

## Wellcome to the KU E'ship Class 2010 Knowledge based Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is -  
**the pursuit of opportunity without regard to resources  
currently controlled, for the creation of new economic value**

*Howard Stevenson, Harvard Business School*

## AGENDA

- 13:10 – 13:25 **The Venture Cup Competition**  
Michael Bak, regional manager. [mb@venturecup.dk](mailto:mb@venturecup.dk)
- 13:25 – 13:40 **Katapult:** the university project incubator and your censor:  
Peter Conrad Ottesen. [pco@science.ku.dk](mailto:pco@science.ku.dk)
- 13:40 – 13:50 The teacher's universe
- BREAK
- 14:00 – 14:50 **The Importance of Entrepreneurship**
- 15:00 – 16:00 **The KU e'ship course: rationale, contents, lecture plan etc.**  
Power break app. 15:30

13:05 – 13:20 **The Venture Cup Competition**

**Michael Bak**  
Regional manager  
Venture Cup Copenhagen

Tel: +45 3815 3377  
Mob: +45 27 148 248

Email: [mb<att>venturecup.dk](mailto:mb<att>venturecup.dk)  
Web: [www.venturecup.dk](http://www.venturecup.dk)



3 DTU Management Engineering,  
Technical University of Denmark

13:20 – 13:35 **Katapult**

**Peter Ottesen**  
Projektleder – Katapult

Forskning og Innovation  
Det Naturvidenskabelige Fakultet  
Københavns Universitet  
Tagensvej 16  
2200 København N

T: 3532 4213  
M: 2875 4213  
F: 3532 4220  
[pco<att>science.ku.dk](mailto:pco<att>science.ku.dk)

**KATAPULT**  
INNOVATION  
OG IVERKSÆTTERI  
FOR STUDERENDE

[www.katapult.ku.dk](http://www.katapult.ku.dk)

4 DTU Management Engineering,  
Technical University of Denmark

## AGENDA

14:00 – 14:50

### The Importance of Entrepreneurship

15:00 – 15:50

#### The KU e'ship course:

- rationale
- contents
- staff,
- teachers
- lecture plan etc.

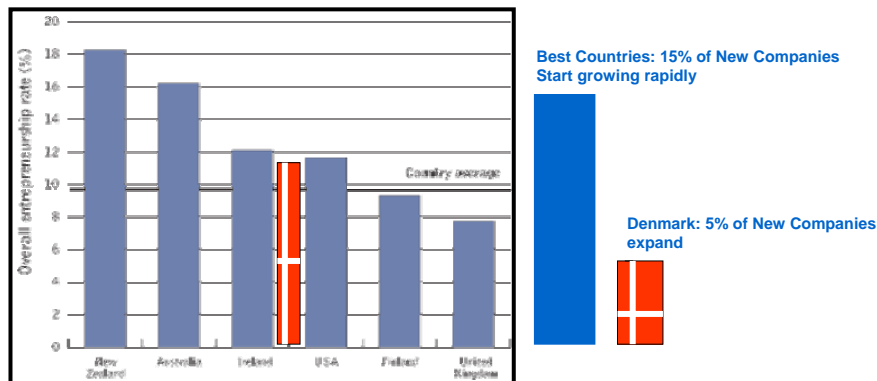
## The Importance of Entrepreneurship

- **Germany's and Japan's recession, early ninety-nineties** in spite of massive investments in industrial development was partly due to a poor business birth rate: a lack of the enterprising and competent cambrium of young talentet entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs.
- **Entrepreneurs have brought USA to a leading position in the global economy.** By example: 8 out of the 25 biggest companies in US did not exist in 1960. In Europe all 25 biggest companies were big also in 1960 (*FORA 2007*)
- **Germany, 1870-ties:** die Gründerzeit: French war reparations are invested in new German industry to create an economical lead that gave Germany a overwhelming competitive strength (later to wasted in wars).

## The Importance of Entrepreneurship

### The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor GEM:

Variation in rates of entrepreneurship may account for as much as one-third of the variation in economic growth



The growth-oriented start-ups create > 85% of the jobs

## The Importance of Entrepreneurship

### Challenges 2010:

- New industrialized nations take over classic industry. Massive outsourcing of jobs from west to east still ongoing
- Large companies locked in heavy investments do incremental innovation. Radical break-through and expedient action is the entrepreneur's turf
- The shake-out of less capable companies during the economical recession opens new opportunities when things turn to the better – and hence we need a strong and skilled community of entrepreneurs standing ready to facilitate a rapid recouperation. *(Change is the fuel of entrepreneurship)*
- The paradox: economical crisis: we need e'ship but everybody move away from risk and enterprise

## The Importance of Entrepreneurship Teaching

### Effects on National-Level High-Growth Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurial Framework Condition Effect

Availability of finance for entrepreneurial firms	Neutral
Policy support for entrepreneurial firms	Negative (p<0,10)
Regulatory compliance costs	Negative (p<0,05)
Entrepreneurship education (primary level)	Neutral
Availability of business services	Neutral
Market change and dynamism	Neutral
Physical infrastructure	Neutral
Entrepreneurial culture	Neutral
<b>Entrepreneurship education (universities)</b>	<b>Positive (p&lt;0,05)</b>

Source: Levie & Autio 2007

Notes: Random-effects panel regression in 7-year panel of 48 countries. Controls: gdp per capita, gdp per capita squared, industry structure, gdp change (t-1), population growth rate. 2-tailed significances.



## The Importance of Entrepreneurship The Role of Universities

### Massachusetts Institute of Technology

- One in four faculty involved in technology venturing
- 5.000+ companies founded by graduates and faculty since 1861 (in av.: 35/yr. DTU: probably 5 – 10)
- Employees at MIT– companies > 1.000.000
- Turn-over of MIT- companies > \$250 Billion/yr (Denmark 2005 GNP: \$285 Billion)
- If a nation: MIT Business Community the 24th largest in the world

## From a personal perspective:

1. Chances of you setting up a business after having concluded a good e'ship course increase by X3
2. Chances that your business will survive and grow are significantly increased by good E'ship T&T.
3. In US: salaries of graduates with e'ship components in their course CV exceed those of their less entrepreneurial fellows by app. 30%
4. Enterprising traits and competencies constitute much sought after personal qualifications in today's industries

## The Entrepreneurial Course: something for the mindset & the skillset

Important link:

**[www.entrepreneur.dk](http://www.entrepreneur.dk)**

Important hand-out:

**The Course manual**

**MINDSET:**

**To be an Entrepreneur, You need an Eye for Opportunities -**

*Skulle jeg ønske mig noget, da ville jeg ikke ønske mig  
rigdom eller magt, men mulighedernes lidenskab.*

*Det øje som overalt, evigt ungt, evigt brændende ser  
muligheder.*

**Søren Kirkegaard**

*Enten – Eller, Diapsalmata, SKS bind 2, s. 50*

*Were I given a wish, I would not want wealth or power,  
but **the passion of opportunities.***

***The eye that everywhere, ever young, ever passionate,  
identifies opportunities.***

**Søren Kirkegaard, philosopher, 1816 - 55**

**MINDSET:**

**- But it is useless unless You Act!**

*Hvis Individet ikke vil handle, kan Skæbnen ikke Raade  
Søren Kirkegaard, filosof, 1816 - 55*

*If an Individual does not Act, Destiny cannot Prevail  
Søren Kierkegaard, philosopher, 1816 – 55*

*Luck is Earned  
John Heebøll, e'ship teacher, 1948 -*

**SKILLSET:**

High Tech Venturing is a complex, demanding and interdisciplinary process.

Success depends on multiple competencies, networks, advanced technical knowledge, business experience, etc.

**Multiple Competencies**  
**Networks**  
**Business experience**

*Education and Training*  
*Group work, Venture Cup*  
*Mentor program*  
*Simulator training*

## Objectives

1. **MINDSET:** Enable the inner entrepreneur (the burning Eye)
  2. **SKILLSET:** Learn how to launch a business venture  
= acquire applicable portable competencies
- 1+2: Develop a business capacity: learn to identify business opportunities – to capture them and to exploit them
- **Create new growth-oriented companies**  
**Develop new business areas**

*Business start-up is not for everyone: it takes an educated decision*  
**Acquire the qualifications needed – to decide and to act.**  
*And remember, that entrepreneurial skills and attitudes are applicable and rewarded in most aspects of life – so this is not just about starting businesses*

## Learning Objectives

A student who has met the objectives of the course will be able to:

1. Identify business opportunities
2. Develop business ideas (Opportunity driven creativity)
3. Develop business models
4. Analyze markets for technological products and services
5. Interview customers
6. Analyze customer value creation
7. Plan the establishment of a company (Business planning)
8. Determine capital requirements
9. Establish cash flow projection
10. Establish budgets on profit/loss, assets/liabilities
11. Calculate an equity investment
12. Specify management competence profiles

## Enable the Entrepreneur

- The Near-Entrepreneurial Experience
- Introduction to a Working Life
- Develop trust in own competencies
- Get inspiration from successful entrepreneurs

- Enable the Entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- Create New Companies

## Learn How to Start and run a Company

Subjects covered:

- Basic experiences and practicalities
- Opportunity-driven creativity
- Business models and start-up strategies
- Business planning
- Marketing economics
- Financing
- Business administration
- Business law
- Intellectual property rights
- Management

- Enable the entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- Create New Companies

## Study experiences

### Case Stories:

- Entrepreneurs
- Consultants
- Investors

- Enable the entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- Create New Companies

## Train Methods and Principles - 1

### Project-oriented Group Work

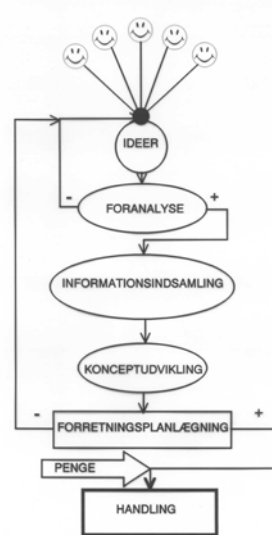
- Opportunity-driven Creativity
- Pre-analysis
- Information research
- Information analysis
- Business model development
- Business Planning
- Presentation & Pitching

- Enable the entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- Create New Companies

## Train Methods and Principles - 2

### Business Development

- Ideas
- Pre-analysis
- Information research
- Information analysis
- Business model development
- Business Planning
- Presentation & Pitching – or
- All over again (not on this course, however)



## Qualify Your Competencies

- Realistic interpretation of opportunities
- Qualifying your basis of decision
- Develop specific self-confidence
- Make a substantiated decision

- Enable the entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- Create New Companies

## Develop your networks

- Meet new people – in the group – and outside
- Start working with them in a start-up context
- Meet some of the players within financing and consultancy
- Meet your customers – your jury!

- Enable the entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- **Develop your networks**
- Develop your business talent
- Create New Companies

## Develop your business talent

- Get to know your marketplace
- Find out what can be sold and what not
- Develop your capacity for sensing business opportunities
- Develop "the silent merchant": the continuous outlook for business opportunity (the burning eye) coupled with the continuous calculator, working resolutely somewhere in the deep of your mind, that enables luck.

- Enable the entrepreneur
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- **Develop your business talent**
- Create New Companies

## Create New Companies

After the course →

- Basic competences acquired
- Insight into the knowledgebased entrepreneurial culture
- Relations to pre-seed venture capital developed
- A business idea ready to be launched

**You earned your wings  
Now try if they can bear  
- once you've graduated**

- Enable interest i entrepreneurship
- Learn how to start
- Study experiences
- Train Methods and Principles
- Qualify Competencies
- Develop Business Talents
- Develop your networks
- Develop your business talent
- **Create New Companies**

## The LECTURE PLAN - 1

Tuesday, 2 February 2010

### Introduction:

1. to Katapult, the university project incubator
2. to Venture Cup the regional business plan competition
3. to entrepreneurship
4. to the course
5. to the teacher

## The LECTURE PLAN - 2

Friday, 5 February 2010, 10:00 – 12:00

### The Basics of Entrepreneurship 1.

- Preconditions for success in business start-up
- The entrepreneur: characterization of a person and a working life

### The Basics of entrepreneurship 2.

- Success and non-success in high-tech venturing
- Classic rules of the Thumb

### Practicalities: Meet Your Team

## The LECTURE PLAN - 3

Tuesday, 9 February 2010, 13:00 – 16:00

### Opportunity-driven creativity.

- The fabric of ideas
- Increase your creativity

### Set the right strategy.

- From idea to business model

## The LECTURE PLAN: GROUP SESSION

**Friday 12 February:**  
Group consulting sessions

30 minute meetings between groups and teacher

Location: HCØ

Time: to be agreed per e-mail to johe <att> man.dtu.dk

## The LECTURE PLAN - 4

**Tuesday, 16 February 2010**

### Business Planning

- Introduction to business project planning
- Cases

## The LECTURE PLAN - 5

Friday 19 February 2010

### Business law

- Legal company forms (A/S, ApS, I/S, etc.)
- Holding companies
- Salaried employees act
- Agreements in trade and amongst founders and shareholders
- Product Liability

## The LECTURE PLAN - 6

Tuesday 23 february 2010

### Business Economics

- Budgeting
- From action plan to cash flow budget to capital requirements

### Market Research and – analysis

- Michael Porter's market model: "Five forces"
- The value chain

**WEEK 9: no activities**

## The LECTURE PLAN - 7

Tuesday 9 March 2010

### Financing 1

- Mapping the landscape of investors and capital

### Financing 2

- Numericals of investing

## The LECTURE PLAN - 8

Friday 12 March 2010

### Financing 3

- Presenting the pre-seed and early-stage investors:
- Seed Capital Denmark
- Growth Fund (Vækstfonden)
- The Venture Capital Company

### Preparing exam

- Formalities
- Plan
- Presentation techniques

## The LECTURE PLAN - 9

Tuesday 16 March 2010

IPR strategies for start-ups

Components in the IPR shield

The basics of a patent

Economy impact on IPR strategies for start-ups

Case (To Be Defined = TBD)

## The LECTURE PLAN - 10

Friday, 19 March 2010

Business management

- Setting up the administration of your business venture
- The art of fine business management:
- The board: roles and practicalities

## The LECTURE PLAN - 11

**Tuesday 23 March 2010**

### Sales and marketing

- Why is this most important activity at all?
- What makes you a successful sales person?
- Sales strategies in high tech venturing

## The LECTURE PLAN - 12

**Friday, 26 March 2010**

### Exams

- Formalities
- Presenting your start-up project
- Last Q&A before submitting your business plan

### Exit

A retrospective look at the course  
Entrepreneurship and the History of the European Ideas

## MATERIALS

1. Knowledge based Entrepreneurship (textbook)
2. Overheads
3. Hand-outs
4. Start-up Handbook (McKinsey)

Items 2 – 4 are available at  
[www.entrepreneur.dk](http://www.entrepreneur.dk)

## WORK PLAN

Reference is made to the Course Manual

### Tentative time schedule:

Kick-off:	Team formed.	Week 6	6 February
1. milestone:	Product /business concept OK	Week 9	27 February
2. milestone:	Market research finalised	Week 11	13 March
Project deadline:	Business plan completed:	Week 13	27 March

After deadline, you have two more days (excl. week-end) to prepare your presentation.

Submitting your Business Plan: Friday 27 March at 12:00 am  
 Exams: Thursday 2 April and 3 April