### **Business Planning Workshop**

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### Do you have an Idea or Opportunity?

An opportunity has:

- **Demand:** actual or potential customer need, ability to pay
- Innovation: a product, service or technology can be provided
- Feasibility: technology and resources exist and can be sourced
- Attraction: benefits and interest for you, customers, investors



**Def\_Business Model** 

A business model describes how an organisation creates, delivers and captures value.

#### **12 Building Blocks: Entrepreneur Startup Canvas**







Strategic Vision



Governance







Channels



Customer Segments

Value Proposition

Customer Relationships









Cost Structure

Revenue Streams

Key Resources

Key Activities

Key Partnerships

Strategic Vision The Business idea? The Startup's Vision The Startup's Mission The Startup's SMART Objectives						Entrepreneur What is your focal competency set? What resources do you have access to? What are your core values?
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**Def\_Strategic Vision** 

Links the present to the future, and shows how you intend to move toward your vision.



#### **Extended Info:**

#### **Being SMART** early in the startup process:

- The Business Idea?
- The Startup's Vision
- The Startup's Mission
- The Startup's SMART Objectives



#### **Def\_Entrepreneur**

An individual running his or her own business. An entrepreneur demonstrates enterprising approaches and attributes, such as creativity, vision, responsiveness to opportunity, and ambition for business growth, which are distinct from business skills and knowledge.

#### **Extended Info:**

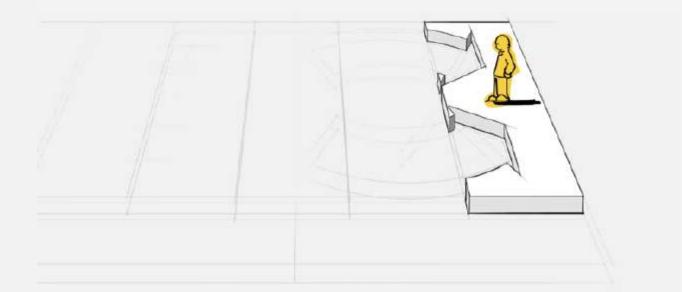
#### **Entrepreneurs have:**

- Your Competency Set
- Your Resources
  - Financial
  - Material
  - Natural
  - Social
  - Intellectual...
- Your Core Values



**Def\_Customer Segments** 

All the people and organisations for which your creating value, this includes all users and customers.



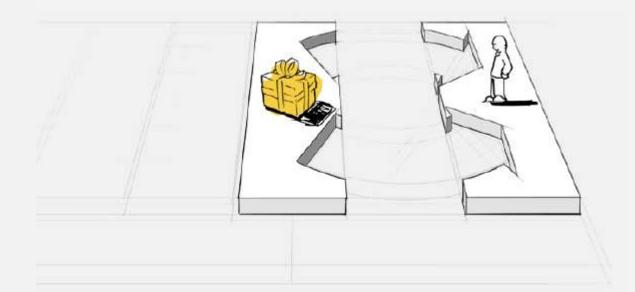
#### **Extended Info:**

#### **Customers are a separate segment if:**

- Their wants / needs justify a different offer.
- They are reached through different channels.
- They require different types of relationship.
- They have substantially different profit abilities.
- They are willing to pay for different aspects of the offer

**Def\_Value Propositions** 

For each segment there are specific value propositions; the bundles of goods and/or services that create value for your customers.



What's the Problem?

What problem do we solve? Which need are we satisfying? What bundles are we offering to each segment?

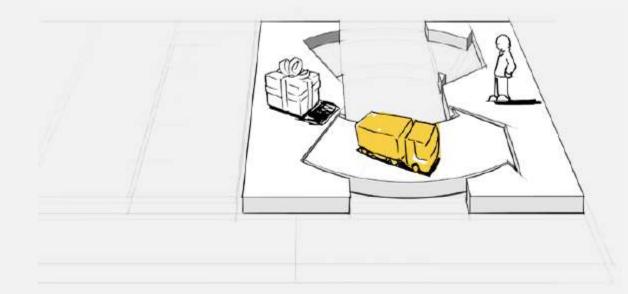
Values can be quantitative (price / speed of service) or qualitative (design / experience).

#### **Examples:**

- Newness
- Performance
- Customisation
- Design
- Brand
- Price
- Task Fulfilment
- Risk Reduction
- Accessibility



# These describe the touch points through which you interact with customers to deliver value.



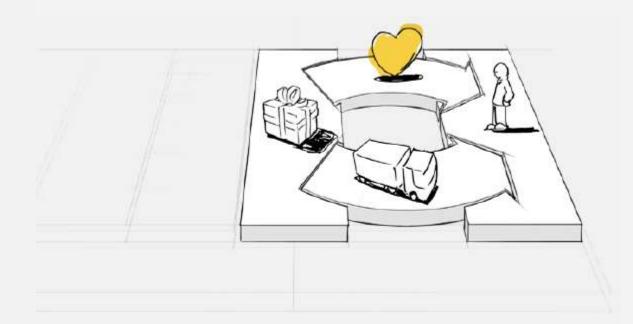
#### How do we Reach People?

## Channels have distinct phases and can be direct, or indirect.

Channel Types		nnel Types	Channel Phases						
Own Direct	Ŧ	Salesforce							
	Direc	Web sales	1. Awareness How do we raise aware-	2. Evaluation How do we help custom-	3. Purchase How do we allow custom-	4. Delivery How do we deliver a Value	5. After sales How do we provide		
		Own stores	ness about our company's products and services?	ers evaluate our organiza- tion's Value Proposition?	ers to purchase specific products and services?	Proposition to customers?	post-purchase customer support?		
Partner Indiract	te	Partner							
	Indir	stores							
		Wholesaler							

**Def\_Customer Relationships** 

## These outline the types of relationship you're establishing with your customers.

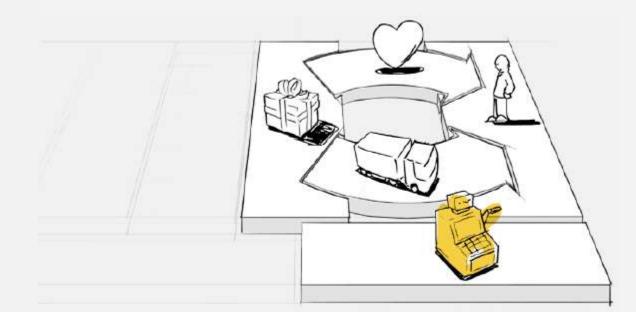


#### **Examples:**

- One time transactional
- Personal Customer Service
- Dedicated Personal Assistance
- Self Service
- Automated Services, e.g. Online
- Communities
- Co-Creation



#### You need to make clear how and through which pricing mechanisms your business model is capturing value.

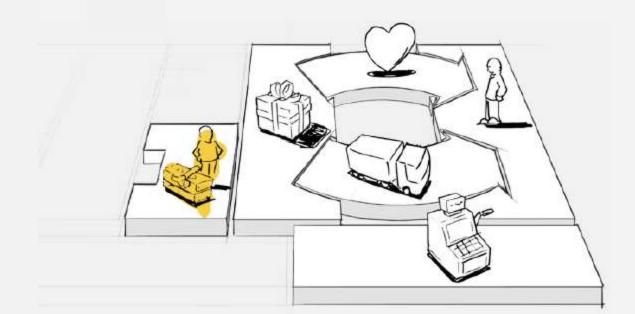


#### **Examples:**

- Product (Asset) Sale
- Usage Fee
- Subscription Fee
- Lending / Renting / Letting
- Licensing
- Brokerage Fees
- Advertising

**Def\_Key Resources** 

## These show what assets are indispensable to your business model.

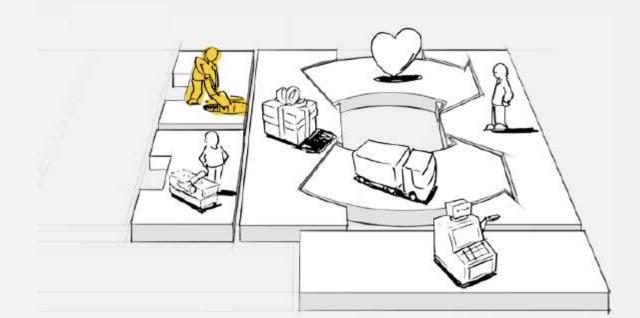


#### **Examples:**

- Natural
- Physical
- Intellectual
- Human
- Financial



# These show which things (the central actions relevant to the model) you need to do to perform well.

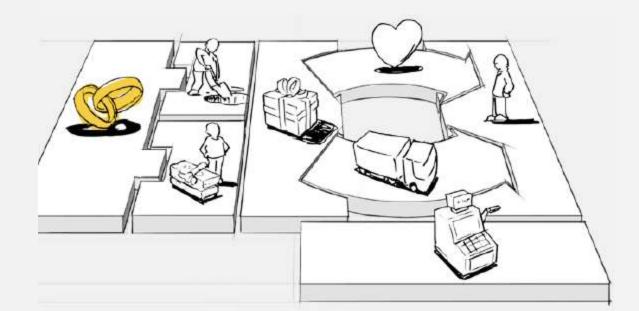


#### **Examples:**

- Management
- Operations
- Finance
- Sales
- Marketing
- Production
- Customer Service
- Information Technology
- Human Resources

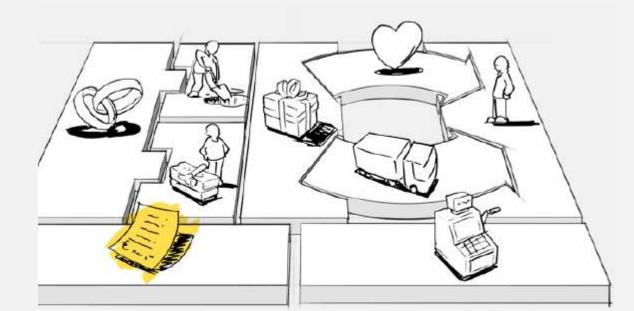
**Def\_Partnerships** 

## The relationships you need to leverage to make your business work.



**Def\_Cost Structure** 

#### When you understand all the model and its infrastructure you should have an idea of how much it will cost.



#### **Examples:**

- Cost Driven (Minimise Costs)
- Value Driven (Premium Products)

**Features:** 

- Fixed Costs
- Variable Costs
- Economies of Scale
- Economies of Scope



Business governance is the mechanisms, processes and relations by which ventures are controlled and directed.



#### **Extended Info:**



#### You will need to think about:

- What company vehicle type will you use?
- Who are the Stakeholders of the business?:
  - Directors, Shareholders, Financiers, Family
- What are the government policy & disclosure requirements?
- What reporting structure will you have?:
  - Boards, Management, Managers, Staff, Community

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### School of Business and Entrepreneurship

**Degree Programmes** 

- FdSc Business & Enterprise
- BSc(Hons) International Business Management
- BSc(Hons) Agri-Business Management
- BSc(Hons) Rural Entrepreneurship & Enterprise
- MSc Business Management
- MBA Innovation in Sustainable Food & Agriculture

Executive Education Business Research Knowledge Exchange Projects

IOCC SFEDI

LEARNING

PROVIDER

ENTERPRISING

We develop the entrepreneurial leaders of the rural economy



Thank You

"Entrepreneurship is finding and developing opportunities to create value."

**Entrepreneurial Mindset** 

- 6 Attributes & Behaviors
  - Commitment & Determination
  - Leadership
  - Opportunity Obsession
  - Tolerance of Risk, Ambiguity & Uncertainty
  - Creativity, Self-Reliance & Adaptability
  - Motivation to Excel