Building A Global Business Model

15.220 Global Strategy and Organization

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Today's Focus -- CEMEX

- Understand how firms "internationalize" by "exploiting" home base advantage RATs and CAGE
- Understand how firms "enhance" capabilities by creating "virtual diamonds"-- Platforms

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 From "middle" country base
Country/region (diamond)
Firm (process of expansion)
Firm (integration) Leadership roles
Action

Why Cemex?

- Major success in industry with moderate "globalization drivers"
 - #1 Concrete, #3 Cement, #1 Cement transport
- Major success from a country without obvious advantage
- Interesting business model
- Interesting global organizational structure



Process of Growth & International Expansion

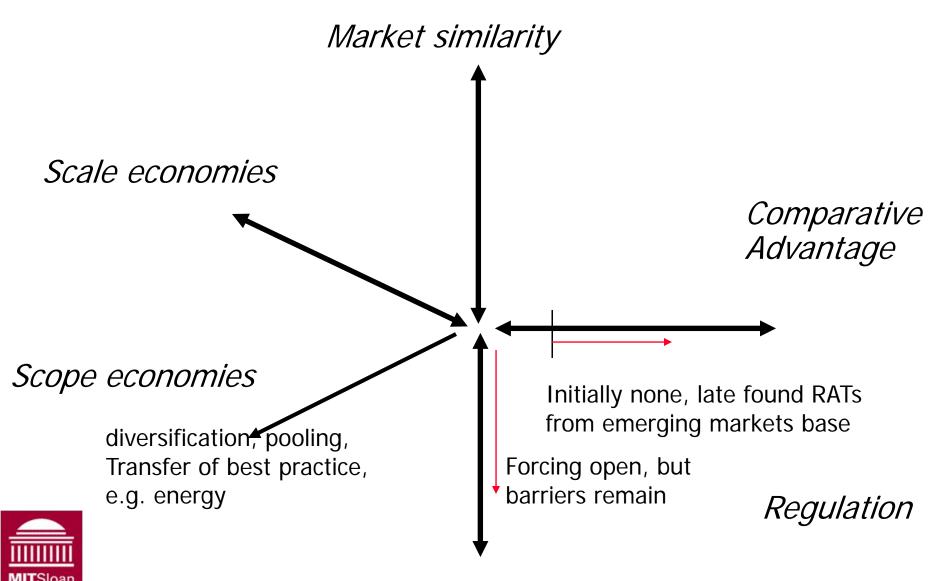
1900	06 Founded		
-	31 Cementos Portland and Cementos Mexicanos Merged		
1970 \$	70s National Via Acquis.		
198 0 s	76 Lists on the Mexican St. Ex.		
	82 Debt Crisis / Exports Program		
		vest non-core – bulk up	
	89 Holderbank → Apasco		
1990s		TOLTECA, MX (1989)	
	90 US Anti Dumping	\$PAIN (1992)	
		PANAMA (1994) VENEZUELA (1994) TEXA\$ (1994)	
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1995)	
		COLOMBIA (1996)	
			PHILIPPINE\$ (1997)
			INDONE\$IA (1998)
	99 NYSE Listing	CO\$TA RICA (1999)	EGYPT (1999)
	00 S&P Investment Grade		
		\$OUTHDOWN, U\$A (2000)	BANGLADE\$H (2000)
2000s		FRANCE (2001)	THAILAND (2001)
		PUERTO RICO (2002)	
		RMC, UK (2005)	
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Why Internationalize?

• Why did Zambrano decide that CEMEX had to globalize in order to remain independent?



Globalization Drivers in Cement Industry*



How helpful was Mexican diamond?

- FCs-- quite good re engineers.
- FCs -- not so good in terms of access to, cost of capital
- DCs quite interesting re RATs
- Rivalry --CEMEX's market power results in high home profitability

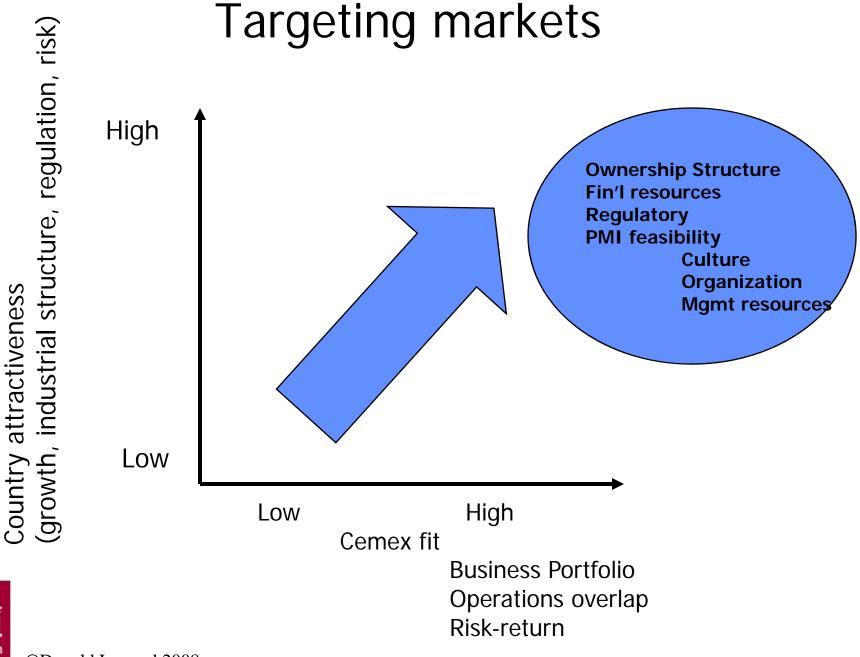
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How to Internationalize?

- What are the key stages of CEMEX's international development since the early 1980s?
 - What were the reasons for each stage (opportunity to exploit or enhance)?
 - What challenges did CEMEX face at each stage?
 - What did Cemex ultimately gain from each stage?
- What are the elements of CEMEX's Business Model that have enabled it to grow internationally in a "local" industry from a home base that does not have strong advantages?



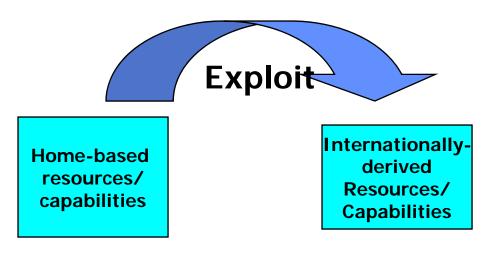


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MANAGEMENT

Competency Exploiting Internationalization

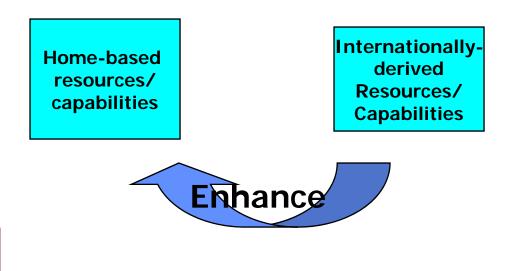
- RATs tests your potential to exploit existing competencies internationally:
 - Are they Relevant?
 - Are they Appropriable?
 - Are they Transferable?





Competency Enhancing Internationalization

- Tap into Strategic Platforms that enhance core competencies
 - Countries/locations that facilitate development of capabilities that provide access to other segments, activities
 - Countries/locations that create/extend the virtual diamond





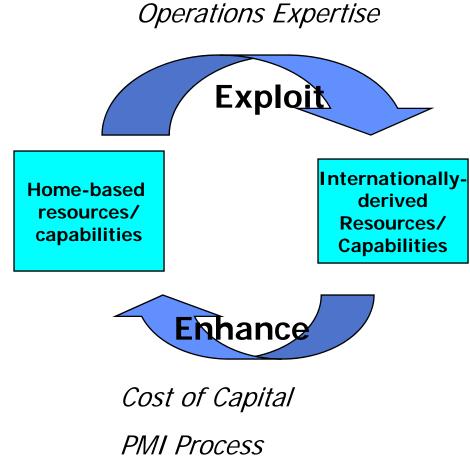
Stepping Out --Why Spain?

- Bulk up, in competitors face
- Attractive, fit
- Explore with study, terminals
- RATs (exploit)
 - Discovered that operations capabilities were are plus took about 2 years 7 >> 24% margins
- Diamond (enhance)
 - Increased access reduced cost of capital (financial platform)



Stage 1: Spain

• Initially defensive





Why Caribbean?

- Match transport model
- Integrate ops
- Venezuela (Vencemos) provides export platform for Caribbean and US (not subject to anti-dumping)
- Colombia somewhat different (large inland market)



Change in Integration Process

- Early model
 - Mexican takeover
- Current model
 - The CEMEX Way



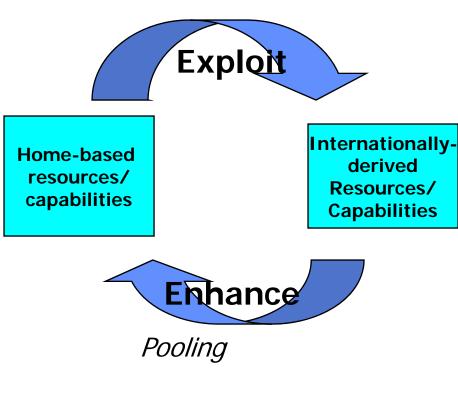
Business Model Innovations

- Retail bag customers
 - What does customer want
 - Benefit definition, almost lock in, more stable demand
- Ready mix customers
 - 20 minute guarantee



Stage 2: Latin America/Integration

Operations Expertise PMI "Branded bags"



The Cemex Way

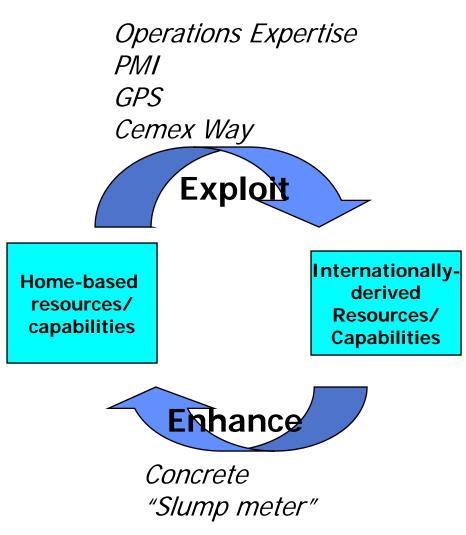


Stepping Up

• What are the key opportunities and challenges that Cemex now faces having joined the big leagues (with acquisition of RMC, Southdown, and Rinker)?

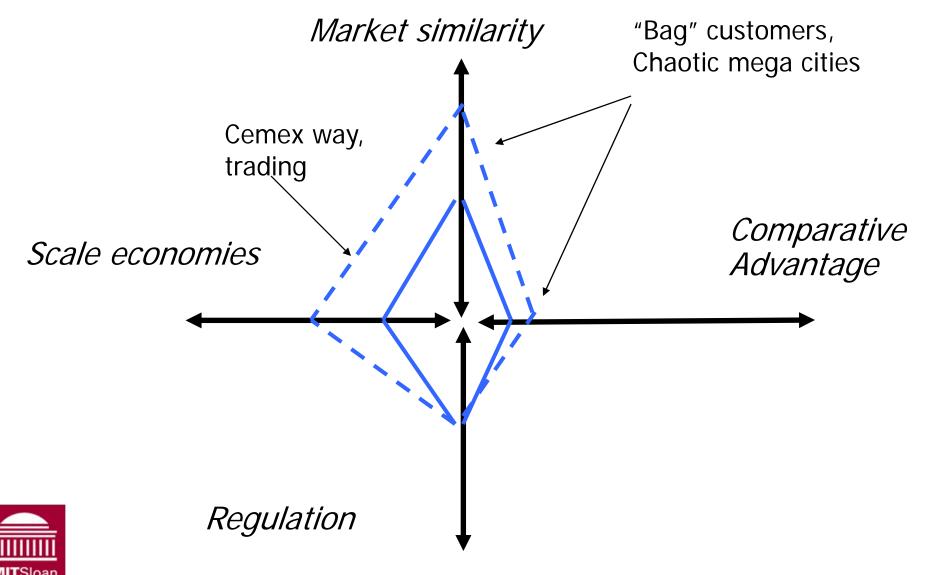


Stage 3: RMC/Rinker





Industry Globalization – Cemex



For Wednesday Arbitrage and Outsourcing

- Using an example from your own firm:
 - Describe the operation including its product/geographical focus,
 - whether it does product development as well,
 - whether it is responsible for its local/regional market as well,
 - how it fits into overall organization, e.g. part of global business unit, country unit, etc.
 - Using Ferdows' terminology, is it an offshore source, and outpost, a server, a source, a lead, or a contributor?
 - How does this role relate to the "diamond" for the country and for the concepts of arbitrage as outlined by Ghemawat?

