

Vysoká škola ekonomická v Praze **Fakulta podnikohospodářská**

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Introduction to Entrepreneurship

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EVROPSKÁ UNIE Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



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Lecturers



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Assessment methods and criteria

Requirement type	Daily attendance
Term paper	30 %
Presentation	10 %
Final oral exam	50 %
Attendance at lectures and seminar at min. 80%	10 %
Total	100 %

Are entrepreneurs born or is it possible to become one?







Entrepreneurs are not born, but developed.

(Hisrich, 1995, str. 13)

Not only genetics is important, but also early development of a person

- basal trust vs. basal distrust (1 year)
- autonomy vs. shame and doubt (1-3 years)
- initiative vs. feelings of guilt (3-6 years)
- effort vs. inferiority (related to school education)

(Erikson)

Factors affecting starting a business

- Parents (as a model for entrepreneurship)
- Employment and work experience
- Education
- Culture and subculture
- Age
- Ethnicity and race
- Changes in life
- Sex

Typology of entrepreneurs

1. Entrepreneur

Perceives and develops opportunities

2. Technician

He knows how to make and deliver customer products and services

3. Manager

• He can manage people and money

(Gerber, 1986)



Motivation for Entrepreneurship

- "Push" vs. "pull" motives
 - Segal et al. (2005)
- Entrepreneurship based on need vs. opportunity based
 - Minniti, Bygrave, Autio (2006)
- 4 main motivational factors
 - Robichaud et al. (2001)

 - autonomy and independence extrinsic motivation (ie. income growth, profit) security and family welfare

 - Intrinsic motivation (eg. the desire to achieve something)
- Drive
 - driving force, the willingness to make an effort to put ideas into reality
 - ambitions, goals, power, endurance
- (Egoistic) preoccupation with work

"There are three kinds of people:

Those who cause that things happen Those who are watching what is happening and Those who wonder what happened."





10

Business core



12

Five parts of every business

- Every business must
 - Create something of value
 - That people want or need
 - For price they are willing to pay
 - In quality that meets their expectations
 - And still bring enough profit for owners to continue operation

Why is management of a start-up specific? The Capital Lifecycle



Market assesment

What to consider when assessing a market

- Urgency
 – how much people want the product or service
- 2. Market size how many people are potential buyers
- **3.** Price potential what is the maximum price?
- 4. Customer acquisition cost how much will I pay?
- 5. Cost of product / service production
- 6. Unipuseness of offer

What to consider when assessing a market

- 7. Speed to market? can my product be ready in a month or a year?
- 8. Up-fron investment money needed before company operation
- 9. Upsell potential what other products can I sell?
- 10. Evergreen potential? What is my product life cycle? 16

1. Urgency





2. Market size





3. Price potential





4. Customer acquisition cost





5. Cost of product / service production



6. Uniqueness of offer



7. Speed to market



8. Upfront investment?

The Capital Lifecycle



9. Up-sell & cross-sell potential



9. Up-sell & cross-sell potential



10. Evergreen potential?





Business Plan – usual structure

- **1.** Executive Summary
- 2. Vision and mission of your company
- **3.** Product / service description
- 4. Marketing Plan
- 5. Financial Plan

Executive Summary

- Brief introduction into your business
- You should be able to explain it within few minutes
 - So called "*Elevator Pitch*"



Vision and mission

- Usually these two terms are misinterpreted
- **Vision** = ideal future state of the company
- **Mission** = why the company exists

Product or service description

- What value do you bring to your customers?
- Why should they pay for it?
- What are alternatives to your product or service? (competition)
- Advantages / disadvantages of your product / service?

Marketing plan

- What is our competition?
- Who is our customers / or customers (segmentation)
- What price can we sell our products at?
- How will we reach our customers?

Financial plan

- Should include projected cash flow and income statement
- How big revenures will your business bring in 1 / 3 / 5 years?
- What will be the costs to keep it running and expand?
- Overview of pessimistic, realistic and optimistic alternative

Business Plan – when to measure KPIs

- You should measure, whether you achieved your goals regularly
- Latest within 1 year since founding the company
- Good approach is to measure KPIs on monthly bases
- KPIs can be both numeric (financial KPIs, number of products sold) or written in words (e.g. Implementation of accounting software)
- If the KPIs were not met that month, ask WHY?

Why is Business Plan useful

- Helps to present your business model to potential investors
- Makes you really sit down and analyze what course of action you are going to take
- Financial Plan is useful so that you can manage the finances appropriately

Why is Business Plan overrated

- Very likely will not survive first contact with reality
- Is rigid and you will not be able to make changes in your plan as often as the reality changes









