# Competitive Advantage: Enduring Ideas and New Opportunities

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This presentation draws on ideas from Professor Porter's books and articles, in particular, *Competitive Strategy* (The Free Press, 1980); *Competitive Advantage* (The Free Press, 1985); "What is Strategy?" (*Harvard Business Review*, Nov/Dec 1996); and On Competition (*Harvard Business Review*, 2008). No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without the permission of Michael E. Porter. Additional information may be found at the website of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, <a href="https://www.isc.hbs.edu">www.isc.hbs.edu</a>.

## **Thinking Strategically**

COMPETING TO BE THE BEST



COMPETING TO BE UNIQUE



The worst error in strategy is to compete with rivals on the **same dimensions** 

## **Defining a Strategy**

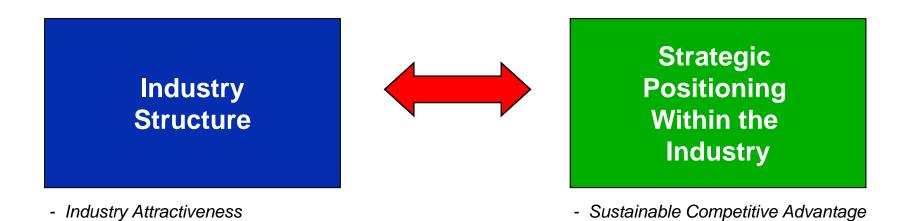
- Strategy is different than aspirations
  - "Our strategy is to be #1 or #2..."
  - "Our strategy is to be the world leader..."
  - "Our strategy is to grow..."
  - "Our strategy is to provide superior returns to our shareholders..."
- Strategy is more than a particular action
  - "Our strategy is to merge..."
  - "... internationalize..."
  - "... consolidate the industry..."
  - "... outsource..."
  - "...double our R&D budget..."
- Strategy is not the same as vision / values
  - "Our strategy is to advance technology for mankind ..."
  - "...to be customer centric..."



 Strategy defines the company's distinctive approach to competing and the competitive advantages on which it will be based

## **Economic Foundations of Competition**

Company economic performance results from two distinct causes



- -
- Strategic thinking must encompass both areas
- Companies must focus on the health of the industry, not just their own position

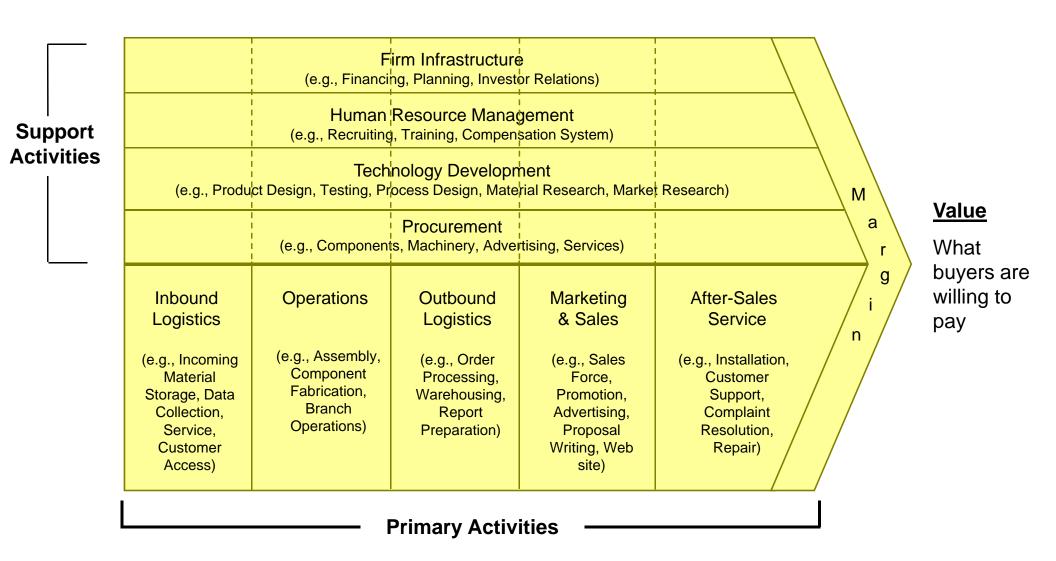
## Strategic Positioning Achieving Superior Performance



Competitive Advantage



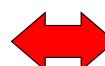
## **Competitive Advantage and the Value Chain**



 All competitive advantage resides in the value chain. Strategy is manifested in choices about how activities in the value chain are configured and linked together

## **Achieving Superior Performance Operational Effectiveness Is Not Strategy**





Strategic Positioning

Assimilating, attaining, and extending best practices



Do the same thing better

 Creating a unique and sustainable competitive position



Do things **differently** to achieve a **different purpose** 

## What Creates a Successful Strategy?

- A unique value proposition compared to other organizations
- A distinctive value chain tailored to the value proposition
- Making clear tradeoffs, and choosing what not to do
- Choices across the value chain that fit together and reinforce each other
- Strategic continuity, with continual improvement in realizing the strategy

## Strategic Positioning IKEA, Sweden

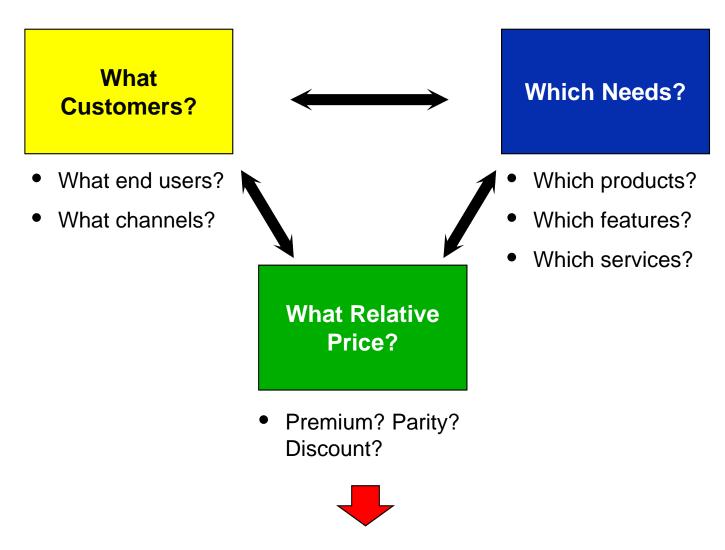
### **Value Proposition**

- Young, first time, or price-sensitive buyers with design sophistication
- Stylish, space efficient and compatible furniture lines and accessories at very low price points.

#### **Distinctive Activities**

- Modular, ready-to-assemble, easy to ship furniture designs
- In-house design of all products
- Wide range of styles which are all displayed in huge warehouse stores with large on-site inventories
- Self-selection by the customer
- Extensive customer information in the form of catalogs, explanatory ticketing, do-it-yourself videos, and assembly instructions
- IKEA designer names attached to related products to inform coordinated purchases
- Suburban locations with large parking lots
- Long hours of operation
- On-site, low-cost, restaurants
- Child care provided in the store
- Self-delivery by most customers

### **Defining the Value Proposition**



• A novel value proposition often expands the market

## Making Strategic Tradeoffs IKEA, Sweden

#### **IKEA**

#### **Product**

- Low-priced, modular, ready-to-assemble designs
- No custom options
- Furniture design driven by cost, manufacturing simplicity, and style

#### **Value Chain**

- Centralized, in-house design of all products
- All styles on display in huge warehouse stores
- Large on-site inventories
- Limited sales help, but extensive customer information
- Long hours of operation

### **Typical Furniture Retailer**

#### **Product**

- Higher priced, fully assembled products
- Customization of fabrics, colors, finishes, and sizes
- Design driven by image, materials, varieties

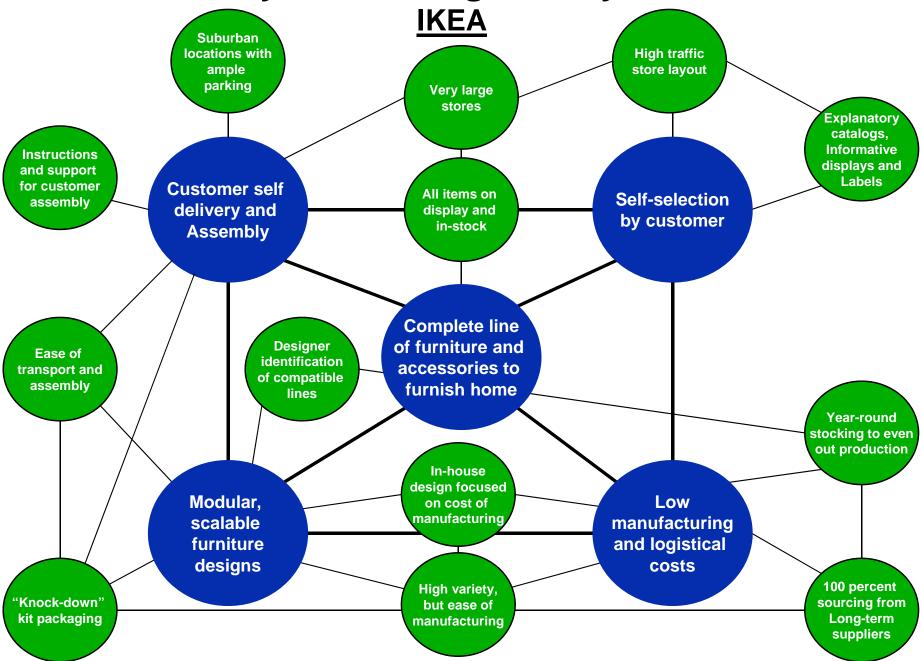
#### **Value Chain**

- Source some or all lines from outside suppliers
- Medium sized showrooms with limited portion of available models on display
- Limited inventories / order with lead time
- Extensive sales assistance
- Traditional retail hours



- Tradeoffs create the need for choice
- Tradeoffs make a strategy sustainable against imitation by established rivals
- An essential part of strategy is choosing what not to do

## **Mutually Reinforcing Activity Choices**



• Fit is leveraging what is different to be **more** different

## **Reshaping Industry Competition**

Zero Sum Competition



- Compete head to head
- One company's gain requires another company's loss
- Competition often undermines industry profitability



- Compete on strategy
- More than one company can be successful
- Competition expands the customers served, the needs that are met, and the overall value pool

## The Role of Leaders in Strategy

- Drive operational improvement, but clearly distinguish it from strategy
- Lead the process of choosing the company's unique position
  - The CEO is the chief strategist
  - The choice of strategy cannot be entirely democratic
- Communicate the strategy relentlessly to all constituencies
  - Harness the moral purpose of strategy
- Maintain discipline around the strategy, in the face of many distractions.
- Decide which industry changes, technologies, and customer needs to respond to, and how the response can be tailored to the company's strategy
- Measure progress against the strategy using metrics that capture the implications of the strategy for serving customers and performing particular activities
- Sell the strategy and how to evaluate progress against the strategy to the financial markets



Commitment to strategy is tested every day

## The Role of Business in Society

- Only business can create prosperity
- Healthy businesses need a healthy community



- There is an ever growing awareness of major societal challenges
- Government and NGO's lack sufficient resources and capabilities to fully meet these challenges
- Companies are increasingly perceived to be prospering at the expense
   of the broader community, and a cause of social, environmental, and economic
   problems
- Despite growing corporate citizenship activities, the legitimacy of business has fallen

## The Role of a Company in Its Communities <u>Evolving Approaches</u>

Philanthropy

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Creating Shared Value (CSV)

- Donations to worthy social causes
- Volunteering

- Compliance with community standards
- Good corporate citizenship
- "Sustainability"

 Integrating societal improvement into economic value creation itself

### Societal Needs and Economic Value Creation



- Social deficits create economic cost
- External conditions shape internal company productivity
- Social needs represent the largest market opportunities

### Levels of Shared Value

- Reconceiving products, needs, and customers
  - Meeting societal needs and reaching unserved or underserved customers
- Redefining productivity in the value chain
  - How the organization better uses resources in value chain, including employees, to improve fundamental productivity
- Enabling local cluster development
  - Improving available skills, suppliers, and supporting institutions in the region

## Creating Shared Value in Products <a href="Intuit SnapTax">Intuit SnapTax</a>

**SnapTax** provides low-income consumers with access to tax preparation services over the phone and enables rapid refunds

- 15 minutes for \$15, electronic filing included
- Data extracted from mobile phone photos of W-2s via optical character recognition
- Debit card option for direct deposit of refunds for unbanked households
- Simple IRA option to enable use of refund for retirement savings

## Creating Shared Value in Products <u>Dow Chemical Insect Control</u>

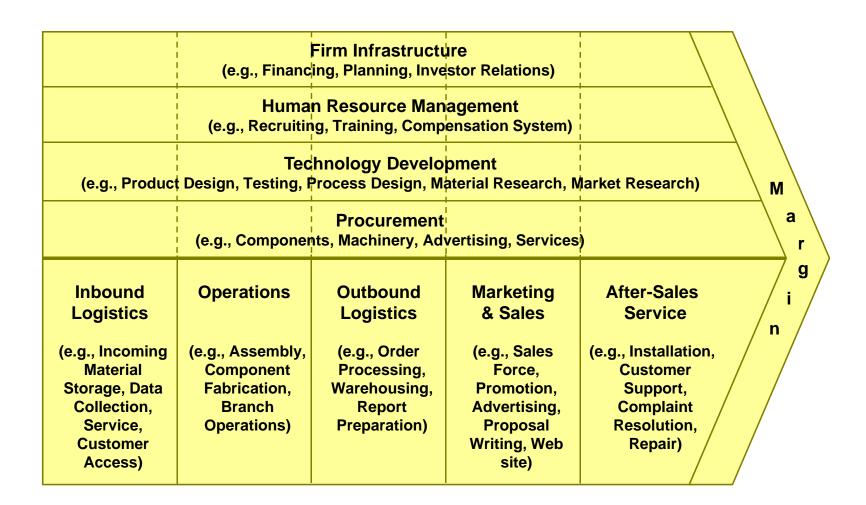
The Spinetoram<sup>TM</sup> Family of insect control products are derived from a **biological organism** that provides control of a broad spectrum of insect pests in a variety of crops

- Natural degradation through UV light and soil microbes
- Low solubility in water
- Favorable toxological profile
- Carries lowest human hazard label
- Organic version available



- Ability to be applied at lower rates than conventional insecticides
- Low impact on beneficial insects
- Double-digit growth since launch in 2010

## Redefining Productivity in the Value Chain



- Shared value purchasing
- Energy use
- Resource use

- Location of facilities / supply chain
- Logistical efficiency
- Employee productivity

## Local Cluster Development Anglo-American

- Anglo American has established Anglo Zimele, a South African enterprise investment fund, for mining-related small and medium-sized businesses in South Africa
- As of 2010, the fund had invested in 509 businesses, which collectively employed 9,514 people with annual revenues of \$215 million

### **Economic value**

- Anglo-American has created reliable, high-quality local suppliers
- Local suppliers reduce transaction costs and improve service levels and quality

### **Community value**

- 10,000 new jobs created
- Significant increase in income for SME employees and owners
- Spillover effects of these new businesses on their communities

## Adding a Social Dimension to Strategy

- Shared value opens up new needs, new markets, new value chain configurations, and new ways of thinking about the business
- This creates new opportunities for strategic positioning and new competitive advantages



- Companies can incorporate a social dimension in their value proposition
- Shared value can reinforce and even anchor a company's strategy
- The social dimensions of strategy can be more sustainable vs. competitors than conventional cost and quality advantages

## Shared Value and Strategic Positioning Whole Foods Markets

### **Value Proposition**

- Natural, fresh, organic, and prepared foods and health items with excellent service at premium prices
- Cater to specialized nutritional requirements (gluten allergies, vegan, etc.)
- Educated, middle class, and affluent customers who are passionate about food and a healthy lifestyle

#### **Distinctive Activities**

- Well-lit, inviting supermarket store formats with appealing displays and extensive prepared foods sections
- Produce section as "theater"
- Café-style seating areas with wireless internet for meals and meetings
- Each store carries local produce and has the authority to contract with the local farmers. Company provides low-interest loans if needed
- Nutrition information and education provided to shoppers along with products
- High touch in-store customer service via knowledgeable, flexible, and highly motivated personnel
- Flat compensation structure
- Own seafood procurement and processing facilities to control quality, sustainability and price from the boat to the counter
- Heavy emphasis on environmental sustainability in all activities
- Emphasis on supporting community development



Successful strategies in the future will embody a significant shared value dimension

## **Transforming Strategic Positioning**

|             | Traditional Positioning        | New Positioning  |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Nestlé      | • Food                         | • Nutrition  |
| Nike        | • Shoes                        | Health and Wellness  |
| IBM         | Computing / Technology         | Smarter Planet / Smarter Cities  |
| Thermo Fish | er • Leader in Serving Science | <ul> <li>Enable Customers to Make the<br/>World Healthier, Cleaner, and Safer</li> </ul> |
| Zip Car     | Car Rental                     | Rethinking Urban Mobility  |

 A broader sense of purpose motivates and attracts employees, business partners, shareholders, and the public

## Creating Shared Value Implications for Government and Civil Society

- Government and NGOs often assume that trade-offs between economic and social benefits are inevitable
- Government and NGOs will be most effective if they enable shared value by business

### **Implications for NGOs**

 NGOs bring unique expertise, implementation capacity, and relationships of trust with communities

### A New Type of NGO

• TechnoServe Promotes the development of agricultural clusters in more than 30 countries

• RootCapital Provides financing to more than 400,000 farmers and businesses

• Bill & Melinda Forms partnerships with global corporations to foster agricultural clusters

**Gates Foundation** 

### **Implications for Governments**

- Governments should make platform investments in public assets and infrastructure to enable shared value by business
- Governments should regulate in a way that reinforces and rewards shared value in business, rather than working against it

## The Purpose of Business

- There is an opportunity to transform thinking and practice about the role of the corporation in society
- Shared value gives rise to far broader opportunities for economic value creation
- Shared value thinking will drive the next wave of innovation, productivity growth, and economic growth
- Shared value will reignite a whole new generation of management thinking
- Businesses acting as businesses, not as charitable givers, are arguably the most powerful force for addressing many of the pressing issues facing our society
- A transformation of business practice around shared value will give purpose to the corporation and represents our best chance to legitimize business again