# **CGMA TOOLS**

How to improve your board's effectiveness: Tool one - CIMA Strategic Scorecard®







## CIMA STRATEGIC SCORECARD®

This tool was developed to help boards of any organisation to engage effectively in the strategic process. It recognises that boards struggle to engage in strategy for the following reasons:

- · lack of time and crowded agendas
- information overload
- lack of robust processes at board level for dealing with strategy
- greater complexity of business.

The scorecard is designed to provide a simple but effective process that helps the board to focus on the key strategic issues and - most importantly - to ask the right questions. This means that the board can work constructively with management to promote the future success of the organisation. It can help ensure a high-level perspective on strategy, thus avoiding the 'comfort zone of detail.'

The uniqueness of the framework is that it:

- Summarises the key aspects of the environment in which an organisation is operating to ensure that the board is aware of changing competitor, economic and other factors.
- Highlights the risks and opportunity facing the board in its strategic endeavours and moves these into manageable plans.
- Identifies the major strategic options that could have a material impact on the strategic direction of the organisation and helps the board to determine which options will be developed and implemented.
- Charts for the board the significant steps or milestones in relation to the chosen strategic plans to be achieved in the coming period and then tracks performance against these.

The framework of the scorecard has evolved over time and indeed is flexible enough for organisations to modify it to meet their needs. What really matters is that strategy and risk must be deal with in an integrated way at board level and that the board dedicates sufficient time to issues such as determining its risk appetitive and developing strategic options.

The framework is shown in Figure 1. It shows the organisation's business model at the heart of the framework, and how this relates to the external environment and leads to the generation of risks and opportunities. Options can be derived from these and then implemented.1

FIGURE 1: CIMA Strategic Scorecard®

#### **External environment**

- Competition
- Sustainability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Economic/globalisation
- Social/demographic
- Investors

#### Strategic risks/opportunities

- Black swans/'unknown unknown' risks
- Market change
- Mergers and acquisition
- Scenario planning/future risk assessments
- Innovation

# Business model - how do we make money?

- Value chain
- Current strategy and business plan clarity/core competencies
- Culture-values and performance-based
- Talent
- Assets/ liabilities

# Sulps

#### **Implementation**

- Product development
- Customer satisfaction
- Quality
- Cost leadership/pricing
- Project management
- KPIs and aligned incentives
- Systems/process/ operational risks

#### **Options**

- Quality decisions (based on insight/value)
- Return on investment (ROI)
- Balance short/long term (sustainable future proofed business)

The scorecard framework helps the board to determine what information they need to address each aspect of strategy. Based on the information received, the board can then ask challenging and searching questions; depending on the answers, the board can determine whether it is satisfied, whether action needs to be taken and/or whether it needs to explore a specific issue in more depth, perhaps by referring to the more detailed supporting analysis and whether further discussion is required in a future board meeting. Some key questions to ask about each key aspect of strategy include:

FIGURE 2: Key questions boards should ask

#### **External environment**

- 1. Does the situation analysis cover all the necessary issues?
- 2. Do we need to look at any aspect in more detail?
- 3. How reliable and rigorous is the information?

#### Strategic risks/opportunities

- 1. Are we looking at the right strategic risks, including reputation (and both individual risks and risks in combination)?
- 2. What opportunities are available to us?
- 3. What risks are we prepared to take in pursuit of our objectives?
- 4. What resources and competencies do we need to develop?

### Business model - how do we make money?

- Value chain
- Current strategy and business plan clarity/core competencies
- Culture-values and performance-based
- Talent
- Assets/liabilities

#### **Implementation**

- 1. Are we happy with progress and proposed next steps?
- 2. Are there any actions we need to take to address any problems?
- 3. Are we ensuring that we learn lessons from mistakes?

#### **Options**

- 1. Are these options consistent with the strategic position and our risk appetite?
- 2. Why have these options been selected - and others rejected?
- 3. Are there other options we should consider?

Typical information requirements of the board are shown in the table below.

FIGURE 3: Board information for strategic oversight<sup>2</sup>

| Торіс  | Minimum<br>frequency |
|--|----------------------|
| Situation analysis   |                      |
| Industry information and trends (key success factors)  | Annually             |
| Competitor intelligence (major initiatives and positioning)  | Annually             |
| Regulatory, political and economic information   | Annually             |
| Technological forecast   | Annually             |
| Competitive positioning of the company – benchmark (market share, pricing, quality)  | Annually             |
| Strengths and weaknesses analysis of the company (including functional – for example, employee retention and turnover and R&D investments) | Annually             |
| Reports on major risk factors  | Annually             |
| Strategy formulation   |                      |
| Report on major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures  | As required          |
| Annual strategic plan (corporate, major business segments)   | Annually             |
| Operating plans (major functional supporting initiatives)  | Quarterly            |
| Alternate strategies considered and rejected   | Annually             |
| Five-year strategic plan (long-term corporate strategy)  | Annually             |
| Implementation process   |                      |
| Reports on major policies/management systems and organisational structure  | Annually             |
| Budgets  | Annually             |
| Evaluation and control   |                      |
| Progress report on strategic plan – reports on operating variances (deviations/shortcomings from original plan)                            | Quarterly            |
| Progress reports on major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures  | Quarterly            |
| Reports on financial performance (for every major business segment of the company)   | Quarterly            |
| Reports on corporate operating performance (for example, productivity or quality data) for every major business segment of the company     | Quarterly            |
| Reports on corporate operating performance (for example, productivity or quality data) for every major business segment of the company     | Quarterly            |

### **Footnotes**

- A more complete explanation of how to implement the scorecard can be found in CIMA Strategic Scorecard \*\*boards engaging in strategy on www.cimaglobal.com
- Exhibit 8, Strategic Management of Information for Board, Management Accounting Guidelines, M. J. Espstein and M-J Roy, CMA Canada and AICPA, 2007

© 2012, Chartered Institute of Management Accountants. All rights reserved.

Distribution of this material via the internet does not constitute consent to the redistribution of it in any form. No part of this material may be otherwise reproduced, stored in third party platforms and databases, or transmitted in any form or by any printed, electronic, mechanical, digital or other means without the written permission of the owner of the copyright as set forth above. For information about the procedure for requesting permission to reuse this content please email copyright@CGMA.org

The information and any opinions expressed in this material do not represent official pronouncements of or on behalf of AICPA, CIMA, the CGMA designation or the Association of International

Certified Professional Accountants. This material is offered with the understanding that it does not constitute legal, accounting, or other professional services or advice. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought. The information contained herein is provided to assist the reader in developing a general understanding of the topics discussed but no attempt has been made to cover the subjects or issues exhaustively. While every attempt to verify the timeliness and accuracy of the information herein as of the date of issuance has been made, no guarantee is or can be given regarding the applicability of the information found within to any given set of facts and circumstances.

American Institute of CPAs 1211 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036-8775 T. +1 2125966200 F +1 2125966213

Chartered Institute of Management Accountants 26 Chapter Street London SW1P 4NP United Kingdom T. +44 (0)20 7663 5441 F. +44 (0)20 7663 5442

www.cgma.org

March 2012

CIMA has offices in the following locations: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Ghana, Hong Kong SAR, India, Ireland, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, UAE, UK, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

