Disruption is Not a Strategy

Intention spawns attention, and often the customer or a new technology causes Change to become our focus

"If you don't like change, you're going to like irrelevance even less"

General Eric Shinseki

Dr. Jim Pulcrano

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SOUL



"One thing I love about customers is that they are divinely discontent.....

People have a voracious appetite for a better way, and yesterday's 'wow' becomes today's 'ordinary'....

You cannot rest on your laurels in this world.

Customers won't have it."

Jeff Bezos 2017 Shareholder letter



It was invented around 1625.

1625–1800 over 40 different designs of it were invented.

1800–1899 over 250 different types invented.

1900–1910 another 90 designs were created by various manufacturers

Enrico Fermi used one on December 2nd, 1942

Buzz Aldrin took an aluminum one to the moon on Apollo 11

Last one manufactured in the USA on July 11, 1976

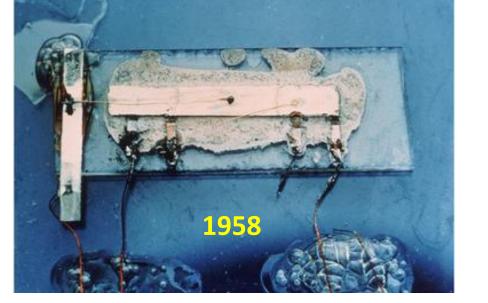
In the 20th century over 40 million were produced. b

Biggest US manufacturer, founded 1867, IPOed 1965 & bankrupt 1982

Biggest European manufacturer, founded in 1863, went bankrupt in 1978

Killed by a new device that cost \$25 in 1976







Service and the second and the second and se



Jerry Merryman

Jack Kilby

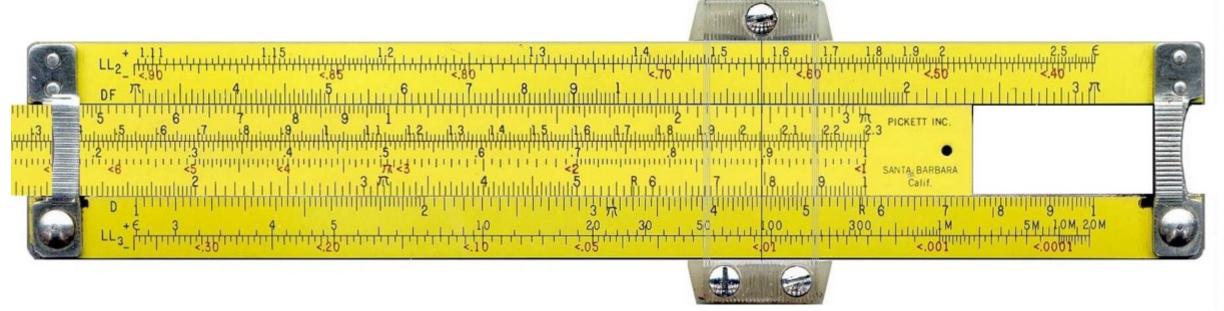








Kilby, Merryman and Van Tassel patented the "Miniature Electronic Calculator" in 1967



Did **Slide Rule** manufacturers understand why customers bought their product?

Did they realize that their industry's extinction was imminent, due to a new technology that solved the customer's "job to be done" better than them?



It is unlikely that these efforts would've succeeded if their creators had started off by saying, "our strategy is disruption".

If their intention had been disruption, the problems they were solving, and the customers they were solving them for, would not have gotten their attention.

No, their strategy was about solving a problem, delighting a customer and/or improving a technology.

Intention creates attention.





My definition of disruption:
The customer now believes that
there is a different and better way,
which eventually forces
incumbents to
change or die.

(And there are a large number of those customers)



\$96 mio in Venture Capital invested so far

A decent pizza with only 50% of the fat and cholesterol of a normal pizza....

... at the same price



Why we exist.

Every American has a right to delicious, affordable, healthy food.

Serving food to people is a sacred trust.

What we do.

We are the best pizza delivery in America.

We taste the best and we use the healthiest ingredients. We have the fastest delivery. We do it safely. Our prices are as good as (or better) than our competitors.

How we do it.

We invest artisanal, craftsman effort in every pie. We use only the highest quality ingredients With robots that make incredible pizza, incredibly fast.

We are **fun** and **irreverent** and we **love** our customers. We cook your pizza on the way. It's fresh out of the oven, every time.

Locally sourced ingredients.

They know what you're likely to order before you call them.

> **Over 100** patents.

User Stories

Liana

Pizza Hut, Dominos, Peppes, etc: CHANGE OR DIE







Rather than stating that disruption is your strategy, it is better to fall in love with the problem you're trying to solve and the customer you're solving it for, and not the disruption you think you have.

Your intent decides your attention.

But.....

But..... Too many of us fear change, or are not comfortable leading change...

But.... it is our opportunity to seize an advantage by acting on the change, and getting our organizations on board.

Change is moving from an existing state to a new or different one.

The challenge is avoiding the gravitational pull of the existing situation (the past).

People, what <u>we</u> do, are the major cause of progress

Things are OK some of the time, but progress is a struggle

Things are good & getting better, even if we occasionally have problems

People are important, but it is bigger forces, such as government, society, and competition, that decides our progress

Rather than re-inventing the wheel...

Let's take a look at a classic on change

John Kotter
Leading Change

1995

30 years of research by leadership guru Dr. John Kotter have proven that 70% of all major change efforts fail.

This is a failure of leadership.

The 8 steps to Leading Change

- As per Kotter
 - 1. Create Urgency
 - 2. Form a Powerful Coalition
 - 3. Create a Vision for Change
 - 4. Communicate the Vision
 - 5. Remove Obstacles
 - 6. Create Short-term Wins
 - 7. Build on the Change
 - 8. Anchor the Changes in Corporate Culture



Without urgency, forget about change.

Without urgency you have no hope of getting [successful/overworked/scared/happy/bored/complacent] people to change.

Why should they?

(You fill in the blank)

Don't try to « sell » them this as being good for them.

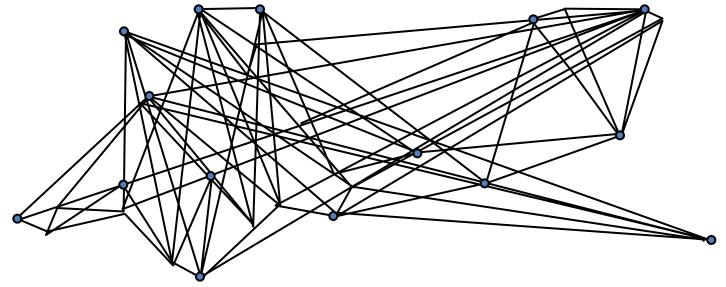
Change is unsettling, and someone has to be a <u>settling</u> force. You?

- Change needs to be understood.
- Make the change objectives real and relevant.
- Does the change have to be so fast? Why?
- > Those affected want a voice in how change will be managed.
- E-mail isn't going to work for this.
- Mindset change? Oh, you mean I have the wrong mindset now, right? Thank you.....
- Changing attitude? See "mindset".



Form a powerful coalition

Who needs to be persuaded?

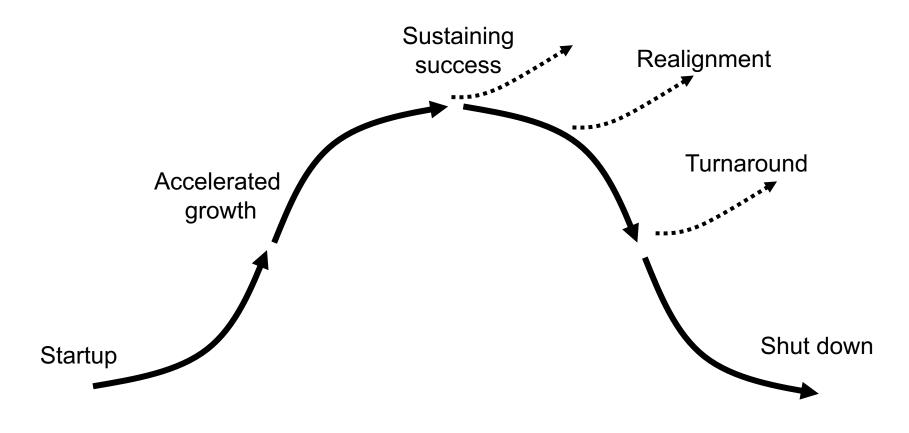


It may not only be a question of understanding your organigram.

Who are the key stakeholders?



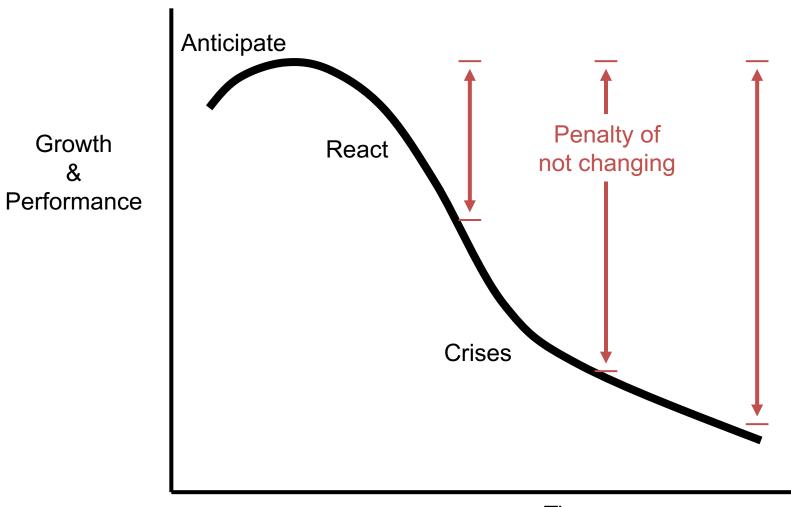
As the leadership team of your company, what do you want? And not want? What is your vision for change?





Create a Vision for Change

If we don't change, what is the penalty?



- a) Involve as many people as possible.
- b) Communicate the essentials, simply.
- c) De-clutter communications.
- d) Cadence, timing customize it.
- e) Appeal to both logic and emotion.
- f) Surround your organization with clues.
- g) Don't forget that there are many competing messages, every day, which are also important to your staff.

- a) Empower people to remove obstacles.
- b) Are there people, systems or structures blocking the change?
- c) Remove the obstacles.
- d) Enable constructive feedback.
- e) Assure support from leaders.
- f) Reward and recognise progress and achievements.

Strategy

Arenas, Vehicles, Differentiators,
Staging, Economic Logic

People Practices

Staffing, selection, skills Performance feedback Learning & development

Structure

Power & Authority Reporting relationships Organizational roles

Reward Systems

Goals, scorecards & metrics
Values & behaviors
Compensation/rewards

Processes & Lateral Capability

Networks, processes, teams
Integrative roles, knowledge flow,
IT architecture



Create and Celebrate Short-term Wins

- a) Set aims that are easy to achieve: in bite-size chunks.
- b) Have a manageable number of initiatives.
- c) Finish current stages before starting new ones.
- d) Do After-Action-Reviews after every Win or Loss.



Do not declare victory too early.



Build on the Change, Build Momentum.

Steps Forward, Consistent with Change Plan

Flywheel Builds Momentum

Visible Results

People Line Up, Energized by Results Don't let up.
Encourage persistence.
Encourage ongoing progress
reporting.
Highlight achieved and future

milestones.
Check in with key stakeholders

regularly.

Keep energy high.

Use your increased credibility.

Adapted from

"Good to Great"

by Jim Collins, 2001

Random House



Anchor the Change in Corporate Culture

- a) Constantly think about the possible (inevitable?) drift back to the old way.....
- b) Reinforce the change via recruitment and promotion.
- c) Publicly recognize your change team.
- d) Weave change into culture. Make it part of your day-to-day work.
- e) Tell success stories. Make sure everyone has "their anecdote".

Eight simple steps....

- As per Kotter
 - 1. Create Urgency
 - 2. Form a Powerful Coalition
 - 3. Create a Vision for Change
 - 4. Communicate the Vision Your intent.
 - 5. Remove Obstacles
 - 6. Create Short-term Wins
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Congratulations!

You have been selected to be part of a small team of internal consultants sent by Head Office into a major division of our organization to help them implement Six Sigma, the latest major change initiative the Executive Committee just approved.

You have six months (120 working days) to ensure a smooth change and implementation process.

Further details required to get you started immediately are enclosed below. Division CEOs such as Martin Loder, who report to Group Vice-Presidents, have all been informed of the Group's decision - although it is probably fair to say they were not actively consulted beforehand.

I trust you will rise to the challenge and hope you will enjoy the process.

Best wishes of success,

Martin Heldback Group Chief Quality Officer



LODER Martin CEO

BROWNE 6
Alastair
Executive Assistant

WU Linda VP R&D

WILLIAMS B Kate Development

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HOFFMAN Gunter R&D, EMEA

HASEGAWA CANADA RED, Asia

RODDICK Randy R&D, USA LESSARD Don
VP Sales & Marketing

AMAYA 6 Lisa Marketing

JENKINS Michael
Advertising

O'TOOLE O Chip Sales, EMEA

MOLGAARD 6 Lars Sales, Asia

> McNEIL Pamela Sales, USA

TROLER
Alexander
VP Administration

GUPTA Ashok IT

KLEIN 0 Barbara Legal Services

ANDREASSEN OF EVA

VAN DEN BERG O Karel CFO

AL-YASEEN O Motaz Quality DERAY Jacques VP Production 0

0

MARTIN John Logistics

MILNER Franck
Production, EMEA

WAN Wel Ming
Production, Asia

STRONG 6 Sam Production, USA