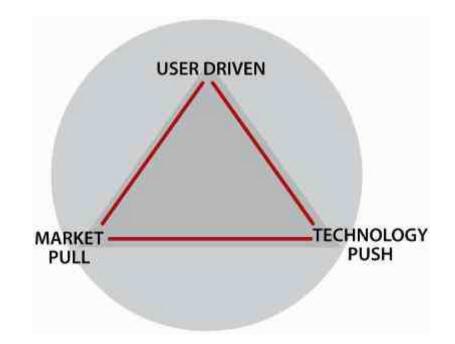
# Lean Venturing

Presentation at the EIT Business Modeling Catalyst,

Dr. Henning Breuer with Sarah Mahdjour / Telekom Innovation Laboratories

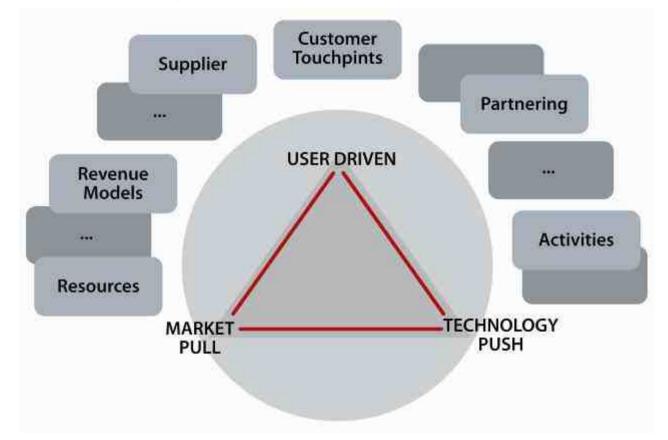


» Business Models /// The dichotomy between technology- versus market-driven innovation is being replaced by ...



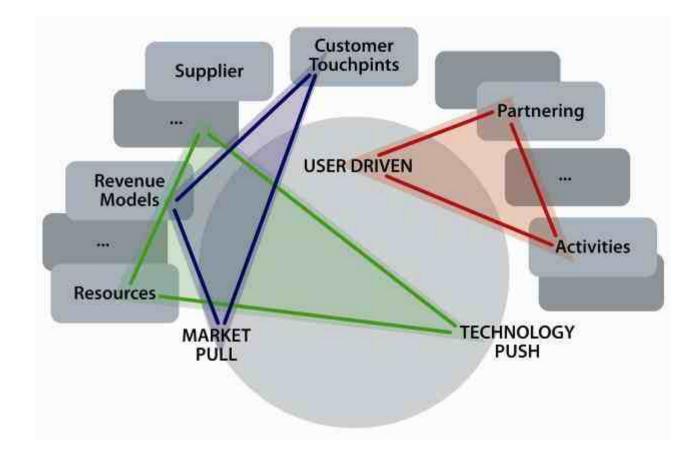


» Business Models /// ... a systemic view on a multitude of innovation constituents within a business ecosystem.





» Business Models /// The new complexity call for simplified frameworks.



"A mediocre technology pursued with a great business model may be more valuable , than a great technology exploited via a mediocre business model" (Henry Chesbrough 2010).

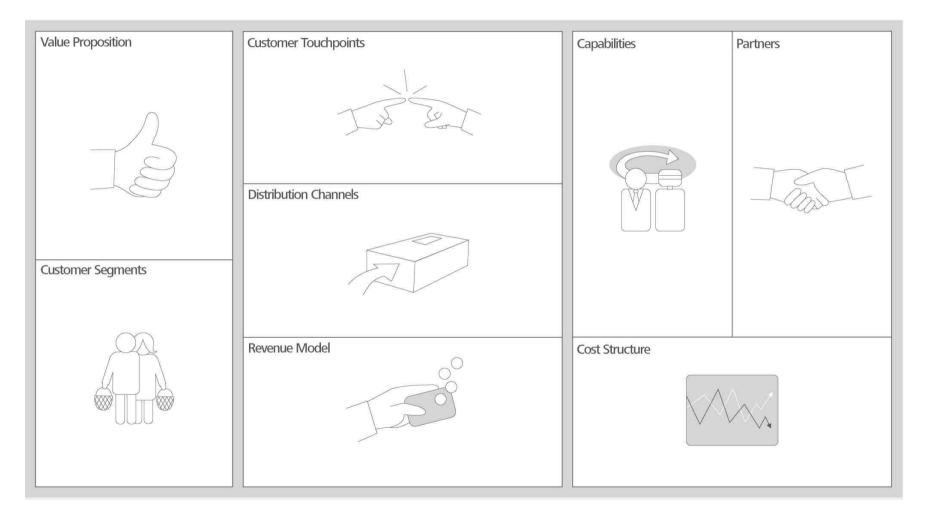


#### » Business Models /// Definitions.

- "An architecture for the product, service and information flows, including a description of the various business actors and their roles; and a description of the potential benefits for the various business actors; and a description of the sources of revenues" (Timmers 1998).
- "The business model is an abstract representation of an organization, be it conceptual, textual, and/or graphical, of all core interrelated architectural, co-operational, and financial arrangements designed and developed by an organization presently and in the future, as well as all core products and/or services the organization offers, or will offer, based on these arrangements that are needed to achieve its strategic goals and objectives" (Al-Debei et al. 2008).
- "Business model is a conceptual tool that contains a set of elements and their relationships and allows expressing the business logic of a specific firm. It is a description of the value a company offers to one or several segments of customers and of the architecture of the firm and its network of partners for creating, marketing, and delivering this value and relationship capital, to generate profitable and sustainable revenue streams" (Osterwalder et al. 2005).
- Aziz et al. (2008) defined business models also based on their components. Within their literature analysis they identified 54 business model components within various literature sources.

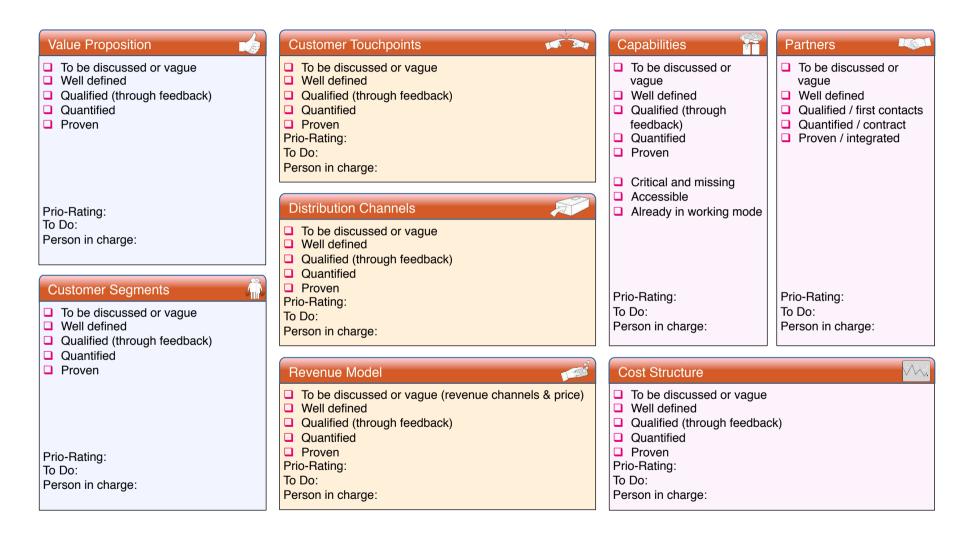


» Modeling New Nusiness /// *Eight basic components.* 



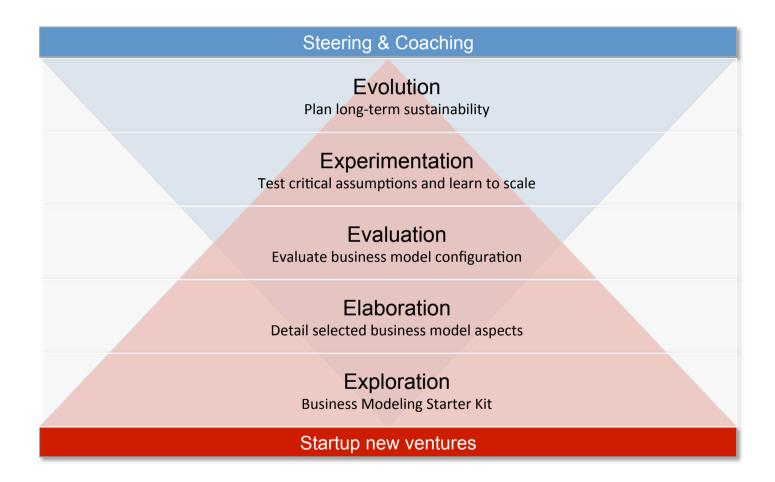


### » Modeling New Business /// Increasing degrees of maturity.



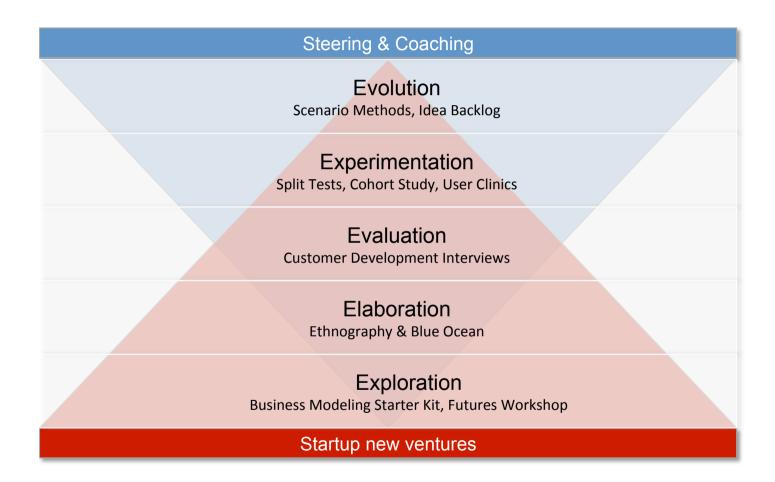


## » Lean Venturing /// Five E Framework.





» Lean Venturing /// Five E Framework.





# » Exploration /// Three formats.



Business Model Starter Kit

At the Telekom Innovation Laboratories we modified and simplified an already simple reference model to lower entry barriers for entrepreneurs and business leaders. A game-like do-it-yourself toolbox supports small teams in thinking about new business in a structured way. It enables first hand experiences in simple **business model ideation**.



#### Moderated Modeling

Instant business modeling is a moderated workshop focusing on **selected components of a model**. Half day sessions enable a rapid turnaround of results. Out of scope is an in depth or creative elaboration of business models.



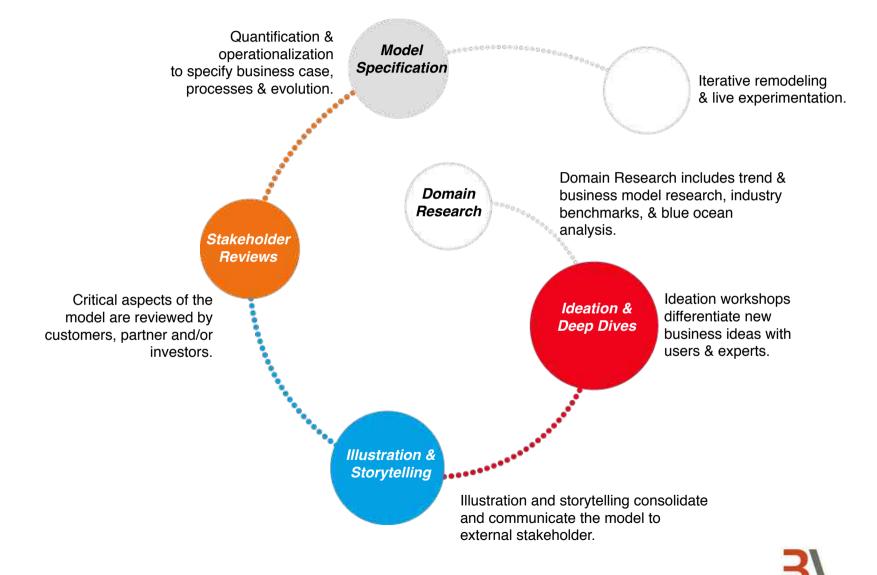
#### Full Scale Project

The full scale business modeling project covers a five step process including a initial domain research, a modeling workshop, prototyping through illustration and storytelling, stress testing though feedback, and business process modeling resulting in a **business case**.





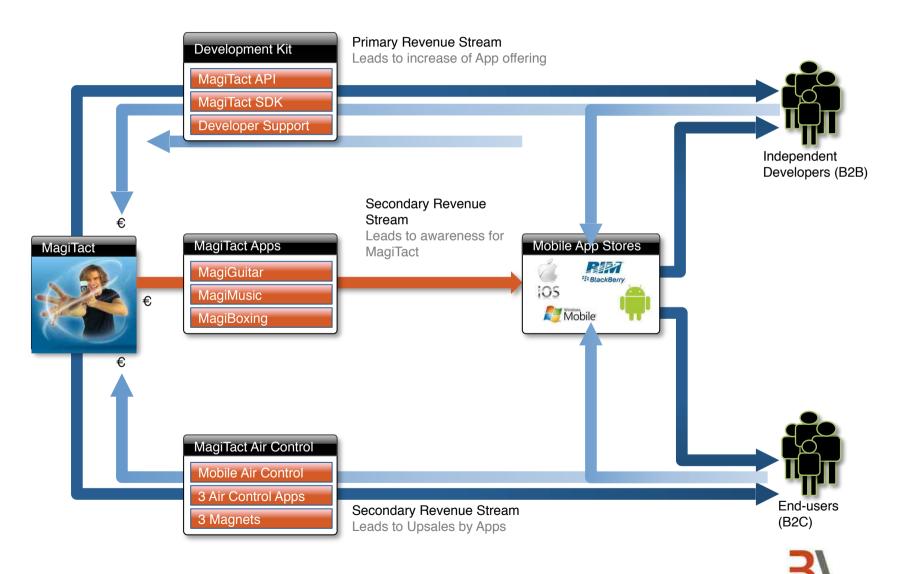
# » Exploration /// *Five steps*



# » Elaboration /// Example MagiTact (Telekom Innovation Laboratories)



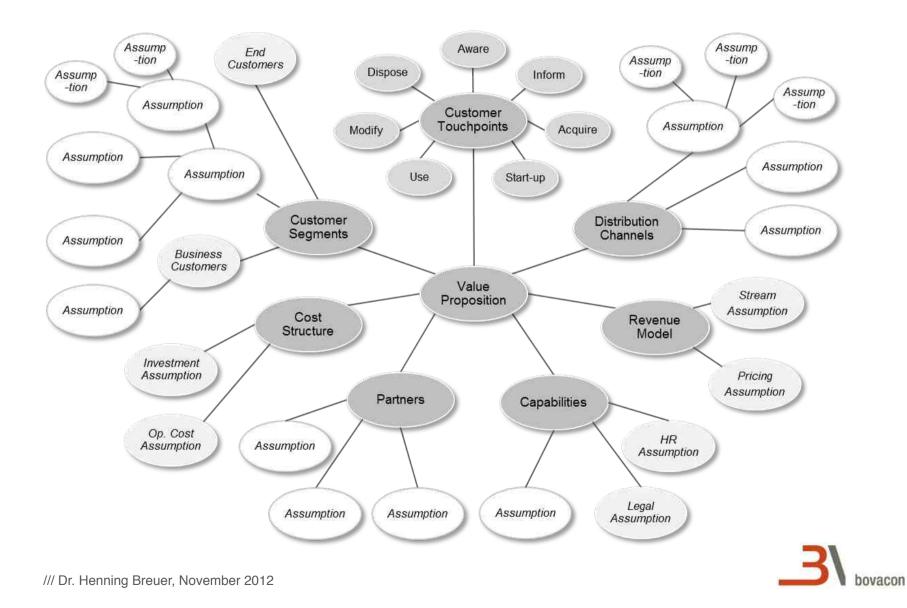
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Example from Mahdjour, S., Breuer, H. & Ketabdar, H. (2012).

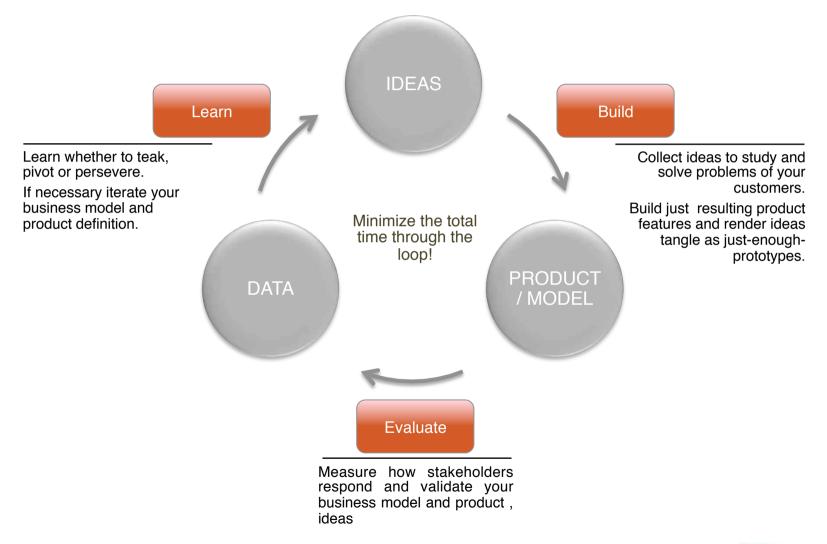
## » Evaluation /// Analysis and evaluation of assumptions.





## » Experiments /// A "sprint plan" to validate assumptions.



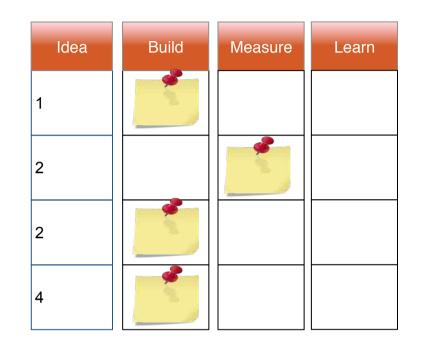


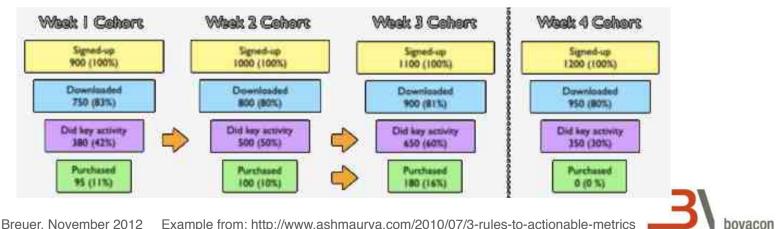


### » Experiments /// A "sprint plan" to validate assumptions.









## » Evolution /// Strategies for normative and explorative scenarios



Example: Access 2020 /// Unlimited Internet Accessibility, High Standardization, Usage on Demand, Intense Digital Immersion, One–ID Management

Activities

Scenario 1: Networked automation is seamlessly omnipresent and helpful

Activities & Opportunities

Scenario 2: Problems from missing standards and digital immersion find innovative solutions.

Activities & Opportunities

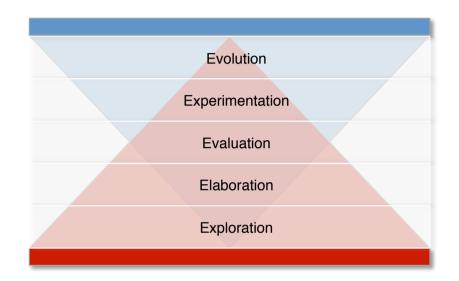
Scenario 3: Access barriers and people struggling with side effects of global transformation.

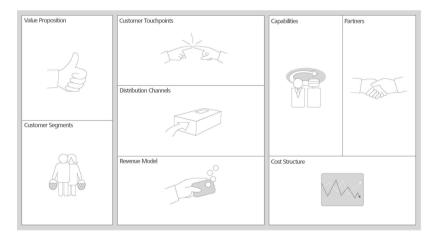
		Activities & Opportunities		
2012	2016	2020		





» Lean Venturing /// Overview







### » Thank you for your attention ! /// Contact Information & Publications

Thanks to my collegues at Telekom Innovation Laboratories who contributed to the Starter Kit: Pauline Tonhauser, Stefan Müller, Sarah Mahdjour, Katrin Lütkemöller, Kristina Feller, Judith Mühlenhoff, Dr. Fee Steinhoff and the whole UDI Team, also the Entrepreneurs Team: Alexander Krappe, Phillip Schett, Peter Borchers



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#### **Publications:**

- Breuer, H. & Mahdjour, S. (2012). Lean Venturing through Research-based Learning. Proceedings of the 5th ISPIM Innovation Symposium. International Society of Professional Innovation Management, Seoul.
- Mahdjour, S., Breuer, H. & Ketabdar, H. (2012). Business Model Development for Radical Mobile Innovation A Case Study. Proceedings of the 5th ISPIM Innovation Symposium. International Society of Professional Innovation Management, Seoul.
- Breuer, H. & Ketabdar, H. (2012). User-Driven Business Model Innovation New Formats and Methods in Business Modeling and Interaction Design, and the Case of Magitact. Proceedings of IADIS International Conference on E-Society 2012, pp. 211-218. Berlin (http://www.bovacon.de/papers/2012 User Driven Business Modeling.pdf).
- Breuer, H., Tonhauser, P., Lütkemöller, K., Müller, S. (2012). Business Modeling Starter Kit. A hands-on toolkit for entrepreneurial teams - user's manual. Internal Publication by User-Driven Innovation and Entrepreneurs Team of Telekom Innovation Laboratories, Berlin (Online: http://www.bovacon.com/papers/2012 Business Models RV.pdf).
- Breuer, H., Schulz, J. & Leihener, J. (2012). Learning from the Future Modeling Scenarios Based on Normativity, Performativity and Transparency, Proceedings of XXIII ISPIM conference, Barcelona, Spain, June 2012. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2125750.

### » Lean Venturing\* /// Corporate Venture Coaching



#### Abstract – Description of method / application cases

Lean venturing applies lean (innovation) management principles to the evolution of corporate ventures. Along five levels of maturity a wide range of scaffolding tools and methods is provided. Progress is measured in terms of learning goals to be achieved by the new venture project team.

A five E framework shows how to explore, elaborate upon, evaluate, experiment with and evolve assumptions. Scaffolding tools and methods support the two main sets of activities required within this framework: the creative exploration of new ideas and opportunities, and the iterative specification, quantification and evaluation of assumptions.

Through modular quantification of components, entrepreneurial teams proceed from a business model to a business case. Formative evaluation methods apply an increased fidelity of specifications and granularity for stress tests, ranging from expert and customer development interviews to test market experiments.

Needed inputs	Results	
<ul> <li>Top management commitment and team commitment to focus on internal learning progress.</li> <li>Initial estimation of the maturity of the project based on a quick check interview.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measurable progress in learning and maturity of corporate ventures to increase traction on the marketplace.</li> </ul>	<u>Applicat</u>
<ul> <li>All available project materials need to be reviewed e.g. with respect to critical assumptions, potential contradictions, and open issues to be addressed.</li> </ul>		Applicat

#### **Process Stage Development** Evaluation Ideation () $\checkmark$ Identify business Design of new Validation opportunities business model (market analysis, expert feedback) Develop basic Redesign of existing business ideas business model Application cases Objectives Design Testing Enhancement / redesign Creation Market entry Internal alignment Characteristics Quantitative Qualitative Static **Dynamic** Structured Open Descriptive Analytical Internal focus External focus tion fields **Network of organisations Single organisation** SME Large corporation **Established organisation** Start-up tion process Amount of time Costs Self service External expert support

\*Breuer, H., & Mahdjour, S. (2012). Lean Venturing: Entrepreneurial Learning to Model and Grow New Business. *5th ISPIM Innovation Symposium.* Seoul, Korea.

#### » Creative Workshops /// Win-Win Modeling



#### Abstract – Description of method / application cases

Regularly business partners and corporate stakeholders collaborate in order to order to exploit synergies between their unique capabilities, strengths and interests. In order to do so potential conflicts in interests need to be settled and the most powerful synergies need to be identified.

Win-win modeling is a structured approach to systematically identify the most promising win-win constellations for joint action. First, both parties business models and its components are worked out. Second we conduct collaborate workshops to explore the most promising fields of action, to discuss potential conflicts, and to agree upon shared assumptions.

#### **Process Stage** Ideation **Development** Evaluation $\checkmark$ Identify business Design of new Validation opportunities business model (market analysis, expert feedback) Redesign of existing Develop basic Application cases business ideas business model **Objectives** Testing Design **Enhancement / redesign** Creation Market entry Internal alignment

				T •
		Characteristics		
		Qualitative		Quantitative
		Static		Dynamic
		Structured		] Dpen
Needed inputs	Results	Descriptive		Analytical
	<ul> <li>Win-win strategies and how to implement them.</li> </ul>	Internal focus		External focus
<ul> <li>Business models and related information of the two parties being involved.</li> </ul>		Application fields		
<ul> <li>Definition of project goals and responsibilities of each of the parties involved.</li> </ul>		Single organisation		Network of organisations
		SME	h	Large corporation
		Start-up		Established organisation
		Application process		
		Amount of time		Costs
		Self service		External expert support