COZAD

NEW VENTURE COMPETITION 2018



THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENTREPRENEURS

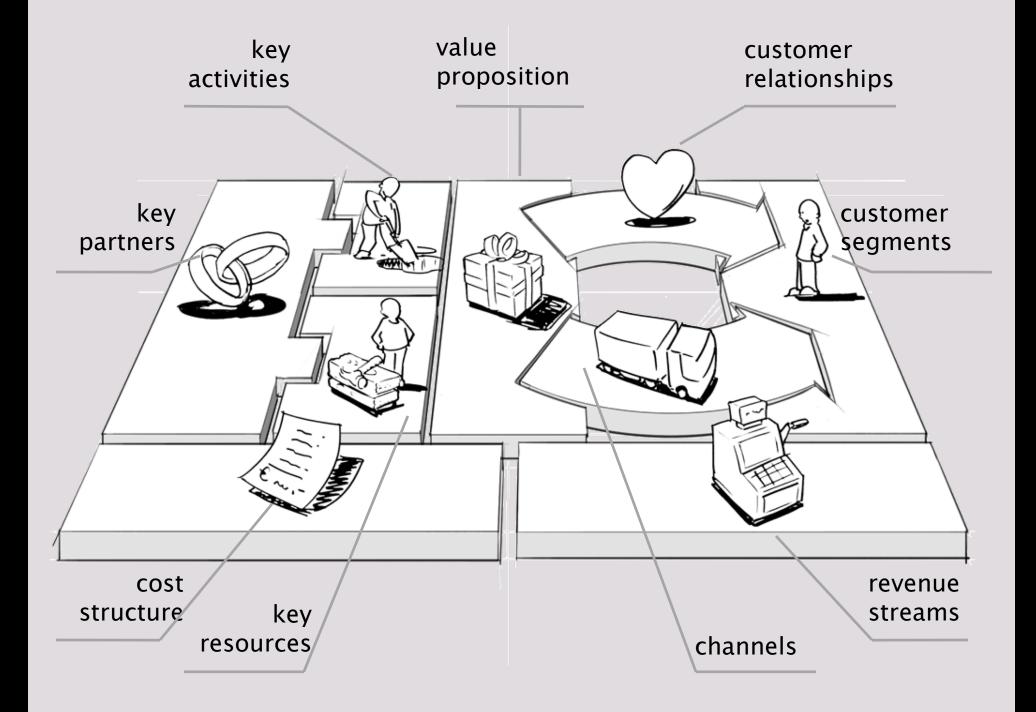


Module 3: Partners & Pitching

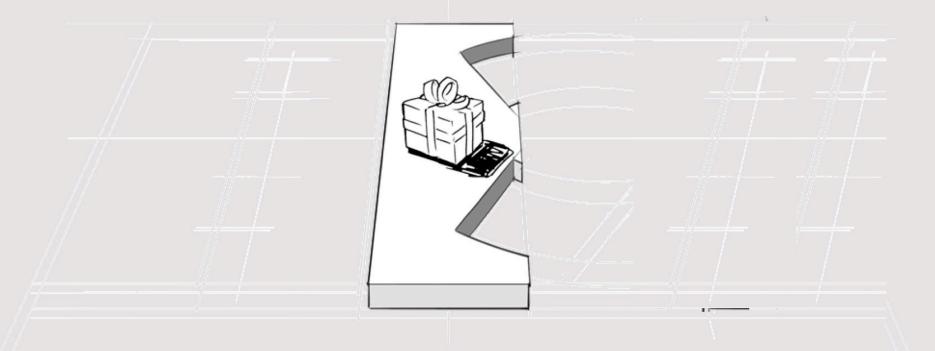
MWIN MIDWEST ILLINOIS





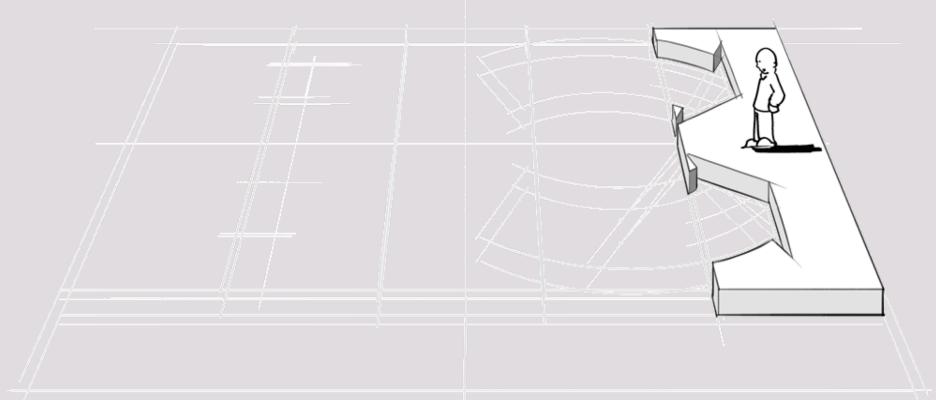


VALUE PROPOSITIONS



what are you offering them? what is that getting done for them? do they care?

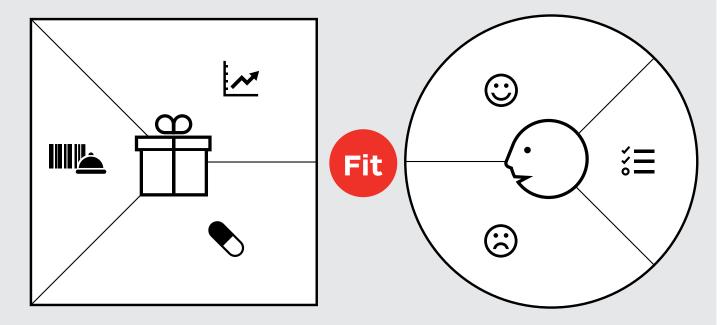
CUSTOMER SEGMENTS



which customers and users are you serving? which jobs do they really want to get done?

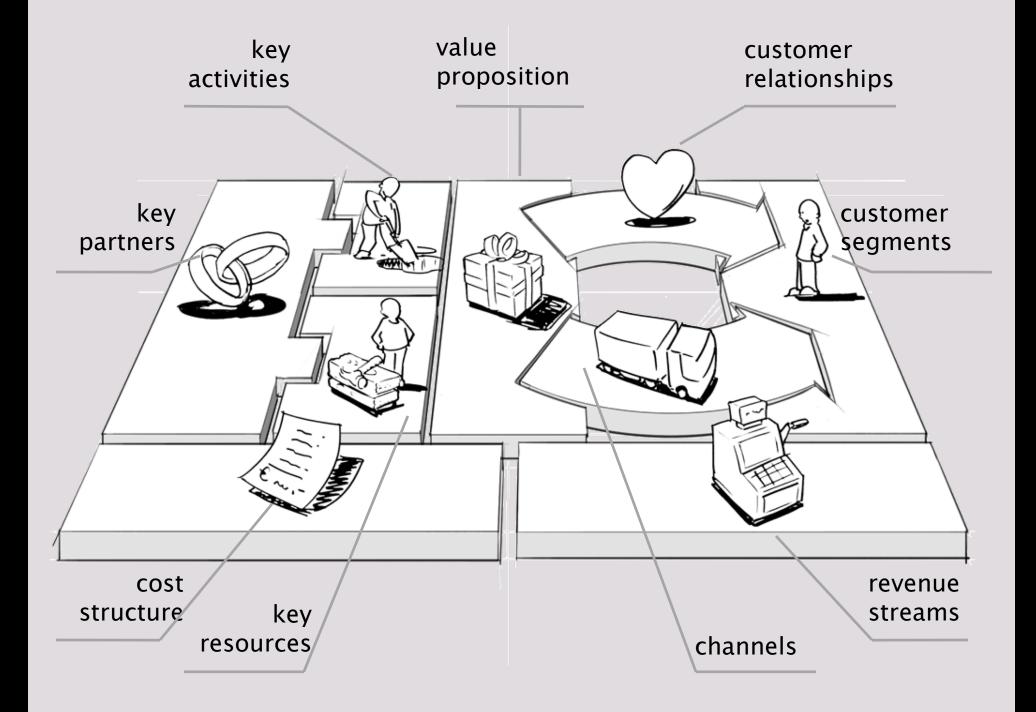
Product-Market Fit = 1:1

value map customer profile

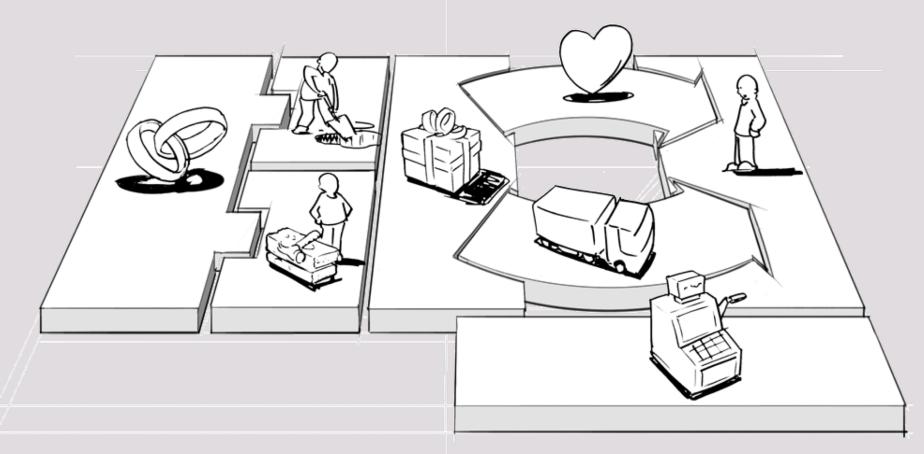


Gain Creators = Customer Gain Products & Services = Customer Jobs Pain Killers = Customer Pain

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KEY PARTNERS



which partners and suppliers leverage your model? who do you need to rely on?

What is a Partner?

- An entity that provides access to:
 - a Key Resource, or helps with
 - a <u>Key Activity</u>
- A company with whom you have a
- "less than arm's length" relationship
- Isn't a (typical) supplier, customer or channel
- Usually includes contractual obligations







Partner Advantages

- Shared Economics
- Economies of Scale
- Money/Resources
- Access to Customers
- Access to Brand
- Faster time-to-market
- Complete solution
- Capital efficiency







Thought Exercise: For what reasons might you want to form partnerships?





Defined by Mutuality

- Shared economics
- Shared success / failure
- Co-development/invention
- Common customer



What's in it for you? What's in it for them?





Types of Partnerships

- Strategic Alliance
- Joint Development Agreement
- Joint Business Development
- Joint Venture
- Co-opetition
- Key Suppliers
- Strategic Investors







Thought Exercise: What kinds of partnerships might you find useful?





Partnering with (BIG) companies







Protectable Leverage





Complementary products
 Sales/Mktg support
 IP (FTO)

1. Technology / Products

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- 2. New customers
- 3. IP (blocking)

Partnership Risks

- Impendence mismatch
- Longest of partners schedule becomes your longest item
- No clear ownership of customer
- Products lack vision due to shared product design
- Different underlying objectives in relationship
- Churn in partner's strategy or personnel
- IP issues
- Difficult to unwind or end





Thought Exercise: What risks might you face?





Strategic Investment

- How much control over governance of company?
- How much control over product roadmap?
- Who's the sponsor? What's the motivation?
- Business ops verses venture
- Primary or adjacent market?
- Are there ROFR options?
- Exclusivity requirements?





Thought Exercise: What are the potential benefits of exclusive partnerships? What are the potential risks of exclusive partnerships?





Partners

What capabilities do you need from the partner? What will this help you achieve?

Type of company	Partnership type	What's in it for them	What are the risks?	Potential partners





Elevator Pitches: April 4

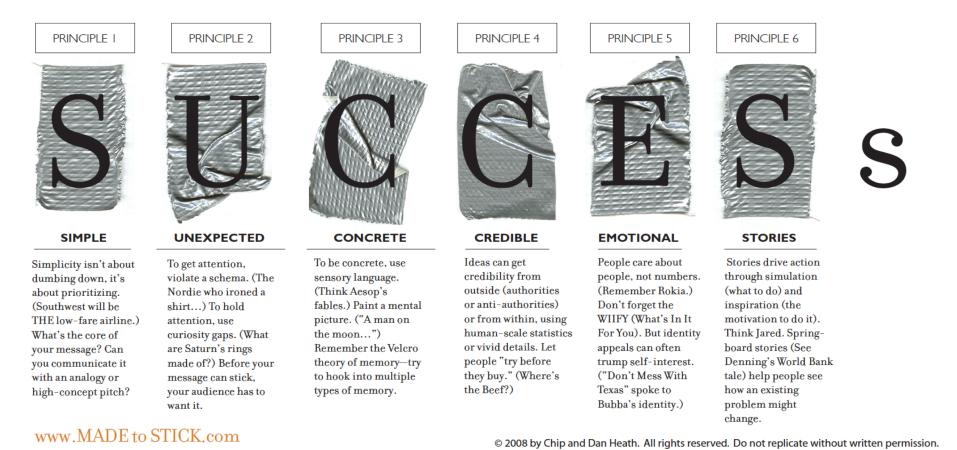
Objectives: 1. Get the next meeting 2. There is no number 2.

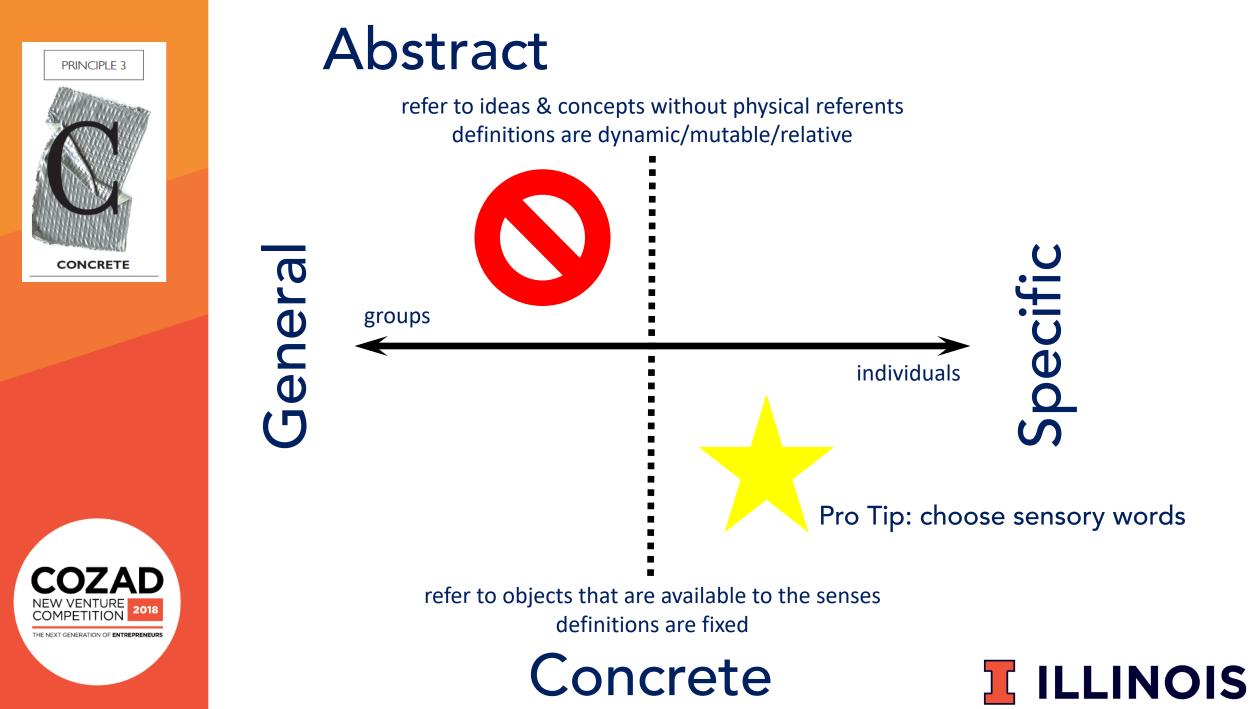




MADE to STICK SUCCESs Model

A sticky idea is understood, it's remembered, and it changes something. Sticky ideas of all kinds—ranging from the "kidney thieves" urban legend to JFK's "Man on the Moon" speech—have six traits in common. If you make use of these traits in your communication, you'll make your ideas stickier. (You don't need all 6 to have a sticky idea, but it's fair to say the more, the better!)





PRINCIPLE I



SIMPLE



* "PERFECTION IS ACHIEVED, NOT WHEN THERE IS NOTHING MORE TO ADD, BUT WHEN THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO TAKE AWAY."

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Getting to the Core



PRINCIPI F

SIMPLE



Weed out superfluous info Prioritize ruthlessly

If everything is important, then nothing is. **TILLINOIS**

PRINCIPLE 2



UNEXPECTED

1. Capture Attention...

• <u>Break a pattern</u> = Surprise











2. Keep Attention... Create a Knowledge Gap The smaller the knowledge gap, the greater the curiosity.

70% = passing 99% = maddening

If there's a knowledge abyss, provide enough context to make a listener care and reduce it to a gap.

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CREDIBLE



Credible

1. External sources authorities/anti-authorities

2. Internal sources speaker/listener

A. DetailsB. StatisticsC. References



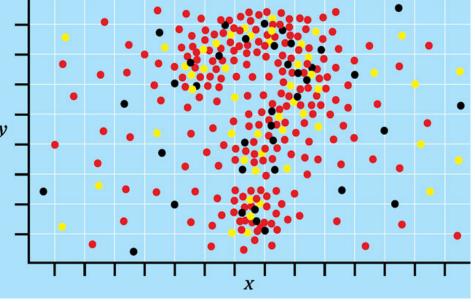
PRINCIPLE 4



CREDIBLE



- Stats are rarely meaningful in and of themselves.
- Stats should illustrate a <u>relationship</u>
 - It's more important for people to remember the relationship than the number
- Make them human scale
- Don't lie: use stats as input, not output







EMOTIONAL



Emotional

Appeal Self-Interest or Identity





EMOTIONAL



Appeal to Self-Interest

- WIIFY What's In It For You
- should be a central aspect of every message
 - people matter most to themselves
 - Say "you" not "someone"
- Emphasize benefits, not features
- Ask "Why?" 3X





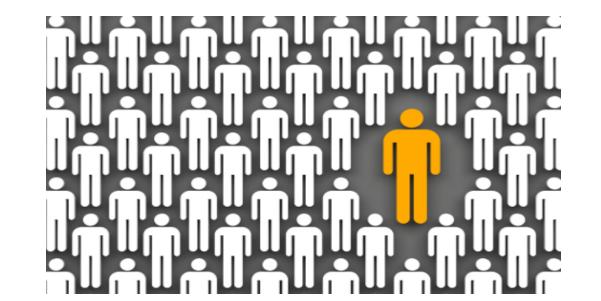


EMOTIONAL



Who am I?

What kind of situation is this?
What do people like me do in this situation?
No calculations, only norms & principles











STORIES



Why close with Stories?

Unexpected \rightarrow captures <u>attention</u> Credible \rightarrow makes them <u>believe</u> Emotional \rightarrow makes them <u>care</u> Stories \rightarrow tells them how to <u>act</u>

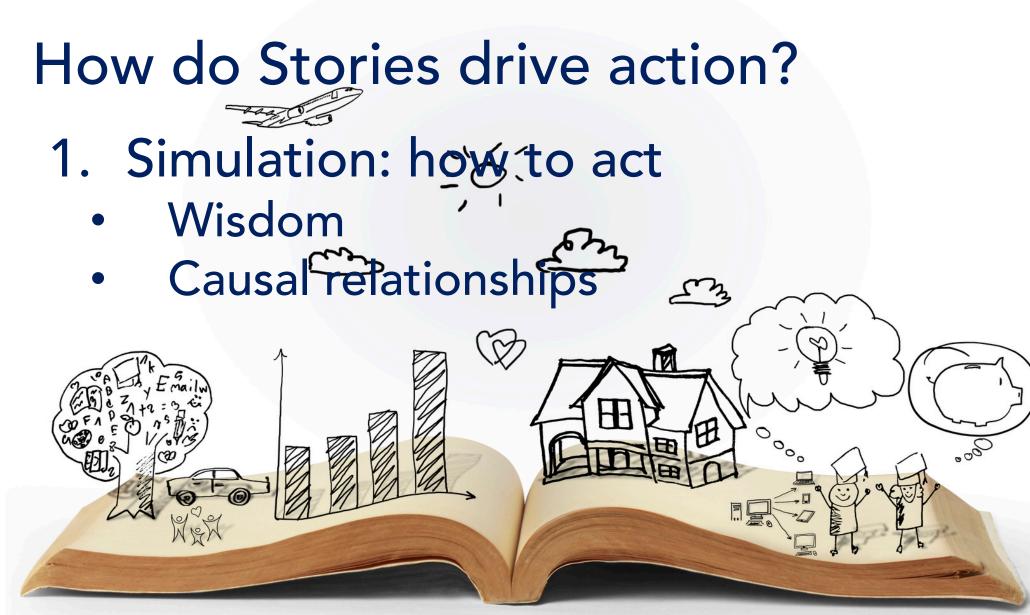






STORIES





2. Inspiration: motivation to act

Why do some pitches work?

- Attention Span
- "Anchor & Twist"
- Don't wing it, script it
- 'Why' comes before 'What'
- Storytime
- Steal like an Artist





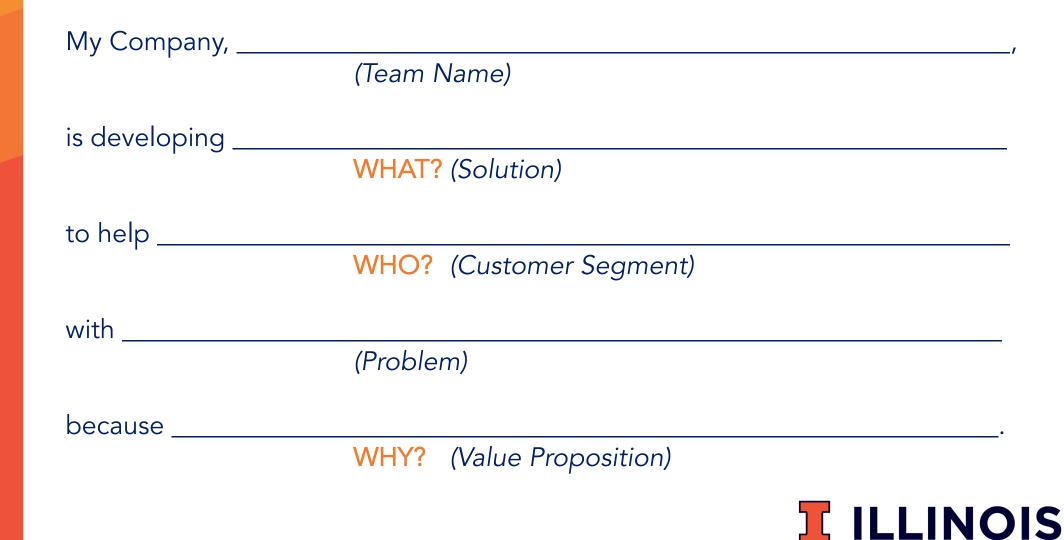
The Pitch in Six Steps

- 1. Problem What is the issue?
- 2. Solution How do you solve it?
- 3. Market Who cares? How many are there?
- 4. Competition/Competitive Advantage What makes you unique? How do you differentiate?
- 5. Team What makes you uniquely qualified? What credibility do you offer?
- 6. Request What do you need?

COZAD NEW VENTURE COMPETITION 2018 The order is generally interchangeable. Adjust to suit your story.



Business Thesis Exercise: Getting to WHO? WHAT? WHY?



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