



## The Importance of Entrepreneurship



### Entrepreneurship works –

- In business formation
- Inside existing companies
- In academic R&D
- in life in general

## Entrepreneurship teaching and training in Further education:

- A global trend
- Adopted by all significant universities and engineering schools
- Designed to cater for
  - Career development
  - Business formation
  - Business development
  - Tech trans
- Also a cost efficient industrial development activity:
 

"The prevalence of High Expectancy Entrepreneurial Activities varies significantly and directly with national levels of entrepreneurship teaching and training in further education, and inversely with government regulation on new firm entry. All other Entrepreneurial Framework Conditions seem to have little or no influence on the High Expectancy Entrepreneurial Activities." [Erkko Autio; Jonathan Levy, longitudinal GEM study, 2000-2007]

**DTU course 42705:  
Knowledge based Entrepreneurship**

*Develop your passion for opportunities:  
The entrepreneurial **MINDSET***

*Improve your executive skills:  
The entrepreneurial **SKILLSET***

**Business Start-up**

## Entrepreneurial Motivation

- The ultimate demonstration of your power and skills
- Great fun and lots of interesting work
- A catching lifestyle
- An independent lifestyle
- A team sport with highly motivated friends
- Great expectations, great perspective
- To make a Gazillion?

**It happens - but**

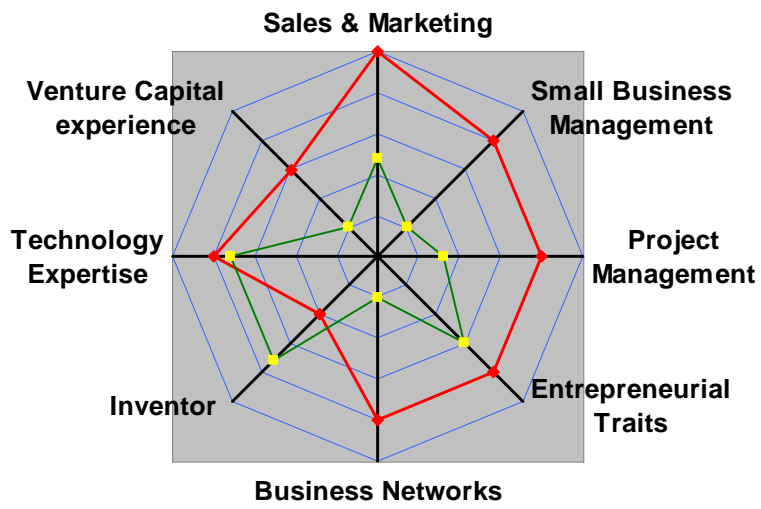
**Get Your priorities right – and focus on company development.**

## The Entrepreneur

- Extrovert
- Proactive
- Energetic
- Initiator
- Capable of – and quick in - making decisions and enforce them (a DOER rather than a PLANNER)
- Personal integrity
- Stubborn
- Ressource-demanding
- Unpatient

*A charming bastard!*

## The IDEAL Entrepreneurial Team



## The Birth of an IT Venture



## The Ideal Preconditions

- **Up-to-date education**
- **Domain knowledge**
- **Entrepreneurial skills**
- **A positive life situation**
- **A global perspective and a good command of English.** (BE-standard OK)

## Succes factors

- **QUALIFIED TEAM** including all experiences and competences needed to complete the task
- **COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING** of the **CUSTOMER** – reflected in products and services
- **Start in markets in rapid change and transition**
- **Market pull versus technology push**
- **Methodical preparations before launch**
- **A readily understood and logic business rationale**
- **Enough CASH to produce commercial results**
- **Product development plans on strategic level**
- **GOOD MANAGEMENT** in all aspects

## From the Bankruptcy Statistics

- **Sales failed** *60% mortality in the Market!* **39%**
- **Beaten by competitors** **21%**
- **Operating costs too high** **11%**
- **Overhead costs too high** **4%**
- **Bad depts: customer bankrupt** **9%**
- **Production or technology fails to comply** **4%**
- **Any other reason:** **12%**
  - Mess and disorder
  - Inappropriate localization
  - Fraud
  - Health problems, natural disasters etc.



## Massachusetts Institute of Technology

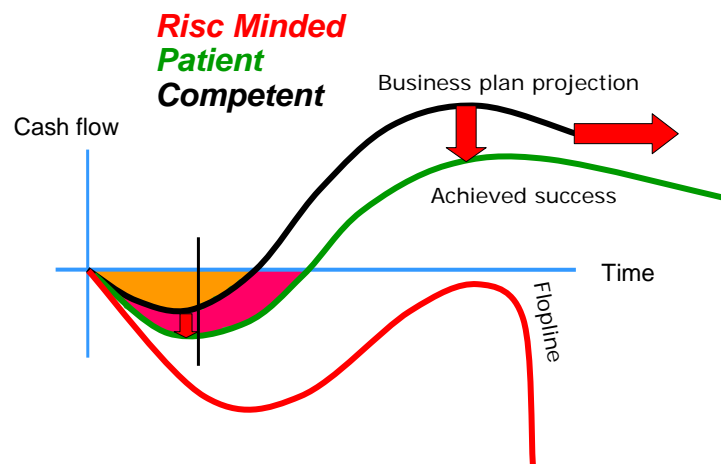
### The MIT Recipy

- **Where is the Pain?** (No Pain = No Sale = No Company)
- **What is your value proposition** (VP)
- **Quantify your value proposition** (QVP)
- **Who is your customer** (who is your jury)
- **Why would he or she buy** (Pain X Value breaks Barriers)
- **How much is he or she willing to pay?** (VP)
- **Practice your Elevator Pitch**  
before meeting your customer/investor

## Financing a High-Tech High-Growth Start-up

### Capital: for what?

*Business Development!*



## The entrepreneur's most important Capital Sources

- **Your own bloody money**
- **FFF** Family, Friends & Fools
- **In Kind** Other people's resources
- **Your first customer:** The more pain, the better
- **Investors' money** If your business potential and -opportunities depend on speed and volume.

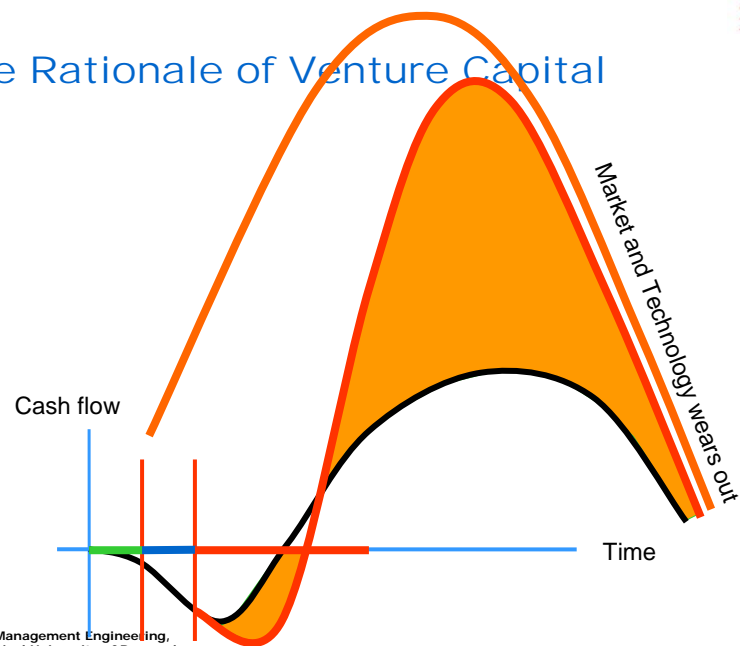
## EXIT

The inherent consequence of equity financing

**Investor sells ownership (shares) and pull out**

- **IPO: Initial Public Offering** Rare but rewarding
- **Trade Sale** Acquisition
- **Management buy-out/buy-in** Not best but ROI > 0
- **Earn-outs** Even worse but ROI > 0
- **Repayment of loans** Not sustainable for VC
- **Enforcing preferences** Cutting the loss

## The Rationale of Venture Capital



19 DTU Management Engineering,  
Technical University of Denmark

## Investors

### Pre-seed

FFF: the Business Angels  
DK: Innovation environments  
US: Small Business Agency (SBA)

### Seed – Early Stage

SEEDCapital Denmark  
Business Angels  
Venture Capital companies (VC)  
Vækstfonden

### Second round, follow-on

VC and Corporate Venture Capital  
Credit Institutions  
Banks  
Vækstfonden  
Some stock exchanges

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Technical University of Denmark

## Investor's Criteria for Interest

### 5P

- **Pain/value proposition** *Is it a disruptive technology.*
- **Perspectives** *Market size/share exit-opportunities*
- **People** *Track records, competencies, ambition*
- **Platform** *Proof of principle, concept, value, pull, profit*
- **Process** *The project according to the Business Plan*

### Comments:

- Must be a Venture Case: ROI > 10 in less than 5 years.  
(126 rule applies too: 100 mio in T/O, 20% profit in less than 6 yrs)
- The team is the single most important precondition
- Platform: the more commercial proofs, the better.  
Commercial proofs reflect risk and competence

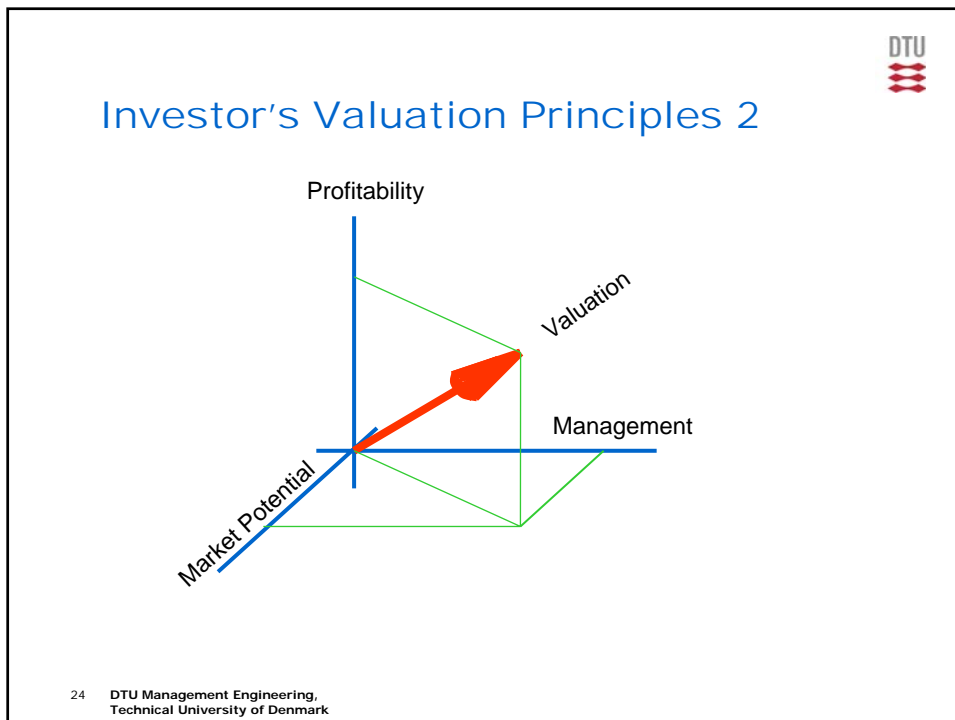
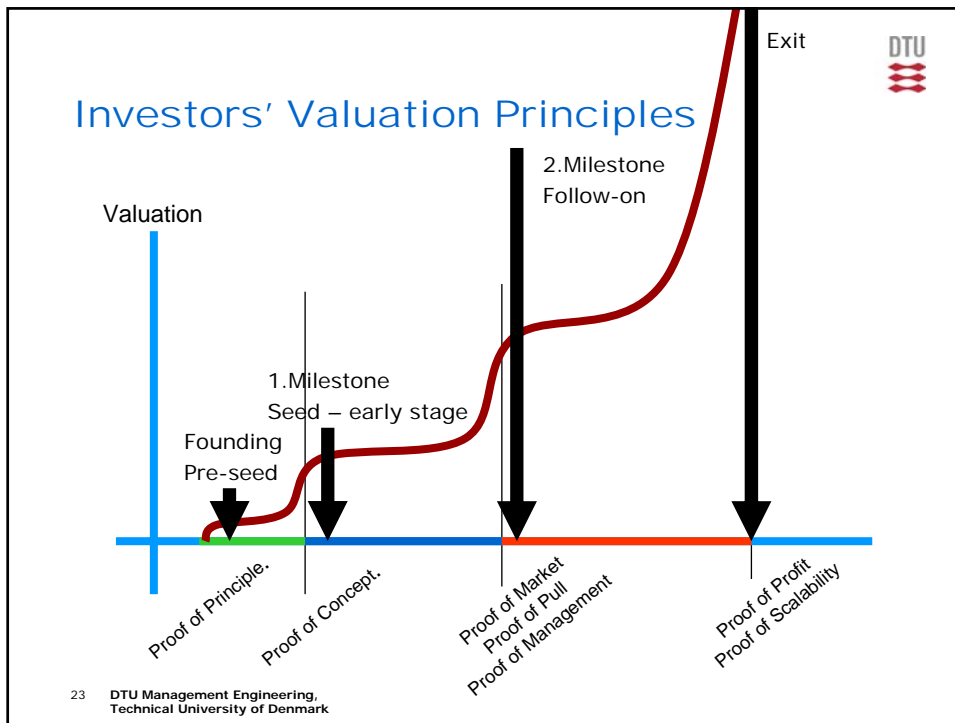
## Dancing with Wolves

### Or how to deal with investors

- **Capital always Wins**
- **Your counterpart has done this many times**
- **Your counterpart is not depending on you**
- **Your counterpart has lots of time**

### Negotiating tactics:

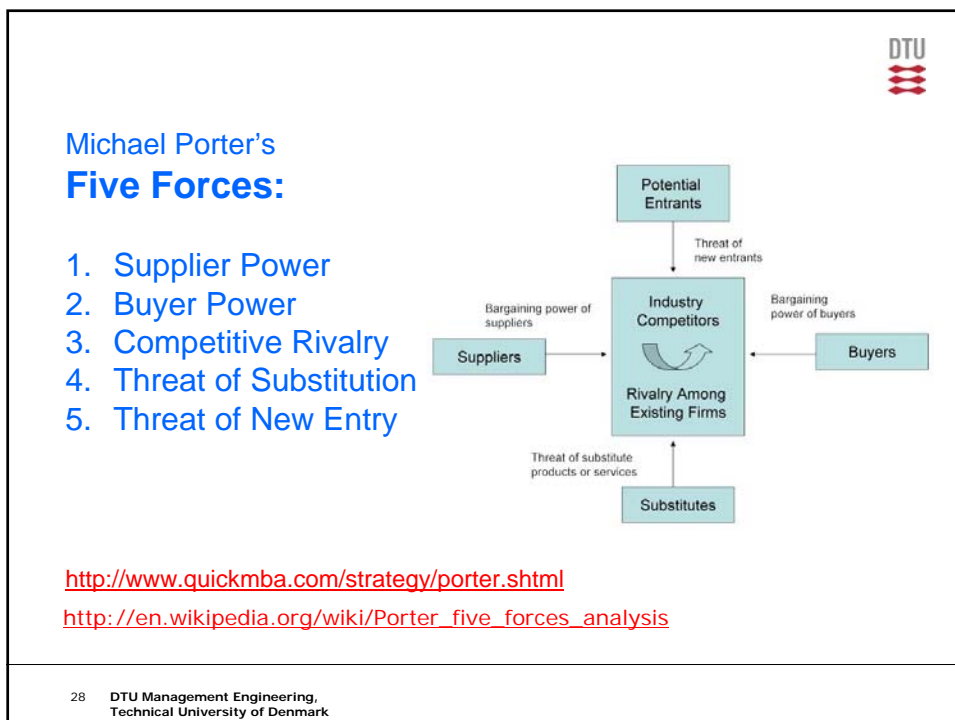
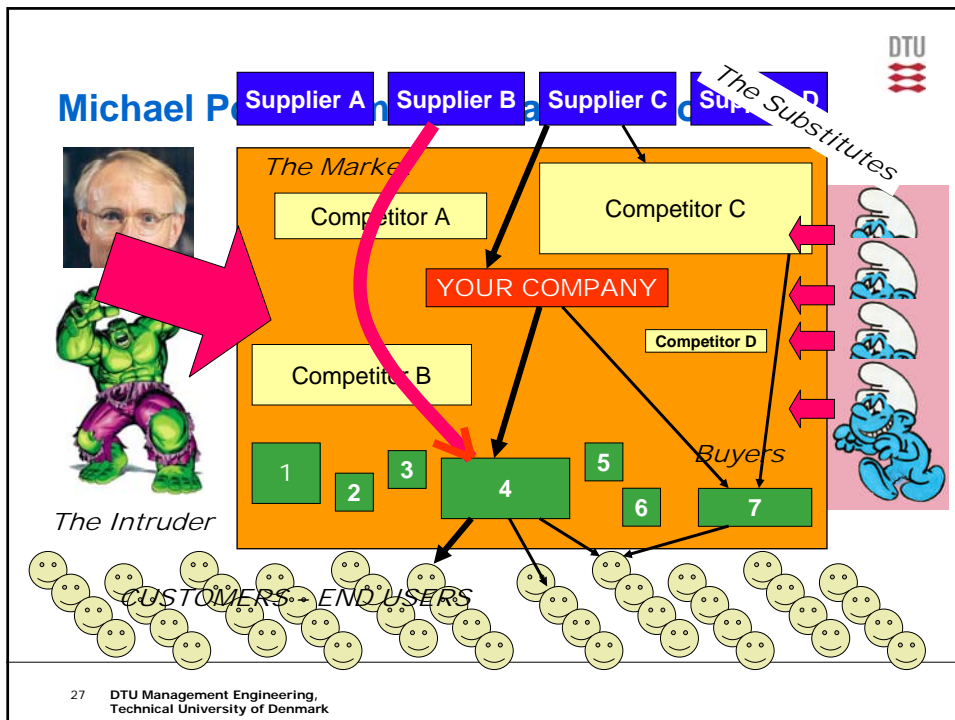
- **Freedom of Maneuvering**  
Never enter negotiations without having fall-back positions.
- **No major payments that jeopardize your project**  
Your investor will find out at "due diligence"
- **Don't go for money unless you can do without**  
Make it clear from the beginning that you are not for sale at any price
- **If you are asked for exclusivity: it costs** (all claims cost)  
Exclusivity reduces your freedom of maneuvering
- **Consider to get more investors into the game – transparently**
- **The more proofs before investment – the better**
- **Strategic partners also an asset**
- **Get yourself a management team and a battle-proven consultant before opening the game**



## The End of the Game



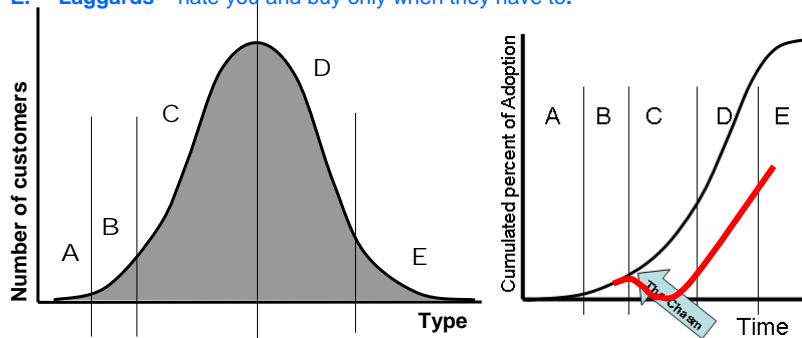
## Market Analysis



## Market Response to new products

Thanks to [Everett Rogers](#), 'diffusion of innovations' theory

- A. **Pioneers** – love change and technology.
- B. **Early Adopters** – do too, but they are rational and particular
- C. **Early Majority** – no strong opinions, influenced by early adopters
- D. **Late Majority** – fat and lazy – and driven by early majority
- E. **Laggards** – hate you and buy only when they have to.



**Bridging the Chasm: [real pain killing gets the early adopters to ring the bell!](#)**

## Protecting IP & Knowledge

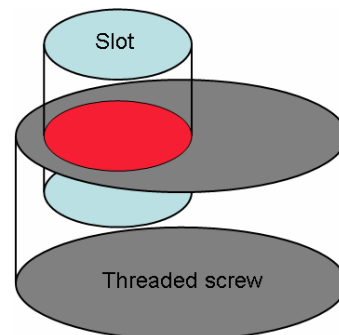
## Protecting your IP (The Protective Shield)

1. **PATENT**  
Global, efficient, expensive, resource consuming
2. **UTILITY MODEL** (Poor Man's Patent)  
National - local, cheaper, risky (no novelty search)
3. **DESIGN PROTECTION**  
National, mandatory in certain business areas
4. **TRADEMARKS, BRANDS**  
National, mandatory when leaving your niche
5. **SECRECY**  
Can be cost/efficient, risky, requires secrecy agreements with employees = extra payments
6. **NICHE PROTECTION**                      Patent not worthwhile
7. **SPEED PROTECTION**                    Patent useless

## Patents – interaction and impact

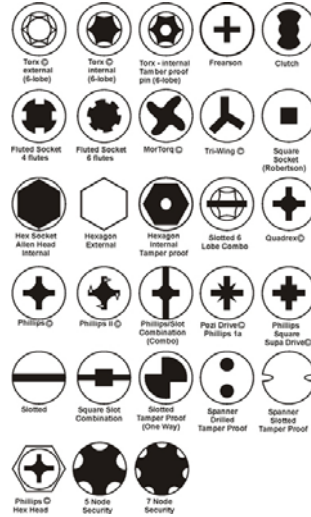
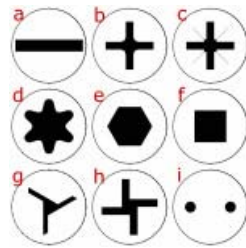
Any one **may file a subsidiary patent on an invention, which improves an existing and patented invention**

**No one is allowed to exploit the subsidiary patent without the permission of the owner of the existing patent**



**Subsidiary patents are door-openers to cooperation and license revenues**

Subsidiary patents are door-openers to cooperation and license revenues - and only Man's fantasy sets the limits



## Protection Strategies, IP

### 1. Production

Secrecy agreements, niching, stock options, Non-compete obligations, patents, design, trademarks

### 2. Consultancy

Non-compete obligations, stock options

### 3. ICT

Speed protection, niching, stock options, secrecy agreements, lock up – and patents

### 4. Biotech

Patents, stock options

# Management

Management is ---  
--- the Noble Art of ---  
---- achieving Results ---  
--- by means of *OTHER PEOPLE*



### Milgram's Obedience Study:

What proportion of a group of normal adults would voluntarily deliver whatever they believed to be a fatal electrical shock to another human being when urged to do so by authority in a credible setting?

65%



1. *Integrity is rare in humans*
2. *Management is about creating the right settings = **THE RIGHT CONTEXT***

### Context at Work



## Create the Appropriate CONTEXT

1. **Develop and maintain corporate values** like honesty, trust entrepreneurship, good behaviour, social responsibility - **and a sense of business and profit**
2. **Combine values with realistic and logic objectives** that are easy for everybody to act upon => develop a corporate culture with a high degree of self governance = set realistic winning criteria (People like to be part of a winning team)
3. **Set your team: be specific when hiring (and firing)**
4. **Set the standards by being a role model yourself**
5. Errors and failures are side effects of independant employees. Accept them – and correct them discretely and with empathy.
6. Corporate culture needs continous maintenance and development

### Personal preconditions for being a good manager:

- a. *Integrity*
- b. *Some intelligence*

## *The Business Plan*

### AGENDA

Before you start

What is a Business Plan?

Why would you need a Business Plan?

How to write a Business Plan

Quality Measures in Business Planning

The Contents



## Before the Business Plan

***Your project must be conceptually finalized =***

- **What are your personal goals and ambitions?**
- **Where is the pain? Does it really hurt?**
- **What is your value proposition?**
- **Quantify it – even if you have to guess a lot**
- **More guesstimates:**
  - **What process does it take to get it up and running?**
  - **What resources, people and facilities do you need?**
- **Is your scenario realistic?**  
(Sanity check – ask someone with insight and experiences)

**You start to feel comfortable with this project.**

**Next: how does the Masterplan look like?**

## What is a Project plan?

- 1. There is a goal – and it is specific**
- 2. There is a process described by**
  1. Actions to conclude
  2. Facilities needed
  3. Humans needed
- 3. There is a time table - often with milestones**
- 4. There is a budget**

## What is a Business Plan?

### Two things:

1. The detailed rationale behind your business
2. The project plan for the business start-up

**Ad 1: Information, analysis, calculations and conclusions to support the assumption that this can be achieved, and that the business project is applicable and realistic**

**Ad 2: There is a goal – and it is specific**

**There is a process described by**

Actions to conclude  
Resources involved

**There is a time table** with some milestones

**There is a budget** with a cashflow projection

***1+2: there is a business opportunity, and this is how we will exploit it.***

## Why a Business Plan - 1

### Decision

#### A systematic review of the crucial issues:

- Estimates are substantiated (empirical data)
- Statistics have their saying
- Shortcomings and deficiencies materialize
- Perspectives and consequences are quantified

***YOU get a qualified basis for deciding whether or not to risk your future career and invest your future working life in implementing this project***

## Why a Business Plan - 2

### Management

#### Continous business development:

- Facts superseed fiction and estimates
- The management is forced to think longterm
- Problems are reckognized well before disaster day
- Consequences are implemented with due diligence

***YOU** set the standards for the future management of the company*

## Why a Business Plan - 3

### Funding

- How much capital do you need – and for what?
- Your investors' incentives? Please explain.

***YOUR INVESTORS** get a qualified picture of the project, the team, the perspectives, the risks and the gain.*

*So the business plan is your investors' first and crucial encounter with the founding team.*

## How is it done - 1

- **Preparations**
  - *Pain and value proposition understood. Customers and Jury too.*
  - *Product/service identified*
  - *Business model defined*
  - *Sanity checks performed (Customers, mentors, consultants etc.)*
- **Research**
  - *Customers: statistics in various domains*
  - *Value creation, value chains*
  - *Competitors*
  - *IPR and technology*
- **Analysis**
  - *Synthesis gives the preconditions*
- **Draw up 1 - 3 scenaria for your market entry**
- **Quantify the consequences**
  - *From cashflow to capital demand*
- **Worst case scenario**
  - *Critical parameters – contingency plans – possibly all over again*

## How is it done - 2

- **The Group**
  - *Set up the management*
  - *Be systematic: consider using agendas and minutes*
  - *Check progress with deadlines*
  - *Share the workload*
- **The project:**

Business planning is a project in itself - so

  - *Set up an activity list*
  - *Allocate resources: Best man W/M at every task*
  - *Set up a time table with milestones.*

## Quality in Business Planning

- **It takes time!**
- **Consistent and logic**
- **Statements: to-the-point**
- **Economical in pages and words**
- **Enthusiastic and optimistic - though credible**
- **Empathic:**
  - *Customers*
  - *Investors*
  - *Competitors*
  - *Employees*
- **Value creation is well understood and quantified**
- **Nothing of importance is concealed** (*honesty prevails*)

*"Good art is quality, and quality takes time"*

Robert Jacobsen

*"In good art, the detail is seen in the entirety -  
- and entirety is seen in the detail"*

Karen Blixen

## The contents - 1

### ***The executive Summary:***

**Background - very brief – then:**

**- the Five P-Approach:**

1. ***Pain-value-jury***
2. ***Potential***
3. ***People***
4. ***Platform***
5. ***Project***

## Executive summary *the single-most important section*

**GetBetterQuick Ltd. is a new knowledge-based company with a high growth potential within on-line monitoring of physiological recuperation of out-patients in orthopaedic retraining programmes.**

Orthopaedic retraining is costly, it requires extra and inconvenient treatment, it is often neglected for same reasons, and as a result, a high number of patients do not recuperate to full performance. It goes without saying that this is not an ideal situation.

Our system allows early discharge plus cost-efficient and convenient retraining and recuperation. Saving potentials of efficient treatment - to society, to healthcare and to patients - are high. In Scandinavia alone, the annual economic savings of a 10% reduction of bed days of orthopaedic patients, which is a realistic measure, are as high as 100 mio. €/yr.

End-users are patients with an internet connection in their homes. Customers are orthopedic departments. Users are physiotherapists and orthopaedic MDs. Buyers are hospitals and clinics.

**First 3 prototype systems have finalized clinical verification successfully. Results are published.**

**The founding team comprises ---, M.Sc., --- MD, and --- MBA, with a background as a CEO of ---.**

It is our ambition to develop GBQ Ltd. into an international market leader within internet-based on-line monitoring of patients in retraining programs in their homes.

We envisage to establish within the next five to six years, a company with an annual turnover above €25 mio., with more than 80 employees in high quality jobs and an export of innovative new monitoring systems, exceeding €20 mio. /yr.

Several major players in the market indicate good exit opportunities, and GBQ Ltd is expected to be ready for acquisition some 4 – 6 years from kick-off. Valuation could amount to 30 – 50 mio. €.

We plan a quick expansion to this level through one or two funding rounds.

Our total capital requirement is €2 mill. The founding team so far has invested €100.000

## The contents - 2

### • Market Research and - Analysis:

- *Customers in numbers, types, geography, etc.*
- *Competitors in types, advantages and weaknesses*
- *Market analysis f.x. acc. to Michael Porter*
- *Entry barriers (technical, legal, etc.)*

### • Technology:

- *How does it work?*
- *Why is it superior?*
- *Patent situation*
  - *Freedom to operate*
  - *Efficiency of claims as entry-barriers*
- *Production issues*
  - *Bill of materials, (BOM) and unit costs*
  - *Necessary equipment, machinery etc.*

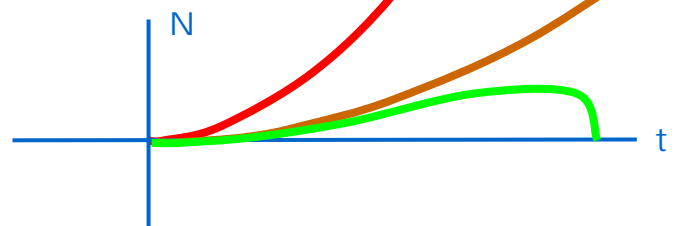
## The Contents - 3

### The business development scenario:

- *Qualified guesswork:*
  - *Establish sales of units in a time domain, market A.*
  - *Repeat for market B etc.*

### • Compute the consequences:

Goods/hours sold per Month



## The contents - 4

### • Quantified consequences:

- *Sales, production data and operations combined yield -*
- **Cash, incoming and outgoing**

### • Budgets:

- *Cashflow projections => capital requirements*
- *Profit and Loss*
- *Assets and Liabilities*

*Consider to use different time units for short term and long term projections*

### • Risk Assessment and Contingency Plans

*Most critical parameters: look at them, one at a time.*

*How to respond when worst case rules the day – and what happens?*

## The Format

- **All essential information delivered in first 5 pages**
- **Max 25 pages altogether** excl. annex
- **All details, reports, bulky information, background readings, tables – even some of the budgets etc. in the annex**
- **A good habit:**
  - *Annex 1: detailed project plan from kick-off via 1 – 2 milestones to first critical results.*
  - *Includes more detailed budget on expenditures and cashflow*
  - *Includes milestone specifications*
  - *Includes Criteria of Essentiality: Go/No-go specs.*