

## Strategic Management 7th lesson



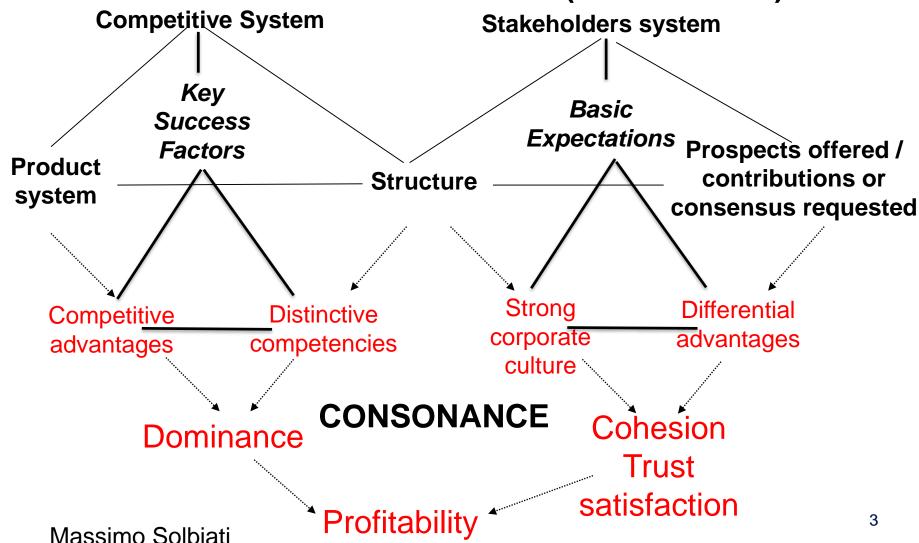


# HOW TO EVALUATE AN ENTREPRENEURIAL FORMULA: EVALUATING AT FIRM OR CORPORATE LEVEL



#### How to evaluate an entrepreneurial formula at firm level

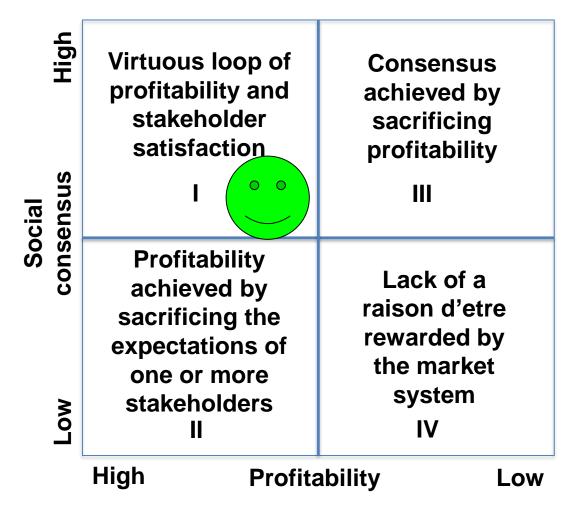
Components of the entrepreneurial formula and their distinctive traits in successful firms (Vittorio Coda)







### Tool for the initial diagnosis of the strategic formula at firm level







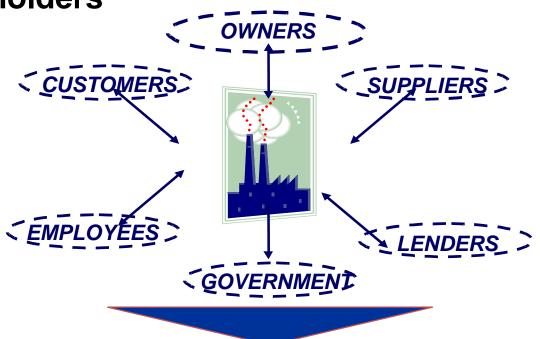
#### Stakeholders System for social consensus

- EMPLOYEES
- SHAREHOLDERS
- SUPPLIERS
- FINANCIAL PARTNERS
- LABOR UNIONS
- GOVERNMENT & LOCAL COMMUNITY





### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders**



The <u>Sustainability Report</u> is the means by which a Company publicises its efforts and highlights the content and quality of the relations it has built up with each stakeholder, tipically, in the three areas of responsibility: economic, environmental and social.

Massimo Solbiati





### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders: Employees**

#### NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

#### Number

- Personnel (no.)
- Breakdown by geographical area (%)

#### Changes in staff numbers

- New recruits (no.)
- Terminations (no.)
- Staff turnover (%)
- Candidates interviewed per recruit (no.)





### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders: Employees**

#### JOB SATISFACTION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### **Pay**

- Average cost per person (€/000)
- Proportion of variable pay (%)
- Personnel with element of performance-related pay (Management by Objectives) (%)

#### **Training**

- Training hours and costs person
- Incidence of training costs (%)
- Incidence of distance-learning (%)

#### **Knowledge management**

- Distribution of corporate intranet or in social intranet (%)
- Development of knowledge management system (%)
- Knowledge-management projects (no.)
- Spending on knowledge management systems (million €)
- Degree of satisfaction of knowledge management system (min.)





### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders: Employees**

#### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- Positions held by female employees, by grade (%)

#### WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Employee accidents
- Frequéncy of accidents (no.)
- Safety expenditure per person (€)





#### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders: Local Community**

#### INITIATIVES FOR THE COMMUNITY

- Relations with interest groups
- Special-interest groups with which company has regular relations (no.)
- Special-interest groups involved in company projects (no.)
- On-going and completed projects in collaboration with special-interest groups (no.)
- Donations with social impact as % of pre-tax profits (%)
- Donations made (€thousands)Investment in the community (€thousands)
- Commercial activities with social impact (€thousands)
- Socially sustainable initiatives (€thousands)
- (...)





### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders: Local Community**

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

- Polluting emissions
- Waste produced (thousand tons)
- Non-hazardous waste produced (thousand tons)
- Special hazardous waste produced (thousand tons)
- Waste recovery (%)
- Impact on landscape/environment
- Enhancement of telecommunication facilities (%)

• (...)



### **Balancing Performance Expectations of Different Stakeholders: Shareholders**

#### SHAREHOLDERS

- Incidence of socially responsible investment funds on total float (%)
- Performance of shares (Position on Dow Jones Sustainability Index)
- Shareholder return
- Earnings per share (€/share)
- Cash flow per share (€/s)
- Operating performance
- Revenues (million €)
- Gross operating margin (million €)
- Net income (million €)
- Capital expenditure (%)

. . .





### Stakeholder consensus start with employees / people

Stakeholders consensus start with every member of an organization, from top management to the newly hired employee: people!

They are human: so in every firm managers must operate with an awareness of human feelings and needs.

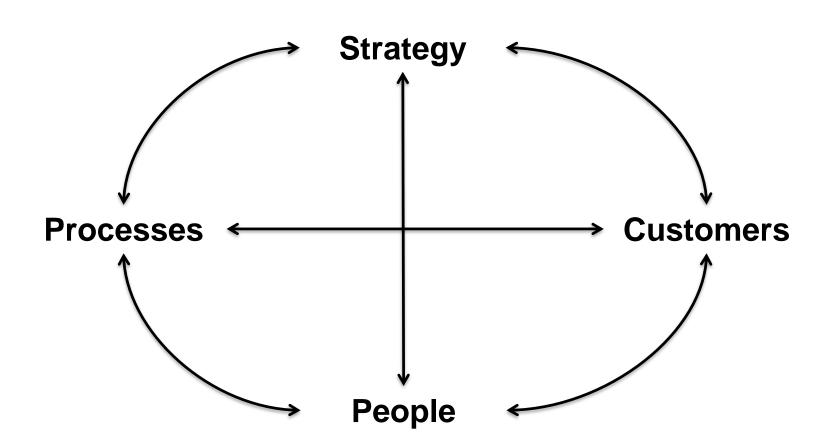
People need communication (sometime digital communication) to survive!





- Every member of an organization, from top management to the newly hired employee, shares an understanding of the business, its goals and purpose; every member know the mission of this organization.
- In every department every one know how he, or she, contributes to the company's business strategy.
- Every member can clearly state the needs of the company's customers and how its team contributes to satisfying these needs.









- **Strategy** Is Strategy clearly communicated to people? Are people willing to change when new strategies require it?
- People Do People cooperate within the organization to achieve customer satisfaction ?
   When processes are changed, is employee satisfaction measured ?



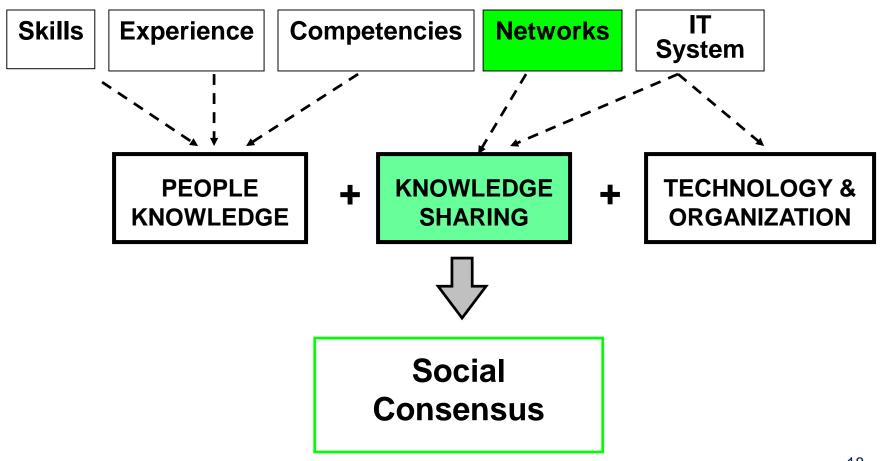


- Processes Are procedures clearly communicated to people? Are people willing to change procedures when new strategies require it?
- Customers Do People know customers needs?
  For each service is provided a service level agreement? Is customer satisfaction measured and communicated to people?





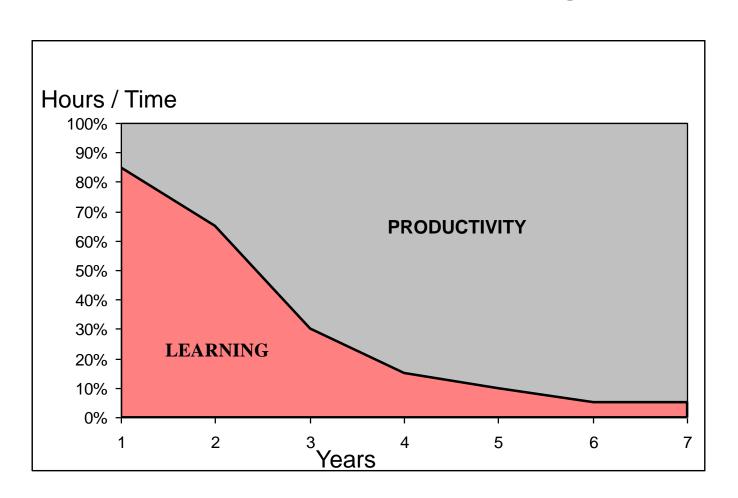
### Know-how and information sharing, an approach for social consensus







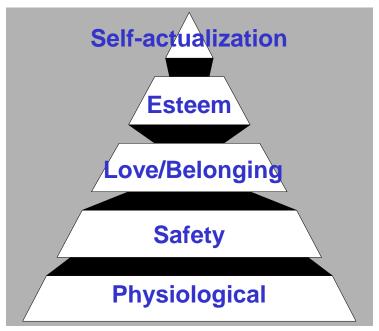
### Know-how and information sharing an approach for social consensus ... but also for learning







### What motivates people to work effectively towards the goals of any business?



Maslow's Hierarchy of Individual Needs

- A need that has been satisfied is not motivating any more
- The higher needs are motivating only if the lower needs have already been satisfied

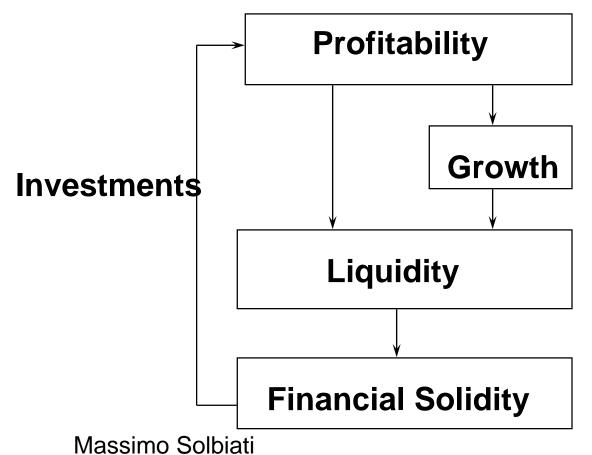


#### How to evaluate an entrepreneurial formula at firm level

#### **Profitability**

every business seeks to make profit because from profitability born the capabilities to generate financial

resources for investments



R.O.E. Return on Equity R.O.C.E. Return on Capital **Employed** R.O.N.A. Return on Net Assets R.O.S. Return on Sales N.A.T. Net Assets Turnover Some **Profitability** Measures