Value as foundation of business

TU-A1300 Introduction to Industrial Engineering and Management / 11.9.2022 Mikko Jääskeläinen

The nature of value, **Business models**, **Competition & business**

Mikko Jääskeläinen

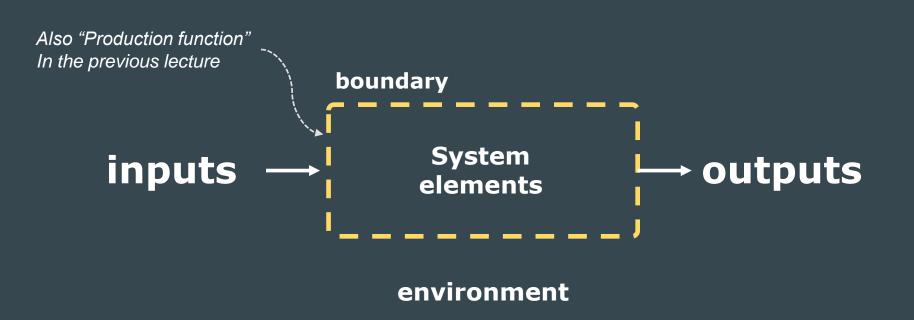
environment

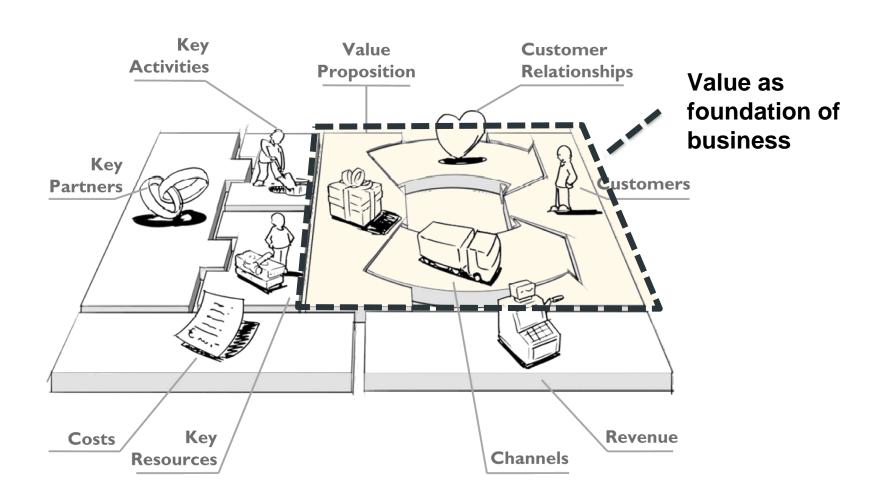
Basics of sales and

Pekka Töytäri

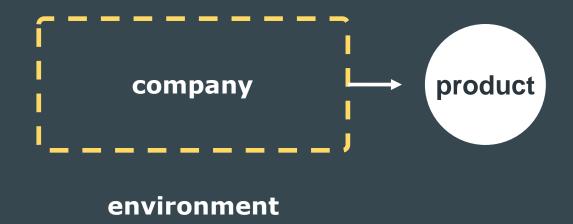
marketing

Companies as systems





Focus on outputs and environment



A product > A thing

A product



Output of a production system

Not a product



Artefact from home kitchen

Properties related to the business model of the company



User decides what the product is



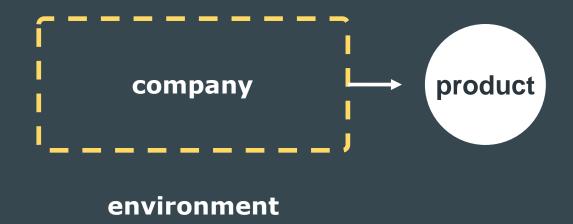


Properties related to the business model of the company



Properties related to the goals of the customer

Focus on outputs and environment

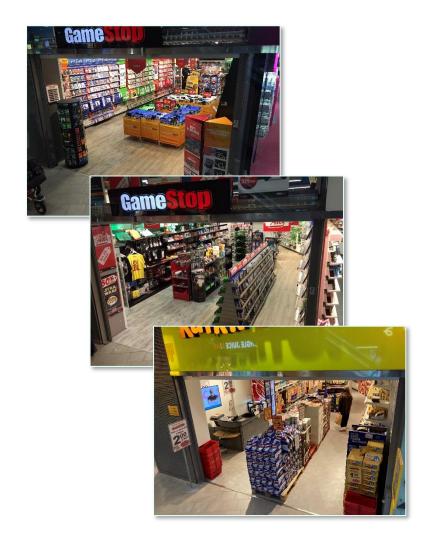








Products and companies that do not have sufficient match to customer needs and competitive productions exit the market



Correspondence to competition

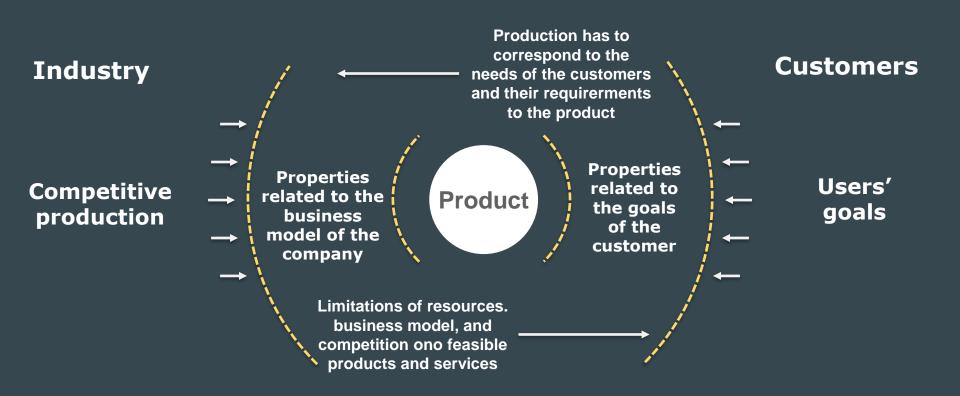
Properties related to the business model of the company



Correspondence to needs

Properties related to the goals of the customer

The main point



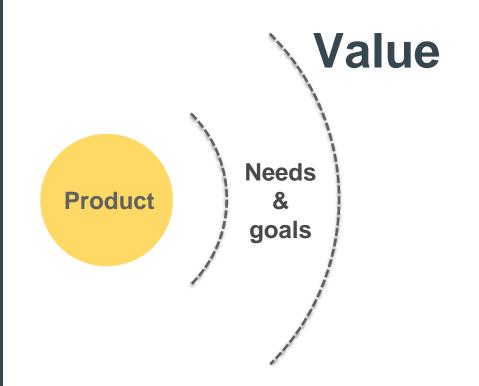
1. The nature of value

What the value of a product is based on, and what the customers are paying for?

Value?



Value is based on the goals & needs of the user





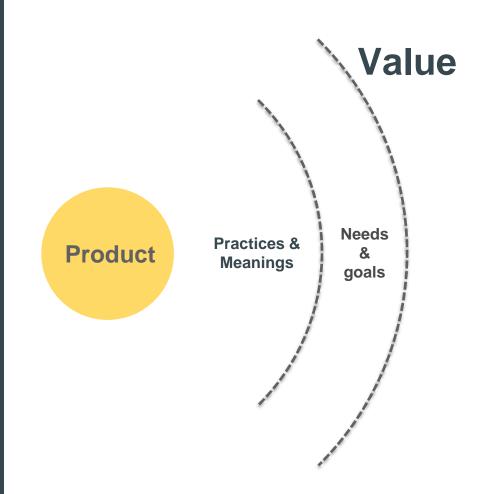




Value is not a property of a product (as a thing). It is the property of the use



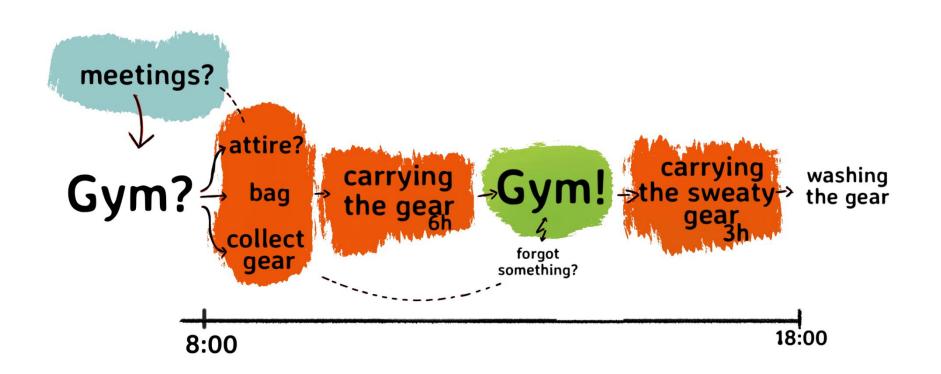
Value depends how well the product fits the meanings & practices of the user



The process of going to the gym?



Gym: Real-life customer process







The value of service (or product) consists of its fit to the user's aims and its usability

Aspects that decrease the cost of use

Care for children

Lockerroom services

Reachability, multiple **locations**

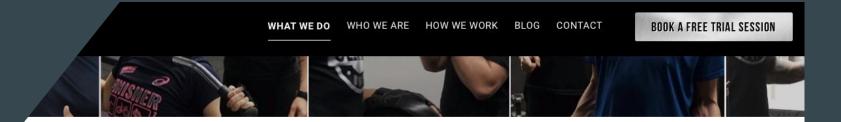


Interface costs Value from use **Aspects that increase the** value of the service:

Functions of the devices & training space

Guidance, training

Social meanings for identity and distinction



PRIVATE GYMS AND ONLINE COACHING FOR **EXECUTIVES, ENTREPRENEURS, AND PROFESSIONALS**

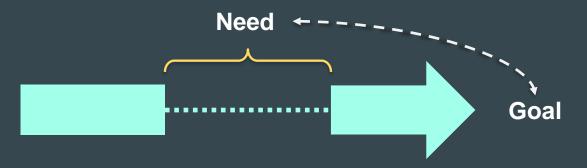
When your goal is to build the best businesses in the world, you need your energy and performance to be on point without having to think about it.

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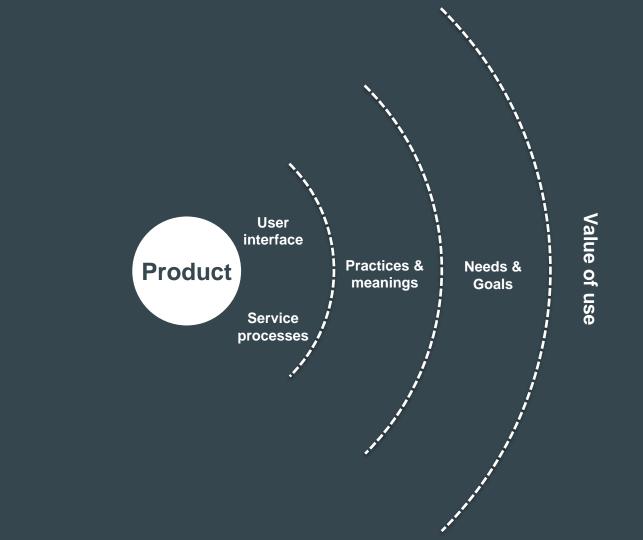
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How important the goals is and how relevant the product is for achieving this goal?



How well the product matches the need and how usable the product is for the need?



Value of the product to the user is defined by its role in the pursuit of users goals

- Value is not a property of a product or service, but it is the property of use and transaction
- 2. The value of use stems from those practices and meanings to which the product relates
- 3. Properties of the product determine its fit to the users context and relevance to goals

2. Business model

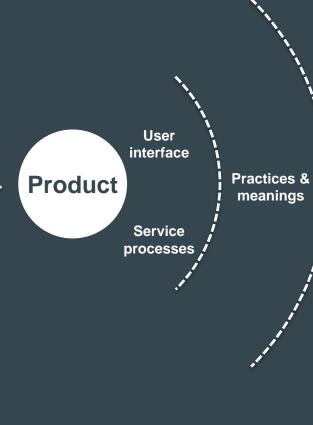
How the value a product for a customer is connected to the operations of a company?

Needs &

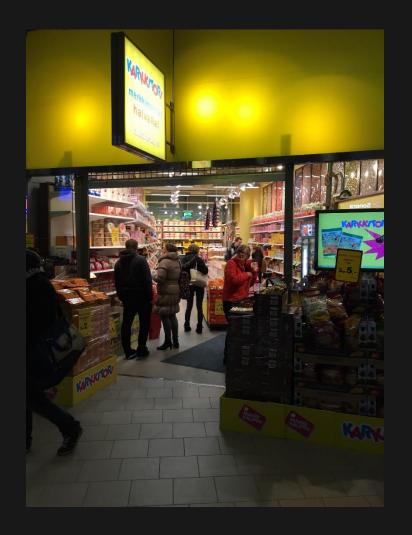
Goals

Business model

What are the requirements of the service to its production?

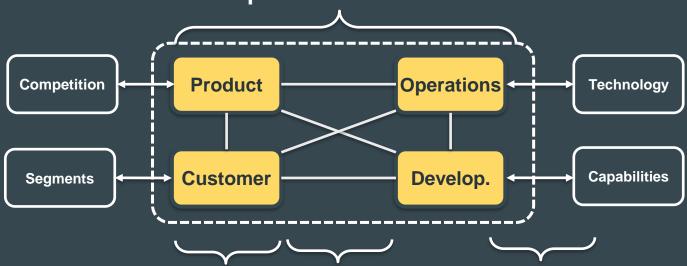






Business model

System of interrelated, mutually dependent elements



- elements
- 1. Individual 2. Connections between elements
- 3. Interfaces to environment

Business model

Business model =

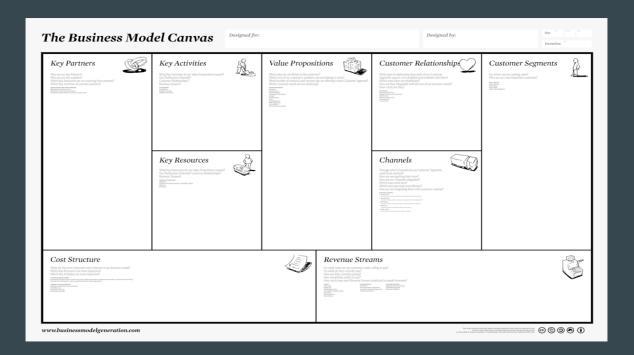
a system of interconnected and interdependent activities that define how a company operates, how it produces value and what are its interfaces towards customers, partners, and suppliers

Description of Business model

- = Framework to describe the business model of a company, focusing especially:
 - 1. the most relevant activities of a firm
 - 2. the relevant differences between firns

Business Model

Business Model Canvas, especially for drafting a new BM and for communication



Business Model

Especially for strategy

Market position

Product offering and customer needs
Value proposition and revenue logic
Customer segments

Operations

Activities and inputs
Scope (own production vs.
acquired)
Locations

Customer linkage

Channels & sales
Customer relationship
Brands & marketing

Development

New products and services New markets New capabilities

Prof. Jens Schmidt

TU-C2010 Introduction to Strategic Management

Types of offerings in fitness business



Basic weights



Gym + exercise groups



Specialized exercise

Corporate forms in fitness business



A sketch of business models in gyms

Range of offering

Increasing capability/coordination intensity

Basic gym

Combination

Specialized

Range of operations

Increasing resource-complexity

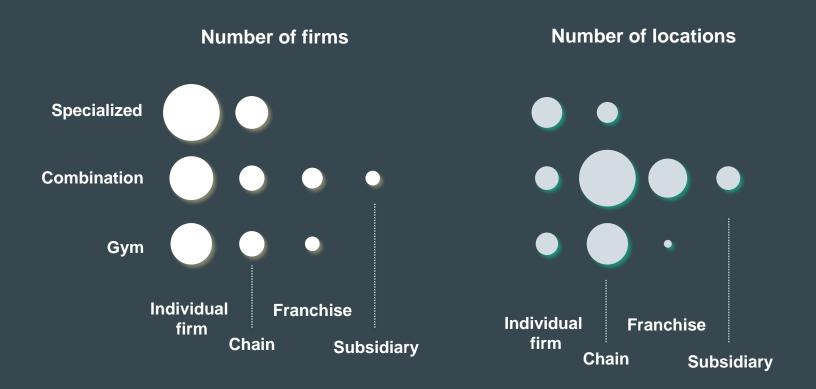
Franchise gym

Individual gym

Subsidiary

Chain

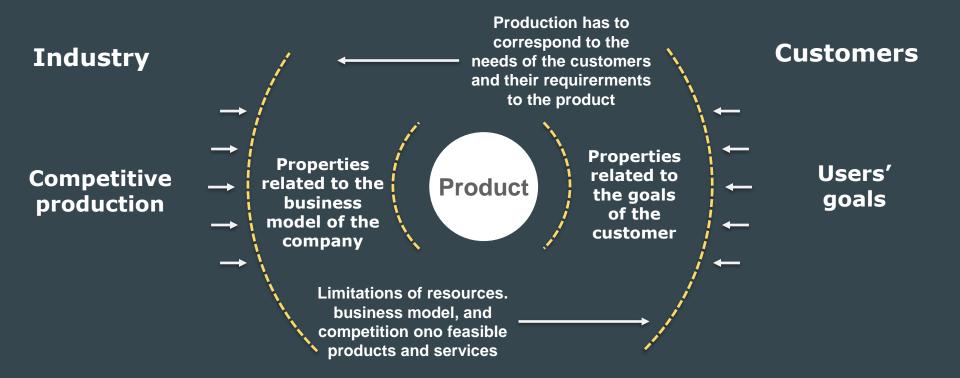
Franchise chain



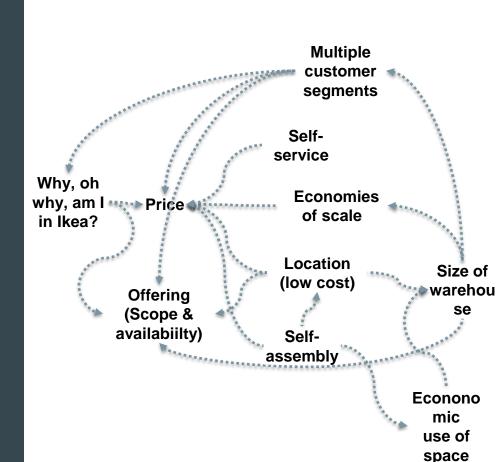
3. Business environment & competition

For which customers a company should compete?

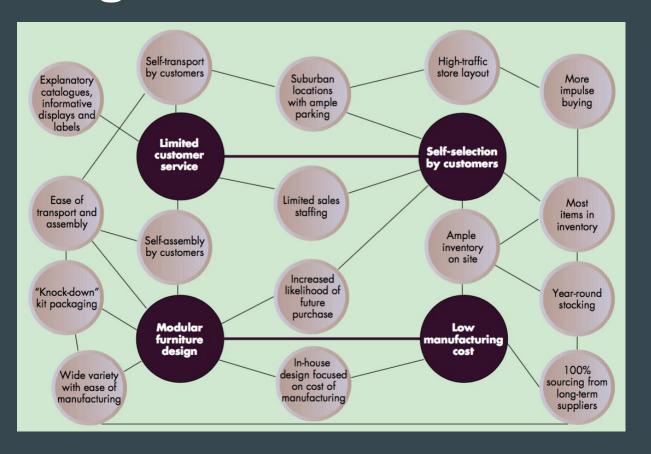
The main point

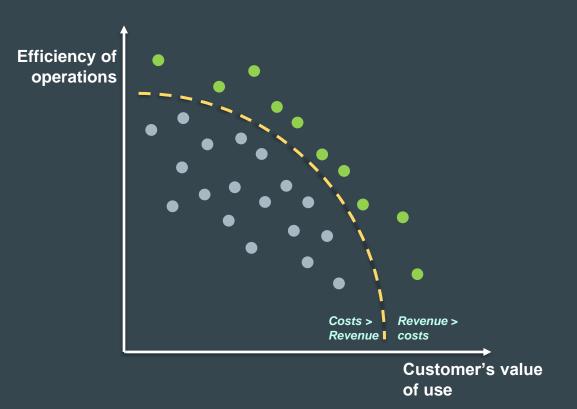


Synergistic processes are a key source of competitiveness



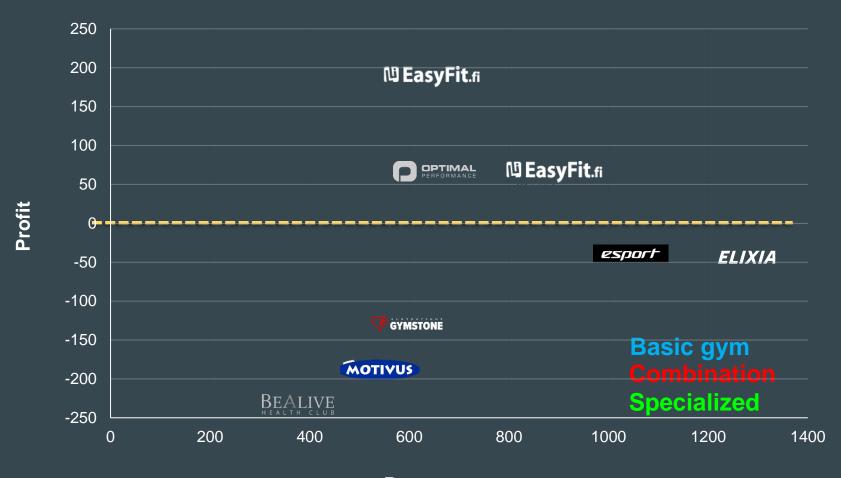
Synergistic elements of IKEA



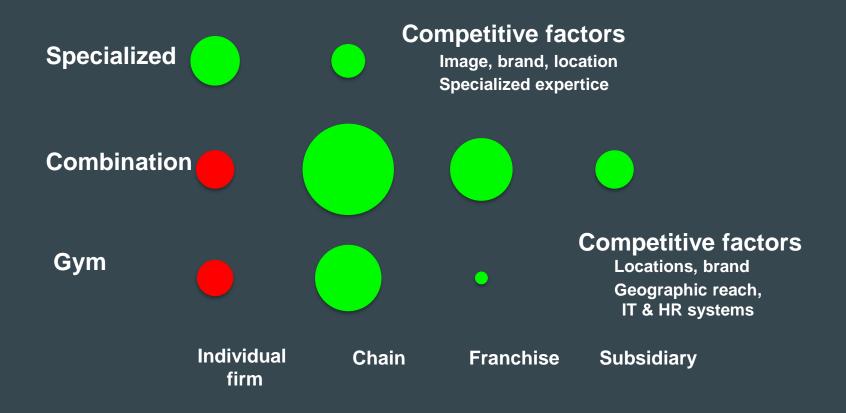


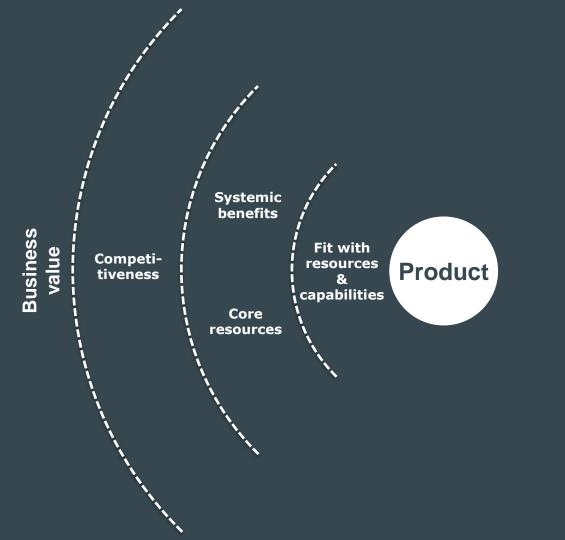
Wider offering and specialized know-how appears to increase transaction value (and implicitly, value of use)

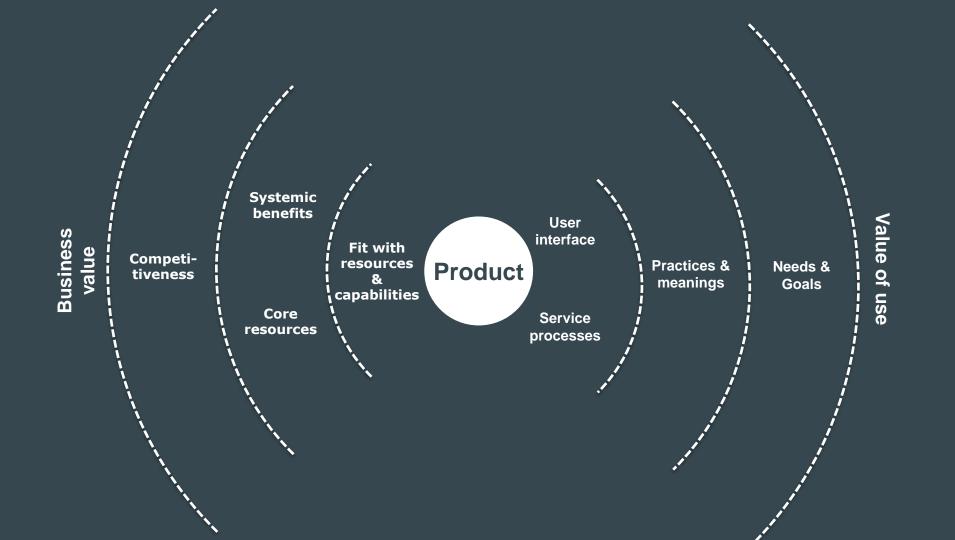




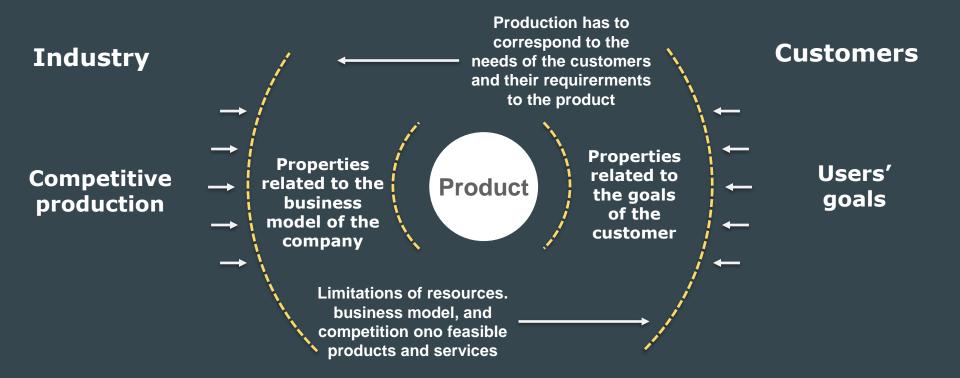
Revenue







The main point



Why customer buys a product?

The value of the product is based on the benefits that it enables customer to achieve when used

What a company should produce and how?

The value that the product offers for the chosen customer group defines the efficient business operations, and thereby focus and limits of the company

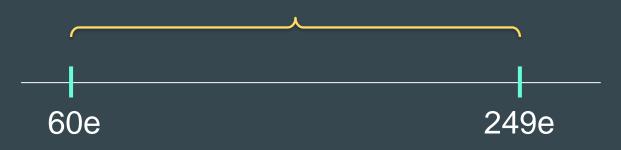
For which customers a company should compete?

company

Resources, capabilities, and business model determines the market where the company can function efficiently

And still...

Some room for imitation & innovation?



Approx. average cost of gym for mo.

The lowest cost of a gym with personal locker & laundry service