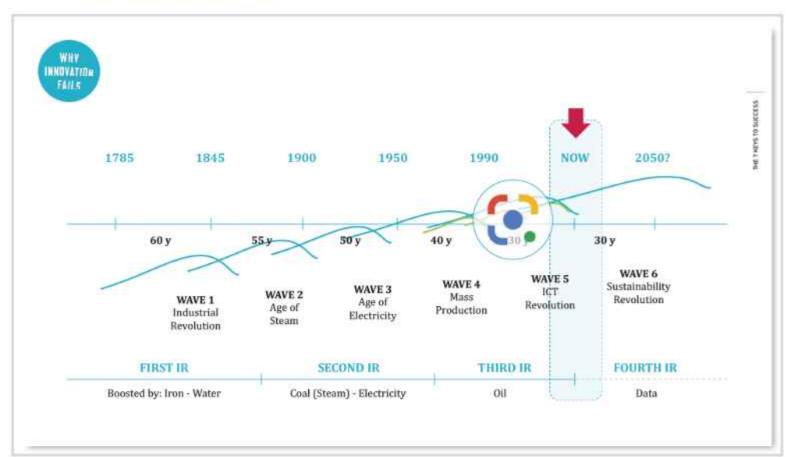














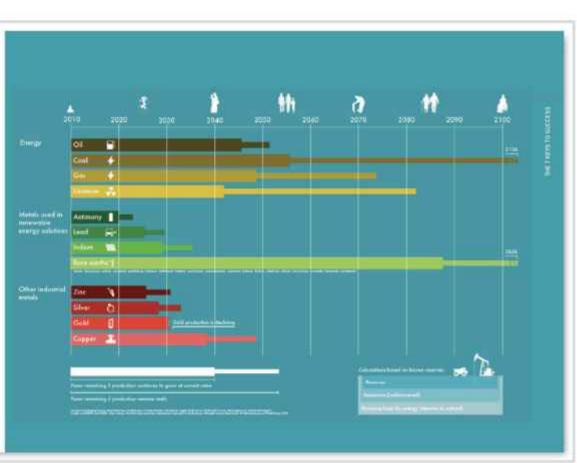








**BORN IN** 2010: HOW MUCH IS LEFT FOR ME?

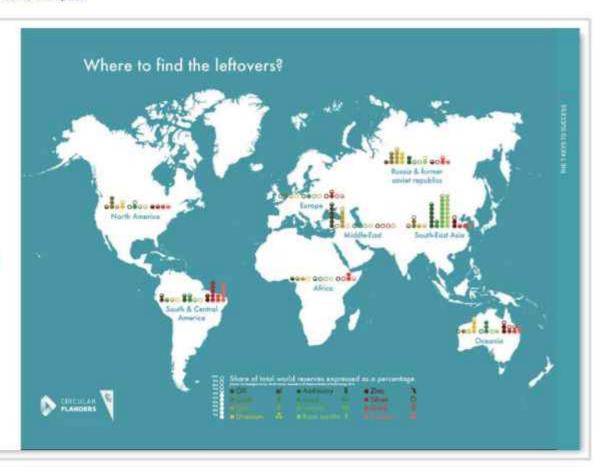








WHERE TO FIND THE LEFTOVERS?



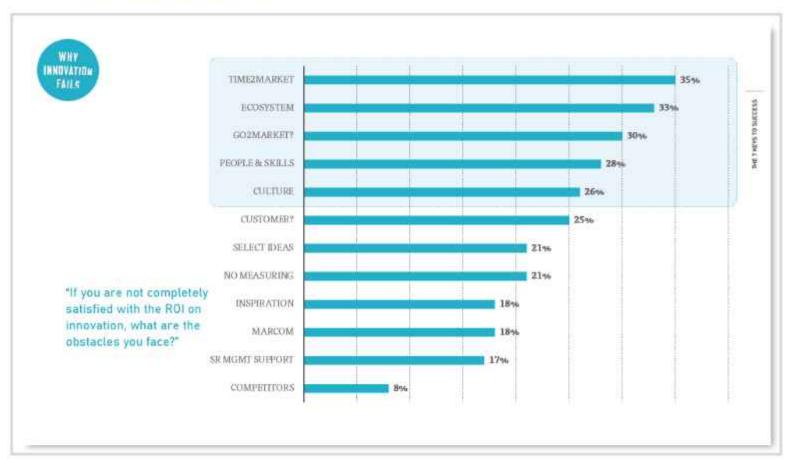


4 THINGS

WHY INNOVATION **FAILS** 7 KEYS TO SUCCESS

















Steven Sasson with digital camera, 1975

Courtesy of Kodak archive

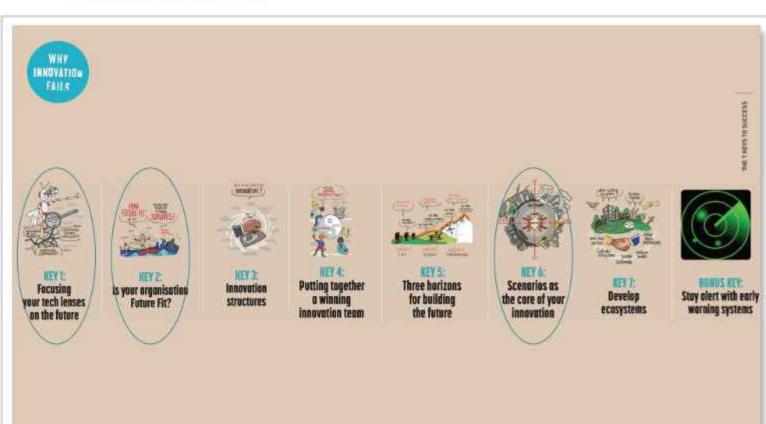


4 THINGS

WHY INNOVATION FAILS 7 KEYS TO SUCCESS

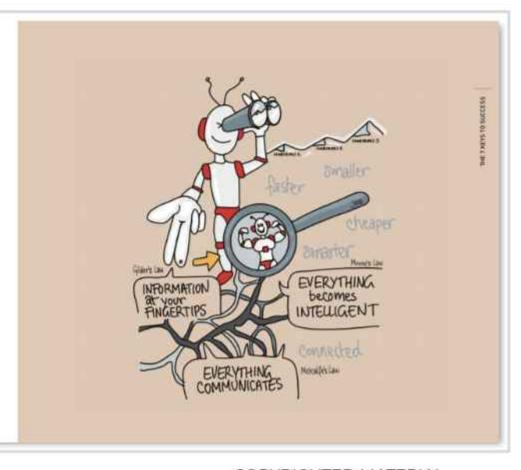








#### KEY 1 **FOCUSING** YOUR TECH LENSES ON THE FUTURE







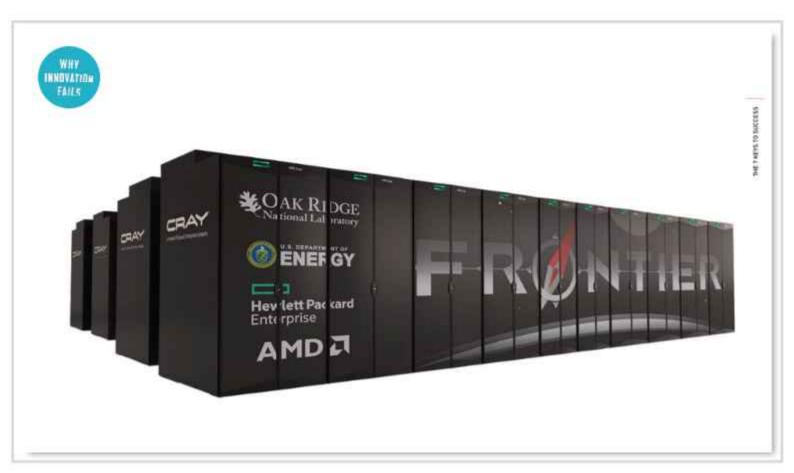


#### MOORE'S LAW

Processor performance doubles every 2 years

> More performance Nanotechnology Lower costs



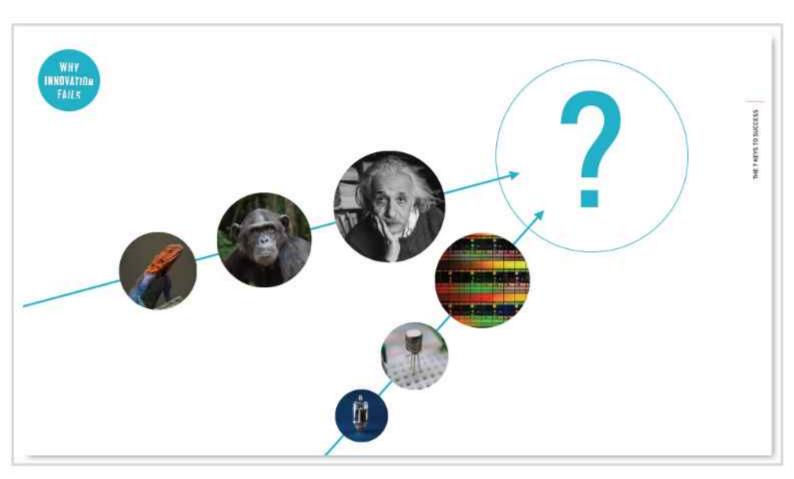






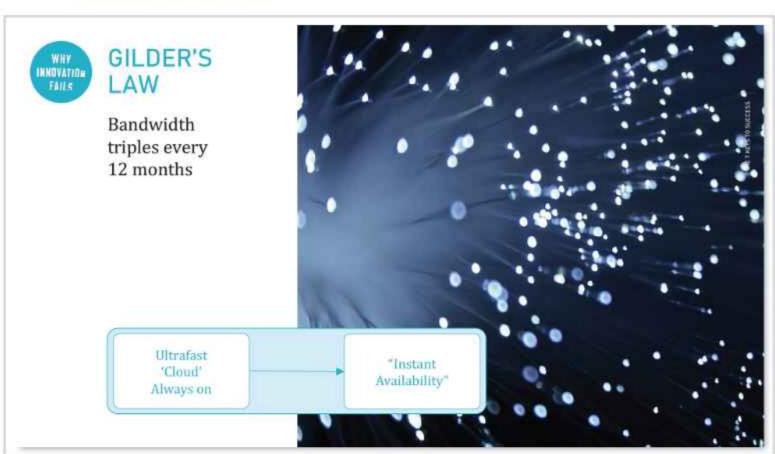










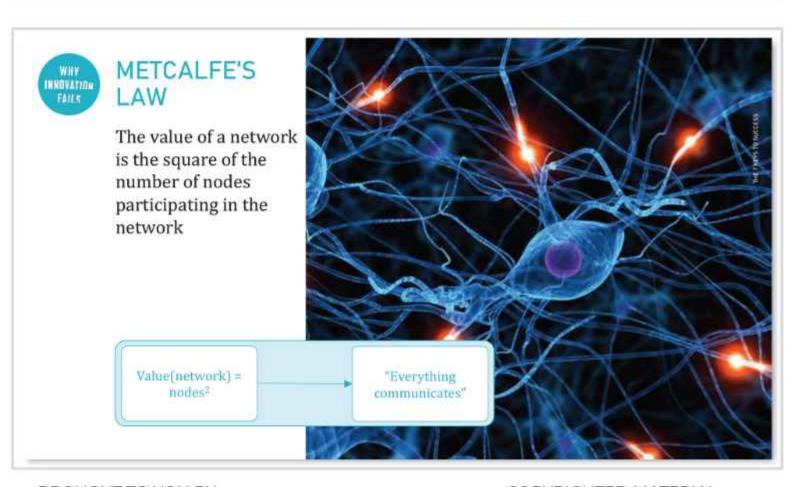






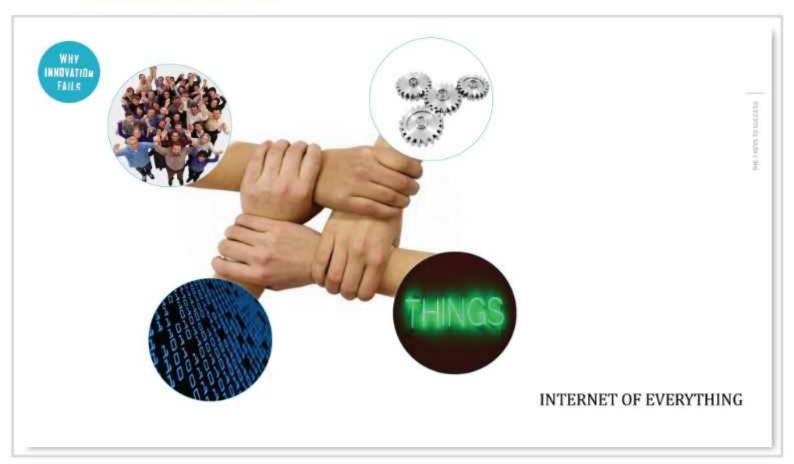














THE TARYSTO SUCCES

## What does this mean?







"Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

-- Arthur Clarke







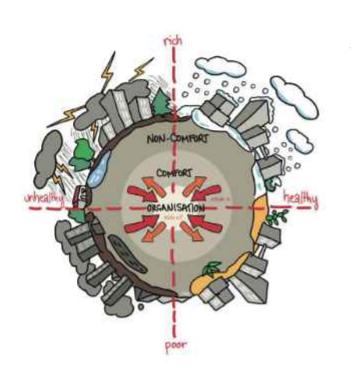




KEY 2 IS YOUR ORGANISATION **FUTURE FIT?** 



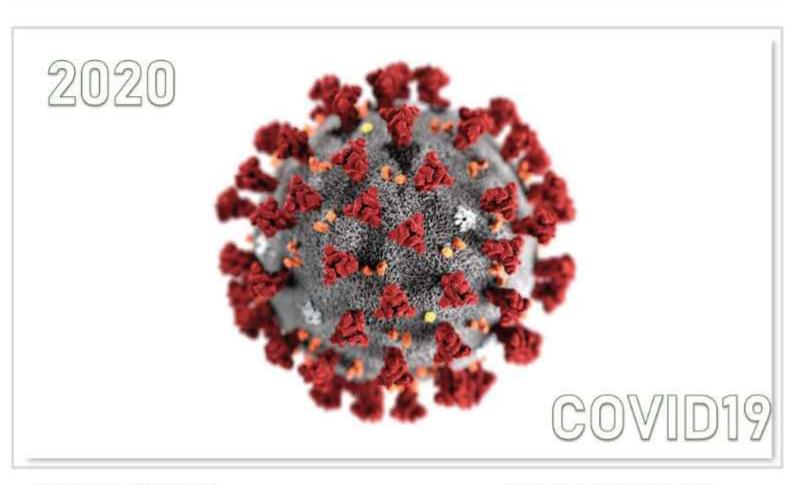
KEY 6 **SCENARIOS AS THE CORE OF** YOUR INNOVATION STRATEGY









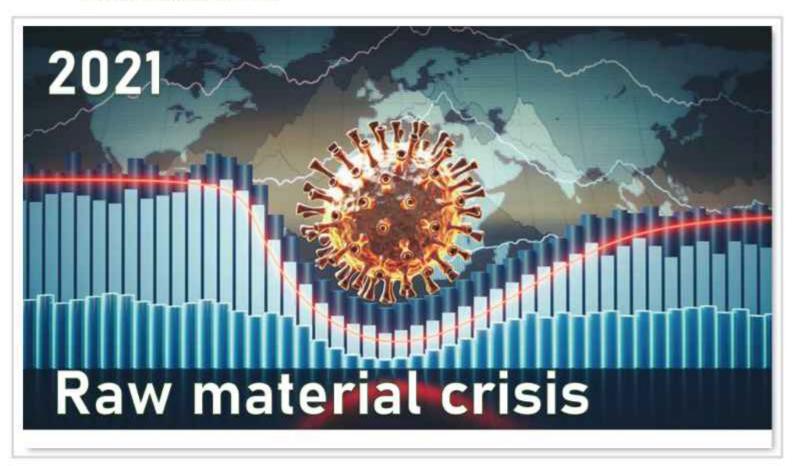
















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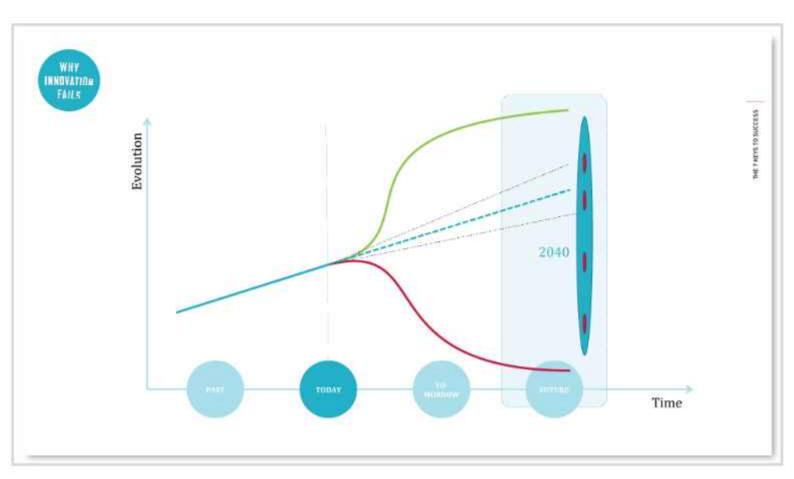




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### WHY INNOVATION FAILS



## MAKE INNOVATION SUCCEED









# Strategic

Driving Change to Overcome Disruption

### OUR PARTNERS









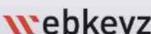




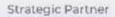


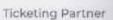


Strategic Consultant

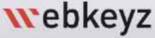


Strategic Partner













Growth Partner

Human Resources Partner

