





Learning Outcomes -2 By the end of this topic students will be able to: Define and explain the abbreviation SWOT Demonstrate how SWOT can be used Apply SWOT to a business scenario

Terminology • Terminology will be explained in the lecture, seminar and tutorial and you should take notes. • Ask questions if there is anything that you don't understand. • Note Education to No.

Analytical Techniques for Understanding a Complex Organisation Security of Conganisations - 1 The knowledge-based view of an organisation (what it does, how it does it and why) should be considered as one of the most important resources of the organisation. In strategic terms, explicit and tacit knowledge is vitally important as it can provide an organisation with a competitive advantage and high standards of performance. It is also one of the most flexible resources as it can increase over time.

Nowledge-Based View - 2 However, an organisation is not always aware of the amount of knowledge available (particularly tacit knowledge) or how to use knowledge efficiently. Knowledge from one part of an organisation needs to be shared with other parts to ensure that both the staff and organisation benefit. Knowledge can be deemed a core competency for an organisation.

Knowledge-Based View - 3

- An information system that encourages the sharing of knowledge across an organisation facilitates its competency.
- Sharing of knowledge develops existing competencies and raises awareness of new knowledge.



Analytical Techniques for Understanding a Complex Organisational Environment Topic 9 - 9.

Knowledge-Based View - 4

- An example of such a system could be one that connects Research and Development departments with Production, Marketing and Finance and provides access to documents, reports and other information.
- The analyst needs to identify whether the organisation understands and manages its knowledge-base and takes maximum advantage of this valuable resource.



Analytical Techniques for Understanding a Complex Organisational Environment Topic 9 - 9.10 Knowledge-Based View - 5 • An organisation's knowledge needs to be managed to ensure that it is: - identified - located - created - developed - shared - used - retained

Nowledge-Based View - 6 A knowledge-based system can be analysed using various methodologies but is probably best analysed using a combined soft and hard approach, such as Multiview This approach acknowledges the relationship between the social and technological factors of the system Various techniques such as PEST and SWOT could also be used to analyse the social factors





PEST - 3

• It is important to clearly identify the subject of a PEST analysis, for example:

- a strategic option, such as attracting new customers or selling a new product

- developing a competitive strategy

- a potential merger with another organisation

- an opportunity to expand

PEST - 4 The larger and more complex the organisation or project the more useful PEST can be as it can identify problems and issues. The purpose of the PEST assessment and its implications must be clearly explained to the participants for maximum benefit.



according to external factors

- helps focus activities into areas of strength and where the greatest opportunities lie. It is used to identify dangers in the form of weaknesses and both internal and external threats.

- measures a business's market and potential



Strengths

• An analyst needs to identify an organisation's strengths, such as:

- what characteristics give it an advantage over other organisations?

- what are the advantages over other organisations?

- what activities are done well?

- where are the greatest opportunities?

- what are its assets?

- what experience and knowledge does it possess?

Weaknesses An analyst needs to identify an organisation's weaknesses, such as: the characteristics that place the firm at a disadvantage what improvements could be made? what tasks are done poorly? what resources are lacking? what could be done better? where is money being lost?

Opportunities • An analyst needs to identify an organisation's opportunities, such as: - when are the chances to make greater sales or profits? - what new needs of customers could be met? - what economic trends could benefit the organisation? - are there beneficial political and social opportunities? - are there technological opportunities? - what does the organisation possess that its competitors don't?

Threats • An organisation can face many threats, for example, internal threats: - factors relating to products, costs, budget, performance, quality, people, skills, adaptability, technology, services, processes, supplies, etc. • External threats, for example: - factors relating to customers, trends, competitors, economics, politics, society, culture, technology, environment, media, law, etc.

OT Analysis
Weaknesses
Threats

SWOT - Matching and Converting Another way to use SWOT is for: Matching Converting Matching Converting Matching is used to find competitive advantages by matching strengths with opportunities. Converting Converting is used to apply strategies to convert weaknesses or threats into strengths and/or opportunities, e.g. finding new sales opportunities.

CATWOE CATWOE can also be used for analysis as discussed in Topic 5. It could be useful to identify information relating to an organisation's knowledge-base.



