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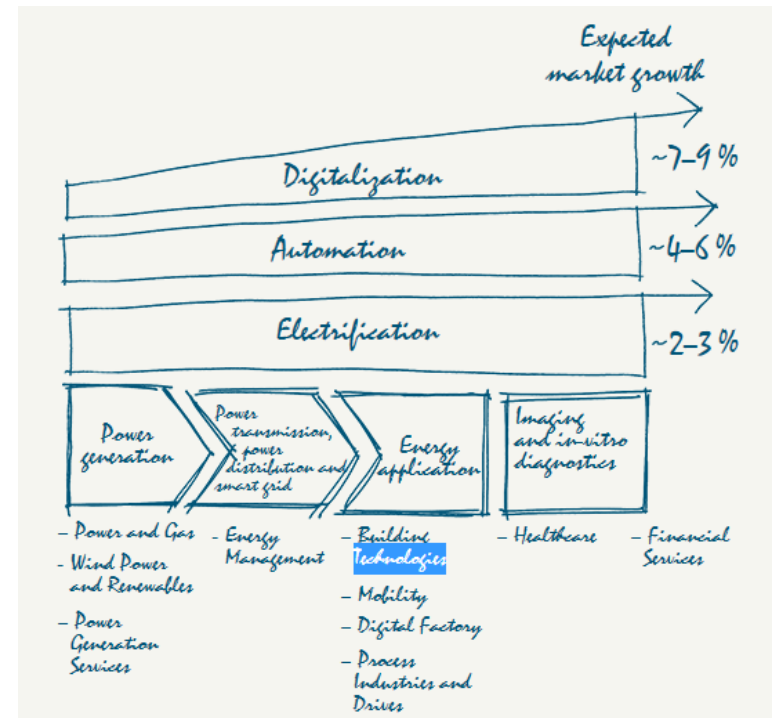
# Understanding Business Strategy and Business Planning

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## Strategic thinking

If there is no common sense  
about the fundamentals,  
then it doesn't make sense to  
develop common plans.

[Chinese Saying]



**What is the (regular) output of your work?**



Documents  
Architecture Description



Decisions

# How digital Technologies will create new Business Opportunities out of Electrification & Automation?

Value for Siemens, by combining the physical and virtual world

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# Siemens Vision 2020 builds on selected trends and growth areas for Siemens

## Global trends

### Digital transformation

Networked world of complex and heterogeneous systems

### Globalization

Global competition driving productivity & localization

### Urbanization

Infrastructure investment needs of urban agglomerations

### Demographic change

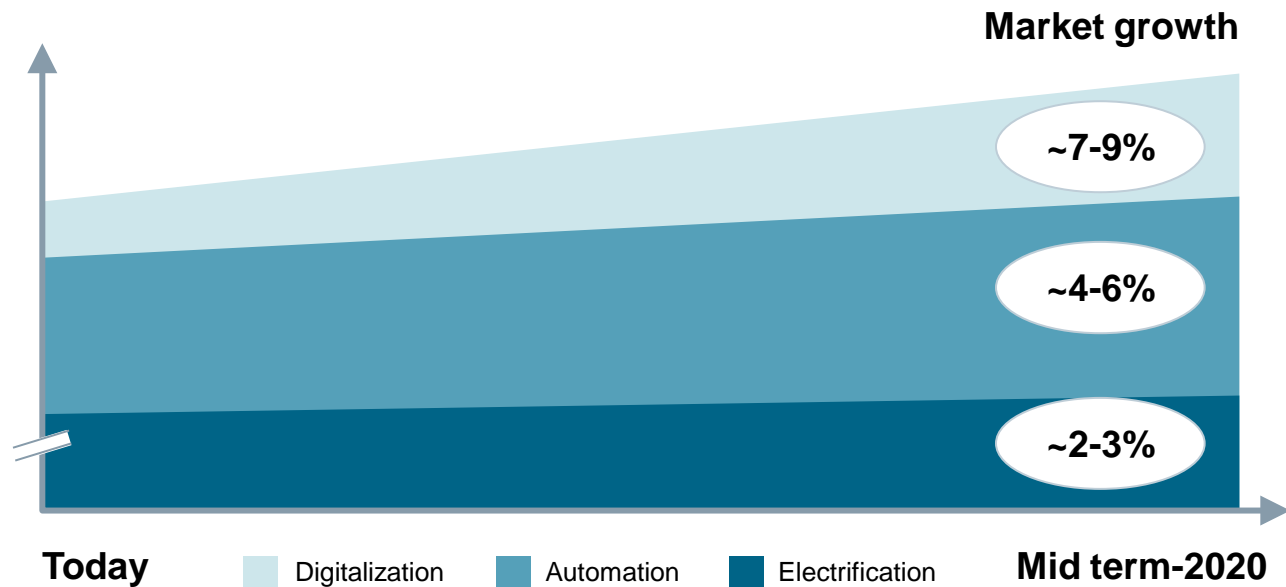
Decentralized demand of a growing and aging population

### Climate change

Higher resource efficiency in an all-electric world



## Market development (illustrative)



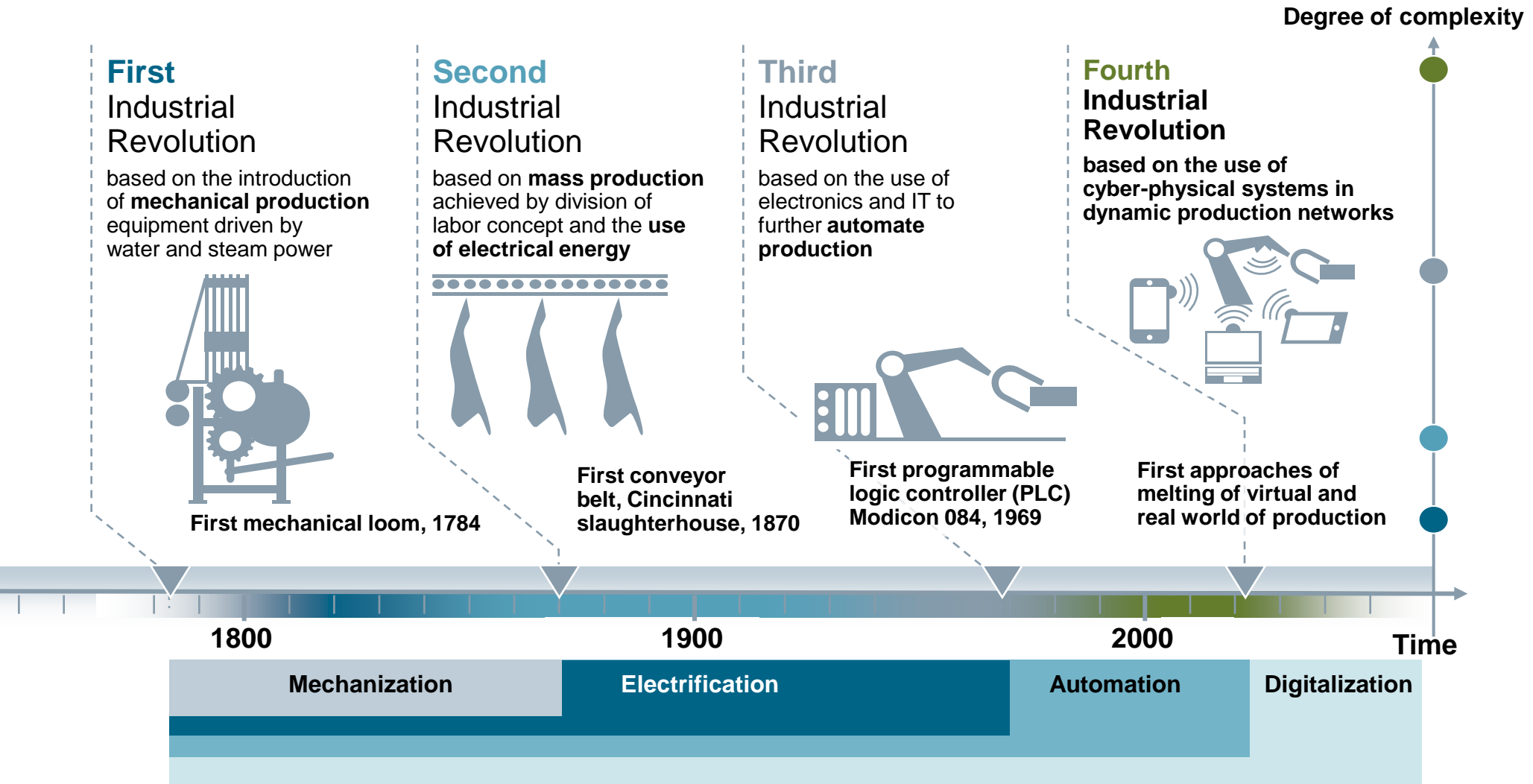
Power generation

Power transmission, distribution & smart grid

Efficient energy application

Imaging and in-vitro diagnostics

# Digitalization builds on Electrification and Automation the “Industry 4.0” logic



# Siemens leverages digitalization technologies to create new business opportunities

## Major digitalization technologies ...



## ... leveraged along our entire portfolio ...

### Digitalization



### Auto- mation



### Electri- fication



## ... to create attractive business opportunities

### Vertical software

**€2.4<sup>bn</sup>**

Revenue FY 2014

Profitability **++**

**+9%**

Market growth

### Enhanced automation

**€19<sup>bn</sup>**

Revenue FY 2014

Profitability **++**

**+6%**

Market growth

### Digital services

**€0.5<sup>bn</sup>**

Revenue FY 2014

Profitability **+++**

**+15%**

Market growth

### Classic services

**€14<sup>bn</sup>**

Revenue FY 2014

Profitability **+++**

**+3%**

Market growth

**Enhanced electrification (~€37bn)**

Note: Figures Industrial Business

Source: Siemens Capital Market Day, December 2014

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# Digitalization harnessing major value for Siemens, combining the physical and virtual world



## Vertical software



**€2.4<sub>bn</sub>**

Revenue FY 2014

**+9%**

Market growth

**Largest offering among peers,  
continued M&A**



## Digital services



**€0.5<sub>bn</sub>**

Revenue FY 2014

**+15%**

Market growth

**280k+ connected devices  
~30 digital service offers**

## Enhanced Electrification & Automation



**#1 Automation player in ...**

... Industry

... Power plants

... Buildings

... Grid

... Rail

**Differentiated by  
and basis for  
Digitalization**



**The trusted partner  
for critical processes**

**Large installed base and  
customer access**

**Deep vertical know-how**

Source: Siemens Capital Market Day, December 2014

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# Business Understanding

## Learning objectives

- Understand the need for customer orientation
- Become familiar with the path from strategy to business success
- Understand 'Target Costing' and 'Design to Cost'
- Understand non-conformance cost and how it can be influenced by testing

# Business Understanding

## Agenda

### Responsibilities

Strategy and Portfolio Decision

Customer- and Market Perspective

Product Lifecycle & Cost Perspective

Summary

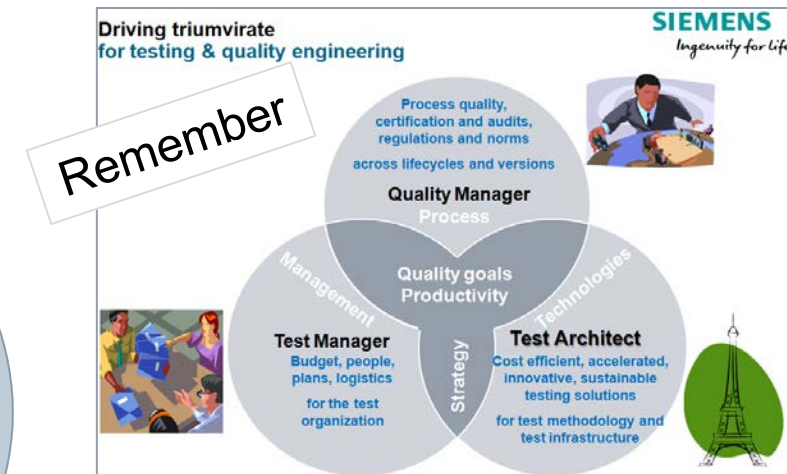
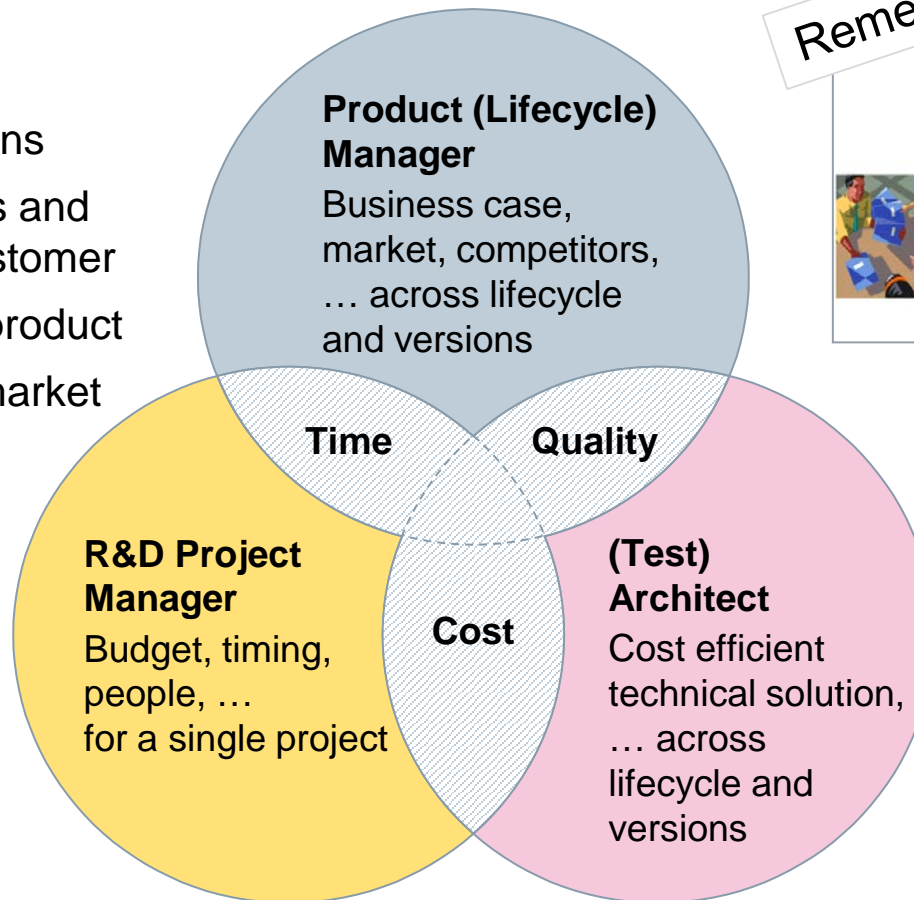
# Most crucial is the interface between the customer side and the realization side

## External view:

- Product strategy
- Business cases / plans
- Features / use cases and value add for the customer
- Price / cost level of product
- Roadmap / time to market

## Internal view:

- Technology
- Competencies
- Resources



## Test view:

- Customer needs, high level requirements
- Cost / benefit
- Partitioning vs. integration
- Acceptance test
- Communication with users and engineers

# Business Understanding

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# The major precondition to develop a Business Strategy is “strategic thinking”

Basic competencies:

## **Know the business system**

Understand implications and interdependencies of actions in the chain of value creation

## **Stay focused**

Be more determined and less distractible than rivals in the marketplace

## **Consider the time aspect**

Keep history, present and future in mind at the same time

## **Work with hypotheses**

Ensure an open minded view – be creative and critical at the same time; always look for answers and keep curious!

## **Use a smart opportunism**

Be responsive to good opportunities

**A set of well known competencies –  
they are not just good for strategy development**

## Hypotheses challenge out of the box thinking

Some business relevant hypotheses could be ...

- Our markets will double within five years keeping us at a #2 position with a 25% market share and 15–20% EBIT range
- Our toughest competitor will loose innovation momentum due to their focus on cash cows
- We don't need to change our R&D spending into xyz in order to ensure a constant flow of innovative products
- Disruptive technologies will not occur within the next three years. We are set with our current portfolio

**But, beware the trapdoors ...**

*“I know my business!”,  
“I’ve got lot’s of experience”,  
“I’m in the business for many years”, ...*

## Overconfidence – a trapdoor!

Please put in two numbers for each of the following questions:  
Don't try to find a 100% perfect answer, be 90% sure!

*"I am 90% sure that the right answer is between these two numbers"*

---

**1** How many German companies are within the top 10 of Global Fortune 500 in 2012?

 and 

**2** What were Microsoft's revenues in fiscal 2003?

 and 

**3** How deep is the deepest point in any ocean on earth?

 and



**People don't look for answers  
when they think they already have the answers!**

Overconfidence  
doesn't simply lead to  
believe incorrect answers.

It actually prevents from  
seeking correct answers.

**Does this sound familiar?**



**Strategic thinking means (also) to questioning  
assumptions and conclusions that are believed to be true**

# Starting point for all strategies and plans is the customer

Customers buy our products only when they see ...

- A need for them
- A price, which makes their business case max. positive <sup>1)</sup>
- Siemens' products superior to competitors' products

That's fair enough!

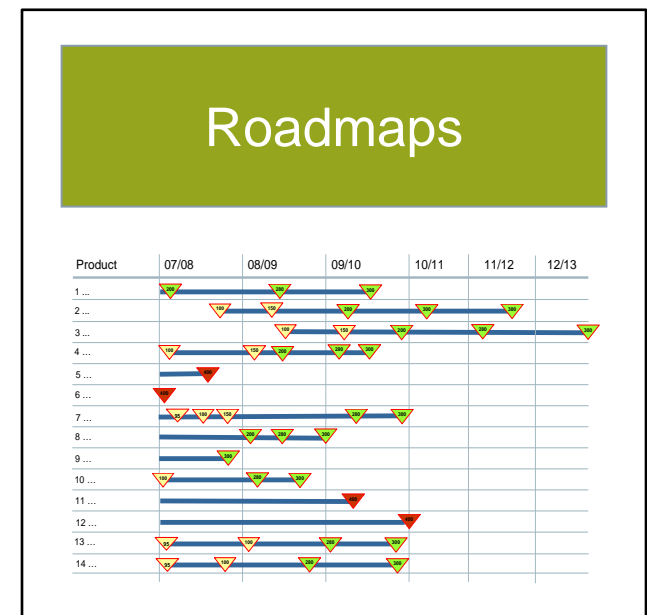
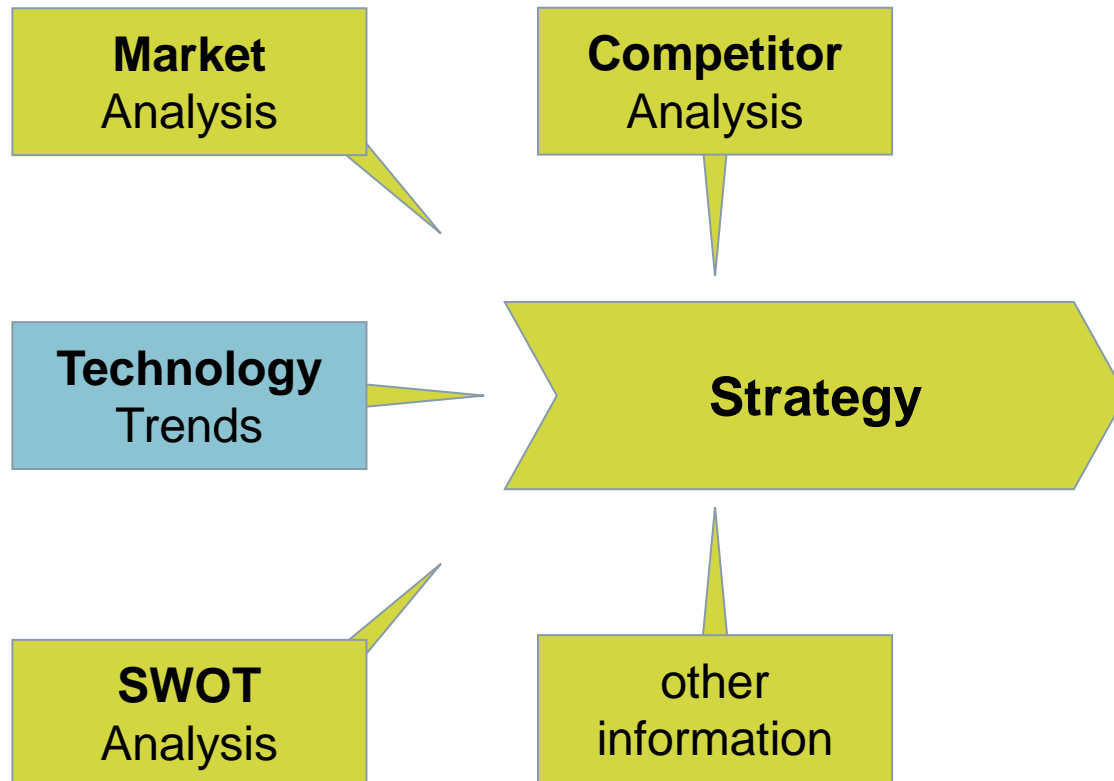
But we still need to achieve some obvious no-brainers:

- our overall cost level must be lower than the price level
- we need to know which products we should go for the future

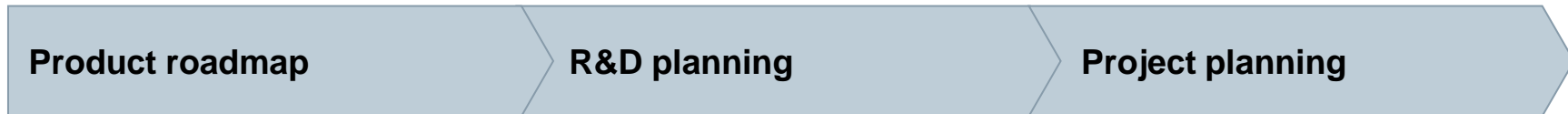
**Let's see how we can bring this together ...**

<sup>1)</sup> Means: Our products create value add in the value chain of the customer. We need to know this value add for pricing.

## Elaborating Roadmaps



# How Are Products Defined and Projects Started?



	FY	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	Total 5 years	all years
Product 1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Product 18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Budget FY 09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Business Impact of Plan: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Details: \_\_\_\_\_

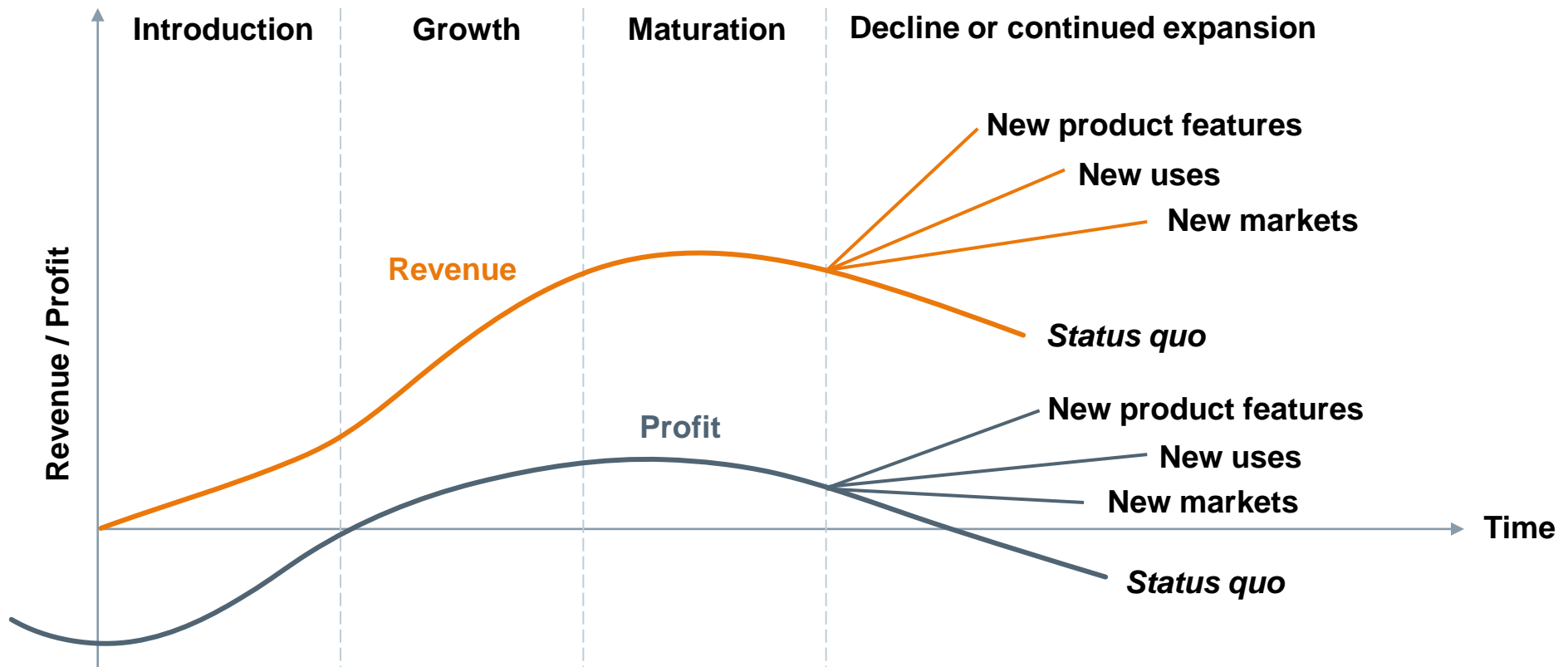
Budget: \_\_\_\_\_

Timeline: \_\_\_\_\_

- P.M90** Sales plan, market developments, technologies etc. are input for product roadmap
- P.M100** Product roadmap leads to R&D plan
- P.M150** Detailed project planning is begun according to overall schedule of roadmap
- P.M200** Development starts when necessary data is collected and economic benefit of project is proven

# Product Lifecycle: Revenue Side

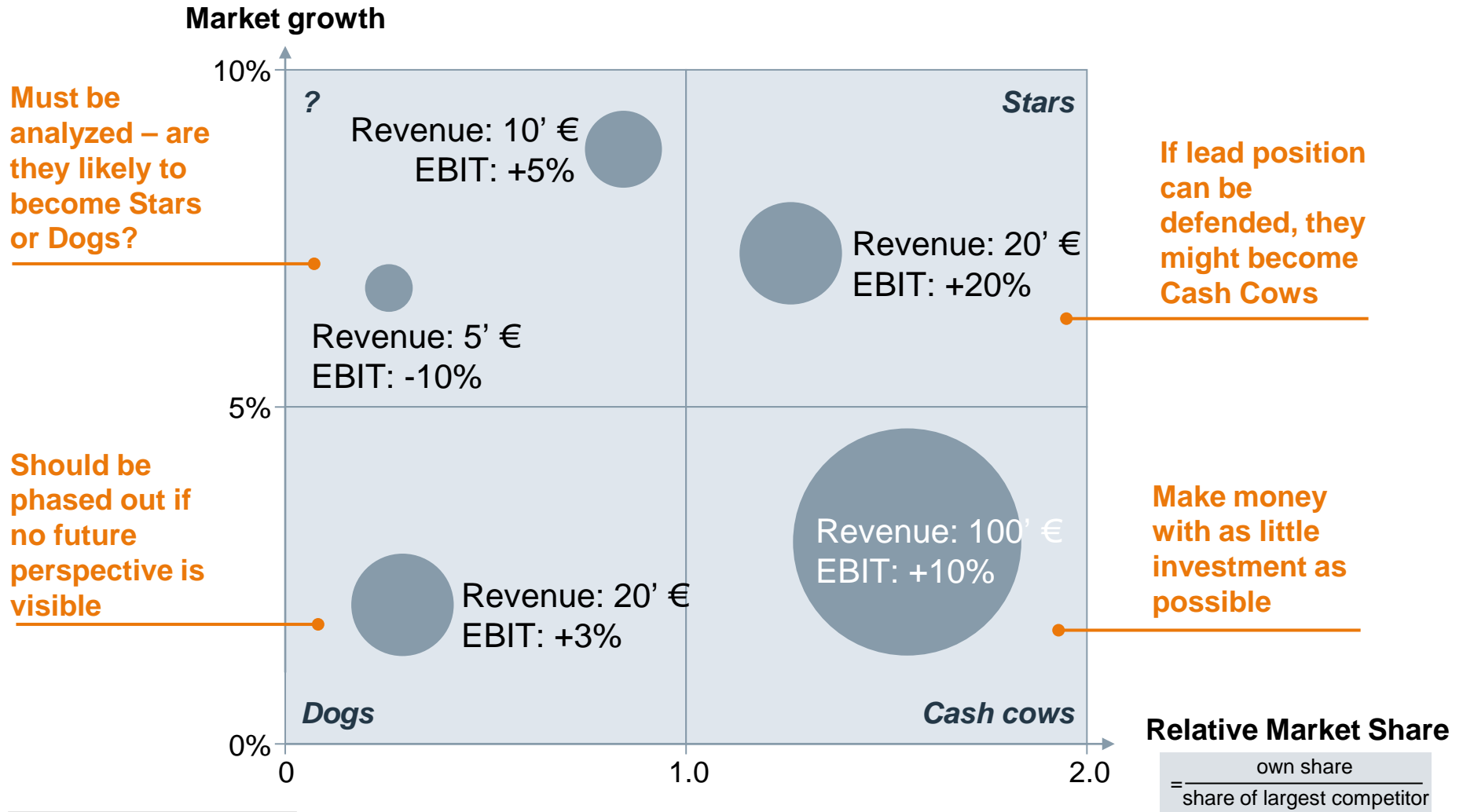
## Why do we always need new features?



- Success depends on product features and use cases
- System architect contributes to original features and product enhancements
- Architecture must allow future enhancements

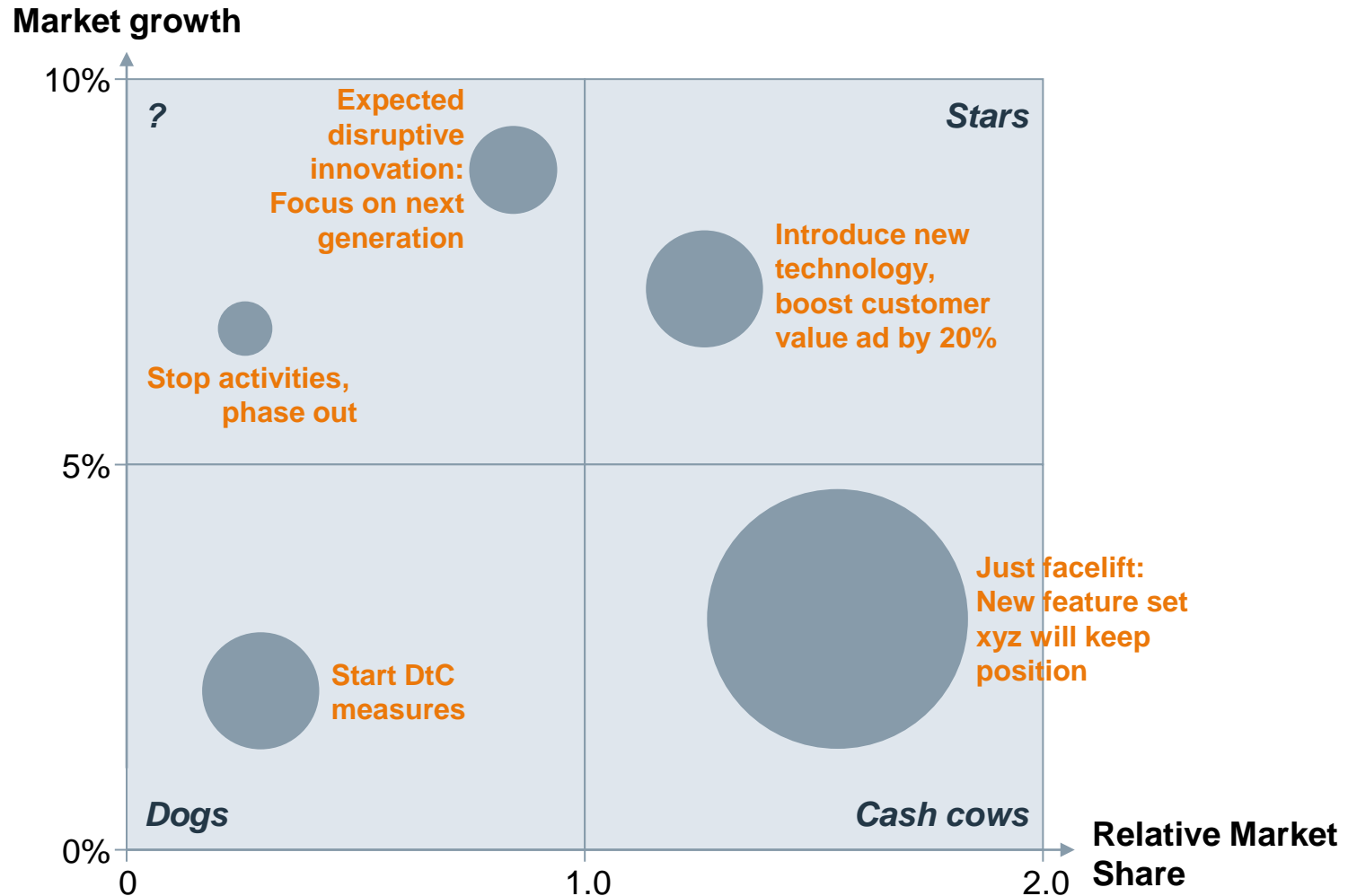
# The BCG Matrix

## Portfolio situation and decision support



BCG: Boston Consulting Group

## Portfolio decisions based on the BCG Matrix



BCG: Boston Consulting Group



# Business Understanding

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Responsibilities

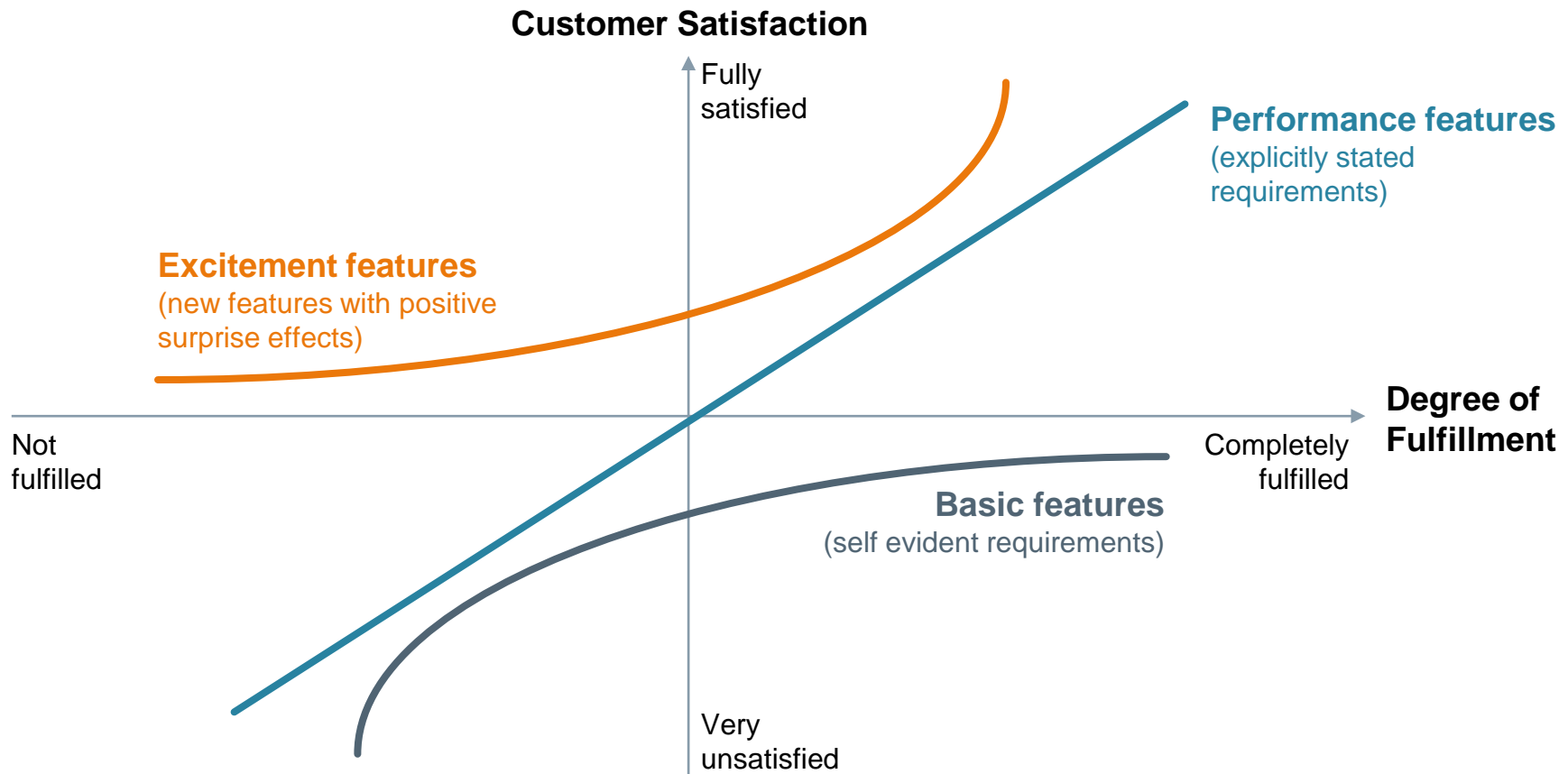
Strategy and Portfolio Decision

**Customer- and Market Perspective**

Product Lifecycle & Cost Perspective

Summary

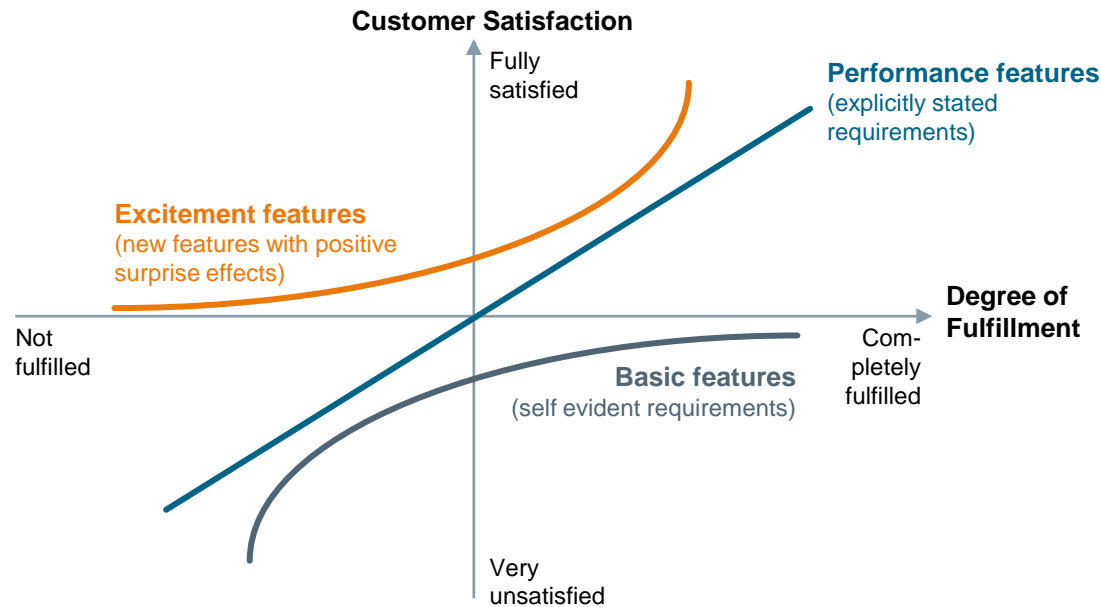
# The KANO Model



**Beat the competitor by adding more value for the customer**

# What's important?

## Understanding the Customer / The KANO Model



<b>Delighter</b>	Latent Need → <b>Differentiator</b>
<b>Satisfier</b>	More is better → <b>Competitive</b>
<b>Dissatisfier</b>	Must have's → <b>Cost of Entry</b>

**For the Product Manager  
KANO is a tool to find the  
right mix between the  
different feature types**

**For the Test Architect  
KANO is a help to identify  
risks.**

# Business Understanding

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Strategy and Portfolio Decision

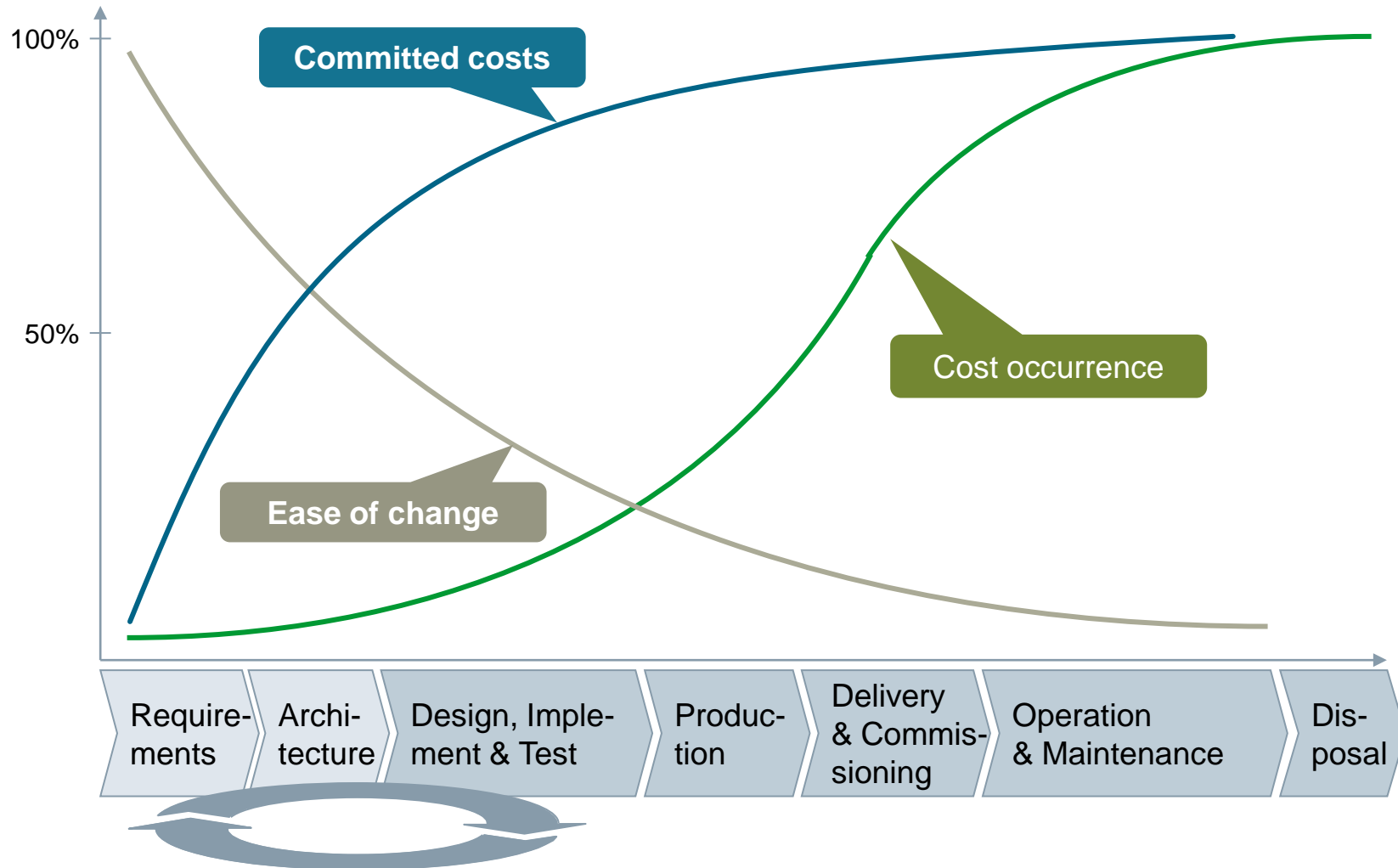
Customer- and Market Perspective

**Product Lifecycle & Cost Perspective**

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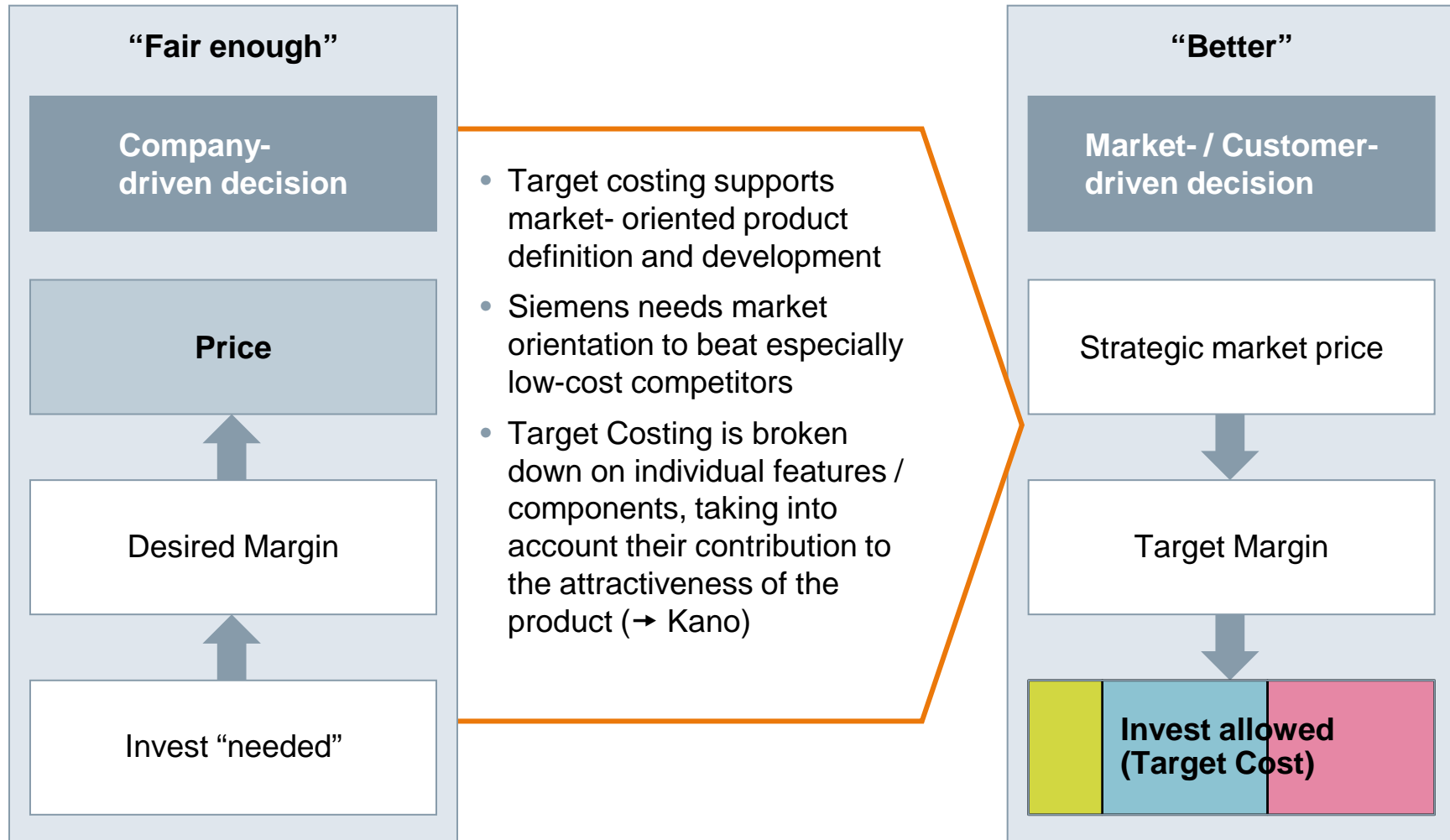
# Product Life Cycle Cost

## Committed costs versus realized costs

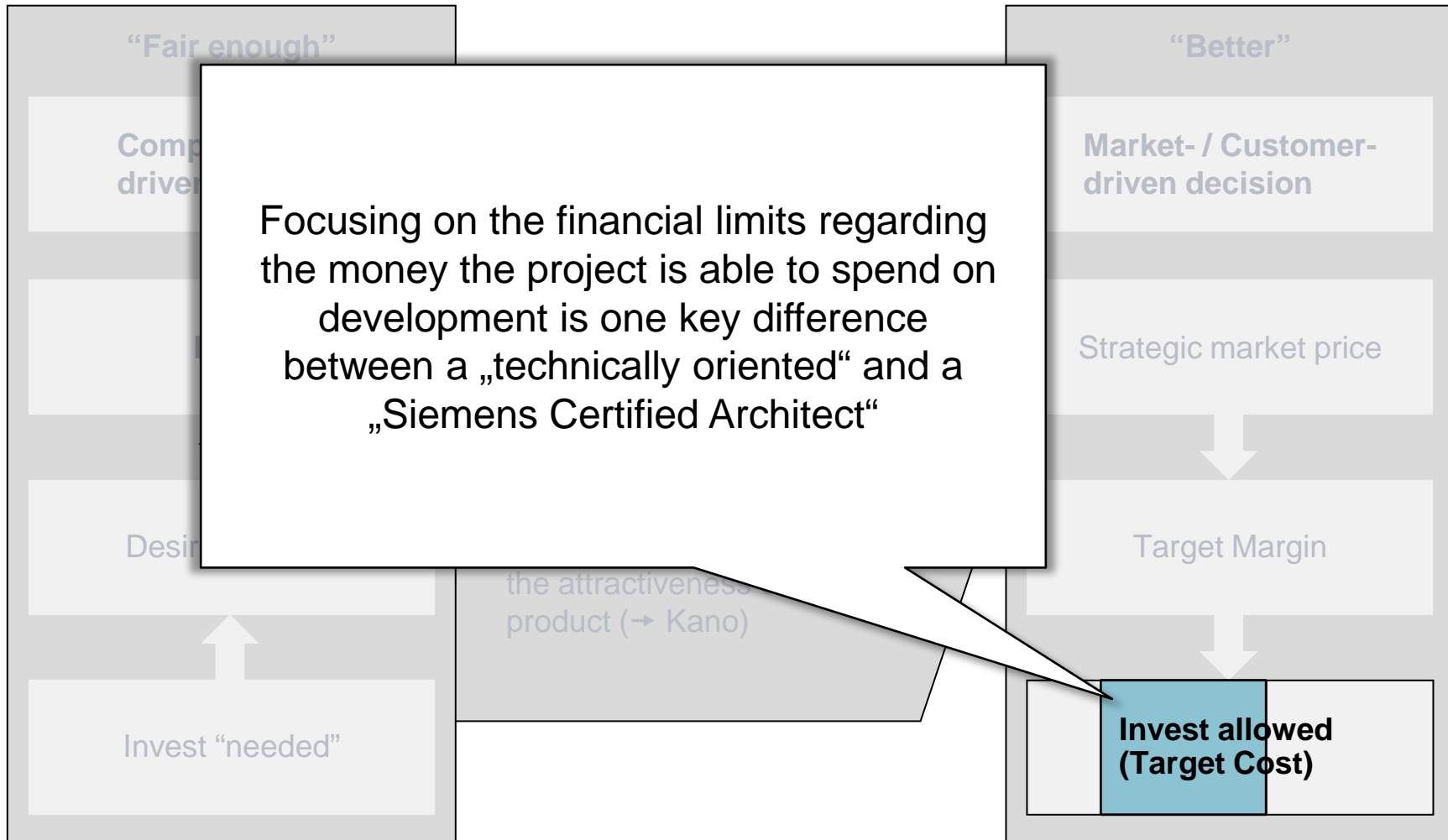


# What is the customer willing to pay?

## Target Costing – Company-driven vs. Market-driven Pricing



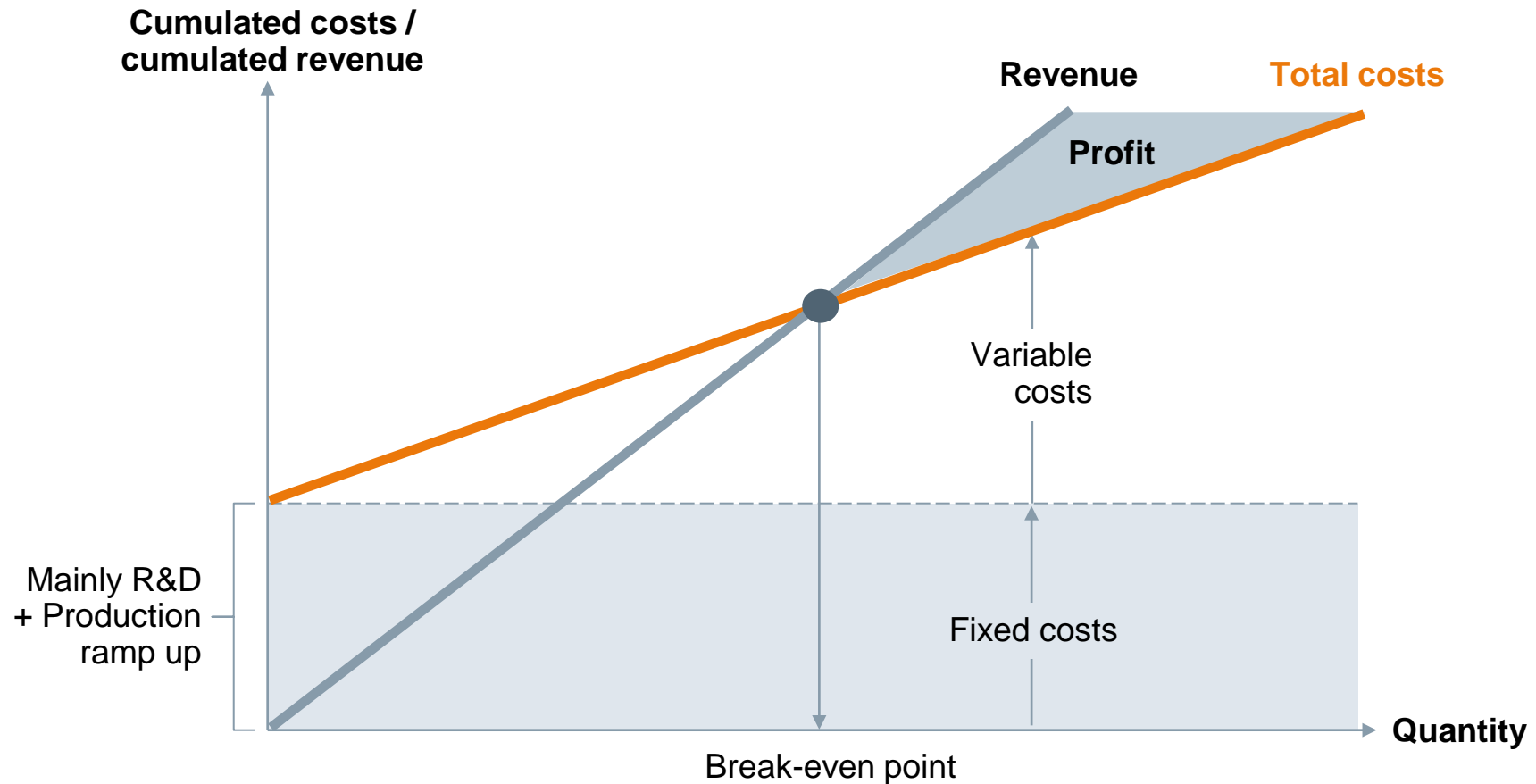
## Important to know / punch line





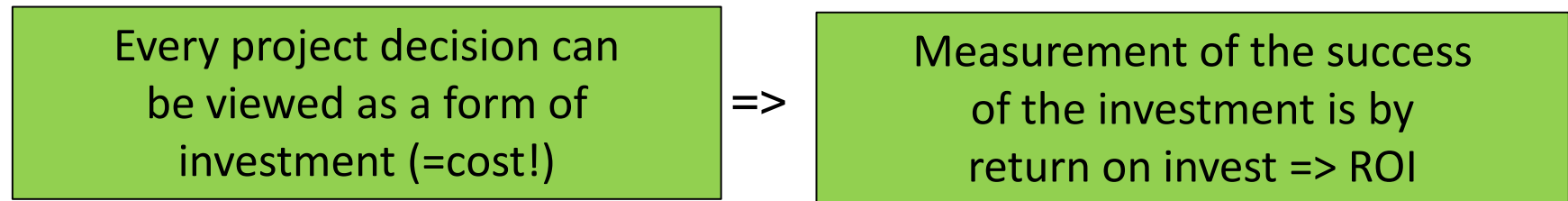
# Where does the Money come from?

## Break-even Analysis



$$\text{Total Revenue} = \text{Sales Revenue} + \text{Service Revenue}$$

## Return on investment on decisions



Example.: More reviews => Less errors in testing

Quantification:

*Before:* 10h/week for testing

*Now:* Invest 4h/week in reviews

Therefore reduce the 10h testing to 2h, saving = 8h

=> 8h saved / 4h invested => 200% ROI

Note: Not everything needs to directly translate in monetary gains, but your investments should result in added value! Examples might be risk mitigation, reduced error costs or time savings.

# A general approach to make a strong business case for your decisions

1. Establish value-proposition (german: „Nutzenversprechen“)  
Compare your approach with existing solutions or alternatives  
Focus on capability to increase productivity / efficiency of the business (not: „Brilliant technologies“)
2. Build metrics to quantify
3. Link back to traditional business measures (Euro, Dollars)
4. Prepare a roadmap with milestones tied to business values  
Let stakeholders decide, where to stop
5. Find the right timing  
Urgency for a change is high in a crisis project situation



# Business Understanding

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**Summary**

## "From Strategy to Customer" – Architect's Role

**You,  
the Test Architect, ...**


- ... know about Siemens as a global player and the different levels of strategy
- ... understand the path from product roadmap to operative planning and finally to project planning
- ... are aware of the balance between importance of a feature, development costs and life-cycle costs and his consulting role for product management
- ... understand the correlation between architecture and success in the market
- ... can argument with business oriented people in their language

**Only an architecture that takes market and market development into account is a good architecture!**

## Further readings

Use the SSA Wiki :  
<https://wiki.ct.siemens.de/x/fReTBQ>

and check the “Reading recommendations”:  
<https://wiki.ct.siemens.de/x/-pRgBg>

- 
- **Architect's Resources:**
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    - Technology related content
    - Design Essays
    - Collection of How-To articles
    - Tools and Templates
    - Reading recommendations
    - Job Profiles for architects
    - External Trainings
    - ... more resources