Faculty of Economics and Management Michael Nippa

Be Ready for Internationalization

Part II: Selective Success Factors

Webinar in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce of Bolzano, partner of the European project BE READI ALPS

Bozen-Bolzano Monday, May 18th 2020



INDUSTRY, CRAFTS AND

- I In Need of an Internationalization Strategy
 - Monday, May 11th 5.00pm 5.45pm
 - I.1 The Current Situation: (De-)Globalization and Digitalization
 - I.2 Building Blocks of a Successful Internationalization Strategy
 - I.3 Key Decisions: Why, what, where, when, and how?

 Questions and Answers
- II Selective Success Factors of Internationalization

Monday, May 18th - 5.00pm - 5.45pm

- II.1 Customized Success Factor Analysis Needed
- **II.2 Customer Orientation and Responsiveness**
- II.3 'By Chance' or: 'Windows of Opportunity'
- II.4 Organizational Readiness for Internationalization
- II.5 Passion and Leadership is Key

Questions and Answers

For questions and comments: pls use chat or write to michael.nippa@unibz.it



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- Variation within a peer-group / industry
- Root causes for success (or failure) not easy to detect
- High complexity and interdependencies
- In search of guiding principles and key performance indicators
- Management research focuses on explaining success
- Empirical research is dominated by simple cause effect relationships
- People love winners (although they often can learn more from losers)



- Predominantly simple cause effect relationships
- Easy to investigate, to quantify, and to measure
- Often highly aggregated constructs that need further investigation
- Frequently inconsistent or anecdotal findings
- Even if based on robust findings success factors will disappear over time as everyone will apply them
- They are dynamic and dependent on contingencies



- Identify the basic requirements for going abroad and get them implemented
- Identify and build upon your own success factors do not always refer to your competitors
- Assess what you read, hear or learn against the background of your own experiences and area of responsibility

For **BE READI-ALPS** service providers:

Consult firms and individuals accordingly

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- Checklists should be devoted to the basic requirements
- Help them to identify opportunities and to assess accompanied risks



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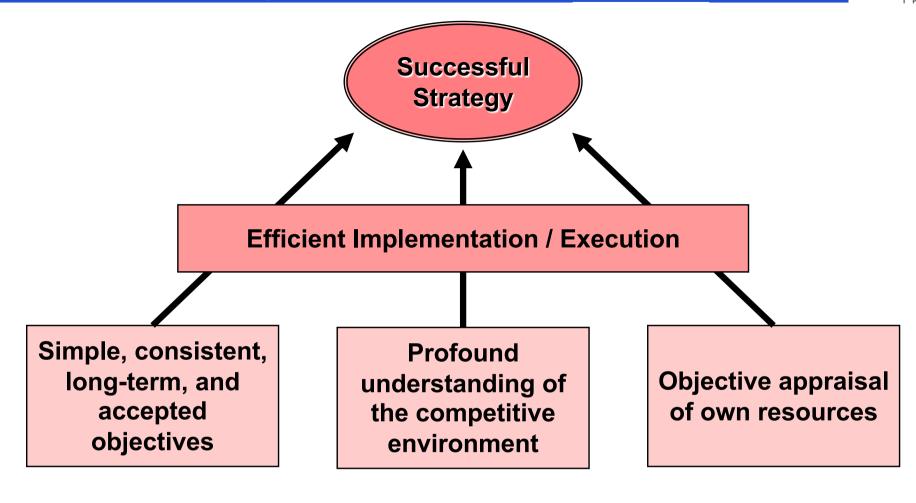
General Elements of Successful Strategies – Internationalization Strategies, Too!



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Opportunities and threats

Strengths and weaknesses

Grant (2010): 'Contemporary Strategy Analysis' p. 9f.





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Domestic and Foreign Markets (from the perspective of the firm)

already targeted

not targeted so far

Products / Services (from the perspective of the firm)

new

existing

Product-Development and Adaptation

- * Adaptation / Differentiation
- * New Product Development esp. Research & Development e.g., new service concepts

Entrepreneurial market conquest

- * Value chain analysis
- * New Ventures / Businesses esp. corporate development e.g., GE or Schindler → India

Market exploitation /penetration

* cut-throat competition

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* means to exploit market esp. marketing e.g. Mila in Alto Adige

Market entry and development

- * Segmentation of markets, niche
- * Market entry strategies esp. business development e.g., Markas → Germany

- 1. Analyze organizational readiness to internationalize
- 2. Assess the suitability of the firm's products and services for foreign markets

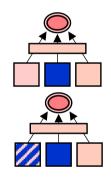


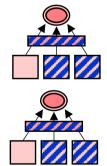
- 4. Assess industry market potential
- 5. Decide on market entry mode
- 6. Choose foreign business partners
- 7. Estimate company sales potential

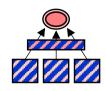
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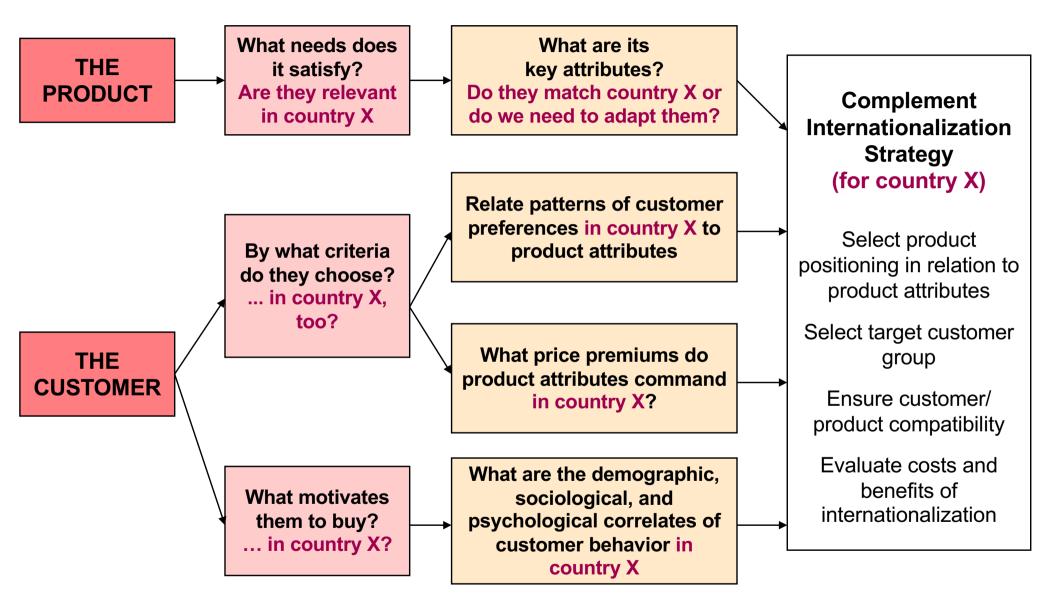
Adapted from Cavusgil et al. (2012): p. 372ff.



Identifying internationalization potential

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Modified based on differentiation model by Grant (2013): 195



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Seizing opportunities

- The 'family firm case' → one family member willing to go abroad
 - Most likely not much of market potential analysis
 - Reduced transaction costs (trust) but limitation
- The 'foreign co-worker case' → employee who wants to return to his/her home country expresses interest to build up a business there
 - Ditto: Most likely not much of market potential analysis
 - Reduces need to search for foreign business partners and agency risk
- The 'follow your customer case' → the (satisfied) customer expands into another country and offers opportunity to follow
 - Applies to standard products and services which are not location-bound
- The 'team-up with the project planer case' → applies mainly to project business, the planer / architect / main contractor seeks reliable partner
 - Trust building through reliability
 - Risk that business in this country is based on just one relationship



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- The 'buy your foreign competitor case' → the competitor is a portfolio business of a conglomerate or family firm who wants to bail out
 - o Fast and significant internationalization process
 - However, full of risks (→ international M&A)
- The 'born globals case' → the business is global per definition, e.g. because of the products (e.g. software) or specialized supplier to global industry
 - The basic risk is not to grow fast enough as to allow competitors to catch up
 - Missed opportunities
- The 'born regionals case' → companies located close to borders especially within an economic bloc are international without great effort
 - Main question: opportunistic business or clear growth strategy
- The 'importer case' → some companies internationalize inverse, i.e. they start as a local partner for foreign MNE and build bridges back

Do our attendees have more examples of this kind of opportunity seizing?



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Organizational Structure

- * Custom tailoring or patchwork?
- * Two options for the early growth stage:

International Business Development → Staff Department (attached to Top Mgmt)
Do not attach to single business function (e.g. sales), but central administration
(Org – ICT – HR – Accounting)

Organizational Processes

- * Analyze those business processes relevant for international business activities
- * Tangible (supply, logistics, distribution) and intangible (order processing, invoice)
- * Is ICT an enabler or inhibitor
- * Define strategic projects: goal kick-off milestones reporting due date

Organizational Culture

- * Cultivate your heritage, but develop the awareness of being an international company
- * Be aware that cultural change is difficult and time-consuming
- * Increase diversity also at the top management level
- * Educate, train, hire and promote with regard to your internationalization goals



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What hampers firms to internationalize successfully?

Liabilities of origin (e.g. local versus world-class standards)

Lacking self-confidence or over-confidence because of lacking exposure to worldclass competition

Paralysis of will (this is a resource!) and psychological barriers

What is needed?

Vision from the top and the **will** to transform the company

Shift in mind-set: International/global mind-set and cosmopolitan values

Investing a significant part of revenues, i.e. risk taking

Willingness to invest in human assets and developing a learning culture

Intelligent selection of target markets

Initiate change (from the top)

Push from home – top management responsibility

Pull from abroad – invest in management capabilities for subsidiaries and HQs

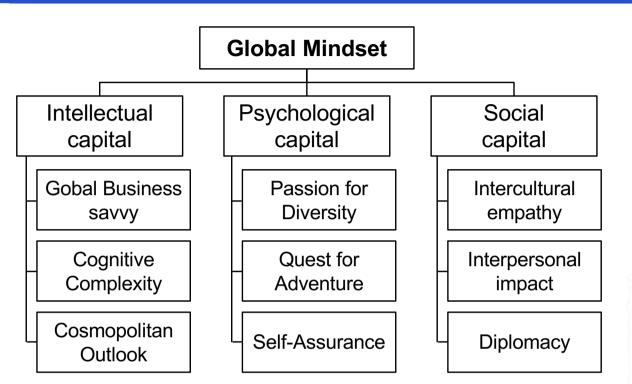
Based upon Bartlett & Ghoshal (1990): 2000): Going Global", HBR; Cavusgil et al. (2012): p. 346ff.

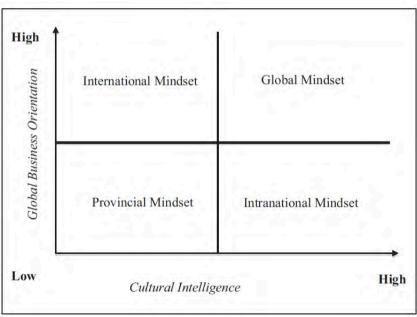
Develop a (Regional) or Global Mindset



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Cavusgil et al. (2012): p. 346ff.; Global Mindset: Schon Beechler; Story & Barbuto (2011) Global Mindset. A Construct Clarification and Framework

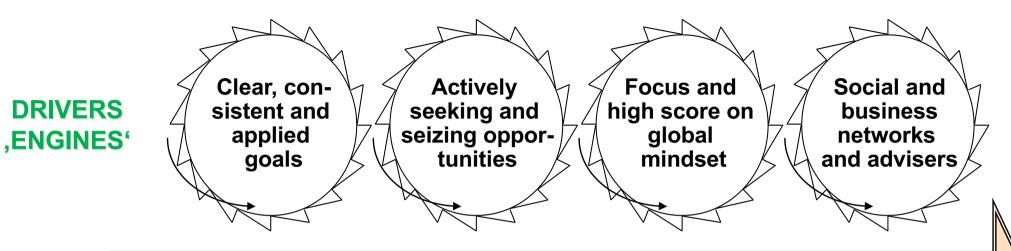


Drivers and Barriers of Internationalization



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Successful internationalization process

BARRIERS ,BRAKES'



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Imposed, hope-driven reactive activities

Retardation and unpreparedness of organization

Isolated
ad-hoc
decisions
not based on
facts

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Thank you for your interest in the BE-READI ALPS Webinar!

