

Course Syllabus

Course Name:	Foundations of Strategic Management	Year, Term:	2024 Term 2
Course Code:	RSM 1201H	Instructor Offices:	Bryan: 7034 Luo: 7076
Instructor Names:	Kevin A. Bryan Hong Luo	Instructor Office Hrs:	Bryan: Tue 3-5pm, or by appointment Luo: Wed 3-5pm or by appointment
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Course Description

Why do some firms consistently earn higher profits than others? The field of strategy was spawned by a paradox. On one hand, long-held economic intuition predicted that firms earning above-normal profits would invite entry and imitation, which eventually would drive all firms' economic profits to zero. On the other hand, both casual and formal empiricism indicated that some industries consistently outperformed others and, within industries, some firms consistently outperformed their rivals. Understanding the causes of persistent performance differences between firms is the central concern of strategic management. Achieving superior performance, and importantly, sustaining it is the central objective of the strategist. We are looking to identify sources beyond "luck" which explain why firms with equally good products and equally competent employees nonetheless perform so differently. This course will equip you with the most sophisticated and up-to-date research-based explanations on the causes of superior firm performance and empowering you to apply this knowledge to make better strategic decisions in your careers.

Course Learning Outcomes

In this course, you will gain fluency in fundamental concepts, frameworks and methodologies useful to managers in crafting and executing business strategy. In particular, you will learn

- Why firms differ in their long-run profitability
- A series of "tools" with which firms can gain a persistent competitive advantage
- The importance of strategic positioning relative to rivals and strategic fit between firm activities
- The reason firms exist at all, and why certain activities are internal rather than bought in the market
- How suppliers, partners, and workers can be incentivized, formally and informally
- How firms gain dynamic advantages that are difficult for entrants to replicate
- How entrants and entrepreneurs nonetheless compete, and what incumbents can do in response

Course Grade Components

The final course grade reflects your level of demonstrated achievement of the Course Learning Outcomes listed above. Deliverables provide feedback on your progress towards the course grade. For each assignment you will receive a raw score that will be mapped to the A+ to FZ scale based on the difficulty of the assignment. Note:

Pre-class writeups are to be submitted before a class starts. For situations in which students are not granted an academic accommodation for a missed or late deliverable, the missed or late deliverable will not be accepted.

Item	Weight (%)	Due Date /Time	Delivery
Pre-class writeups	15%	Before classes 2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12	Quercus
Participation	15%		In class
Midterm	30%	Nov 15 th , 9:30-11:30am	In class
Final Exam	40%	Dec 13 th , 10am-1pm	In class

Deliverables Descriptions

1. Pre-class writeups (15%)

We will ask you to prepare a short writeup before each class about the case in question, often applying theoretical content from prior classes, This is to help you practice applying these ideas to real business situations prior to the exams and to graduation.

2. Participation (15%)

This class is discussion-oriented. Your responses during class help your classmates learn. Hostile, rude, or uninformative discussion degrades from their learning. For this reason, we have a small component of class grades related to participation. We do not take attendance, but participation is not optional.

3. Midterm exam (30%)

The midterm exam involves a series of short answer questions where you will be asked to apply concepts learned in class to a new business case. You are not asked to memorize cases, but you must be able to apply the lessons from prior readings and classwork to a new situation. That is, the exam tests exactly the strategic management knowledge you will use in the workplace. The exam is taken in-class and typed.

4. Final exam (40%)

Nothing is different from the midterm aside from length. The final exam involves a series of short answer questions where you will be asked to apply concepts learned in class to a new business case. You are not asked to memorize cases, but you must be able to apply the lessons from prior readings and classwork to a new situation. That is, the exam tests exactly the strategic management knowledge you will use in the workplace. The exam is taken in-class and typed.

Readings and Materials

You are expected to have read the assigned reading **before** class unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Item	Title	Required or Recommended	Location
Reading package	RSM1201 Readings and Cases	•	posted on Quercus on the relevant session page

Schedule

We have 11 sessions of coursework, one in-class midterm, and one final exam. Classes 2 and 3 concern what firms choose to produce, Classes 4 and 5 how they interact over time with other firms, Classes 7, 8 and 9 how firms organize and incentivize internally and externally, Classes 10 and 11 how firms gain an advantage over time and how entrants can compete, and Class 12 concludes by discussing how to use the tools and techniques you have learned in combination. All readings are on Quercus or in the case packet as noted.

Class #	Date	Topics	Case	Reading
1	Oct 28/29	Introduction	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
2	Oct 31/Nov 1	Strategic Fit and Complementarities	Wal-Mart: In Search of Renewed Growth	Brandenburger and Stuart, "Value- based Business Strategy"
				Optional: "Eliminating Strategic Overload" by Felix Oberholzer-Gee
3	Nov 4/5	Differentiation	Natura	Makadok and Ross, "Taking Industry Structuring Seriously", p. 509-513
4	Nov 7/8	Repeated Interaction, Co- optition and Collusion	Brighter Smiles	Brandenburger and Nalebaff, "The Rule of Co-opetition"
				Cabral, "Collusion" in "Introduction to Industrial Organization"
5	Nov 11/12	Scale, Scope, Platforms and Network Effects	Meituan-Dianping	Dranove et al, Economics of Strategy, Chapter 13, p. 452-476
				Brandenburger and Nalebuff, Co- opetition, p. 11-39
6	Nov 15	Midterm Exam	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
7	Nov 18/19	Theory of the Firm	Arauco (A) (focus on pp. 1-18)	Bryan, "Notes on Theory of the Firm"
8	Nov 21/22	Formal Incentives	Lincoln Electric (focus on pp. 1-18)	Kerr, "The Folly of Rewarding A while Hoping for B"
				Fisman & Sullivan, "Excellent Police"
9	Nov 25/26	Relational Incentives	Video: General Motors and NUMMI	Macaulay, "Non-contractual Relations in Business"
				Lincoln Electric's Harsh Lessons from International Expansion

Class #	Date	Topics	Case	Reading
10	Nov 28/29	Strategic Dynamics and Learning Curves	Tesla	Abernathy and Wayne, "Limits of the Learning Curve"
11	Dec 2/3	Entry and Disruption	Carmax	Gans, "The Other Disruption"
12	Dec 5/6	Conclusion	Flagship Pioneering	
Final Exam	December 13, 10am-1pm			

Optional Reading

If you would like book-length readings on topics we cover, for more depth, please see:

Felix Oberholzer-Gee: "Better, Simpler Strategy: A Value-Based Guide to Exceptional Performance."

John Roberts: "The Modern Firm"

Ray Fisman and Tim Sullivan: "The Org: The Underlying Logic of the Office"

Class Recordings

Courses may not be recorded by students. **In exceptional circumstances**, audio recordings of classes may be made available by the professors.

Al Policy

In the past couple years, LLMs like ChatGPT, Gemini, and Claude have been released allowing AI to produce writing, code, images, audio, and video. These technologies are incredibly useful, but can also be misleading for naive users.

In this class, you are allowed to use generative Al/LLMs to assist in your classwork, under the following restrictions:

- You may use LLMs to proofread or improve your writing
- You may use LLMs as a tool to help you understand concepts, interactively; indeed, we will be making available a specialized LLM trained on the content from this class for this exact purpose
- You may use LLMs to help you generate code or images, if necessary
- You may use LLMs to get feedback on your essays or other assignments

However, you may not have LLMs "do" your assignment. That is, from an academic dishonesty perspective, you may use LLMs exactly as you would use advice from an intelligent friend: you may get feedback from them, ask their opinion, get help when you are stuck...but you may not have a friend write your assignment for you. You are responsible for the ideas in anything you submit. Further, you are responsible for being able to explain any writing or other artifacts you submit. You may NOT simply pass to an Al your homework or essay components alongside relevant readings, and then hand in the Als output - doing so would be considered cheating in the same way as handing in work your friend wrote for you is cheating.

- In the end, you are fully responsible for any assignments you hand in, including their accuracy.

- In order to ensure that student use of LLMs is productive and not simply a method for passing along middling-quality work generated entirely by an AI, you must write at the top of every assignment where you used an LLM precisely how you used it. For instance, "I passed my original essay into an LLM in order to perform a grammar check" or "I wrote my code for this project with the help of Github Copilot" or "I used the in-class Virtual TA to check my conceptual understanding of experimentation in startups." That is, we encourage you to use LLMs and Generative AI in this class to improve your learning, but we do not permit you to use these tools merely to avoid doing your assignments. If anything in this policy is unclear, please contact the professor.

Academic Integrity

Below is the standard boilerplate about not cheating. We should warn you that we take cheating in our course very seriously. In the broadest sense, cheating means representing the work of others as your own, whether on exams or on homework. **DO NOT CHEAT IN THIS COURSE.**

Academic integrity is essential to the pursuit of learning and scholarship in a university, and to ensuring that a degree from the University of Toronto is a strong signal of each student's individual academic achievement. As a result, the University treats cases of cheating and plagiarism very seriously. The <u>University of Toronto's Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters</u> outlines the behaviours that constitute academic dishonesty and the processes for addressing academic offences. Each Quercus "Home" page menu (right-hand side) also contains a link to AI.

All suspected cases of academic dishonesty will be investigated following procedures outlined in the *Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters*. If you have questions or concerns about what constitutes appropriate academic behaviour or appropriate research and citation methods, please reach out to me. Note that you are expected to seek out additional information on academic integrity from me or from other institutional resources (for example, the <u>University of Toronto website on Academic Integrity)</u>.

Normally, students will be required to submit their course essays to the University's plagiarism detection tool (now Ouriginal) for a review of textual similarity and detection of possible plagiarism. In doing so, students will allow their essays to be included as source documents in the tool's reference database, where they will be used solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism. The terms that apply to the University's use of this tool are described on the Centre for Teaching Support & Innovation web site (https://uoft.me/pdt-faq).