

Main topics

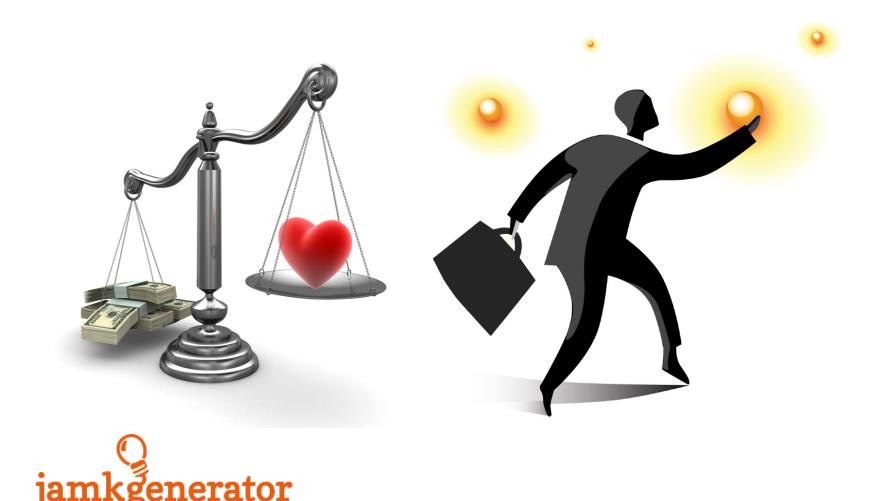
What is an entrepreneurship?

Why we are interested about it?

How the innovations are engaged to entrepreneurship?



What is an entrepreneurship?



We are trying to give the skills

- to look around and find the new challenges and opportunities and use them
- to be creative and innovative
- to take a charge of own life
- to act of behaving like an entrepreneur (intrapreneurship)
- ... and of course to run own business.



Why we are interested about it?

World has been changed

Sociological changes
Ecological changes
Technological changes
Political changes
Economical changes

 Our task is serve a society and support it's wellbeing and entrepreneurship and innovations are agile and practical ways to fil our task.





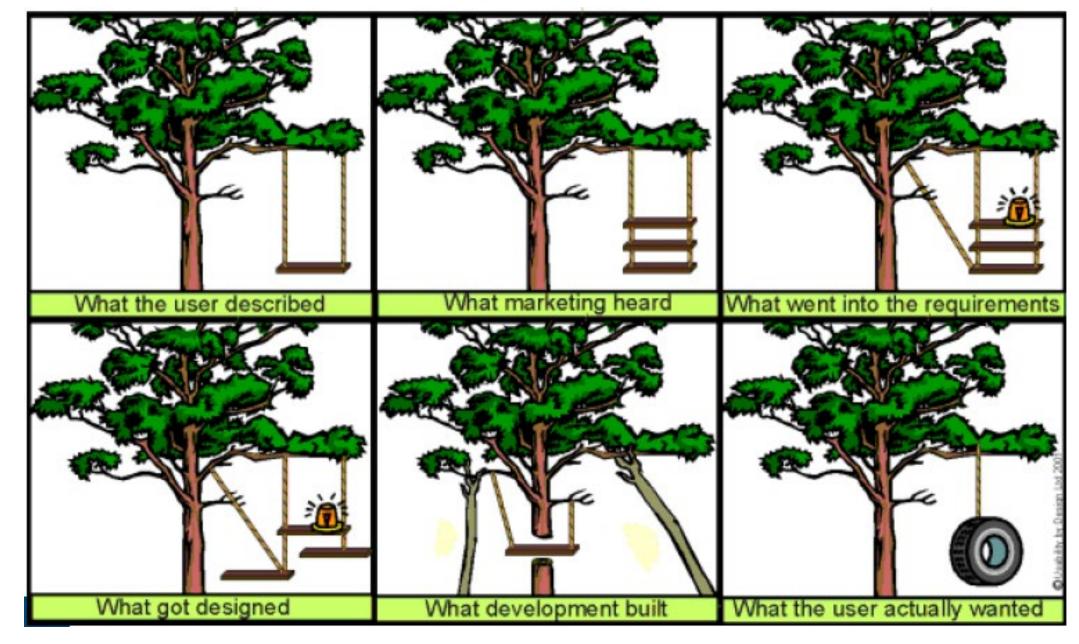
How the innovations are engaged to entrepreneurship?

Invention + Insight = Innovation

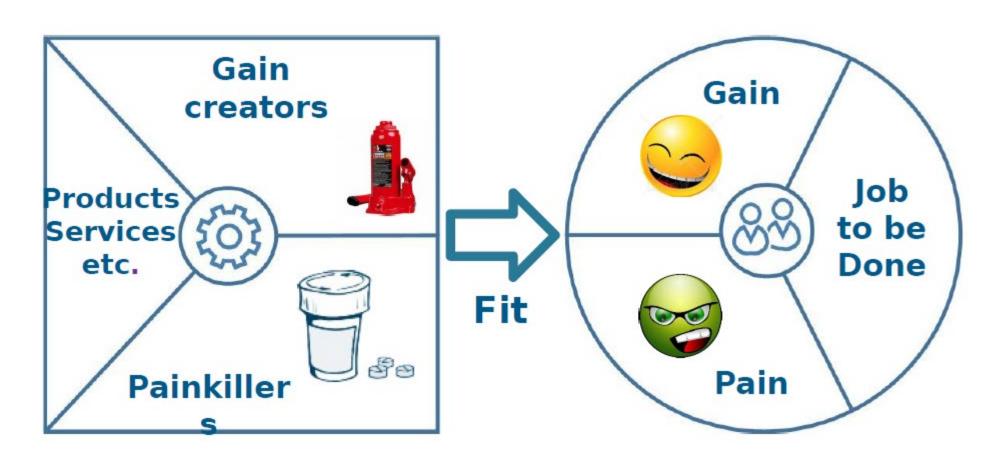
Really good question Really good answers

Insight is an understanding of the market and consumer

What went wrong?



Value Proposition Design



How to identify the customer's need User-Centered Design

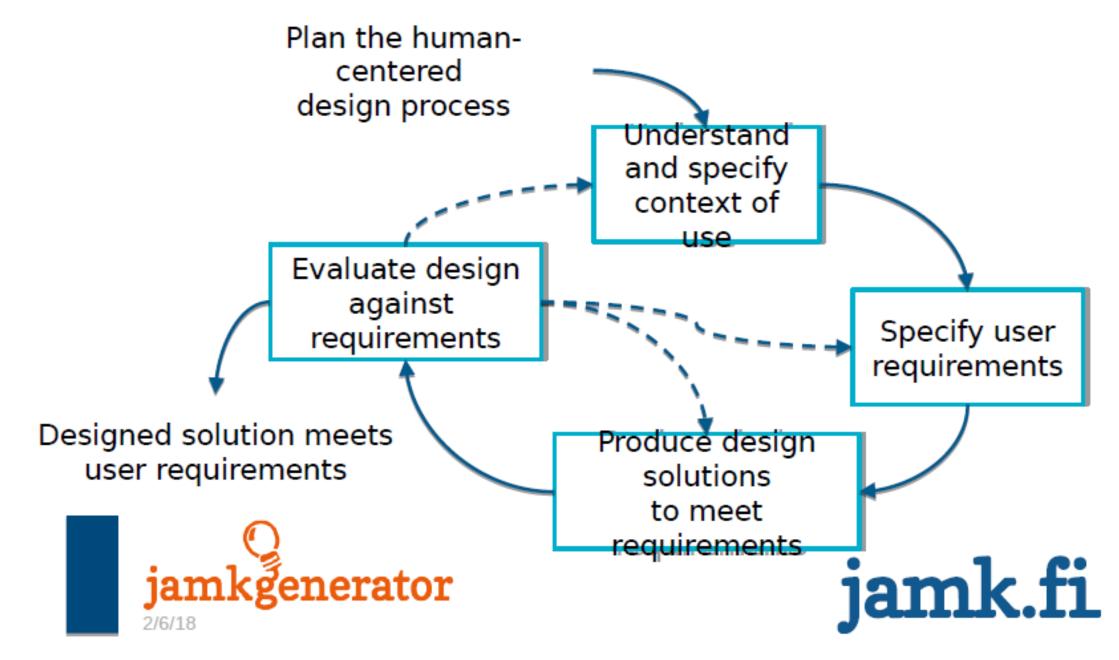
Method is

- ☐ System oriented and
- ☐ Promoting iterative design

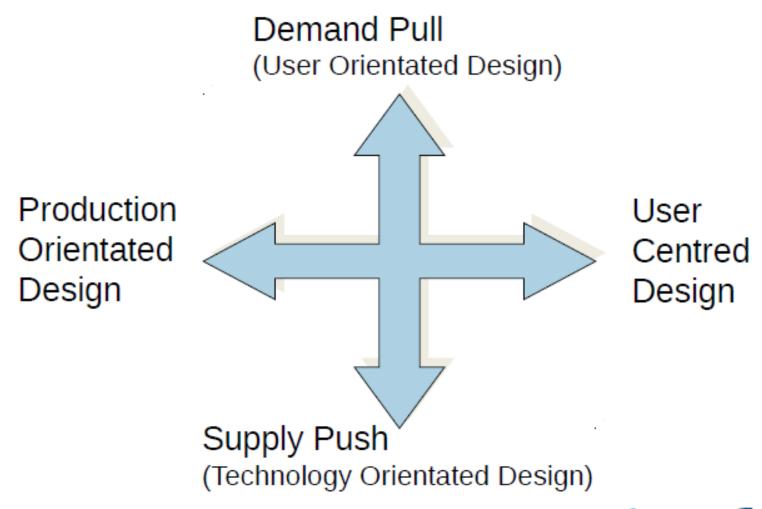
Ensuring that product

- ☐ Have real value for end users
- ☐ Are matched to users capabilities
- ☐ Are fit for purpose for which they were design

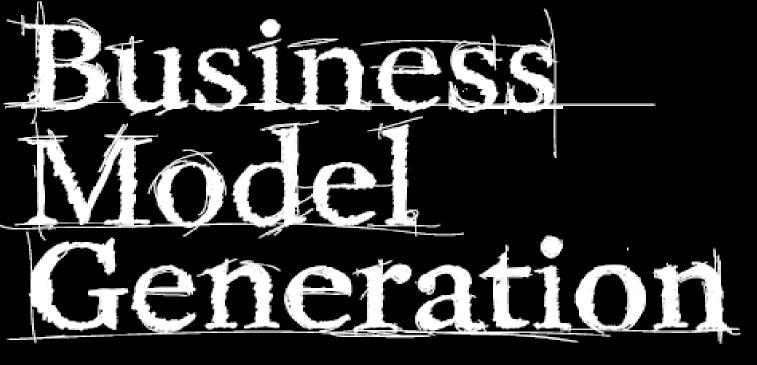
Ergonomics of human-system interaction



User-Centred Design







WRITTEN BY

Alexander Osterwalder & Yves Pigneur

CO-CREATED BY

An amazing crowd of 470 practitioners from 45 countries

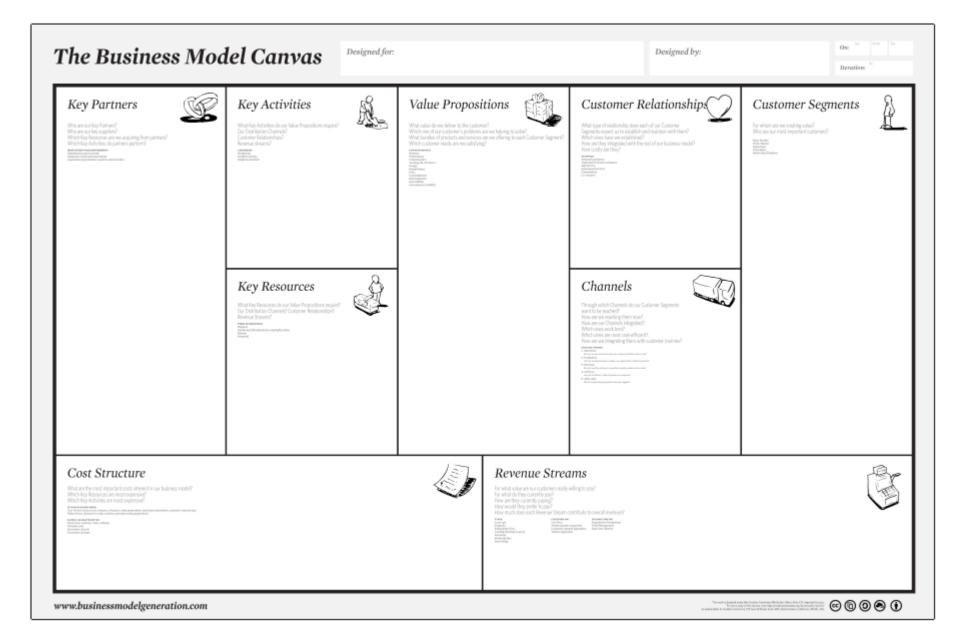
DESIGNED BY

Alan Smith, The Movement

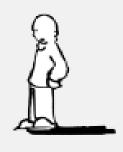
Def_Business Model

A business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value

How to Create a Profitable Business



The 9 Building Blocks



Cust

Customer Segments

An organization serves one or several Customer Segments.



VP

Value Propositions

It seeks to solve customer problems and satisfy customer needs with value propositions.



 CH

Channels

Value propositions are delivered to customers through communication, distribution, and sales Channels.



CR

Customer Relationships

Customer relationships are established and maintained with each Customer Segment.



RS

■ Revenue Streams

Revenue streams result from value propositions successfully offered to customers.



KR

KeyResources

Key resources are the assets required to offer and deliver the previously described elements...



KA

Key Activities

...by performing a number of Key Activities.



KI

Key Partnerships

Some activities are outsourced and some resources are acquired outside the enterprise.

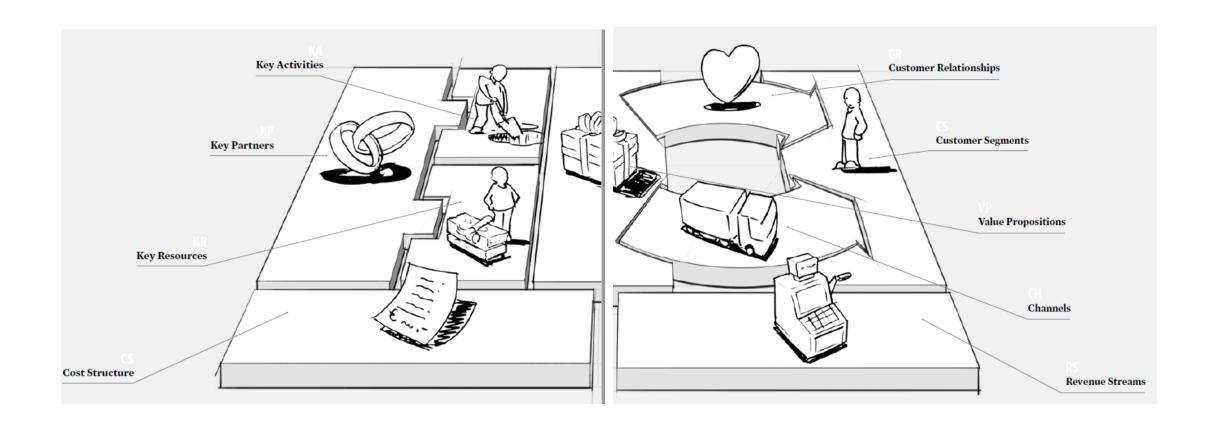


CS

Cost Structure

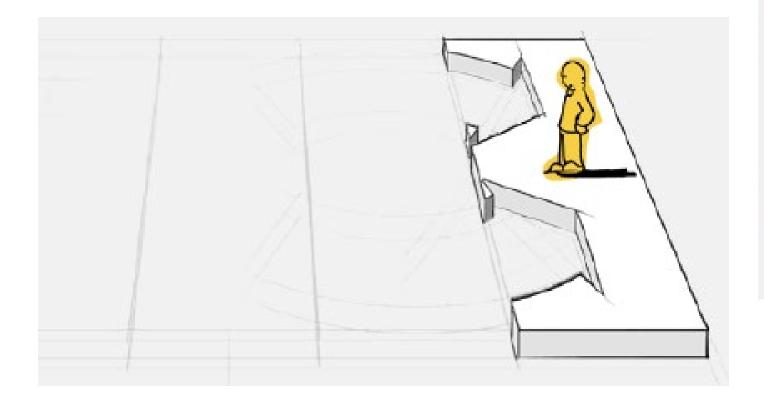
The business model elements result in the cost structure.

CANVAS HAS TWO SIDES



Customer Segments

The Customer Segments Building Block defines the different groups of people or organizations an enterprise aims to reach and serve

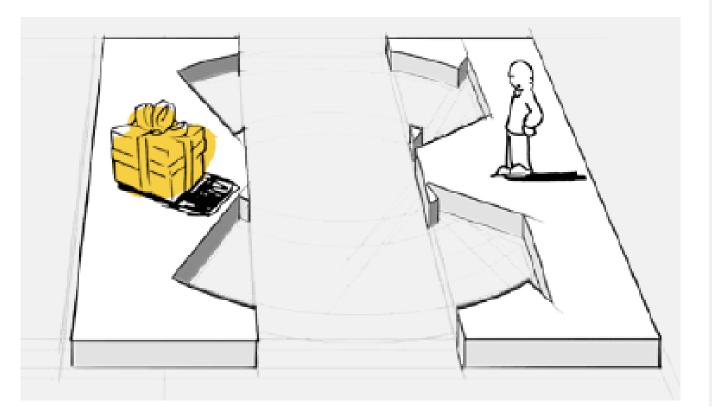


Customer groups represent separate segments if:

- Their needs require and justify a distinct offer
- They are reached through different Distribution Channels
- They require different types of relationships
- They have substantially different profitabilities
- · They are willing to pay for different aspects of the offer

Value Propositions

The Value Propositions Building Block describes the bundle of products and services that create value for a specific Customer Segment

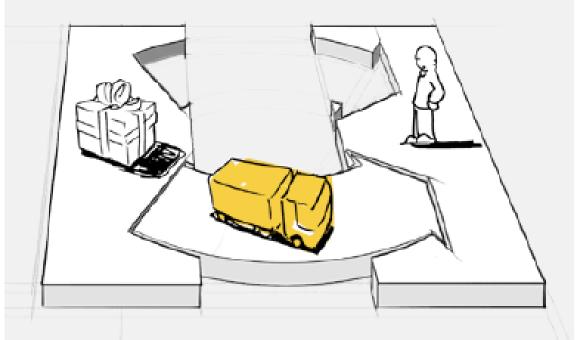


The Value Proposition is the reason why customers turn to one company over another. It solves a customer problem or satisfies a customer need. Each Value Proposition consists of a selected bundle of products and/or services that caters to the requirements of a specific Customer Segment. In this sense, the Value Proposition is an aggregation, or bundle, of benefits that a company offers customers.

Some Value Propositions may be innovative and represent a new or disruptive offer. Others may be similar to existing market offers, but with added features and attributes.

Channels

The Channels Building Block describes how a company communicates with and reaches its Customer Segments to deliver a Value Proposition

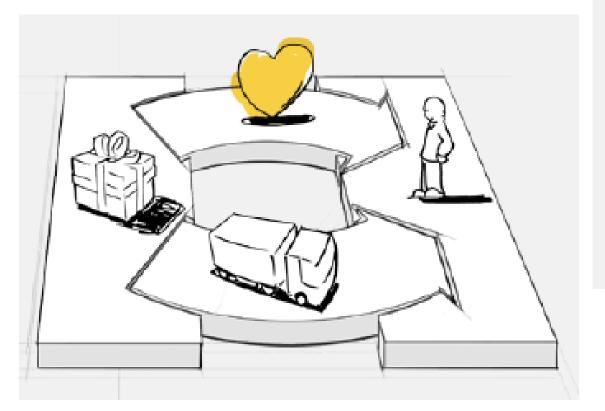


Channels serve several functions, including:

- Raising awareness among customers about a company's products and services
- Helping customers evaluate a company's Value Proposition
- Allowing customers to purchase specific products and services
- · Delivering a Value Proposition to customers
- Providing post-purchase customer support

Channel Types Channel Phases Sales force Web sales Awareness. 2. Evaluation 3. Purchase 4. Delivery 5. After sales How do we provide How do we raise aware-How do we help custom-How do we allow custom-How do we deliver a Value Proposition to customers? post-purchase customer ness about our company's ers evaluate our organizaers to purchase specific Chwit scores products and services? tion's Value Proposition? products and services? support? Parener Wholesaler

Customer Relationships



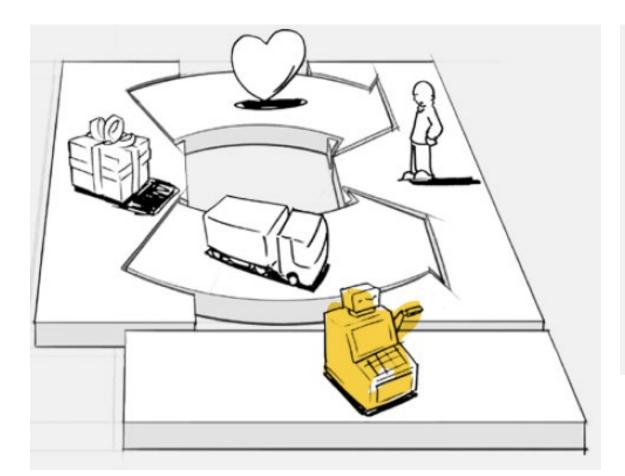
The Customer Relationships Building Block describes the types of relationships a company establishes with specific Customer Segments

A company should clarify the type of relationship it wants to establish with each Customer Segment. Relationships can range from personal to automated. Customer relationships may be driven by the following motivations:

- Customer acquisition
- Customer retention
- Boosting sales (upselling)

Revenue Streams

The Revenue Streams Building Block represents the cash a company generates from each Customer Segment (costs must be subtracted from revenues to create earnings)



A business model can involve two different types of Revenue Streams:

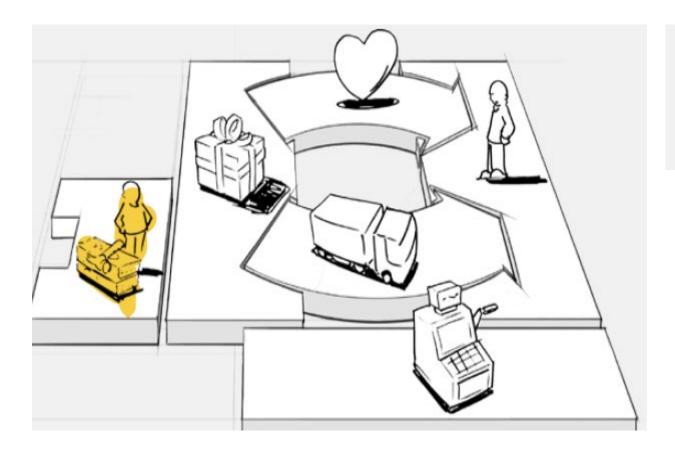
- Transaction revenues resulting from one-time customer payments
- Recurring revenues resulting from ongoing payments to either deliver a Value Proposition to customers or provide post-purchase customer support

Pricing Mechanisms

Predefine	Fixed "Menu" Pricing d prices are based on static variables	Prices	Dynamic Pricing change based on market conditions
List price	Fixed prices for individual products, services, or other Value Propositions	Negotiation (bargaining)	Price negotiated between two or more partners depending on negotiation power and/or negotiation skills
Product feature dependent	Price depends on the number or quality of Value Proposition features	Yield management	Price depends on inventory and time of purchase (normally used for perishable resources such as hotel rooms or airline seats)
Customer segment dependent	Price depends on the type and characteristic of a Customer Segment	Real-time-market	Price is established dynamically based on supply and demand
Volume dependent	Price as a function of the quantity purchased	Auctions	Price determined by outcome of competitive bidding

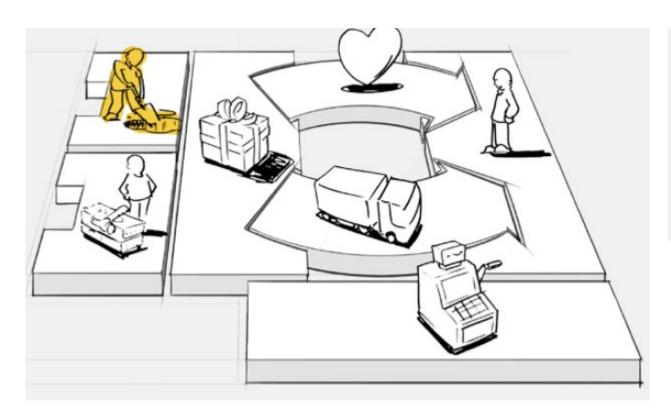
Key Resources

The Key Resources Building Block describes the most important assets required to make a business model work



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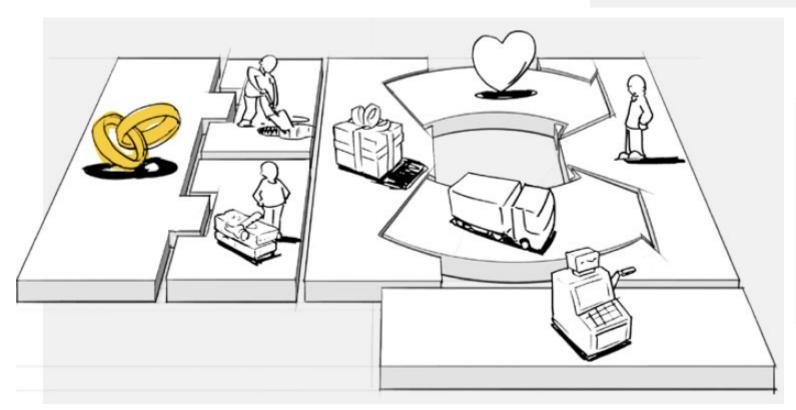
Key Activities



The Key Activities Building Block describes the most important things a company must do to make its business model work

Key Partnerships

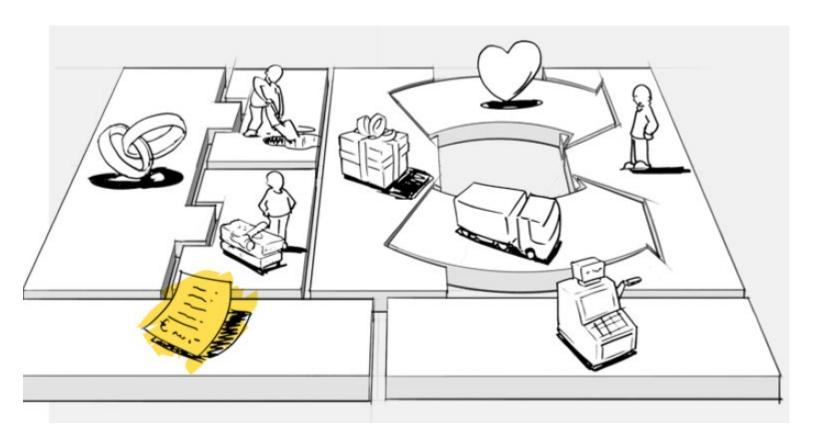
The Key Partnerships Building Block describes the network of suppliers and partners that make the business model work



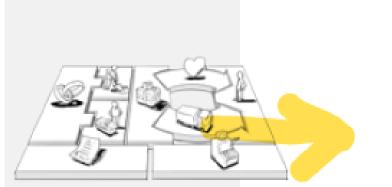
We can distinguish between four different types of partnerships:

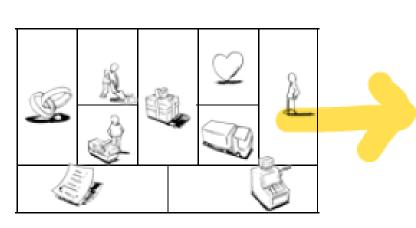
- Strategic alliances between non-competitors
- Coopetition: strategic partnerships between competitors
- Joint ventures to develop new businesses
- Buyer-supplier relationships to assure reliable supplies

Cost Structure

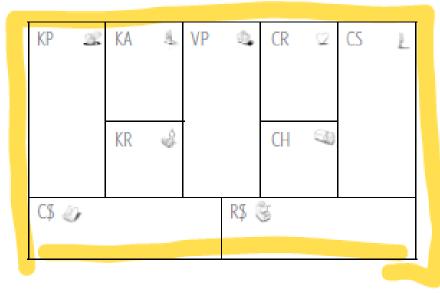


The Cost Structure describes all costs incurred to operate a business model



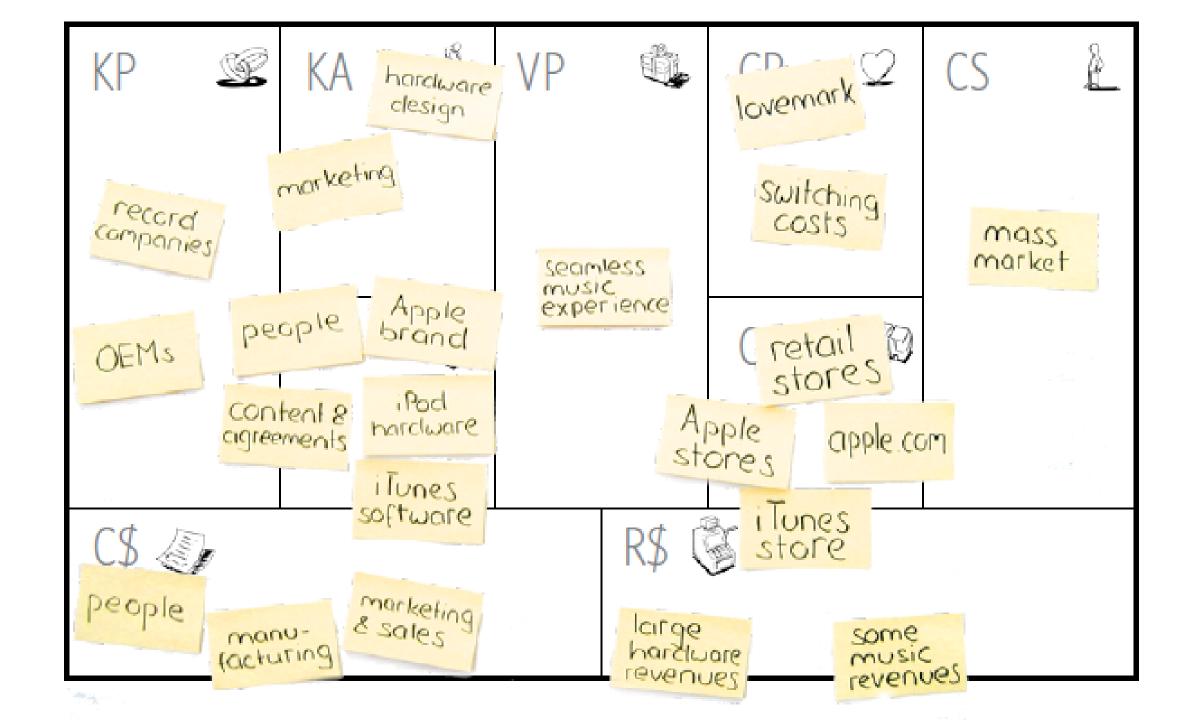


The Business Model Canvas



This tool resembles a painter's canvas — preformatted with the nine blocks — which allows you to paint pictures of new or existing business models.





- 1. Your ideal situation
- 2. How your customers wants it happening
- 3. How your competitor is doing it
- 4. Final version