

Global Delivery Direct, Inc.

Company Profile

Welcome to Global Delivery Direct!

The assessment projects for this class course will examine different facets of the leadership of Global Delivery Direct, Inc. (GDD) and students will be exploring various scenarios and providing analysis and recommendations from the perspective of a leadership consultant. Each project has been carefully designed to provide students with opportunities to demonstrate mastery of various leadership concepts which have been presented in the classroom (both in the face-to-face and online discussions). The projects focus on the following areas:

In project 1, students will demonstrate an understanding of the broad role of a leader within an organization.

In project 2, students are expected to apply course concepts and materials to provide real-world leadership skills with respect to personnel development.

In project 3, students will present their analysis and recommendations that demonstrate their ability to create a report that examines ways a leader blends their social architect role with soft skills and business acumen to fix the problems of a failing business merger.

Global Delivery Direct, Inc.

History

GDD Package EXPRESS



GDD is a medium sized global delivery organization that started in 1968 in Norfolk, England when four classmates at the London School of Economics, Joseph Knoll Windsor, Giles Hartford Weatherspoon, III, John Smyth Heathering, and (the American) Andrew Rockfish banded together to make their fortune. The then very young men found what they saw as a great opportunity in the decision of the Royal Air Force to auction off retired war airplanes. Having met in the school flying club, the men decided to invest together in the purchase of three retired British WWII cargo planes. The partners repaired the planes with the help of a retired pilot friend. Repainted white, the planes with their distinctive winged box design displayed on the tail engaged clientele worldwide.

Starting small, the ex-pilots took jobs wherever they could find them using their parents' military contacts to enlarge the business. Soon they had several regular customers, Europe and America. As the company grew, the four pilots decided to expand from just small parcels to a mail and document delivery service as well. They took the European market by storm with their introduction of the 2-day turnaround from Britain to the US East Coast. Encouraged by the growth, and anxious to return home, Andrew Rockfish decided with the consent of the others to expand the service to America in the hopes that it would draw a larger customer base from the new multi-national companies. The American market grew quickly. By the end of the decade, GDD had a nationwide presence.

The 1980's, however, saw the rapid growth of Fed Ex and UPS in the global delivery service. UPS in Germany started in 1976. After a few hiccups the German post office was no longer a competitor. The overnight delivery promise put both firms on the map. It was GDD's position as number one that sustained its competitive advantage. GDD kept their customer base in national air cargo deliveries, but global overnight was proving to be more difficult. Expansion in Asia Pacific to include Australia gave the company sizeable growth. America fought to hold their market share by moving in to Canada by the end of the decade. The European branch remained competitive because their customers were not easily moved to change to large American giants.

In the 1990's GDD's Asia Pacific branch continued to expand the Asian and Australian market. America was holding its own against the two big shipping giants Fed Ex and UPS, but new competitors like the United States Postal Service were also now picking up the private company overnight delivery market as well. DHL (a German company) had also come into the market and was focused in the business-only clientele. However, the company was too late in entering the competition. It did not prove to be the threat that the GDD leaders thought DHL might be.

The heavy competition brought a dip in sales in 2012 globally as competition with America's large firms put pressure on the company to keep up. GDD's fleets of airplanes for the three branches are aging; the need for capital investment is on the horizon. In addition to the strong competition, regulations, airport fees, and fuel costs are making profits shrink. GDD watched both Fed Ex and UPS create personal shipping stores to enhance their individual customer shipping experience meet with

modest success. The now aging owners are looking for ways to grow the company. The Pan Asian market is still strong for the company as is the small business market for national sales in America. The company is currently owned by the four founders who hold 60% of the stock equally, with capital investors holding the remaining 40%.

Current Company Vision: The delivery company to the business world.

Current Mission: To provide cargo and mail services to businesses around the globe with excellent service and direct simplicity. Employees will seek to foster a personal relationship with customers through the anticipation of their needs, understanding the logistic challenges facing their deliveries, and always finding ways to succeed in getting the customer served.

Services Offered

Package and Mail delivery

Current Fact Sheet

Headquarters	London, England
Worldwide web address	www.gddexpress.com
Executive Director Corporate Services	John Smythe Heathering
2015 revenue	\$2.245 billion
Employees	6,500 (3,000 U.S.; 3,500 International)
PACKAGE OPERATIONS	
2015 delivery volume	1.750 billion packages and documents
Daily delivery volume	47,946 million packages and documents
Daily U.S. air volume	15.822 million packages and documents
Daily international volume	32,124 million packages and documents
Service area	More than 15 countries and territories; Every address in North America, England. France
Customers	750 million pick-ups, 1.6 million deliveries
Operating facilities	
Delivery fleet	34,926 package cars, vans, tractors, motorcycles, including nearly 1,000 alternative fuel and advanced technology vehicles
Jet aircraft	80
Short-termed leased or Chartered aircraft	25
Daily flight segments	Domestic - 340; International - 615
Airports served	Domestic - 122; International - 246
Air hubs	
United States	Charlotte, NC (main Global Air Hub); Dallas, Texas; Ontario, Calif., Rockford, Ill.
Europe	Midland, England
Asia Pacific	Taiwan, Australia
Latin America and Caribbean	Miami, Fla., USA

Current Asset Sustainability Commitments

GDD currently has under contract the purchase of one new cargo aircraft with financial commitment of \$2.6 million. In addition, four older model planes are being retro-fitted with the newest, more fuel efficient modifications. Measures are constantly taken to lower flight speeds, optimize flight paths, clean aircraft engines regularly and use technology to increase precision of aircraft departures, arrivals and taxi times.

Ground Fleet cars, vans, buses are currently dependent on gas and diesel* (*over half)... Electric vans are being evaluated at this time for purchase.

State-of-the-art knowledge management technology was purchased in 2015 to reduce route costs and scheduling conflicts to minimize expenses.

Current Business Philosophy

GDD has determined its long-term goal planning pattern. It will now look forward two years as change in business strategy is imperative to keep growing. The need for innovation and competitive edge ideas are the main focus for the next two years. Sustainability both for profit and planet is foremost in the minds of the leadership. The development of “green” friendly delivery strategies will be a main emphasis. Carving out a sustainable niche market is also important.

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State-of-the-art knowledge management technology was purchased in 2015 for the North American division that reduced route costs and scheduling conflicts. Expansion to the remaining divisions will be executed in the next 18 months or sooner if possible. Currently a companywide tacit knowledge mentoring program is in the planning stages and IT is working with planners to devise ways to store of this information in the Cloud especially in terms of making it user friendly for those with less technical savvy.

Innovation and Adaptability

Development of organizational structure and culture changes are being made to introduce more collaborative decision making as well as bringing the divisions closer

together in the area of shared resources and communication. The emphasis is to encourage the exchange of ideas, create an environment that fosters new ideas and makes change easier in their implementation. GDD understands that innovation must always be focused on the customer. Customer innovation workshops run by GDD has helped to bring new customers into the business. New ideas of future logistics are being explored to help identify new processes that will fit customer needs and their individual growth potential. GDD seeks to expand the workshop initiative with other collaborative ideas for the future as customers are very interested in how the supply chain affects their own competitive edge.

Globalization

There is a consideration of expanding to Africa to develop a lower cost hub connecting Europe and North American flights. Selection of the best country and potential development and cost feasibility will be evaluated. Process will start soon to see its money making potential.

Current Corporate Culture

GDD has always considered their employees to be like family. They value their input in the business and seek to empower them whenever they can. The current company culture is a hybrid clan and collaborative. The growth of the company and the need for structure and communication to keep the global deadlines has caused the Directors to move towards a collaborative culture. They hope that the family feel of the clan culture will not be lost hence the hybrid.

Organizational Structure:

This company has a geographical division structure. However, within each division is a functional structure with logistics focused on getting the parcel or mail delivered in the fastest possible way. Communication and decision making rather than being kept at higher levels is being given to the lower levels to make decisions that affect core operations.

Current Organizational Structure

