Management by competencies

How we know what to do?

What we know?

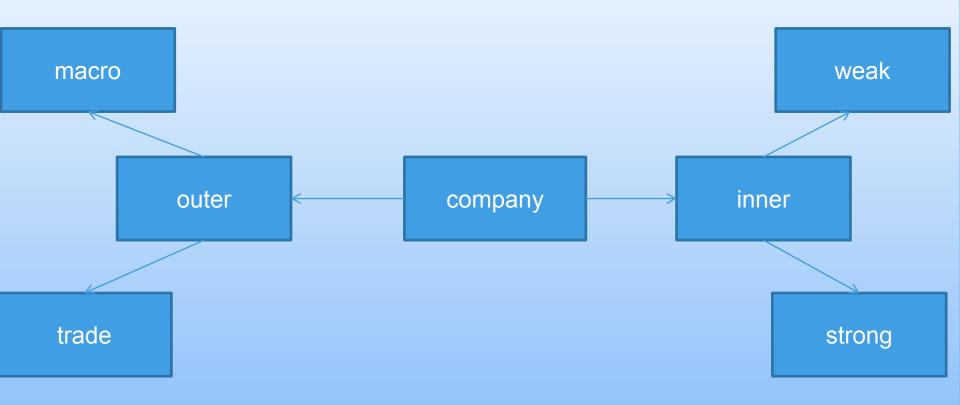
- The main goal of the management
 - To form production process in the best way
 - Main idea is maximizing of the profit
- Shareholders x Stockholders attitude
 - Different targets, same idea (maximizing the profit)
 - Motivation of the subjects
- Corporate Governance
 - Moral hazard

The table of interests

| Name of the group | Requirements | Benefits |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Owners | Profit | Capital |
| Creditor | repayment and interest of the loan | Capital |
| Employees | Fair wage, motivation | Labor |
| Management | Reward, power, prestige | Leadership |
| Customers | Goods or services for the good price | Consumption |
| Suppliers | reliable payment obligations, long-term profitable relationships | delivery of goods and services (of the best quality) |
| Public | Paying taxes, law enforcement, environmental behavior | infrastructure, rule of law |

The company environment

- Outer environment
 - Macro environment
 - International
 - National
 - Regional
 - Trade environment
- Inner environment
 - Weak sides
 - Strong sides



Company's environment

Outer environment – key features

- Development of information and communication ecologies
- Increasing level of customer's requests
- Increasing level of competitions
- Intensifies the market globalization and forms of business
- The influence of the government is limited
- Sectors and branches are getting closer
- The importance of ecology is growing

Macro environment

- Part of outer environment
- Factors are based on international, national or regional environment
- Those factors touch the most of organization directly
- But to their product or services only vicariously

STEPE (PESTE) analyses

- Social
 - The level of society, social state
- Technics and technological
 - Technological development, computer skills
- Economics
 - Tax rate, interest rate, wage level
- Political and law
 - Stability, corruption, law enforcement
- Ecological
 - Attitude to environment

International environment

- Globalization of the business
 - National borders are not important
 - The production is moving to the low costs
 - Competition of the states is replaced by competition of the international companies
 - The number of national and business restriction is reduces
- The world population is growing

International environment

- Special influence to Czech republic
 - Entry of international capital, founding of join ventures companies
 - Membership of Czech republic in EU
 - International tourism
 - International mobility of manpower

National environment

- National culture
 - Known behavior of the people
 - Shared by all members of society
 - Forming their ranking of values, life style
- Stakeholders
- Traffic, information and communication infrastructure
- Nature and resources
- Business conditions (6C)

Business conditions (6C)

- Country
 - Taxes, specific law
- Corporations
 - Forms of business companies
- Customers
 - How much, their purchasing power
- Costs
 - What does influence costs?
- Competitors
 - How many competitors are present in the country
- Currency
 - Exchange rates, stability of the currency

Regional environment

- Factors from the company's neighborhood
- Very important for small companies
- Local advantages or disadvantages
- Local government fees and taxes

Trade environment

Key actors (3C)

- Consumers
- Collaborators
- Competitors

Key features

- Market size
- Level of the branch
- Life stadium
- Competitors in the branch
- Dependence on
 - Ecology
 - Politics
 - Law
- Profitability

Life stadium of branch

- Implementation
 - Pioneers, adventurers
- Growing up
 - Serious companies
- Maturation
 - Stabile situation
- Comedown
 - Most companies are leaving

Inner environment

- Weak parts
 - What is our disadvantage?
 - How can we be harmed?
- Strong parts
 - Where are we unique?

Summary

- Company environment
 - Outer
 - Macro x trade
 - Analysis PESTE
 - Inner
 - Weak x Strong
 - Analysis next time :o)

Thank you for your attention...