



SS3 – From Research to Business: socio-economic impacts

CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA PERFORMANCE DES ENTREPRISES — CEPE — HEC ULIEGE

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Going from research to business, why is it so important?

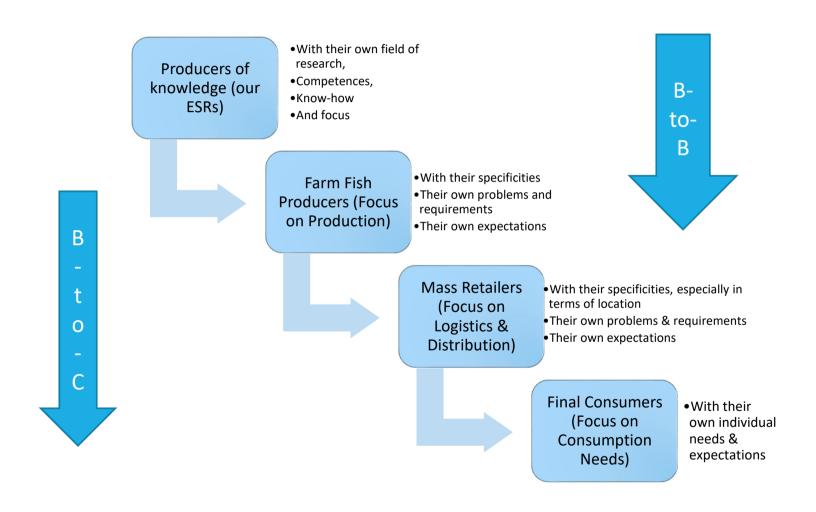
Science creates ...

- New scientific knowledge & dissemination trough the literature
- Societal potential outputs that must benefit to the Society because the Society has financed research

How to generate these potential societal outputs?

- By protecting new knowledge & know-how with patents ... or secrets and by licensing them
- By creating new ventures!
 - Spin-offs from existing laboratories or Universities
 - Spin-outs from existing companies

From Research to Business: an holistic view of the aquaculture industry



Our agenda (1/2)

November, 20:

9.30 – 10.15 : From Research to Business : an introduction (Didier Van Caillie)

10.15 – 11.00 : From Research to Business : the lessons from experience (Didier Allaer)

11.15 – 12.00 : From Research to Business : in search for New Ventures that are aligned with our current socio-economic environment (Didier Van Caillie)

12.00 – 13.00 : The context : a look at the BioTech Industry

The frontiers of the BioTech Industry and its importance in Europe and the world (Jean-Pierre Segers)

14.00 – 15.00 : The process : how to generate new ventures from research

Open Innovation in the BioTech Industry: principles and key challenges for creating new ventures and protecting your Intellectual Property (Jean-Pierre Segers)

15.30 - 17.00 : The content

Creating new ventures from the BioMedAqu project – a methodology for supporting your creativity (Didier Van Caillie)

Team assignment: what is expected from you for our next session on Monday, 23?

Our agenda (2/2)

November, 23:

9.30 – 10.10: From Research to Business: an entrepreneurial approach

10.10 – 12.00: From Research to Business: initiating your own value proposition with the Jobs-Pains-Gains methodology (D. Van Caillie & C. Honhon – Moving from group to group on the Collaborate platform)

13.30 – 15.00 : Exploitation strategy : exploitation of results (Andrea Di Anselmo)

15:00 – 16.15 : From Research to Business: Creating your own Business Model with the CANVAS methodology – Feed-Backs from the groups

16.30 – 18.00 : Lessons from experience

16.30 The Artialis case (Yves Henrotin)

17.15 The Cytomine case (Grégoire Vincke)



9.30 – 10.15: From Research to Business: an introduction

BY DIDIER VAN CAILLIE

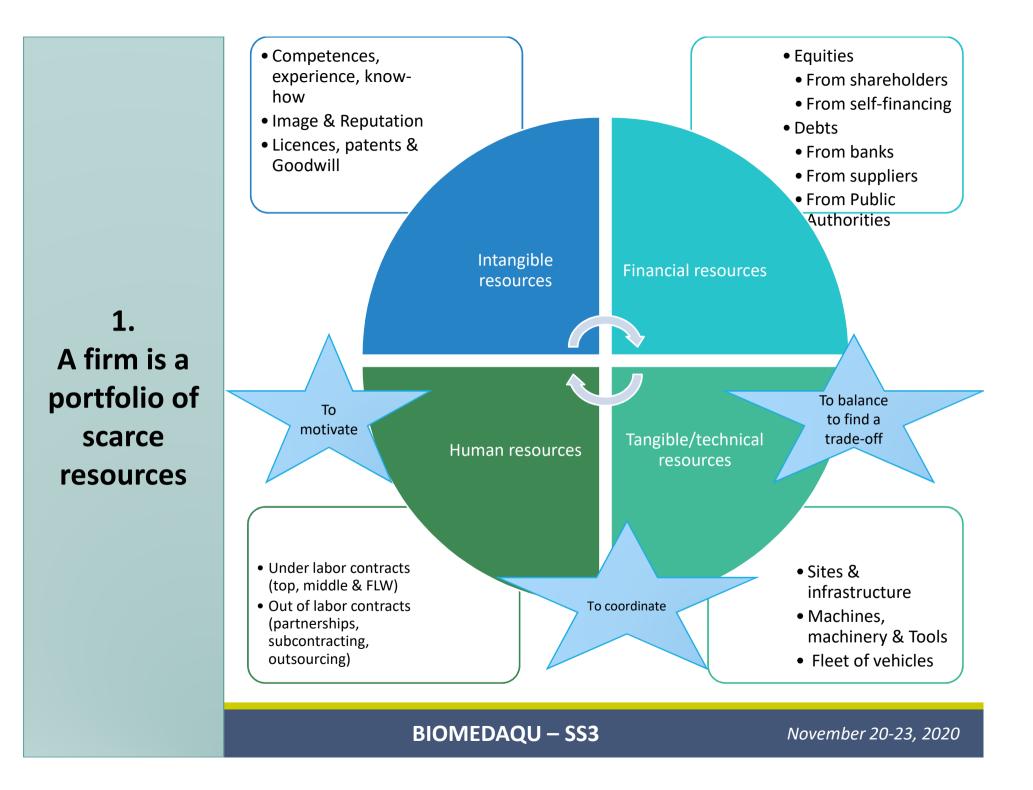


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Structure

What is a firm?

- A firm is a portfolio of scarce resources
- A firm is a living organism continuously adapting to its evolving environment (the biological metaphor)



A firm is fundamentally a living organism impulsed by Humans that continuously adapt its structure and its operating activities to the constraints and requirements of its EVOLVING environment

2.
A firm is a living organism

(the Biological Metaphor)

External PESTEL environment

Near environment or Competitive environment

Internal environment or Internal Value Chain



living organism

A PESTEL analysis of the external environment

which are the threats & opportunities coming from our environment

Government

policy

Political

stability

Corruption

Foreign trade

A firm is a

- Tax policy

policy

- Labour law
- Trade restrictions

- Economic growth
- Exchange rates
- Interest rates
- Inflation rates
- Disposable income
- Unemployment rates

- Population growth rate
- Age distribution
 - Career attitudes
- Safety emphasis
- Health consciousness
- Lifestyle attitudes
- Cultural barriers

- Technology incentives
- Level of innovation
- Automation
- R&D activity
- Technological change
- Technological awareness

- Weather
- Climate
- Environmental policies
- Climate change
- Pressures from NGO's

- Discrimination laws
- Antitrust laws
- Employment laws
- Consumer protection laws
- Copyright and patent laws
- Health and safety laws

2. A firm is a living organism

The 5 forces of our competitive model

The Porter's model

Five Forces Analysis (Porter)

Threat of New Entry:

- Time and cost of entry
- Specialist knowledge
- Economies of scale
- Cost advantages
- Technology protection
- Barriers to entry



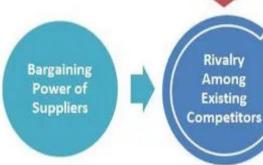
Competitive Rivalry:

- Number of competitors
- Quality differences
- Other differences
- Switching costs
- Customer loyalty
- Costs of leaving market

Bargaining

Power of

Buyers



Supplier Power:

- Number of suppliers
- Size of suppliers
- Uniqueness of service
- Your ability to substitute
- Cost of changing

Threat of Substitution:

- Substitute performance
- Cost of change



Buyer Power:

- Number of customers
- Size of each order
- Differences between competitors
- Price sensitivity
- Ability to substitute
- Cost of changing



11.15 - 12.00:

From Research to Business: in search for New Ventures that are aligned with our current socio-economic environment

BY DIDIER VAN CAILLIE



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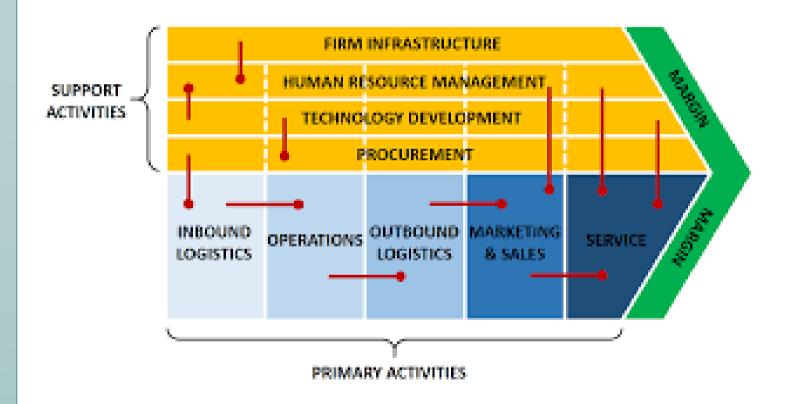
Structure

How does a firm operate?

- A firm is a Value Chain
- The Business Excellence Model (EFQM)
- The firm and its management system
- The firm and its SWOT analysis
- The firm and its Value Proposition
- The firm and its Business Model CANVAS

- ✓ Michaël Porter's original model (1982)
- ✓ Firm is a chain of interrelated activities generating internally costs
 & externally products/services
- ✓ The customer pays the price that allows for covering costs & generating profits IF ONLY price > costs

3.
A firm as a
Value Chain







Resources are

affected to activities

Activities consume

progressively

resources, generating

costs

Goods & services are

produced and

delivered to the

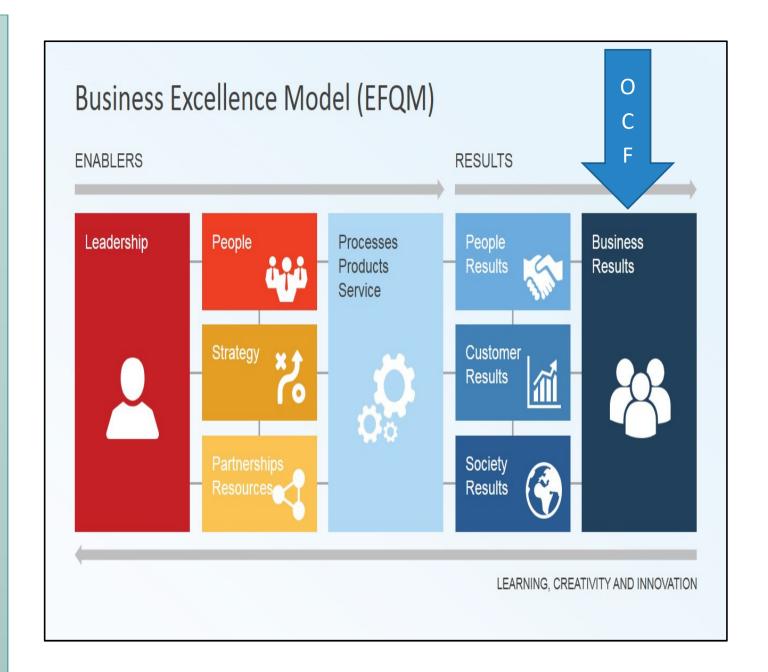
customer, generating

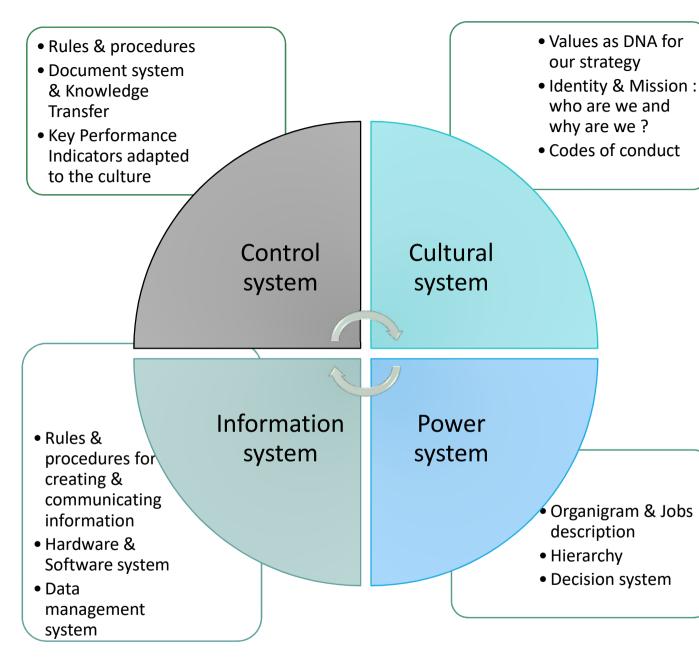
turnover & cash flow

Distribution

activities)

4.
The Business
Excellence
Model
The EFQM
model





5.

The firm and its management system

The conditions for taking daily good decisions

SWOT ANALYSIS Helpful to achieving the objective Harmful to achieving the objective Strengths Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats

6.

The firm and its SWOT analysis

-

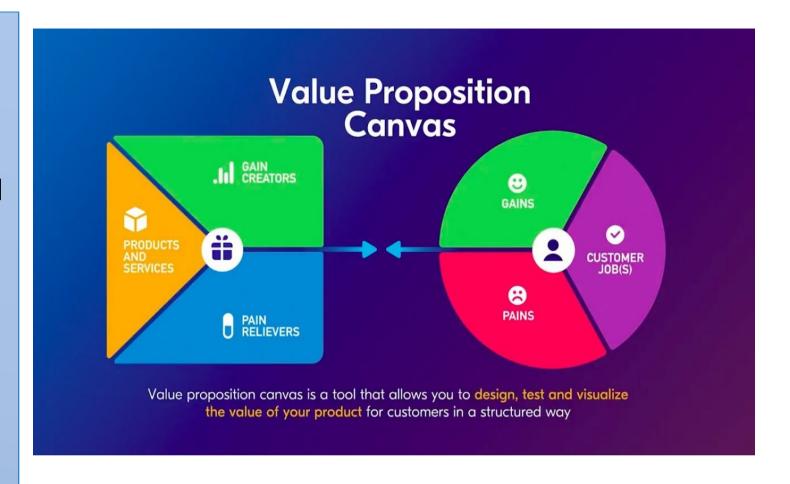
Combining pressures from external environment with capabilities from internal environment

STRENGTHS OPPORTUNITIES WEAKNESSES THREATS · Things your · Things your Underserved Emerging company does well company lacks markets for specific competitors products · Qualities that · Things your Changing regulatory separate you from competitors do · Few competitors in environment your competitors better than you your area Negative press/ Resource limitations · Emerging need for media coverage Internal resources such as skilled, your products or Changing customer Unclear unique knowledgeable staff services attitudes toward selling proposition · Tangible assets such Press/media your company as intellectual coverage of your property, capital, company proprietary technologies etc.

7. The firm and its value proposition

What value do we propose to our customer segments?

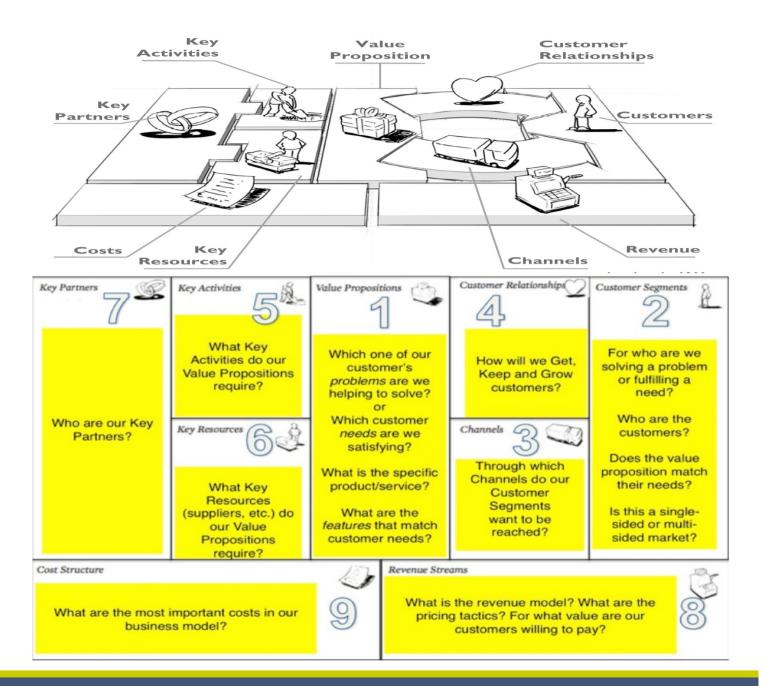
How do we make them dream?



- ° Adjusting what you propose to what your customer segments do expect from you -> A customer-centric approach
- ° Adapted to each of your customer segments :
 - Producers
 - Mass retailers
 - Final consumers

8.
The firm and its Business
Model
CANVAS

How do we operate daily?



8. The firm and its Business Model CANVAS

How do we solve strategic paradoxes?

Working for shareholders or for stakeholders (customers, employees, Civil Society, ...)? A long term sustainable strategy (combining People – Profit – Planet) or a short-term financial strategy (max. Profit)? An inside-out strategy (our competences dominate) or an outside-in strategy (the requirements of our customers dominate)? Cooperation with our near environment (customers – suppliers – competitors) or pure competition? Building quality or reducing costs? Speed of processes or adaptability?

Generating ideas for a new product or service

- For the acquaculture industry : Producers or Mass Retailers or Final Customers
- Based on the knowledge you are creating currently with the other members of your group

9.

And finally, what is expected from you?

Elaborating a Value Proposition for your new venture

- Based on the Value Proposition Design methodology
- For ONE customer segment only!
- Based on your current perception of the Jobs –
 Pains & Gains of your customer segment

Elaborating a Business Model CANVAS for launching your new venture

- A schematic one !
- Incorporating some of the strategic paradoxes presented