

**MK422: Business Model Innovation
(Class 6)**

Putting together all we've innovated so far

...and filling in the holes

**19 June
2014**

What is a Business Model?

A business model describes:

“the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value.”

Value creation:

“A product/service/solution that meets peoples’ needs”

Value delivery:

“Things that have to be done to get the product/service/solution to people”

Value capture:

“Making money from the delivery of value”

Let's break down... Value Creation

Value creation:

“A **product/service/solution** that meets **peoples' needs**”

Peoples' needs

- **Specific people** have **specific problems** and needs
 - Whether they know it or not
 - Whether the needs are already met or not

Product/service/solution

- A product/service/solution that meets those needs makes those **peoples' lives better...**
 - It creates “value” for them
 - “**How** your product/service/solution creates value **compared to other options** is called a “**value proposition**”

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 - “**How** your product/service/solution creates value compared to other options is called a “**value proposition**”

What/Whose needs does **Facebook** target?

What is Facebook's value proposition?

Let's break down... Value Delivery

Value delivery:

“Things that have to be done to get the product/service/solution to people”

What “things”?

- **Inputs**
 - **Raw materials, capital assets, IT, land, intellectual property, labor, management, financial capital, etc.**

Let's break down... Value Delivery

Value delivery:

“Things that have to be done to get the product/service/solution to people”

What “things”?

- **Inputs**
- **Activities**
 - **Processes: Product development, Procurement, Processing & Assembly, Quality control, Management**

Let's break down... Value Delivery

Value delivery:

“Things that have to be done to get the product/service/solution to people”

What “things”?

- **Inputs**
- **Activities**
- **Channels**
 - **Distribution/Logistics: Shipping, Wholesale distribution, Warehousing, Retailing, After Sales Servicing**

Let's break down... Value Delivery

Value delivery:

“Things that have to be done to get the product/service/solution to people”

What “things”?

- **Inputs**
- **Activities**
- **Channels**
- **Partners**
 - **Suppliers / Vendors / Service providers, Dealers, Competitors / Coalitions, Regulators and Governments, NGOs**

Let's break down... Value Delivery

Value delivery:

“Things that have to be done to get the product/service/solution to people”

What “things”?

- **Inputs**
- **Activities**
- **Channels**
- **Partners**
- **Customer relationships**
 - **Sales and relationship management: Customer-driven vs. Company-push, Complexity of sales process, Ordering mechanisms, Relationship between customer and consumer, etc.**
 - **Marketing communication: advertising, promotions, PR, etc.**

Let's break down... Value Delivery

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How does Facebook deliver value?

Let's break down... Value Capture

Value capture:

“Making money from the delivery of value”

How do you make money?

- Revenue streams:
 - Who to charge: charge the customer vs. charge the government vs. charge a middleman
 - How much to charge: government-set vs. negotiated each time vs. seller set vs. buyer set vs. auction vs. etc.
 - How frequently to charge: subscription vs. per use vs. one-time
 - Charge for what: individual things vs. bundle

Let's break down... Value Capture

Value capture:

“**Making money** from the delivery of value”

How do you make money?

- Revenue streams
- Costs
 - Variable / marginal costs
 - Fixed costs
 - Investments

How does **Facebook** deliver value?

Let's zoom back out at the Business Model

Or as the book calls them

Value creation	• Customers' needs	• Customer segments
	• Product/service/solution	• Value propositions
	• Inputs	• Key resources
Value delivery	• Activities	• Key activities
	• Distribution channels	• Channels
	• Customer relationships	• Customer relationships
	• Partners	• Key partnerships
Value capture	• Revenue sources	• Revenue streams
	• Costs	• Cost structure

Together they are the **Business Model Canvas**

Business Model Canvas tips

Start with Customer and Product, but jump around and jump back

- Expand and improve as you see holes in original thinking

You can't list every detail

- Focus on the key things that make each part of the canvas **different from competitors**

Consistency matters

- Try to keep the Canvas **internally consistent**
- Can create a totally different Canvas as another option

A great idea can fail if the Business Model has weaknesses

- Not all parts can be changed later on

The casual meaning of Business Model is a bit different

Be careful... not everybody defines Business Model this way

When someone asks “What’s your **business model” or “What’s your **economic model**” or “how do you **make money**”**

- **They typically mean “How do you capture value”**

When someone says “I don’t think their business model makes sense”

- **They can mean that any part of the Canvas is ineffective or inconsistent**



Large investment
High price, high profit margin
Low volume of customers



Low investment
Low price, low profit margin
High volume of customers

Partners

Activities

Value prop.

**Cust.
Relationship**

**Cust.
needs**

Resources

Channels

Cost structure

Revenue sources

A critical factor not in Business Model Canvas: **Core Competency**

A business model canvas describes how a company creates, delivers, and captures value

But it does NOT necessarily describe how a company can do that **sustainably**, in the face of copying and competition

The canvas ignores Core Competency

- The **unique and hard-to-copy** combination of skills, technology, assets, relationships, values, and processes that allow the company to prevent competition

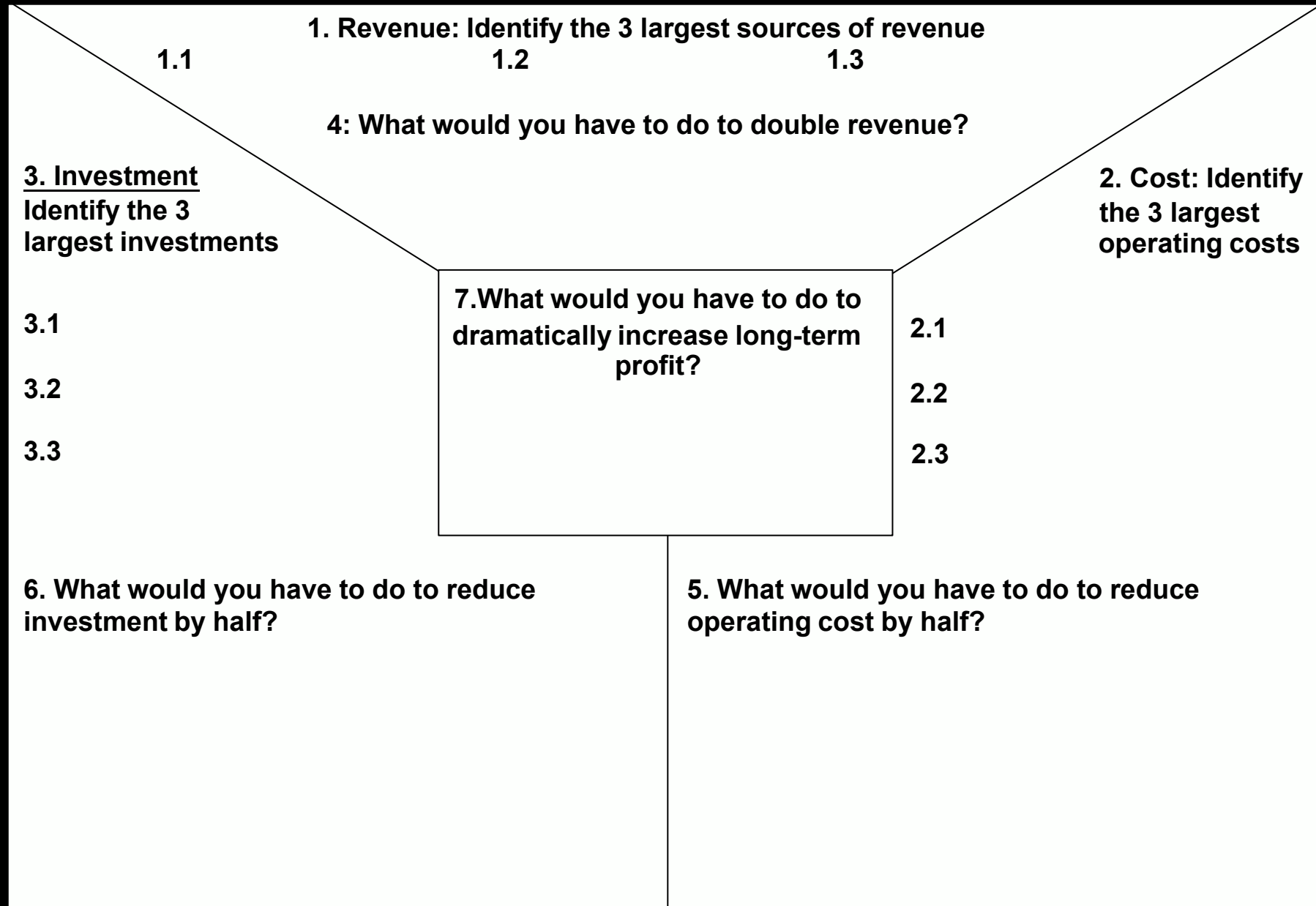
In class Workshop: Do business model canvas for your innovation

Don't write out every detail - Focus on what makes each part of the canvas **different from competitors**

Don't worry about consistency too much at this point – you can always break it into two separate Canvases

This is a **creative job** – when going through parts that you've never thought through, be open to all options and don't shoot ideas down

Supplementary tool: optimizing your economic model



Alternative: Innovance Partners Business Model tool

Who is the customer and what's their pain

What is the value proposition to them

What is the operating model
(value delivery)

How we make money
(value capture)

How we sustainably differentiate
(core competency)

Alternative: Innovance Partners Business Model tool

Who is the customer and what's their pain

Financial service firms nation-wide who are impatient to take advantage of the growth opportunities within their markets. They especially require new products that can meet the evolving needs of segment Z, which is growing rapidly in size.

The estimated market size is XX banks and XX non-bank financial service institutes nation-wide. They currently spend about \$XXX billion dollars a year in IT development, and this figure is growing by X% a year. This includes banks who we currently consider to be our competitors.

What is the value proposition

We offer customers fast implementation of fast-growth high-profitability financial service products.

Customers can implement these new products with no hassle: we offer a complete turnkey package, from demand estimation to IT integration to training to cloud storage, all in weeks rather than the months/years it might take them to develop by themselves.

We also offer ease of mind that the products will be successful : the products have been successfully within our own market, and formulae for estimating market demand have been refined. We charge a fixed fee for installation, so they don't have to worry about development risk.

What is the operating model

We will develop IT solutions based on our internal needs and trends in the external market.

We will develop earlier in the awareness cycle, to ensure that we can launch before anybody else. We will invest more than we otherwise would to ensure seamless IT systems interoperability.

We will partner with IT vendor firms like X, Y, and Z to ensure fast implementation.

How we make money

60% of our revenue will come from charge lump sums for turnkey installation, with price varying by expected market size and long-term profitability.

About 20% comes from cloud services. Another 20% is from periodic upgrades.

We will not make money based on transaction volume or profitability, as this puts us at risk.

How we sustainably differentiate

We will invest XX% of revenue on IT, compared to YY% on average in the past 5 years.

We will use customer transaction data to continuously improve the quality of our algorithms.

We will never give up our core banking business, since that provides a test market and IT test-bed.

Alternative: Lean Startup Canvas

Customer

Pain

**How solution
is better
than compet.**

**Unfair
advantage
(core compet.)**

Key metrics

**Solution
features**

Channels

Cost structure

Revenue sources

Online wiki versions of the canvas

Canvanizer.com

BMfiddle.com/