

Strategic Planning for Xiaomi: Smart Phones, Crisis, Turning Point

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Abstract

The aims of this case study are to design, practice, and evaluate a group of comparative strategies for one of the leading smart phone companies in the world: Xiaomi Inc. to turn a crisis into an expansion opportunity. First, the worldwide market of smart phones is illustrated. Second, we show the highly competition of smart phones in China market. Third, the development of Xiaomi Inc. is overviewed. Finally, we use several strategic matrixes: (1) IFE, (2) EFE, (3) CPM, (4) SWOT, (5) SPACE, (6) BCG, (7) IE, (8) GSM, (9) QSPM to evaluate and develop strategies for Xiaomi so as to change crisis into a turning point.

Keywords: smart phone, strategic matrix, strategic planning, Xiaomi

JEL: D7, L1, L6, M0, M1

1. Global Smart Phones Market

The sales of smart phones worldwide in 2016 were over 1.5 billion, 5% growth year on year, in which the expansion power mainly came from emerging markets such as Asia Pacific region, East Europe, Middle East and North Africa. In the end of 2016, all mature markets except Japan saw weak demand but most of the emerging countries saw strong demand in smart phones. Ten vendors form the top 14 were Chinese companies. Due to the slowing demand of smart phones from 2016, most of these companies staring in peripheral technologies such as, wireless charging, augmented and virtual reality, multiple-lens camera solutions, sensors: biometric authentication and technologies, virtual personal assistants, flexible/curved displays, Wi-Fi 802.11 standards, USB Type-C, and embedded SIM and so on (See Table 1).

Table 1. Top 14 Smartphones Companies Worldwide (2014 – 2016) Unit: millions

Company (Nation)	2016 units	Market Share (%)	2015 units	Market Share (%)	2014 units	Market Share (%)
Samsung (S. Korea)	308.9	20.8	322.0	22.4	314.2	24.2
Apple (USA)	215.4	14.5	231.4	16.1	192.7	14.8
Huawei (China)	139.0	9.4	108.0	7.5	75.0	5.8
Oppo (China)	91.0	6.1	50.0	3.5	29.9	2.3
Vivo (China)	73.0	4.9	40.5	2.8	19.5	1.5
ZTE (China)	57.0	3.8	57.2	4.0	46.1	3.5
LG (S. Korea)	55.1	3.7	59.7	4.2	59.1	4.5
Xiaomi (China)	54.3	3.7	71.0	4.9	61.1	4.7
Lenovo (China)	53.1	3.6	76.3	5.3	95.2	7.3
TCL (China)	38.0	2.6	43.5	3.2	41.4	3.2
Gionee (China)	30.6	2.1	20.0	1.4	19.2	1.5
Meizu (China)	22.0	1.5	20.2	1.4	4.4	0.3
LeEco/Coolpad (China)	21.5	1.5	30.5	2.1	45.2	3.5
Asus (Taiwan)	20.0	1.4	16.0	1.1	5.0	0.4
Others	302.0	20.4	331.5	23.1	342.0	26.3
Total	1480.9	100	1437.3	100	1300.6	100

Source: IC Insights, Gartner, TomiAhonen Phone Book 2016, company reports

2. Smart Phones Market in China

In China's, the world's largest smartphone market, the Top 5 companies have been closely matched competitors for years. It is not necessarily to be very profitable in China market, however, as most of the competitors in the world are willing to enlarge their market shares as main goal. 2015 was a critical year for smart phones companies in China. The first quarter of 2015 was the very first time the sales of smart phones declined. One of

the major reasons was the Penetration of the smart phones in the main cities were over 95%. In 2011, the sales growth of smart phones in China was 150%, 120 millions units, but kept declining every year and was only 2% in 2015, 470 millions units. In 2016, the new types of smart phones in China market only 1376 models, down 29.5 % year on year. Counterpoint Research, a leading IT research company, estimate the smart phones manufacturing companies would down from 300 in 2015 to 150 in near future. On the other hand, the growth rates of average labor costs in China were 9.1% form 2012 to 2014. The challenge would be higher than even when the demand is declining and cost is increasing sharply.

Table 2. Top 5 Smartphone Companies in China (2014 – 2016) unit: millions

Company	2016 units	Market Share (%)	2015 units	Market Share (%)	2014 units	Market Share (%)
OPPO	78.4	16.8	35.3	8.2	22.3	5.3
Huawei	76.6	16.4	62.9	14.6	41.3	9.7
Vivo	69.2	14.8	35.1	8.2	24.1	5.7
Apple	44.9	9.6	58.4	13.6	31.1	7.3
Xiaomi	41.5	8.9	64.9	15.1	57.8	13.6
Others	156.7	33.5	173.3	40.3	247.0	58.3
Total	467.3	100	429.9	100	423.6	100

Source: IDC Quarterly Mobile Phone Tracker

3. Xiaomi Growing by Leaps and Bounds

It is believed that high-quality technology doesn't need to pay high price by the founder and CEO of Xiami Inc, Mr. Lei Jun. Since 2010, Mr. Lei with 11 co-founders have been creating remarkable hardwares, softwares, and internet services for their customers, called Mi fans by incorporating their feedback into our products and services. The logo of Xiaomi, MI, symbolize for “Mobile Internet”, on the other hand, “MI” also has other meaning, Mission Impossible, since this company challenges something impossible for this industry and rivals. The logo of MI overturned is “WI”, which means Mi fans can enjoy Xiaomi’s products without trepidation in Chinese.

Xiaomi advertise one of the keys to its success: saving money on commercials in helping keeping the overall price lower. For Apple’s iPhone, premium starts at around US\$700 and it’s about US\$ 600 for another rival, Samsung. However, in 2011, Mi 1 has similar functions as its rivals but only sold in half price: US\$ 325 (RMB 1999). In 27 September 2016, Xiaomi announced Mi5s, which equipped with Snapdragon 821, 3GB RAM / 64GB ROM, 5.15” inch screen with the price same as Mi 1. Xiaomi relied on Mi fans to spread the word in attracting new customers through social media. Xiaomi mainly use Weibo and MiTalk to be its social media to connect with fans and prospective customers in China market. Xiaomi has been pro-active in running its own community forums: MiTalk. This is a social media where the Mi fans meet to discuss devices, share experience and knowledge, and usually hang out. On Weibo and MiTalk, there are numerous posts on a variety of topics such as feedbacks of products, flash sales, and photo form daily life.

The CEO of Xiaomi, Mr Mr. Lei Jun said the triangle of Mi products and services are: hardware, software, internet services. In August 2011, Xiaomi released their first smart phone: Mi 1 and received huge success. The sales of smart phones from 2012 to 2015 were 7.1 millions to 65.6 millions. (See Table 3) The hardware products for Xiaomi presently include the Mi series, Redmi series, Mi TV, and smart home ecosystem. With more than 65 million smart phones sold in 2015 worldwide, and products launched in Asia (Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, India, and Indonesia) and Americas (USA and Brazil), Xiaomi is planning to expand its footstep across the world to grow to be a global brand. Creating a first class global company has been a dream for Mr. Lei, the CEO of Xiaomi. Xiaomi’s organizational culture is: "Just for fans" and it’s company’s belief. Our Mi fans lead us on the way to “always believe that something wonderful is about to happen”. As a team to deliver wonderful for fans, we share the same persistent chase of excellence, always refining and improving our products and services to deliver the best user experience for Mi fans. We are also courageous in testing new technologies; realize dreams, commitment in innovation, and pushing industrial boundaries into unique Mi products and services with fully supports from Mi fans.

There are five best products in Xiaomi history. Mi4 - is a huge hit from Mi fans. Even today, it has not lost its significance. This smart phone has a Snapdragon processor 801 with 3 GB RAM, equipped with a 5 "inch display. Smart phone has recently updated to the latest MIUI V8. However, the most up-to-date flagship smart phone is Mi 5s, which equipped with Snapdragon processor 821, 4G RAM, 5.15” inch display, and better than ever camera. Second one would be the earphone, Piston 3 Youth Edition, with excellent sound quality congregation is most likely the best headset from Xiaomi in terms of CP value. The third one is Smart TV Mi TV

3, was the most feature-rich and hi tech TV. It has an attractive 60 inch display with 4K resolution. However, the newest one is Mi TV 3s, which equipped with 65 inch display of 4K resolution, Surround Theater Sound, 64 bit CPU and massive drama programs. The fourth one is Mi Band, which is probably the most popular wearable device in the world. Xiaomi sold 12 million Mi Band in 2015 and 5.8 millions in the first half 2016. Bracelet Mi Band may trace steps, to inform user about incoming notifications on smart phone, as well as to act as an intelligent vibration alarm. The final one is Action Camera Xiaomi Yi Sports, which is a protected sport camera in a case. The Yi camera equipped with 16 mega pixel sensor, F2.8, angle of 155 degrees and resolution of 4608x3456 pixels. Users can record video in Full HD resolutions. Recently, Xiaomi announced the second generation of Yi sport camera, which provided 4K video recording and 2.19 inch touch screen. In 2016, Xiaomi changed their policy to use three brand representatives, which believed to gain consumers from OPPO and Vivo. Xiaomi announced their Mi 6 flagship smartphone in April, 2017, hopping to regain its hi-end market shares.

MIUI is the operation system (OS) for Mi smart phones and tablet computers, based on the OS of Google Android. Since 16 August 2010 MIUI launched the vision 1, it has been more than 200 million handsets installed MIUI ROM and the latest vision is MIUI 8 stated on 22 September 2016. Unlike other smart phone rivals, Xiaomi provides customized MIUI for to be flashed for other brands such as Samsung, HTC, LG, and Nexus: over 340 model handsets are supported.

Although Xiaomi still is one of the most popular smart phones maker, but overall shipment units are shrinking quickly. Rivals, Oppo and Vivo grew at a massive 124% and 74% year-on-year, while sales of Xiaomi volumes decreased by nearly 40%. Most of Xiaomi's products are sold on line. Most companies use their homepages as showrooms or online adverts. However, Xiaomi, build its homepage as a purely e-commerce store. Since 2014, Xiaomi's homepage has been the third largest, behind Taobao and JD, business-to-consumer (B2C) e-store in China in terms of sales volume. With the intention of catch up to its tough competitors such as Huawei, Lenovo, Oppo and Vivo, Xiaomi is going to change once it proud with business model: on-line sale only into opening 1,000 stores in near future.

Global smartphone shipments grew 7% sequentially in Q3 2016. Tarun Pathak, Sr. Analyst at Counterpoint Research stated that performance in the China, India and US smartphone markets is becoming a determining issue in the worldwide growth as these three markets now account for more than half of the total shipments worldwide. Since 2015, Xiaomi is looking to replicate its success in India. Manu Jain, India head of Xiaomi, said that in the third quarter 2015, Xiaomi crossed sales of 1 million units and repeated this feat in the following quarter. Xiaomi launched an India-focused smart phone and not only sell through Flipkart, biggest e-store in India, but also through other channels such as Amazon, Aitel stores. Xiaomi seems to be confident of meeting the 30 per cent local sourcing norm and set up own stores, telecom industry sources said the average value addition in assembling of mobile handsets in India by foreign players is less than 10 per cent. Indian government is trying to raise value-addition by foreign smart phone makers in India from less 10 per cent to 30 per cent. By keeping 1 per cent excise duty on domestic assembling factories and 10 per cent customs duty, many foreign smart phone makers such Foxconn, Asus, Acer, Inventec, Lenovo, and Huawei are building their own Indian factories to reduce costs. Indian smartphone market has overcame by the top four Chinese rivals: Xiaomi, Lenovo, Oppo and Vivo, pushing out the Indian players from the list of top 5 in 2016. Chinese players keep strengthening their seize in Indian smartphone market. In the first quarter of 2017, these Chinese players gained 51.4% of the market in India with 142.6% growth year-on-year. On the contrary, share of local India rivals deeply dropped to 13.5% in the Q1 2017 from 40.5% in Q1 2016 (See Table 3).

In 2015, Xiaomi started making smart phones in Brazil for local sale, promising to challenge rivals on price in the first step outside Asia for the world's 4th largest smart phone market. Mr. Hugo Barra, Xiaomi's global vice-president, said that Brazil was stage one of Latin America launch for Xiaomi, Mexico and Colombia will be next steps in the Latin America region. Xiaomi's launch in Brazil had been highly expected by consumers who keened to the company's homepage to secure a smart phone. However, the fundamental e-commerce infrastructure could not cope with the demand and customers began to lose their attention just less than 12 months after it launched its operations in the Brazilian market. Nearly a year after Xiaomi expanded to first market outside of Asia: Brazil, it will continue selling smart phone sales in Brazil but stop manufacturing these phones. It's a most important slow down for Xiaomi in the world's fourth-largest smart phone market. The Brazilian manufacturing of Xiaomi and its partner: Foxconn is going to an end before 2017. Xiaomi's vice president of international operations, Hugo Barra, said that the decision is due to constant changes in the regulations for manufacturing and e-commerce tax.

Table 3. Top 5 Smartphone Companies in India (Q12017 – Q22016)

Company	Q12017 Market Share (%)	Company	Q42016 Market Share (%)	Company	Q32016 Market Share (%)	Company	Q22016 Market Share (%)
Samsung	28.1	Samsung	25.1	Samsung	23.0	Samsung	25.1
Xiaomi	14.2	Lenovo	10.7	Lenovo	9.8	Intex	7.1
Lenovo	9.5	Micromax	9.9	Micromax	7.5	Lenovo	7.7
OPPO	9.3	Reliance Jio	8.6	Reliance Jio	7.0	Micromax	12.9
Vivo	10.5	Xiaomi	7.6	Xiaomi	7.4	Reliance Jio	6.8
Others	28.4	Others	38.1	Others	45.3	Others	40.4
Total	100	Total	100	Total	100	Total	100

Source: IDC Quarterly Mobile Phone Tracker

What can Xiaomi do to keep its growth and Competitiveness?

4. Methodology

Data in this paper were collected from open sources such as Apple (2016), Gartner (2016), Huawei (2016), IDC (2016), OPPO (2016), TrendForce (2016), Vivo (2016), and Xiaomi (2016). We utilized David's Strategy-Formulation Analytical Framework with nine matrixes: EFE, IFE, CPM, SWOT, SPACE, BCG, IE, GSM, and QSPM (David, 2009, 2015). Delphi Method was employed in order to assess the weights and ratings in the nine matrixes. There were 120 EMBA students participated and discussed this case at a strategic seminar of one business school in China. The Delphi Method was developed in 1950 by Rand Corporation by a project supported by USAF in order to seek expert opinions about the strategy selection. The Delphi Method has been broadly utilized to strategic planning (Shiue and Lin, 2013; Murry and Hammons, 1995).

5. Questions

a. Please formulate matrixes for Xiaomi as following:

- (1) The External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Matrix
- (2) The Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix
- (3) The Competitive Profile Matrix (CPM)
- (4) The Threats-Opportunities-Weakness-Strengths (TOWS) Matrix
- (5) The Strategic Position and Action Evaluation (SPACE) Matrix
- (6) The BCG Matrix
- (7) The Internal-External (IE) Matrix
- (8) The Grand Strategy Matrix (GSM)
- (9) The Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM)

b. What kind of strategy should Xiaomi implement?

6. Strategic planning for Xiaomi

- (1) The External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Matrix

An EFE Matrix permits strategists to review and calculate outside impact factors in terms of political, governmental, legal, cultural, demographic, economic, social, environmental, technological, and competitive information. Table 4 shows the External Factor Evaluation Matrix for Xiaomi. Overall, Xiaomi receives a 2.8 total weighted score, which indicating it is doing quite well with taking advantage of the external opportunities and avoiding the threats from industry and rivals.

Table 4. EFE Matrix for Xiaomi

Key External Factors	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score
Opportunities (O)			
1. China's GDP had been growing 6.5 - 9 % annually between 2011 - 2016	0.15	3	0.45
2. Average salary had been growing from RMB 3096 in 2010 to RMB 5169 in 2016	0.05	4	0.2
3. Sales of smart phones in China had growth from 423.6 millions (2014) to 467.3 millions (2016).	0.15	3	0.45
4. Penetrations rates of smart phones in China were 65% and Japan is 43% in 2016.	0.15	3	0.45
5. Coverage rates of 4G signal in China is over 50% in July 2016.	0.1	4	0.4
Threats (T)			
1. Growth of China's economy is slowing down.	0.1	3	0.3
2. Average price of smart phones in China was RMB 1400 (2014) but went up to 1800 (2016).	0.1	2	0.2
3. Employment rates of collage graduates was 91% in 2015	0.05	2	0.1
4. Stress Index of collage graduates went up from 16.93 (2012) to 18.39 (2016)	0.05	2	0.1
5. Average salary of collage graduates went from 2719 (2011) up to RMB 4765 (2016).	0.05	3	0.15
Total	1.00		2.8

(2) The Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix

An IFE Matrix sums up and appraises the main strengths and weaknesses in the functional areas of a firm such as marketing, finance, operation, R&D and so on. Moreover, The IFE Matrix also offers a foundation for identifying and evaluating relationships among those areas. Intuitive judgments are required in assembling an IFE Matrix. Overall, Xiaomi receives a 2.9 total weighted score, which indicating it is quite competitive in terms of its operations, marketing, finance, and so on (See Table 5).

Table 5. IFE Matrix for Xiaomi

Key External Factors	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score
Strengths (S)			
1. Price is really competitive; the flagship prices from Mi 1 in 2011 to Mi 6 in 2016 are between RMB 1999 and 2299.	0.2	4	0.8
2. Sales of Mi 5s and Mi 5s Plus at the JD e-store reached 100 millions in 15 minutes.	0.1	4	0.4
3. On-line sales reduce distribution and inventory costs	0.1	3	0.3
4. Xiaomi is one of the leading smart phone company to have its smart home system	0.15	4	0.6
5. Xiaomi was No. 8 Smart phone vendor in the world and No. 5 in China market in 2016	0.1	3	0.3
Weaknesses (W)			
1. The sales growth of smart phones is weakening in 2016	0.1	1	0.1
2. Xiaomi is going to open 1000 stores within 5 years and give up only on-line sales strategy	0.05	2	0.1
3. The profits margins of Xiaomi is predicted only around 3%	0.05	2	0.1
4. The quality and quantity of patents for Xiaomi is not good enough to be a leading smart phone company	0.1	1	0.1
5. Factories can not provide enough quantities of smart phone so Mi fans have to wait for a long time to seize new model of Mi phones on-line.	0.05	2	0.1
Total	1		2.9

Table 6. Competitive Profile Matrix (CPM) for Xiaomi and Its Competitors

Critical Success Factors	Xiaomi			Huawei		OPPO	
	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score	Rating	Weighted Score	Rating	Weighted Score
1. Product Quality	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.4	3	0.3
2. Market Share	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.4	3	0.3
3. Pricing	0.15	4	0.6	2	0.3	3	0.45
4. Innovation	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2
5. Sales distribution	0.05	2	0.1	3	0.15	4	0.2
6. Revenues and profits	0.15	2	0.3	4	0.6	3	0.45
7. Customer loyalty	0.05	3	0.15	4	0.2	3	0.15
8. Global expansion	0.05	3	0.15	4	0.2	3	0.15
9. E-commerce	0.15	4	0.6	3	0.45	2	0.3
10. Leadership	0.1	4	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.2
Total	1		3.1		3.4		2.7

(3) The Competitive Profile Matrix (CPM)

The Competitive Profile Matrix (CPM) may identify a company’s key rivals. Identifying Critical success factors is the most important process in constructing the CPM. The most important factors in the Table 6 are “pricing”, “Revenues and profits” and “E-commerce” as indicated by weights of 0.15. Xiaomi is doing well in “pricing” and “E-commerce” but scores quite low in “Revenues and profits”. Overall, Xiaomi is quite strong, as indicated by the total weighted score of 3.1, just after Huawei (3.4).

(4) The Strengths-Weakness-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) Matrix

The Strengths-Weakness-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) Matrix is an imperative matching implement that assists managers construct four types of strategies: SO (strengths-opportunities), WO (weaknesses-opportunities), ST (strengths-threats), and WT (weakness-threats) strategies. First, SO strategies exercise as firm’s inside strengths to make the most of external opportunities. Second, WO strategies intend at improving internal weakness by making use of external opportunities. Third, ST strategies exercise a firm’s strengths to keep away from or decrease the impact of outer threats. Finally, WT strategies are self-protective tactics directed at reducing inner weakness and avoiding outer threats. Tables 7-1 and 7-2 show the Strengths-Weakness-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) Matrix for Xiaomi.

Table 7.1. SWOT Matrix for Xiaomi

Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)
1. Price is really competitive; the flagship prices from Mi 1 in 2011 to Mi 6 in 2016 are between RMB 1999 and 2299.	1. The sales growth of smart phones is weakening in 2016
2. Sales of Mi 5s and Mi 5s Plus at the JD e-store reached 100 millions in 15 minutes.	2. Xiaomi is going to open 1000 stores within 5 years and give up only on-line sales strategy
3. On-line sales reduce distribution and inventory costs	3. The profits margins of Xiaomi is predicted only around 3%
4. Xiaomi is one of the leading smart phone company to have its smart home system	4. The quality and quantity of patents for Xiaomi is not good enough to be a leading smart phone company
5. Xiaomi was No. 8 Smart phone vendor in the world and No. 5 in China market in 2016	5. Factories can not provide enough quantities of smart phone so Mi fans have to wait for a long time to seize new model of Mi phones on-line.
Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
1. China's GDP had been growing 6.5 - 9 % annually between 2011 - 2016	1. Growth of China's economy is slowing down.
2. Average salary had been growing from RMB 3096 in 2010 to RMB 5169 in 2016	2. Average price of smart phones in China was RMB 1400 (2014) but went up to 1800 (2016).
3. Sales of smart phones in China had growth from 423.6 millions (2014) to 467.3 millions (2016).	3. Employment rates of collage graduates was 91% in 2015
4. Penetrations rates of smart phones in China were 65% and Japan is 43% in 2016.	4. Stress Index of collage graduates went up from 16.93 (2012) to 18.39 (2016)
5. Coverage rates of 4G signal in China is over 50% in July 2016.	5. Average salary of collage graduates went from 2719 (2011) up to RMB 4765 (2016).

Table 7.2. SO-ST-WO-WT Strategies for Xiaomi

SO Strategies	WO Strategies
1. Using high-end smart phones to catch customers in USA and European Union.	1. Put money in R&D in order to build up quantity and quality patents.
2. Going to emerging market by selling Red Mi smart phone in order to increase market shares worldwide.	2. Building good relationships with suppliers in order to have enough products on time.
ST Strategies	WT Strategies
1. Keep providing low price models of Red Mi phones for young customers in China.	1. Rivals such as OPPO and VIVO have more 200 thousands stores in China, Xiaomi may open thousands stores to sell smart phones soon.
2. Offering higher price models Mi flagship phones, in which price can up to 2999 for high-end user in China.	2. Using low- price models under 100 USD for budget customers in Africa.
3. Cooperating with car firms to enlarge its smart home system into Internet of things.	

(5) The Strategic Position and Action Evaluation (SPACE) Matrix

The Strategic Position and Action Evaluation (SPACE) Matrix with four-quadrant framework point out whether aggressive, conservative, defensive, or competitive strategies are most suitable for given company. The axes of the SPACE Matrix stand for two internal dimensions (FS: financial strength, and CA: competitive advantage)

and two external dimensions (ES: environment stability, and IS: industry strength). These four factors are perhaps the most imperative determinants of a firm’s strategic position on the whole. Xiaomi is in the aggressive quadrant, which can use backward, forward, horizontal integration; market penetration, market development, product development; and related diversification, unrelated diversification. (See Figure 1 and Table 8).

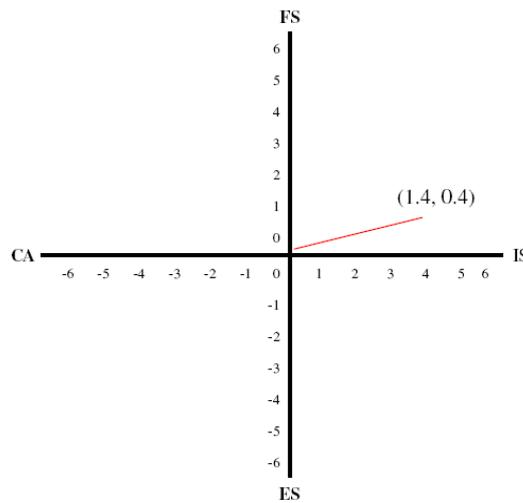


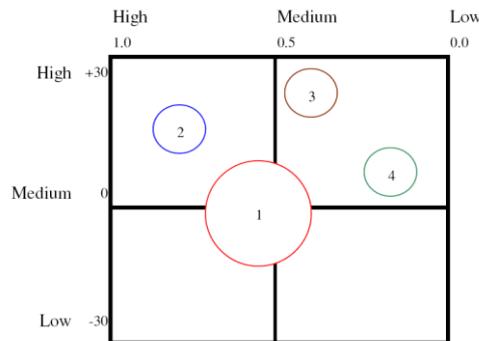
Figure 1. SPACE Matrix for Xiaomi

Table 8. Factors for the SPACE Matrix Axes of Xiaomi

Internal Strategic Position		External Strategic Position	
Financial Strength (FS)	Rating	Environmental Stability (ES)	Rating
1. Xiaomi was valued as 45 billions US dollars by venture capital in the end of 2014	6	1. China's GDP had been growing 7 - 9 % (2011-2015), but growth of China's economy is slowing down.	-2
2. Xiaomi was estimated only 1.3% profitability rates and RMB 300 millions in 2014.	2	2. Average salary had been growing from RMB 3096 in 2010 to RMB 5169 in 2015	-5
3. Xiaomi's revenues reached RMB 78 billions, only 5% increased year-on year.	3	3. employment rates of collage graduates was 91% in 2015	-4
4. Huawei was the most profitable firm with 8.6% net profit margin, following by OPPO (8.2%), VIVO (7.9%), but Xiaomi is believed lower than these rivals in 2015.	2	4. Stress Index of collage graduates went up from 16.93 in 2012 to 18.39 in 2015	-4
5. Sales of Mi 5s and Mi 5s Plus reached 100 million within 15 minutes at JD e-store in first release day.	6	5. Average salary of collage garduates went from 2719 in 2011 upto RMB 4765 in 2015.	-2
	3.8		-3.4
Competitive Advantage (CA)		Industry Strength (IS)	
1. On-line sales reduce distribution and inventory costs	-1	1. Sales of smart phones in China had growth from 423.6 millions in 2014 to 437.8 millions in 2015.	3
2. Xiaomi is one of the leading smart phone company to have its smart home system	-1	2. Penetrations rates of smart phones in China is 58% and Japan is 39% in 2015.	4
3. Price is really competitive; the flagship prices from Mi 1 in 2011 to Mi 5s in 2016 always are RMB 1999.	-2	3. Coverage rates of 4G signal in China is over 50% in July 2016.	5
4. Xiaomi is going to open 1000 stores within 5 years and give up only on-line sales strategy	-4	4. Average price of smart phones in China was RMB 1400 in 2014 but went up to 1800 in 2015.	3
5. Xiaomi was No. 4 Smart phone vendor in the world and No. 1 in China market	-2	5. The sales of growth smart phones are predicted as 6% in 2016, down form 10.1% in 2015 worldwide	2
	-2		3.4
Conclusion			
x-axis: (-2) + (3.4) = 1.4		y-axis: (3.8) + (-3.4) = 0.4	
Recommended Strategies: Backward, forward, horizontal integration			
Market penetration, Market development, Product development			
Related diversification, Unrelated diversification			

(6) BCG Matrix

The main benefits of the BCG Matrix are that it draws attentions to the cash flow, investment qualities, and needs of a firm’s a mixture of divisions. First, question marks, when a division falls into the quadrant I may have a low relative market share position and fights in a high-growth industry. Second, stars, quadrant II firm signify the firm’s best long-run opportunities for growth and prosperity. Third, cash cows, a division positioned in quadrant III may have a high comparative market share position with competing in a low-growth industry. Finally, quadrant IV divisions of the firms may have a low comparative market share position with competing in a slow- or no-market-growth industry. In the end, firms should try hard to accomplish a portfolio of divisions that are Stars and cash cows. Due to the complex to obtain related quantitative data, we use Delphi Method to locate each division into suitable quadrant (See Figure 2).



Note:

- 1: Smart phone division
- 2: Smart home ecosystem division
- 3: Internet service division
- 4: MIUI OS division

(7) The Internal-External (IE) Matrix

The Internal-External (IE) Matrix positions a firm’s a range of divisions in a nine-cell exhibit. In Figure 3, the IE Matrix engages plotting divisions in a diagram. The IE Matrix requires more information about the divisions than the BCG Matrix. The IE Matrix is based on two major dimensions: the IFE total weighted scores (x-axis) and the EFE total weighted scores (y-axis). The IE Matrix can be divided into three main regions that have dissimilar insinuations. First, the advice for divisions that fall into cells I, II, or IV can be explained as grow and build: intensive or integrative strategies are recommended. Second, divisions that fall into cells III, V, or VII can be explained as hold and maintain: market penetration and product development are recommended. Third, common advices for divisions that fall into cells VI, VIII, or IX are harvest or divest: retrenchment and divestiture are recommended. Since it is difficult to obtain related quantitative data, we use Delphi Method to locate each division into proper quadrant (See Figure 3).

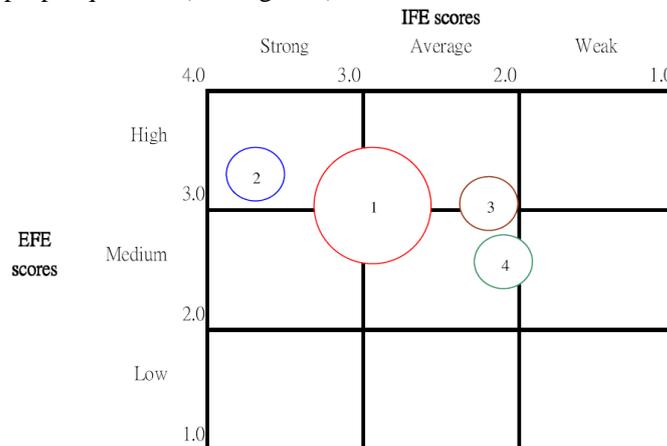


Figure 3. The IE Matrix for Xiaomi

Note:

- 1: Smart phone division
 - 2: Smart home ecosystem division
 - 3: Internet service division
 - 4: MIUI OS division
- (8) The Grand Strategy Matrix (GSM)

The Grand Strategy Matrix (GSM) has turned into an admired instrument for preparing alternative strategies. All firms can be positioned in one of the GSM's four quadrants. This Matrix is based on two evaluative dimensions: competitive position (x-axis) and market growth (y-axis). Any market (industry) whose annual growth in sales exceeds 5 percent can be viewed to have rapid growth. Firms located in Quadrant I of the GSM are in an outstanding position. Suitable strategies for these firms are concentration on current markets or products, integrations and related diversification. Firms positioned in Quadrant II need to appraise their current approach to the marketplace critically.

Since these firms are in a rapid-market growth industry, intensive strategies may be good choices for these firms. However, if these firms are short of competitive advantages, then horizontal integration is often an attractive selection.

Quadrant III organizations compete in slow-growth industries with weak competitive positions. These firms must make some radical change quickly to keep away from further decline or the possibility of liquidation. Wide-ranging cost and asset reduction (retrenchment) should be chased at the first place. A substitute strategy is to move resources away from the present business into dissimilar areas (diversify). The final choices for Quadrant III businesses are divestiture or liquidation when they run out of steam. Finally, businesses in Quadrant IV have a strong competitive position with setting in slow-growth industry. These firms have the power to commence diversified projects into more promising growth industry (market) by using related or unrelated diversification strategies (See Figure 4).

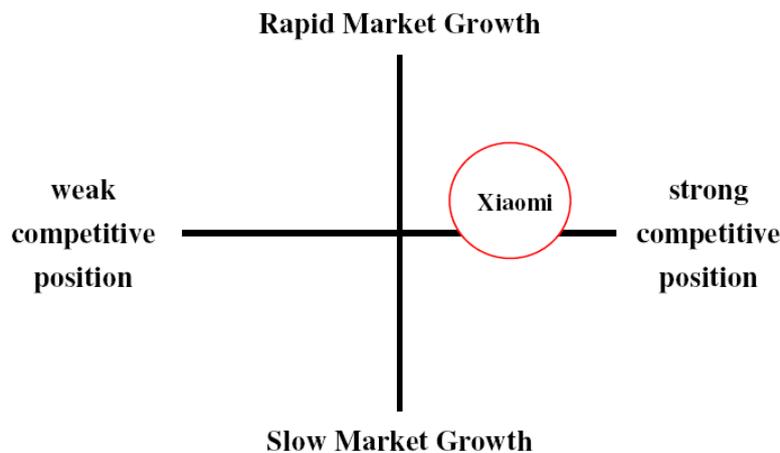


Figure 4. Grand Strategy Matrix for Xiaomi

(9) The Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM)

The Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) indicates which alternative strategies are best. The QSPM uses input from Stage 1 analyses and matching results from Stage 2 analyses to decide objectively among alternative strategies. The QSPM is a tool that allows strategists to evaluate alternative strategies objectively, requires good intuitive judgment, based on previously identified external and internal critical success factors. The left column of a QSPM consists of information obtained directly from the EFE Matrix and IFE Matrix (See Table 9).

Table 9. Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix for Xiaomi

Key Factors	Weight	Market development		Product development		Related diversification		
		AS	TAS	AS	TAS	AS	TAS	
<i>Opportunities (O)</i>								
1. China's GDP had been growing 6.5 - 9 % annually between 2011 - 2016	0.15	4	0.6	2	0.3	3	0.45	
2. Average salary had been growing from RMB 3096 in 2010 to RMB 5169 in 2016	0.05	3	0.15	4	0.2	2	0.1	
3. Sales of smart phones in China had growth from 423.6 millions (2014) to 467.3 millions (2016).	0.15	4	0.6	1	0.15	2	0.3	
4. Penetrations rates of smart phones in China were 65% and Japan is 43% in 2016.	0.15	4	0.6	2	0.3	3	0.45	
5. Coverage rates of 4G signal in China is over 50% in July 2016.	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.4	
<i>Threats (T)</i>								
1. Growth of China's economy is slowing down.	0.1	4	0.4	2	0.2	3	0.3	
2. Average price of smart phones in China was RMB 1400 (2014) but went up to 1800 (2016).	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2	
3. Employment rates of collage graduates was 91% in 2015	0.05	4	0.2	1	0.05	3	0.15	
4. Stress Index of collage graduates went up from 16.93 (2012) to 18.39 (2016)	0.05	3	0.15	1	0.05	4	0.2	
5. Average salary of collage graduates went from 2719 (2011) up to RMB 4765 (2016).	0.05	3	0.15	4	0.2	2	0.1	
	1.00							
<i>Strengths (S)</i>								
1. Price is really competitive; the flagship prices from Mi 1 in 2011 to Mi 6 in 2016 are between RMB 1999 and 2299.	0.2	3	0.6	4	0.8	2	0.4	
2. Sales of Mi 5s and Mi 5s Plus at the JD e-store reached 100 millions in 15 minutes.	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2	
3. On-line sales reduce distribution and inventory costs	0.1	4	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.2	
4. Xiaomi is one of the leading smart phone company to have its smart home system	0.15	3	0.45	2	0.3	4	0.6	
5. Xiaomi was No. 8 Smart phone vendor in the world and No. 5 in China market in 2016	0.1	4	0.4	2	0.2	3	0.3	
<i>Weaknesses (W)</i>								
1. The sales growth of smart phones is weakening in 2016	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.4	
2. Xiaomi is going to open 1000 stores within 5 years and give up only on-line sales strategy	0.05	3	0.15	4	0.2	2	0.1	
3. The profits margins of Xiaomi is predicted only around 3%	0.05	3	0.15	2	0.1	4	0.2	
4. The quality and quantity of patents for Xiaomi is not good enough to be a leading smart phone company	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2	
5. Factories can not provide enough quantities of smart phone so Mi fans have to wait for a long time to seize new model of Mi phones on-line.	0.05	4	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.15	
	1.00							
Total	1.00		6.7		5.05		5.4	

7. Suggestions

In Table 9, three alternative strategy types: (1) market development, (2) product development, and (3) related diversification are being considered by Xiaomi. Note by sum total attractiveness scores of (1) market development: 6.7, (2) product development: 5.05, (3) related diversification: 5.4 that the analysis indicates the firm should first implement market development, and then carry out related diversification in terms of cooperate-level strategies.

Once we make sure the order of strategy types, we may go back to SWOT Matrix to find what kind of SO-ST-WO-WT strategies can be performed. There are two SO strategies can be utilized: (1) using high-end smart phones to catch customers in USA and European Union, and (2) going to emerging market by selling Red Mi smart phone in order to increase market shares worldwide; one WT strategy can be exercised: Using low-price models under 100 USD for budget customers in Africa. These strategies are classified as market development. Second, one ST strategy: cooperating with car firms to enlarge its smart home system into Internet of things is categorized into related diversification, which may be considered to put into effect after three market development strategies.

According to the results from BCG Matrix and IE Matrix, the division level strategies are as following: the first Smart phone division may use (1) Product Development and Market Development. Second, Smart home

ecosystem division may use (1) Product Development, (2) Market Development, (3) Market Penetration, and (4) Integration. Third, Internet service division may use (1) Product Development, (2) Market Development, and (3) Market Penetration. Finally, MIUI OS division may use (1) Product Development, and (2) Market Penetration.

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