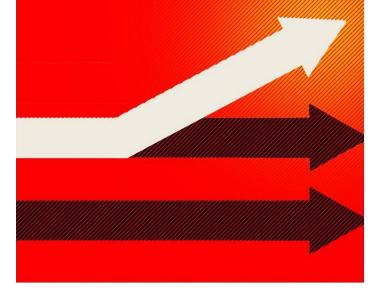


FREE YOUR COMPANYS FUTURE FROM THE PULL OF THE PAST

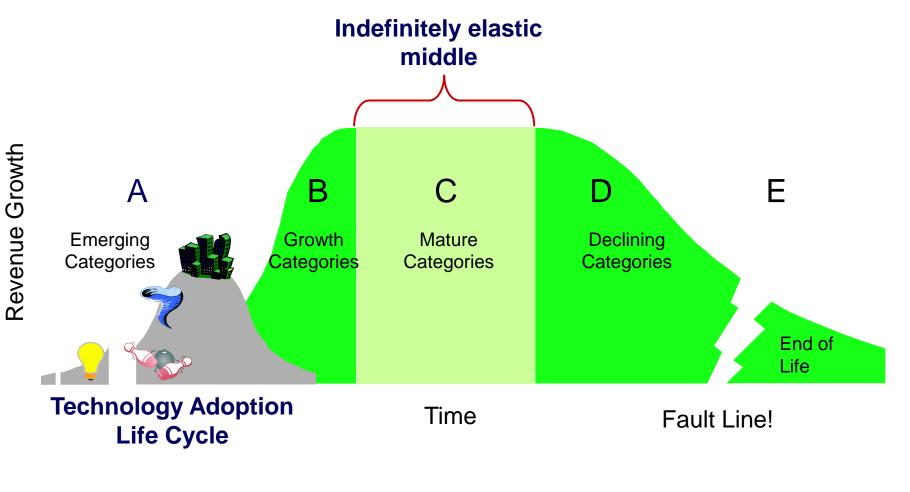


HarperCollins

Paper & eBook format

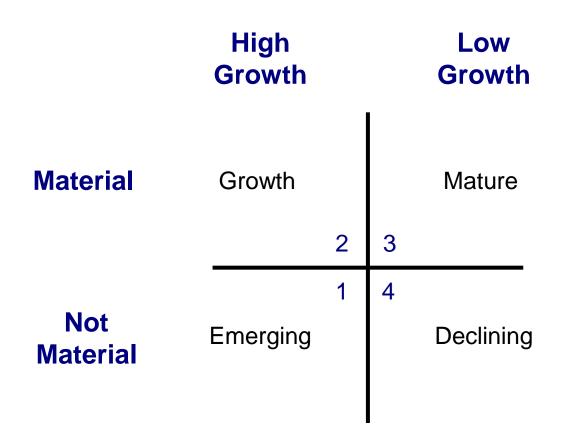
Release Date: Sept 6, 2011

## **Category Maturity Life Cycle**



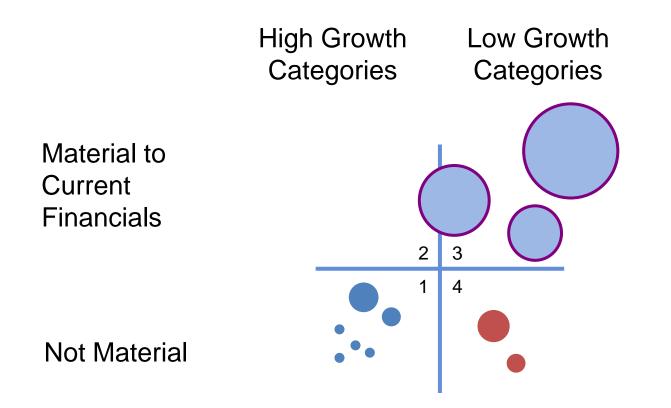


## **Portfolio Management The Growth/Materiality Matrix**





### **Typical Portfolio Pattern**

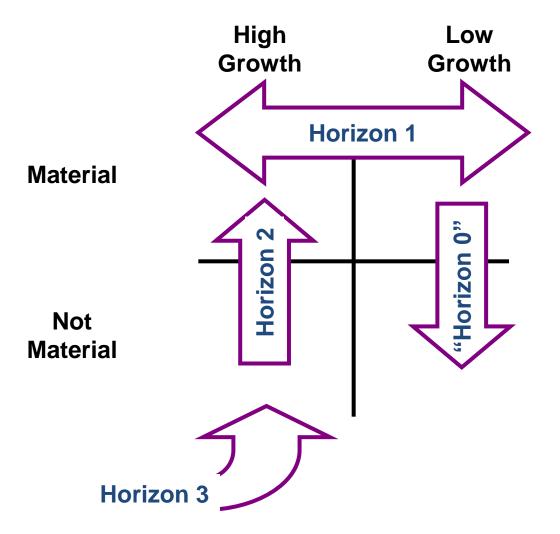


#### Managing a Portfolio The Three Horizons Model



Figure 2.4

### Three Horizons Model Mapped to Growth/Materiality Matrix



### **Goals, Metrics, and the Three Horizons** Different Metrics for Each Horizon

TIME FRAME	HORIZON 1	HORIZON 2	HORIZON 3
	(0 - 12 mos)	(12 - 36 mos)	(36 - 72 mos)
Driving	Maximize	Become a	Create a
Goal	Economic Returns	Going Concern	Category
Key Performance Indicators	ormance	Target accts vs. plan Sales velocity Deal size Segment share Time to tipping point	Name-brand customers Deal size Name-brand partners PR buzz Flagship projects

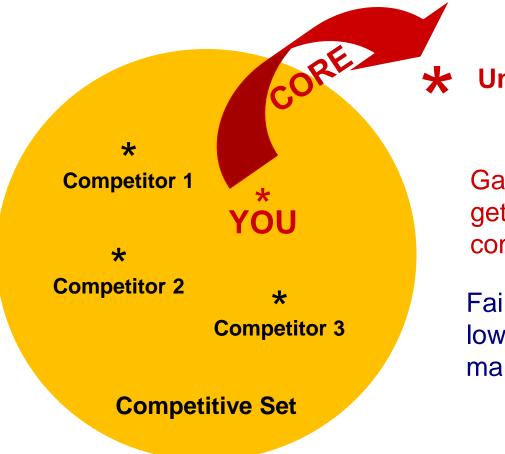
"Opex"

"Timex"

"Capex"



### Achieving Escape Velocity Focus on Competitive Separation



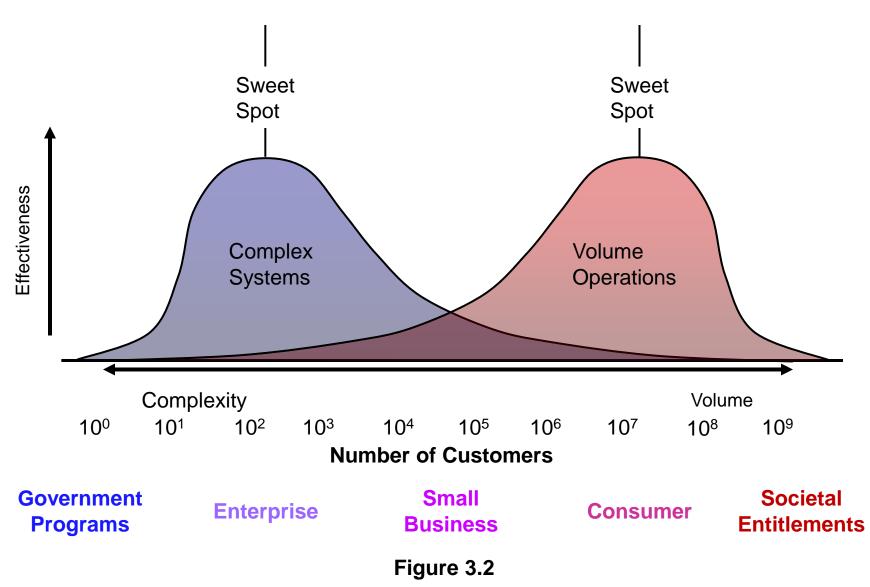
An Unmatchable Offer

> Gain bargaining power by getting separation from your competitive set

Failure to separate means lower revenues or profit margins or both



#### **Two Business Architectures Complex Systems vs. Volume Operations**



# **9-Point Market Strategy Framework**

Key sponsor

Complete solution

Function of whole product complexity

Legitimate alternatives

Next growth segment

1. Target Customer 2. Compelling Reason to Buy 3. Whole Offer 4. Partners and Allies 5. Sales Strategy 6. Pricing Strategy 7. Competition 8. Positioning 9. Next Target

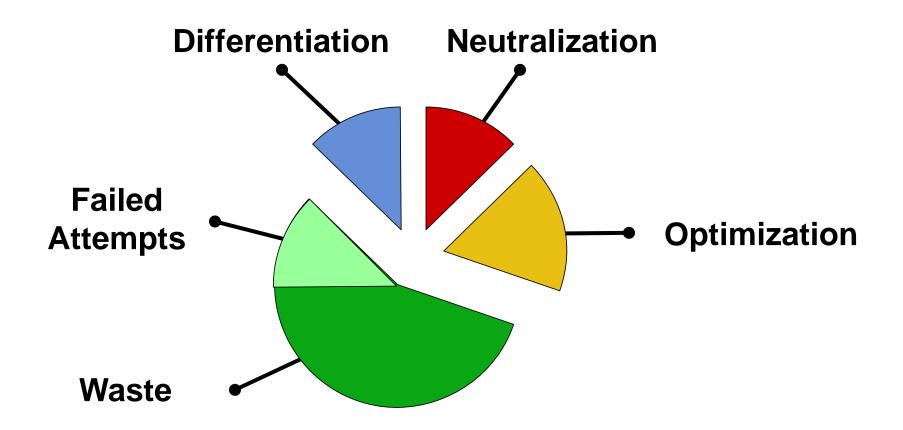
Core problem

Needed for whole product

Value based

Differentiation

# **Return on Innovation**



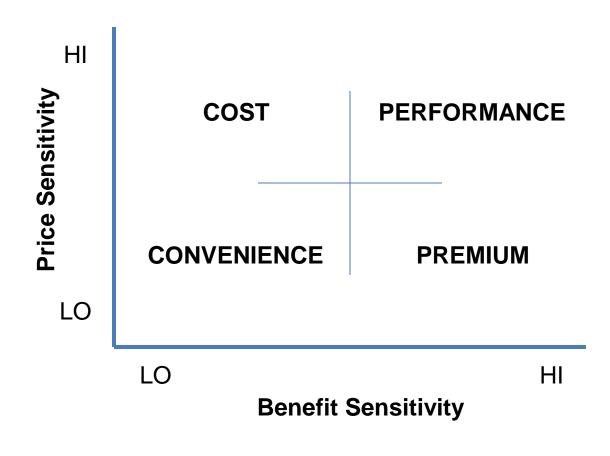
### **The Six Levers Free Resources Trapped in Context Tasks**

- 1. Centralize. Bring operations under a single authority to reduce overhead and create a single point of control to manage mission-critical risk.
- 2. Standardize. Reduce the variety and variability of processes delivering similar outputs to eliminate costs and minimize risks.
- **3. Modularize.** Deconstruct the system into its component subsystems and standardize interfaces for future cost reductions.
- 4. Optimize. Eliminate redundant steps, automate standard sequences, streamline remaining operations, substitute lower-cost components, or otherwise cost- and resource-reduce.
- 5. Instrument. Characterize the remaining processes in terms of the variability of key parameters and develop monitor-and-control systems to manage their performance.
- 6. Outsource. Drive processes out of the enterprise entirely to further reduce overhead, variabilize costs, and minimize future investment. Incorporate vendor use of monitor-and-control systems into Service Level Agreement.

Figure 5.2



## **Price/Benefit Sensitivity How Customers Internalize Value**



## Value Disciplines and Price/Benefit Sensitivity

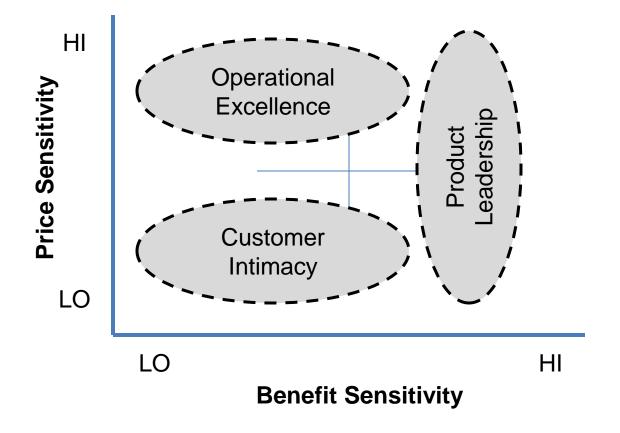
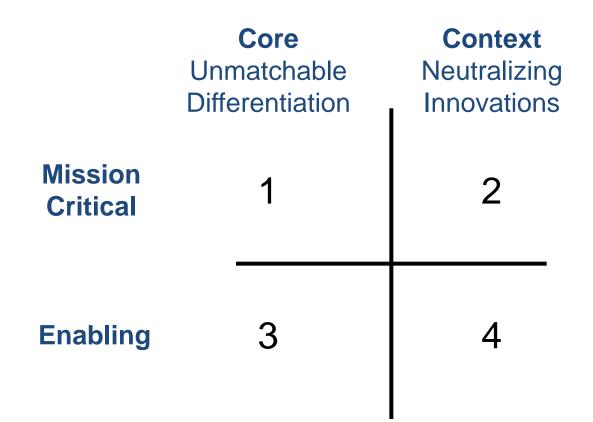
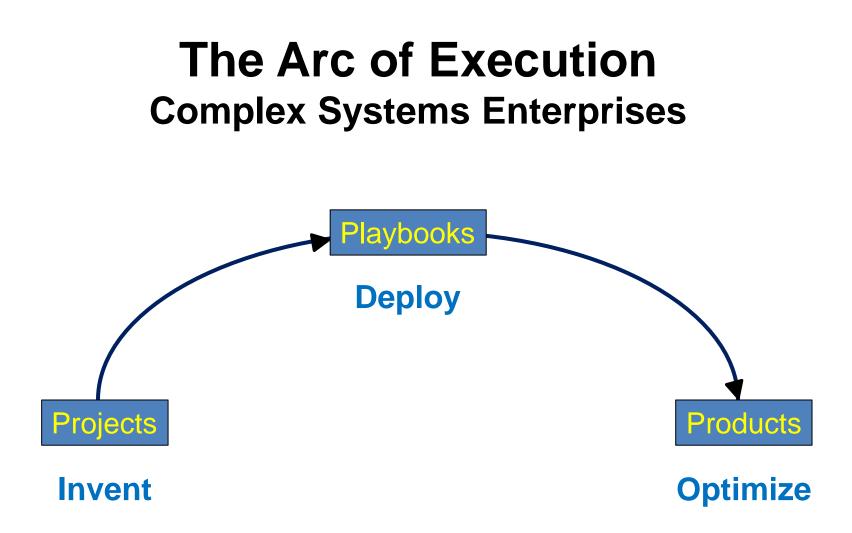


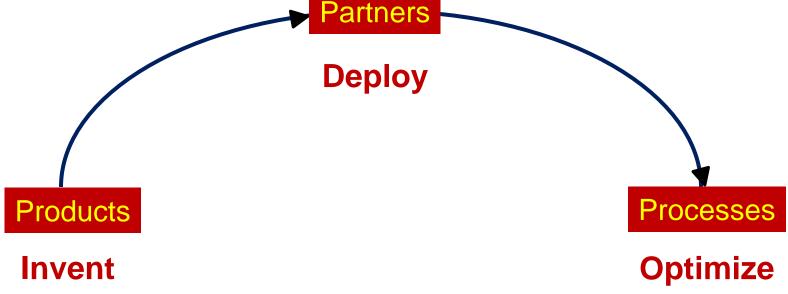
Figure 5.4

# Creating the Unmatchable Offer The Core/Context Model

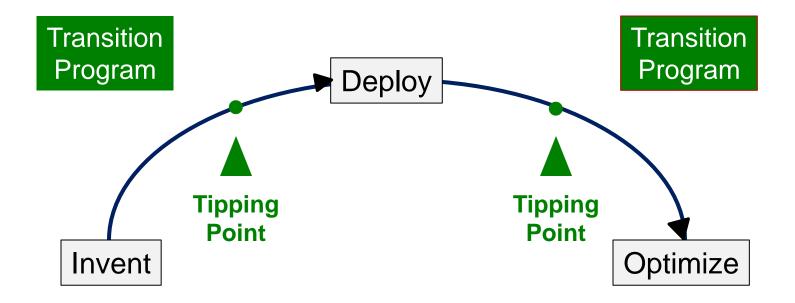








## **Catalyzing Escape Velocity** The "Tipping Point" Role of Programs



## **Four Modes of Execution**

Execution Mode	Invention	Deployment	Optimization	Transitions
Type of Leader	Visionary Inventor	Pragmatic Deployer	Conservative Optimizer	Pragmatic Orchestrator
Core Competence	Creativity	Competitiveness	Control	Collaboration
Core Attribute	Spontaneous	Tough-minded	Prepared	Empathetic
Decision Style	Intuition	Experimentation	Deliberation	Consensus
Functions Most in Alignment	R&D, Creative Services	Sales, Engineering	Finance, Operations	HR, Marketing, Customer Suppt