BSE3702 Economics of Strategy

Instructor

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Course Description

Over the past few years, the global business environment has developed and changed very fast. The pandemic has disrupted global supply chains. The Ukraine war has driven up food and energy prices. And rising geopolitical tensions have directly hit many businesses, leaving them in the line of fire. It is as if the rules of business have changed. Does it mean the economic tools we have learnt before have been out of date? And then what rules and tools the business can employ to thrive in today's fast-changing world?

French have an apt rejoinder: Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose. (The more things change, the more they stay the same.) Consider oil prices, some experts had predicted oil could spike to \$150 per barrel or more due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. However, China's persistent Covid lockdowns over the first three quarters of 2022 has defied the expectations and the outlook for oil demand continues to deteriorate for now. It seems that the price of oil is unpredictable. But the interaction of demand and supply in Economics can clearly explain the fluctuation of the price. Managers and decision-makers can use the basic principle to analyze the possible cost of production and transportation in order to make a plan for their companies' development.

Many examples have shown that economic principles are enduring. These business principles can be applied all the time to all sectors of the economy. I hope to uncover these durable economic principles that can be applied to many different strategic situations. This module is designed to provide a broader and deeper economic foundation for strategic analysis. It helps to familiarize business students with modern industrial organization and competitive strategy from an economic perspective. The course analyses the role of imperfectly competitive markets for corporate decisions as well as the firms' responses to changes in the market environment. It includes four parts: boundaries of firm, competition, positioning and sustaining advantages, and organization design. Main analytical tools will be microeconomic theory. With many real-world examples, this course brings the economic models to life, which helps students to achieve a deeper understanding and appreciation of strategic business practices and organization. Managers and future managers can better prepare to adjust firms' business strategy to the demands of its ever-changing environment and will have less need to rely on good luck.

Learning Objectives

The main objective of the module is to help students to deeply understand the working of models and to connect the theoretical insights with practice. These models, often simple and

yet powerful, can be applied to a broad range of real-world business problems. By the end of the semester, students should be able to

- Determine the boundaries of a firm. What should the firm do, how large should it be, and what businesses should it be in?
- Conduct market and competitive analysis. What is the nature of the markets in which the firm competes and the nature of competitive interactions among firms in those markets?
- Make positioning strategies for a firm. How should the firm position itself to compete, what should be the basis of its competitive advantage, and how should it adjust over time?
- Analysing and arranging internal organization for a firm. How should the firm organize its structure and systems internally?

Pre-requisite

Students taking this module should have completed a basic economic module. [E.g., Managerial Economics, Microeconomics or any equivalent]

Course Materials

- David Dranove, David Besanko, Mark Shanley, Scott Schaefer, *Economics and Strategy*, 7th Edition, Wiley.
- Recommended readings and videos will be available through NUS Canvas.

Please take note that the textbook is an important learning resource. All cases and examples discussed in class are based on the theory explained in the book. You are strongly encouraged to read the relevant chapters. The concepts and models explained in the book lays an important foundation for our teaching and learning activities. In class, we will focus on discussing examples and cases.

Recommended readings and videos are used to broaden your horizon and to enhance your understanding on some important concepts. It helps you to link the concepts discussed in class to the real-life examples. Hence, students are encouraged to view the readings and videos either before or after class.

Assessments

Individual work:

• Midterm Test: 30%

This test will be held during our normal class time in week 7. It is not only the opportunity for you to showcase your knowledge and understanding of this course, but also an important indicator of how well you are absorbing, processing and retaining the class material. Please take note that there will be no concurrent online assessment available. This applies to all students enrolled in the module. More details will be provided when it is nearer the date of the midterm.

• Class Participation and learning contribution: 20%

Active class participation improves critical and higher-level thinking skills. It provides opportunities for you to articulate your ideas, build shared understandings, engage with content, and to contribute to a dynamic learning environment. You will learn from each other and increase comprehension through discussion. Our class will provide you many opportunities to engage in class activities and discussion. There are many different ways to participate in class. You may ask thought-provoking questions or comment on the reading or examples. You may answer questions asked by your instructor in class. You may share your examples or relevant experience to our class. Alternatively, you may give insightful comments to other group's presentation or provide constructive suggestions during Q&A. In principle, participation means more than attendance. You should think about the quality rather than the quantity of participation.

Throughout the whole semester, your instructor will monitor and assess your class participation according to the following rule:

- Class attendance: You are expected to attend our scheduled class on time and listen attentively and take notes. Your attendance will be counted toward participation. However, only class attendance without actively participate in class discussions will not assign you high marks in this assessment component.
- 2. Contribution to whole class discussions: Your instructor will see who asked relevant questions and who responded to peer's contributions. You are expected to: a) contribute readily to the conversation but do not dominate; b) make thoughtful contributions that advance the conversation; c) show interest in and respect for other views.

Note: Please make your name tags on the first day of class. 5" x 8" cards or A4 papers work well for this. You may use heavy black or blue markers to write your names on the bottom half of the card and then fold the card in half, creating a tent name tag. You keep the name tags with you and can then place the tag in front of your table during our class periods.

• Final Test: 30%

This test will be held during our normal class time in week 13. Please take note that there will be no concurrent online assessment available. This applies to all students enrolled in the module. More details will be provided when it is nearer the date of the final test.

Group work:

• Case Presentation(5-7 people): 20%
Students will be divided into 8 groups as we have 8 topics to be allocated to. The study group will be formed by week 3 as the number of the students may change during this period. Each group needs to present once throughout the semester. The topics will be made available through NUS Canvas by week 7 and they are randomly allocated to each group.

Guidelines to presentation:

- Presentation 20mins
- Q&A 10mins
- Peer Review 5 mins 10mins

Week 11 and week 12 will contribute to presentation. Each lesson will allow 4 presentations. There are some tips for you: a) Please practice your presentation and time it. You will struggle to finish your presentation if you try to include unnecessary details or cover everything about a topic. b) Rehearse out loud. You will improve your confidence and find it easier to stay on track while you're presenting. c) Avoid using a printed script – if you lose your place in a script it's difficult to get back on track. Learning your content will mean you look more confident during your presentation and help you recover if you end up off track. d) Use visual aids like presentation slides to add value to your presentation and help your audience understand your subject. Avoid excessive videos, animations, or images - visual aids are here to support you rather than take attention away from you speaking.

Presentation Rubric:

Criteria	Beginning	Developing	Proficient	Mastery
	(0-5)	(6-10)	(11-15)	(16-20)
Content:	Answers lacks	Answers	Answer is	Answer is
Relevance and	relevance or	would benefit	adequately	tightly
accuracy of facts,	focus;	from more	focused and	focused and
overall treatment	presentation	focus;	relevant; major	relevant;
of topic	contains	Presentation	facts are	presentation
	multiple fact	contains some	accurate and	contains
	errors	fact errors or	generally	accurate
		omissions	complete	information
				with no fact
				errors
Organization/	Ideas are not	Some ideas	Most ideas are	Ideas are
Clarity:	presented in	not presented	in logical	presented in
Appropriate	proper order,	in proper	order with	logical
introduction, body,	transition are	order;	adequate	order with
and conclusions;	lacking	transitions are	transitions	effective
logical ordering of	between major	needed	between most	transitions
ideas; transitions	ideas; several	between	major	between
between major	parts of	some ideas;	ideas;	major
points	presentation	some parts of	presentation is	ideas;
	are wordy or	presentation	generally clear	presentation
	unclear	may be wordy	and	is clear and
		or unclear	understandable	concise

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Completeness:	Presentation	Additional	Presentation	Presentation
Level of details	does not	depth needed	provides	provides
depth, appropriate	provide	in places;	adequate	good depth
length, adequate	adequate	important	depth; few	and
background of	depth; key	information	needed details	detail; ideas
information	details are	omitted or not	are omitted;	well
	omitted or	fully	major ideas	developed;
	undeveloped;	developed;	adequately	facts have
	presentation	presentation is	developed;	adequate
	is too short or	too	presentation is	background;
	too long	short or too	within	presentation
		long	specified	is
			length	within
				specified
				length
Documentation:	Little or no	Some message	Adequate	Effective
Proper support and	message	support	message	message
sourcing for major	support	provided by	support	support
ideas, inclusion of	provided for	facts and	provided for	provided in
visual aids that	major ideas;	visual aids;	key	the form of
support message	visual aids are	sourcing may	concepts by	facts and
	missing or	be	facts and	visual aids;
	inadequate;	outdated or	visual aids;	sourcing is
	little or no	thin, visual	sourcing	current and
	sourcing	aids need	is generally	supports
	provided	work	adequate and	major
	•		current	ideas
Delivery:	Low volume	More	Adequate	Good
Adequate volume,	or energy;	volume/energy	volume and	volume and
appropriate pace,	pace too slow	needed at	energy;	energy;
diction, personal	or fast; poor	times;	generally	proper pace
appearance,	diction;	pace too slow	good pace and	and diction;
enthusiasm/energy,	distracting	or fast; some	diction; few or	avoidance
posture, effective	gestures or	distracting	no distracting	of
use of visual aids	posture;	gestures or	gestures;	distracting
	unprofessional	posture;	professional	gestures;
	appearance;	adequate	appearance;	professional
	visual aids	appearance;	visual	appearance;
	poorly used	visual aids	aids used	visual aids
	, J	could be	adequately	used
		improved		effectively
Adequate eye	Little or no	Additional eye	Fairly good	Good eye
contact with	eye contact	contact needed	eye contact	contact with
	1 -	l	1 -	l

audience, ability to	with	at times;	with audience;	audience;
listen and/or	audience; poor	better listening	displays	excellent
answer questions	listening	skills needed;	ability to	listening
	skills;	some	listen;	skills;
	uneasiness or	difficulty	provides	answers
	inability to	answering	adequate	audience
	answer	audience	answers to	questions
	audience	questions	audience	with
	questions		questions	authority
				and
				accuracy

Please note that presentation is a group work. If you find any free-rider problem in your team, you need to contact your instructor at an early stage so that there will be sufficient time to resolve the issue.

Tentative Schedule

Week	Topics
1	Comme Outside and the Hericantel Boundaries of the Firm
1	Course Overview and the Horizontal Boundaries of the Firm
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2	The Vertical Boundaries of the Firm
3	Integration and Its Alternatives
4	Competitors and Competition
5	Entry and Exit Dynamics: Competing Across Time
6	Strategic Positioning for Competitive Advantage
	Recess Week
7	Midterm Test
8	Information and Value Creation

9	Sustaining Competitive Advantage
10	Performance Measurement and Incentives
11	Presentation: Topic 1-4
12	Presentation: Topic 5-8
13	Final Test

Academic Honesty & Plagiarism

It is important to note that plagiarism is an academic offence that is taken very seriously by the University, as stated in the NUS Code of Student Conduct.

The University takes a strict view of cheating in any form, deceptive fabrication, plagiarism and violation of intellectual property and copyright laws. Any student who is found to have engaged in such misconduct will be subject to disciplinary action by the University.

Code of Student Conduct is available at:

 $\underline{https://studentconduct.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/NUS-Code-of-Student-Conduct.pdf}$