INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP MARKETING & INDUSTRIALIZATION

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PROGRAM

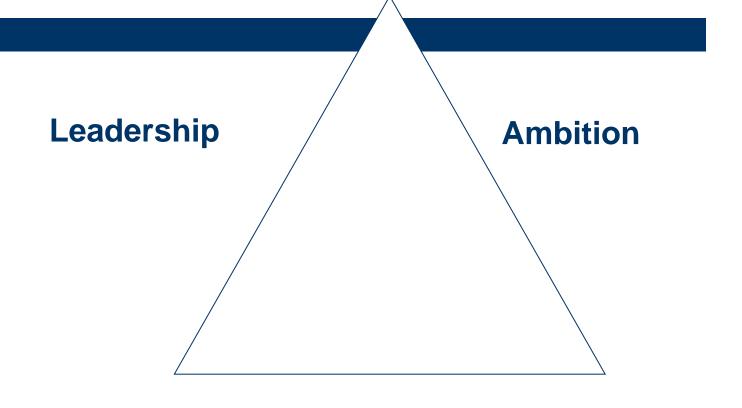
- Human Capital: Subsistence Versius Motivation, Cooperation and Leadership
- Business Analysis: Vision, Mission;
 Opportunities, Markets, Products and Innovation
- Case studies in Nepal and Israeli knowledge
- The Concept of Cluster and Open Incubator

HUMAN CAPITAL

ENTREPRENEURIAL REFLECTION

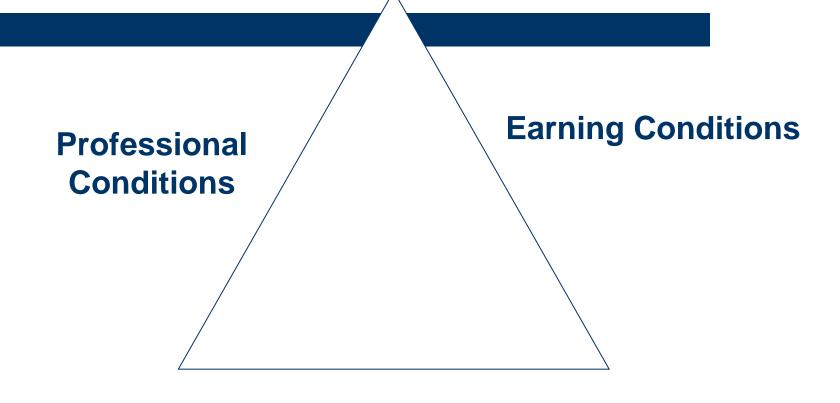
- Creativity and curiosity
- Motivated by the success
- Ready to take risk
- Ready to cooperate
- Able to identify opportunities

Entrepreneurial Drivers



Cooperation

Motivations



Working Conditions

Maccleland's Learning Needs Theory

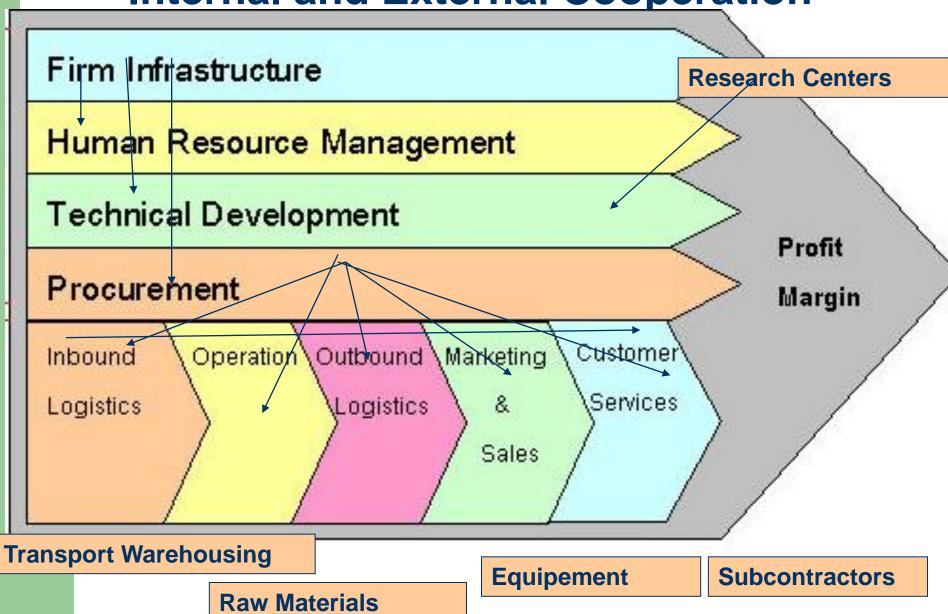
- Need for Achievement: Personal responsibility, calculated risks, performance feedback. Task accomplishment
- Need for Affiliation: approval, conform to wishes and norms, interest in the feeling of others
- Need for Power: Influence, exercise control, lead follower relations. Personal and social power

The Entreprenarial Team

High Creativity

INVENTOR	ENTREPRENEUR			
PROMOTOR	MANAGER			
Managerial Knowledge				

The Value Chain Internal and External Cooperation



LEADERSHIP

- Style
- Personal features
- Competencies
- Role

Styles

Autocratic Leaders:

Leaders who tend to make unilateral decisions.

Democratic Leaders

Leaders who tend to involve the group in decision taking.

Laissez Faire Leaders

Leaders who generally give the group complete freedom.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

• Mission: What business are we in? What are we doing now?

Vision: What do we want to become? To achieve

 Lexmark mission: A leading developer, manufacturer and supplier of printing and imaging solutions for offices and homes

• Lexmark vision: Customers for life

African Development Bank

strive to become the leading development finance institution in Africa,

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives Thailand

Vision

"To be a secured rural development bank with modern managerial technology focusing on the uplift of small-scale farmer's quality of life"

Mission

To become a full-fledged rural development bank, BAAC has specified four important Missions :

- 1. To provide sufficient sources of funds
- 2. To provide credit services.
- 3. To develop new services for farmers
- 4. To develop and provide services to promote good quality of life for farmers

ADBL

Vision

To be the pre-eminent bank, providing services throughout Nepal.

Mission

To deliver comprehensive banking and financial services, capitalizing its extensive network in rural areas.

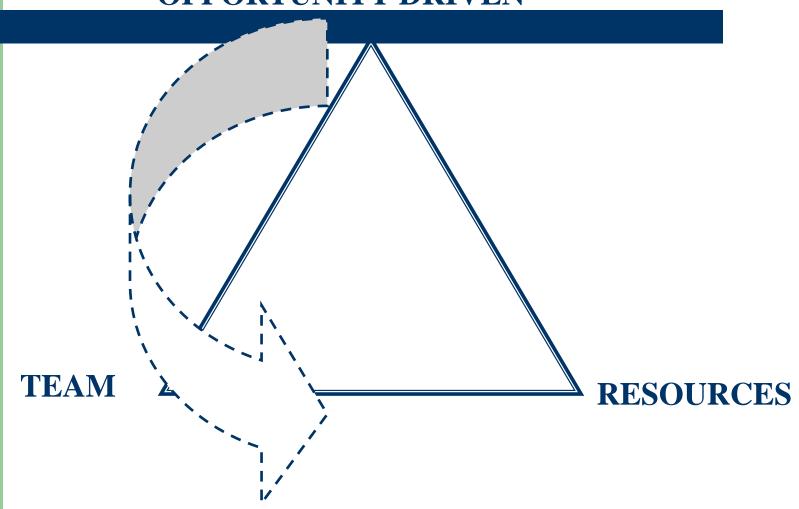
Objective

To provide quality banking and financial services to clients adopting market driven strategy delivering sustained and competitive return on investment.

Opportunities, Markets, Products & Innovation

Timmons Model

OPPORTUNITY DRIVEN



DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC STRATEGY

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS-TRENDS

Geography, Demography, Culture, Economy, Technology Politic, Legal

CHOICE OF PRODUCTS & MARKETS

Economic Strategy
Product/Customer/Promotion/Place/Price

DISTINCTIVE COMPETENCE

Functional, Financial, Organizational Reputation, History

OPPORTUNITIES & RISKS

Identification
Inquiry
Assessment of Risk

CORPORATE RESOURCES

Strengths & Weaknesses Increasing Capability

Evaluation Process

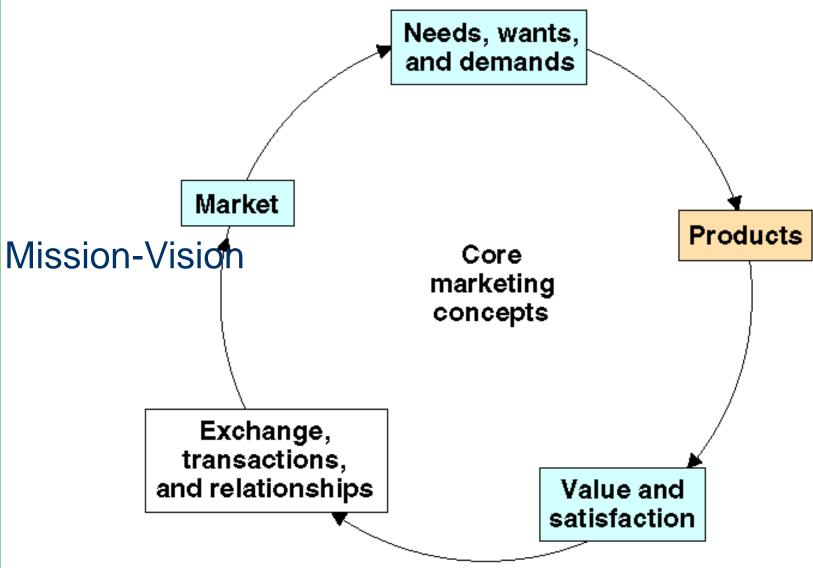
Human Capital

Mission - Vision

Com	nctive petence ortunity DT	Segmentation and Price Strategy	Price Strategy	Product Strategy
Pror	notion	Distribution	Competition	Financial Analysis

PM 1-1





NEED



WANT



Adrienna



WANT







Pninaly High lycopene content



Types of Innovation

Product, Technology and Market Innovation:

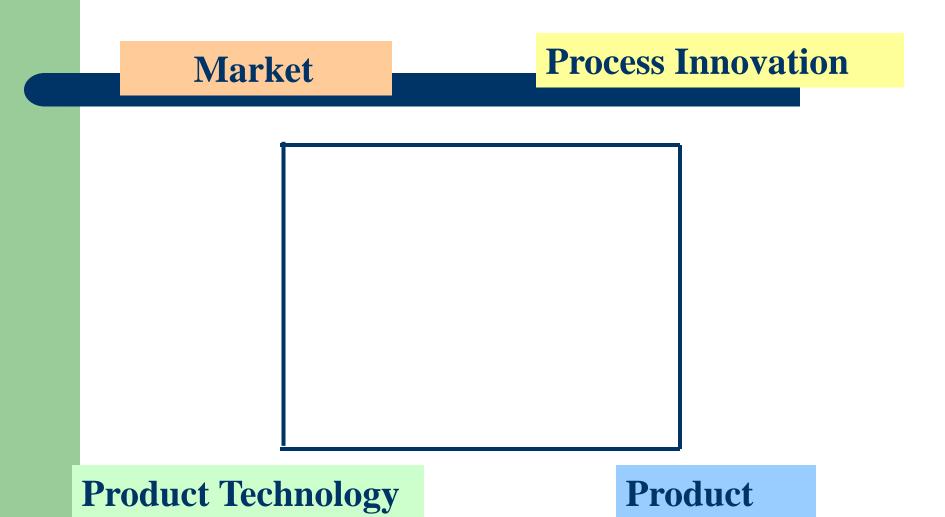
The **creative** development and commercialization of **radically** new products, often grounded in **new technology** and linked to **unmet** customer needs

Process Innovation:

The development of **new ways** of producing products that lead to advantage in **cost**.

Source: Arthur D. Little "Global Survey on Innovation" in Jonash R.S. The Innovation Premium, Persus Books, 1999 p 114-136

Innovation Axes



msystems





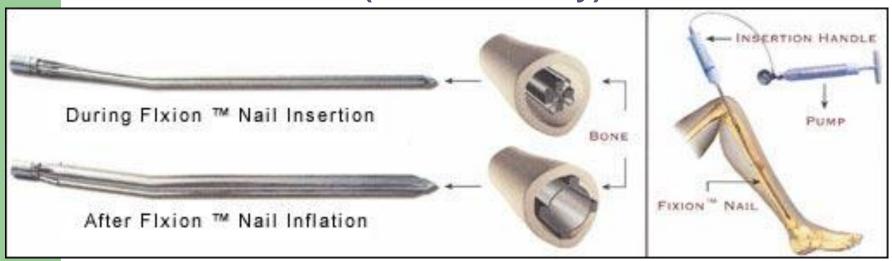




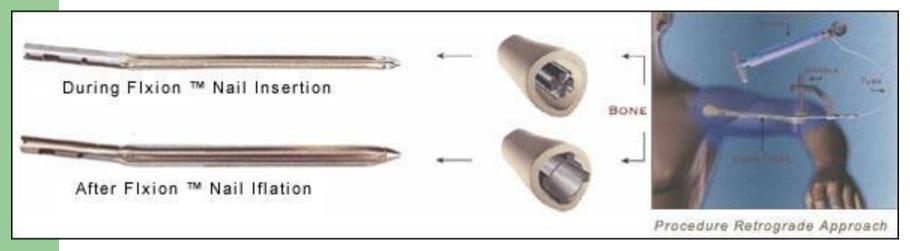
reliable personal storage in a range of densities for multimedia mobile handsets and digital cameras – from an industry leader and trusted partner.

DISC O TECH

FixionTM IM (Intramedullary) Nail



FixionTM IL (Interlocking) Nail



DISC O TECH

THE B-TWIN EXPANDABLE SPINAL SYSTEM



B-Twin Reduced
Configuration
(5 mm diameter)



B-Twin Expanded
Configuration
(up to 15 mm diameter)



Post-Operative (after expansion)
Anterior-Posterior View

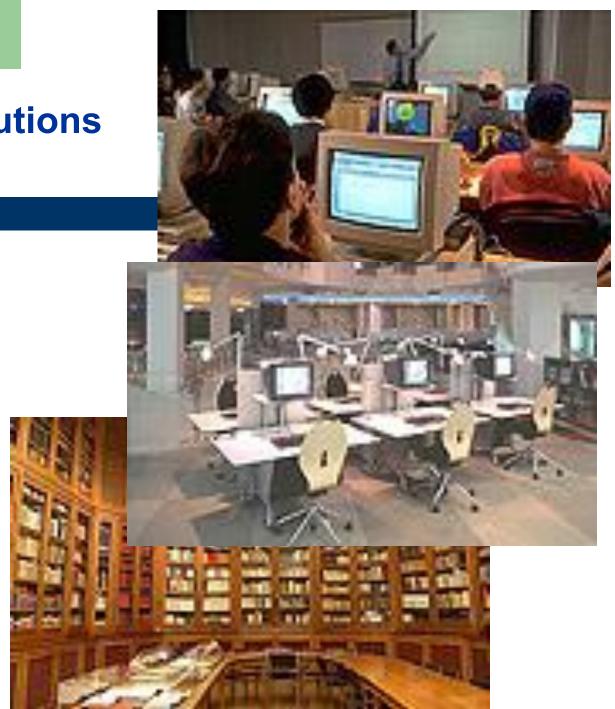
Process Innovation

SoftXpand is a software that turns 1 computer into up to 8 fully independent computer workstations

MiniFrame's solutions

Main solutions

- Education
- Small Medium Businesses
- Call Centers
- Libraries
- Internet Cafés



Product Innovation



Galina High yield potential with TY resistance
Av. Weight (gr.): 150-200



Galilea Strong, Fus3 resistant plant with high yield potential. High quality "Roma type" fruit with long shelf life.

Av. Weight (gr.): 100-120



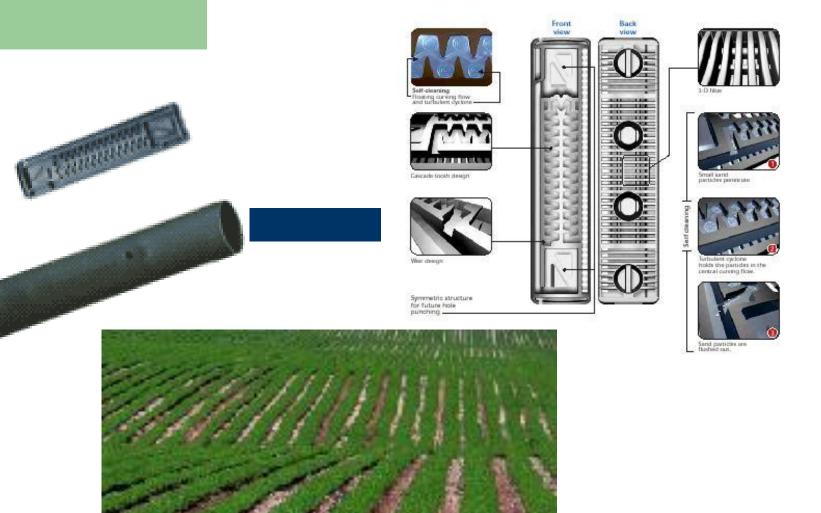
















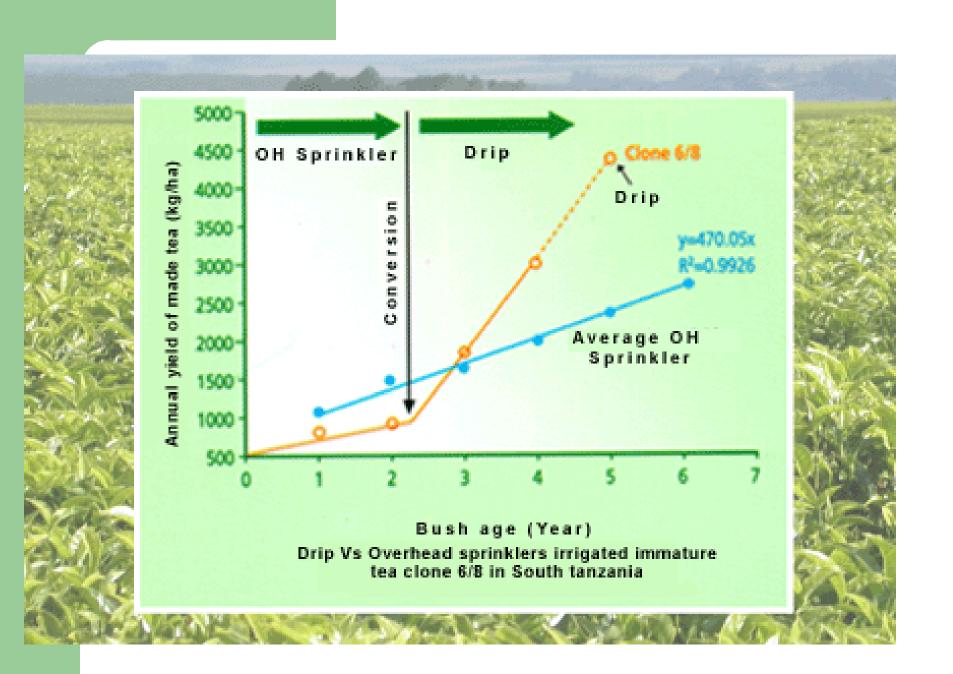
Irrigation Systems









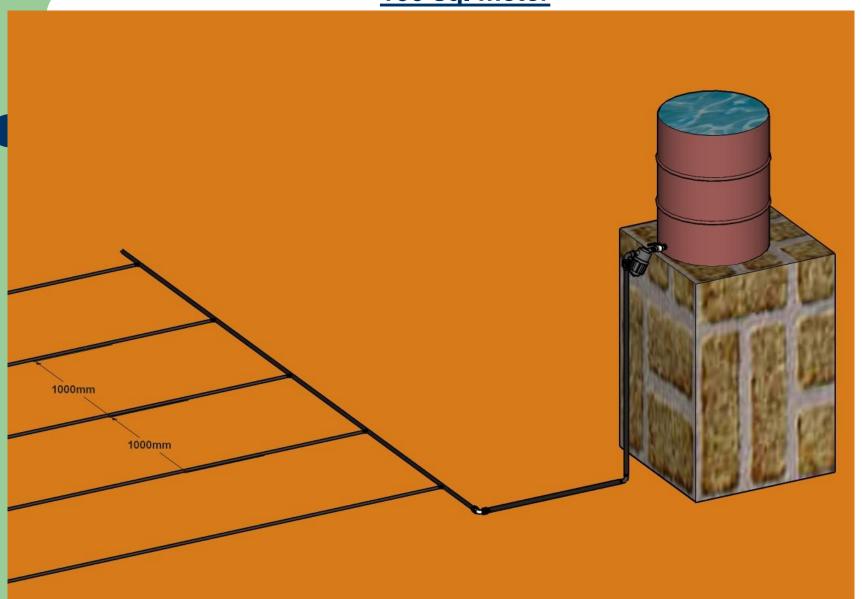


Impact of Drip Irrigation on Applied Water, Yield and Applied Water Productivity in Potato (Manka)

Plot	Method	Per Sq. Meter Area					
No.	of Irrigation	Water use (m³)	Production (Kg)	Water Productivity (kg/m³)			
P - 1	Inline drip	0.420	0.375	0.893			
P - 2	Easy drip	0.420	0.411	0.979			
P - 3	Micro- tube drip	0.420	0.148	0.352			
P - 4	Micro- Sprinkler	0.942	1.316	1.397			
P - 5	Mini- Sprinkler	0.942	0.905	0.961			

[.] Dinesh Kumar, Madar Samad, Upali Amarasinghe and O. P. Singh

Family drip
system for
100 sq. meter



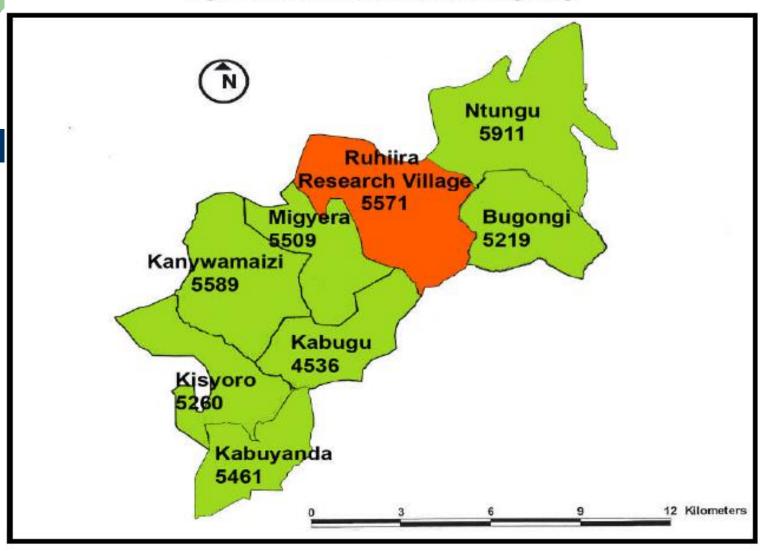




Programme Millenium Village UGANDA

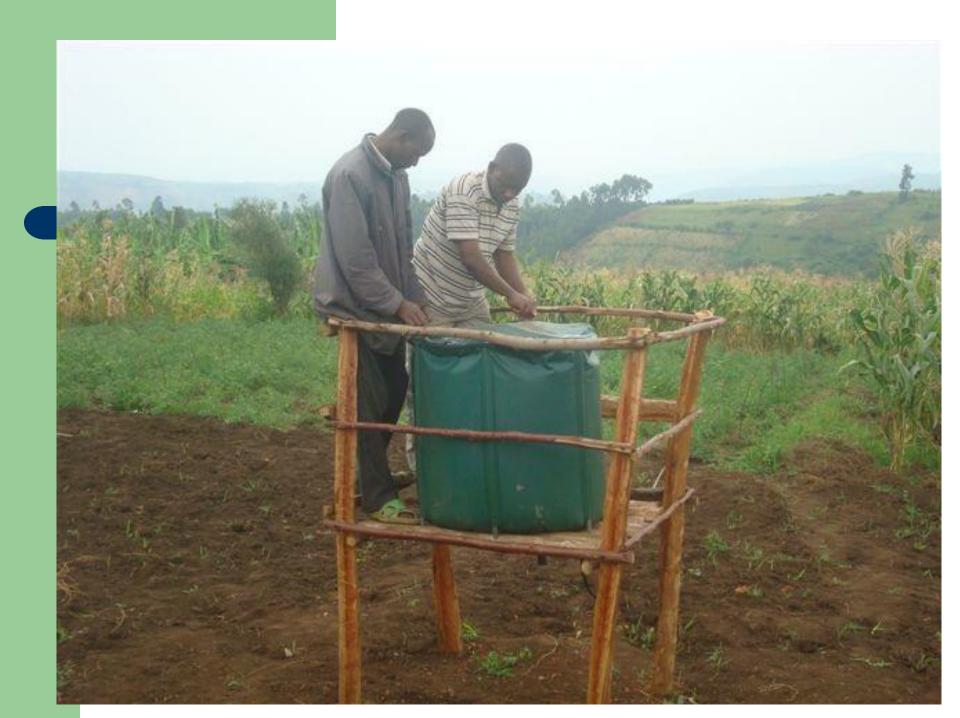


Figure 1.2 Ruhiira Millennium Village map



Source: Adapted from Tusingwire, MVP 2007











Hot and Cold Water Brushing Unit



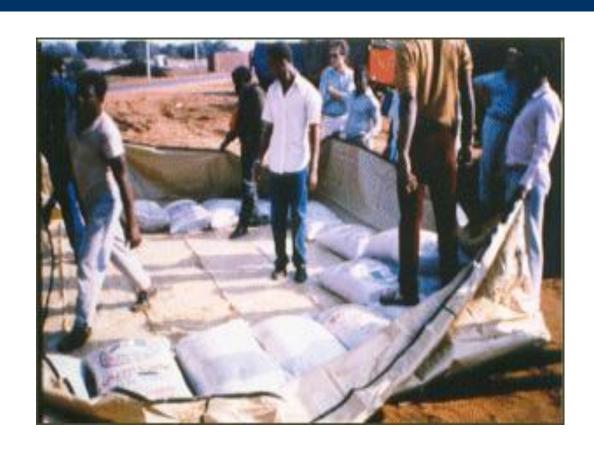


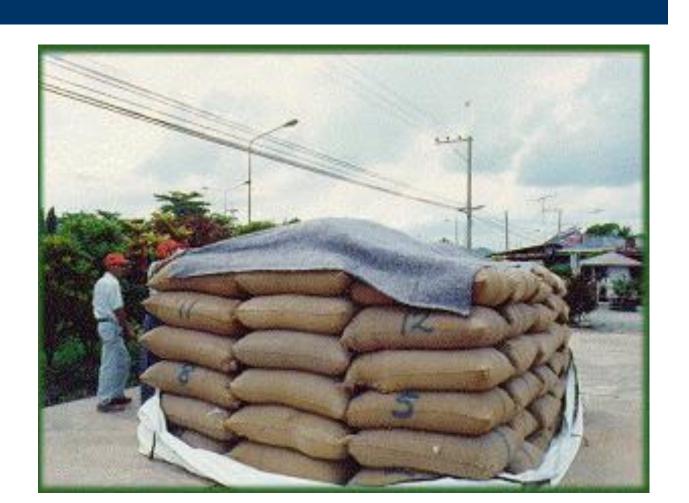
Innovative Packaging Solutions



Store "Fully Mature" Mango
Store "Fully Mature Mango" (waxed or nonwaxed) for up to 35 days at 10°C (50°F)
Slows down ripening, Reduces weight loss
Preserves firmness and smoothness

Grain storage facilities







Campana Buffalo's Mozzarella Cheese

























BUFFALO MILK VERSUS COW MILK

Lower cholesterol content -

0.65 mg per gram as compared to 3.14 mg per gram for cow's milk.

Efficiency Ratio (PER) value of proteins to be 2.74, while that of cow's milk is 2.49

More minerals - calcium, iron, and phosphorus, which are higher by 92%, 37.7%, and 118% respectively than those in cow's milk.

More Vitamin A –

Source: Dairy India Book 1995-2000

MEAT NUTRITION FACTS

Species	Fat	Calories	Cholesterol	Saturated fat	
(Buffalo	2.42 g	143 kcal	82 mg	0.91 g	
Beef extra lean	16.33 g	256 kcal	84 mg	6.42 g	
Pork	18.19 g	265 kcal	105 mg	5.15 g	
Chicken*	3.57 g	165 kcal	85 mg	1.01 g	
Source: USDA	data				

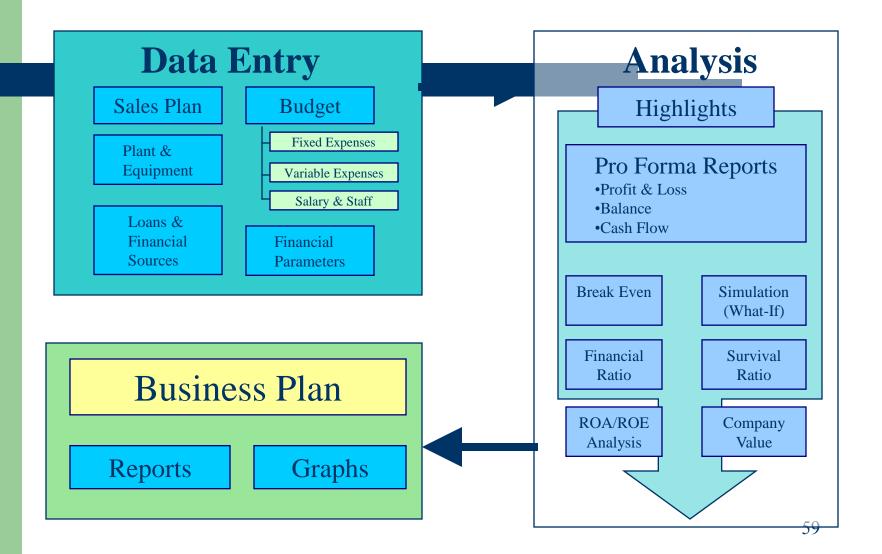


Planium Software Ltd.

Business Planner



Flowchart





Products & Costs

	Product / Service	Costs of Manpower	Cost of Materials	Total Cost per unit
Prod	duct # 1	5.00	2.00	8.00
Prod	duct # 2	4.00	1.50	6.50
Prod	duct # 3	3.00	1.30	5.30
Prod	duct # 4	2.00	1.00	4.00
Prod	duct # 5	1.00	0.80	2.80

Name of Department

Production O/H

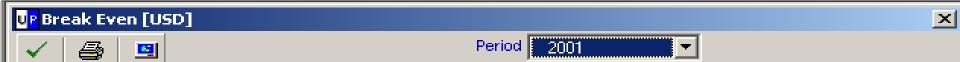
R&D

Marketing

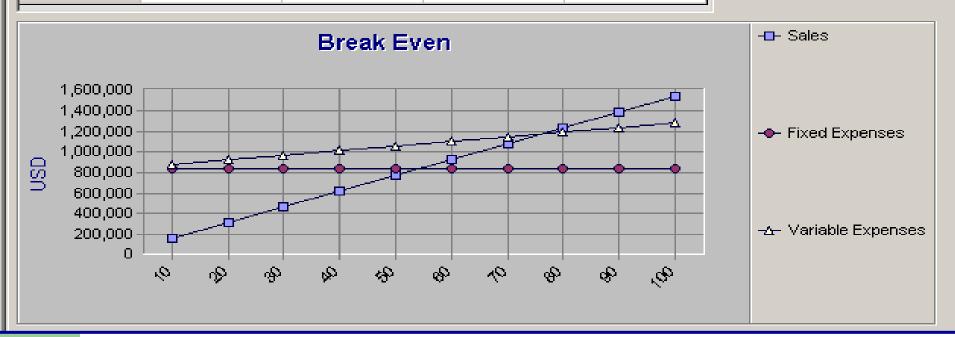
G&A

Sales

	Products	Payment Delay Days	Sales Price	VAT %	2010 units
Prod	duct # 1	30.00	100.00	16.00	9744.00
Prod	duct # 2	30.00	80.00	16.00	4872.00
Prod	duct # 3	30.00	80.00	16.00	6090.00
Prod	duct # 4	30.00	60.00	16.00	3654.00
Prod	duct # 5	30.00	50.00	16.00	1218.00



Quantity(%)	Sales	Fixed Expenses	Variable Expenses	Operating Profit
10	153,600	834,857	45,100	-726,357
20	307,200	834,857	90,200	-617,857
30	460,800	834,857	135,300	-509,357
40	614,400	834,857	180,400	-400,857
50	768,000	834,857	225,500	-292,357
60	921,600	834,857	270,600	-183,857
70	1,075,200	834,857	315,700	-75,357
77	1,181,881	834,857	347,024	0
80	1,228,800	834,857	360,800	33,143
90	1,382,400	834,857	405,900	141,643
100	1,536,000	834,857	451,000	250,143



UP Profit and Loss [U:	5D]								>
✓ 3 Σ %									
Desc	cription	2002	(%)	2003	(%)	2004	(%)	2005	(%)
1 Revenues		2,240,000	99.898	2,880,000	99.842	3,200,000	99.929	3,200,000	100.000
2 Inventory Change		2,278	0.102	4,556	0.158	2,278	0.071	0	0.000
3 Other Operating Inc	come	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
4 Total Production		2,242,278	100.000	2,884,556	100.000	3,202,278	100.000	3,200,000	100.000
5 Direct Cost		576,278	25.701	742,556	25.742	822,278	25.678	820,000	25.625
6 Gross Profit		1,666,000	74.299	2,142,000	74.258	2,380,000	74.322	2,380,000	74.375
7 Depreciation		128,000	5.708	135,143	4.685	142,286	4.443	149,429	4.670
8 Operating Expense	s	255,600	11.399	255,600	8.861	255,600	7.982	255,600	7.988
9 Unrecoverable Deb	nts		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000
10 Provisions		0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
11 Salary		458,400	20.443	458,400	15.892	458,400	14.315	458,400	14.325
12 Operating Profit		824,000	36,748	1,292,857	44.820	1,523,714	47.582	1,516,571	47.393
13 Interest Income		16,456	0.734	47,109	1.633	87,553	2.734	128,342	4.011
14 Interest Expenses		92,957	4.146	69,612	2.413	44,580	1.392	17,737	0.554
15 Total Finance		-76,501	-3.412	-22,504	-0.780	42,974	1.342	110,605	3.456
16 Other Income		0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
17 Other Expenses		0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
18 Total Others		0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
19 Income before Tax		747,499	33.337	1,270,353	44.040	1,566,688	48.924	1,627,176	50.849
20 Income Tax		261,625	11.668	444,624	15.414	548,341	17.123	569,512	17.797
21 Net Profit		485,874	21.669	825,730	28.626	1,018,347	31.801	1,057,664	33.052
22 Dividend		0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
23 Retained Earnings		0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
24 Provision Profit		485,874	21.669	825,730	28.626	1,018,347	31.801	1,057,664	33.052
1									

UP Cash Flow Statement [USD]

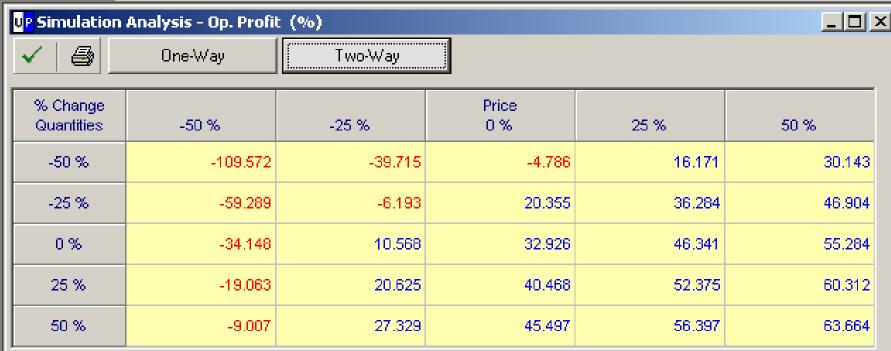


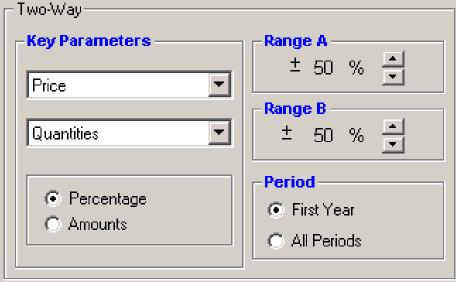






	Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Net Income	96,301	485,874	825,730	1,018,347	1,057,664
2	Depreciation	120,857	128,000	135,143	142,286	149,429
3	Change in long term provisions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Cash Flow	217,158	613,874	960,872	1,160,633	1,207,093
5	Net changes in operating assets and					
6	Accounts Receivable	0	0	0	0	0
7	Inventory	-13,667	-2,278	-4,556	-2,278	0
8	Accounts Payable	162,455	221,418	205,981	114,736	20,856
9	Accrued Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
10	Net Cash provided by (used in)	365,946	833,015	1,162,298	1,273,091	1,227,949
11	Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
12	Purchase of property, plant, and	-1,740,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
13	Disposal of property, plant and					
14	Net Cash provided by (used in)	-1,740,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
15	Cash Flow from Financing Activities					
16	Owners' Equity	0	0	0	0	0
17	Changes of long term debt	1,473,137	-322,936	-346,281	-371,314	-398,156
18	Changes in short term debt	0	0	0	0	0
19	Payment of Dividend	0	0	0	0	0
20	Net Cash provided by (used in)	1,473,137	-322,936	-346,281	-371,314	-398,156
21	Net Cash increase (decrease) during	99,084	460,079	766,017	851,777	779,793
22	Net Cash in the beginning of the year	0	99,084	559,162	1,325,179	2,176,956
23	Net Cash at the end of the year	99,084	559,162	1,325,179	2,176,956	2,956,749





The Three Economies in SSA Countries Local Formal Economy Multinationals Informal Economy Global Market Orientation

Local Market Orientation

Basic Models of Development

The Incubator is a dynamic process of business enterprise development, providing under one roof shared office services, access to equipment, flexible leases, and expandable space"

Bottlenecks in SSA countries:

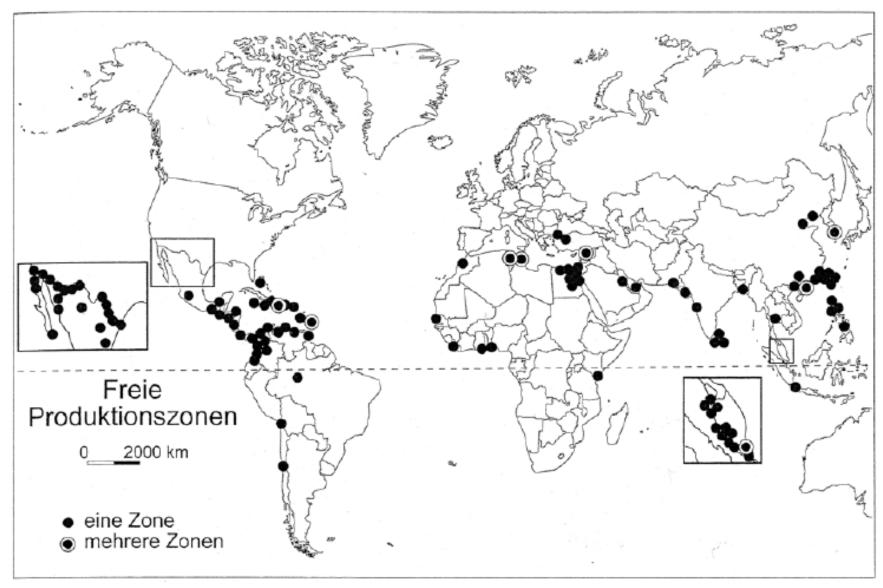
- Supported businesses out of their natural environment
- Limited number of experts for a small number of supported businesses
- Low level of business and technical knowledge
- Difficult transplantation process

The Free Economic Zone (FEZ) is "a geographic economic area in which goods enter duty free for processing and export, and in which investors are offered a variety of incentives (WEPZA)".

Bottlenecks for FEZ in SSA countries:

- Competition on the local manpower
- Limited evolution of wages and technologies
- Weak impact on regional development

Fig. 1: Export Processing Zones in Less Developed Countries



Source: Dicken, P. (1998): "Global Shift", In: <<Transforming the World Economy>>, London, p. 131; cited by Schamp, E. W. (2000): <<Vernetzte Production: Industriegeographie aus Institutioneller Perspective>>, Damstadt, S. 175



Industrial District: Firms consciously network with each other and active trade associations provide shared infrastructure. Firms merge with Community

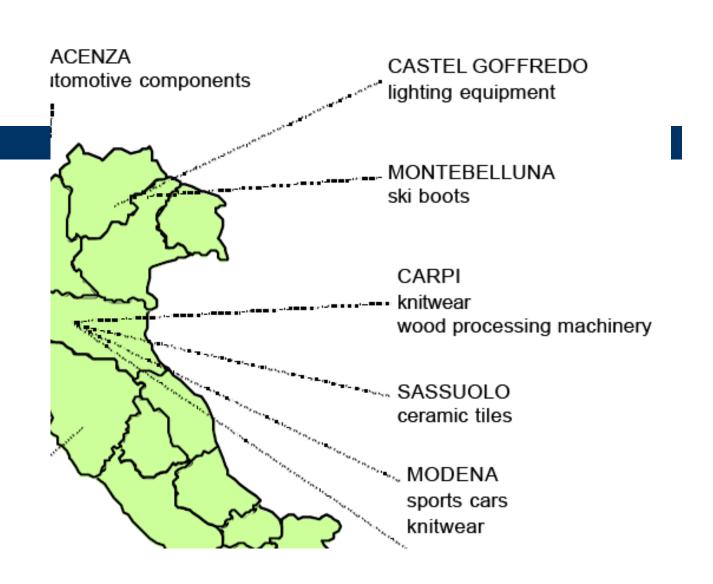
Porter's cluster is a "geographic concentration of an array of linked, competitive firms that either have close buy-sell relationships,

Bottlenecks in SSA countries:

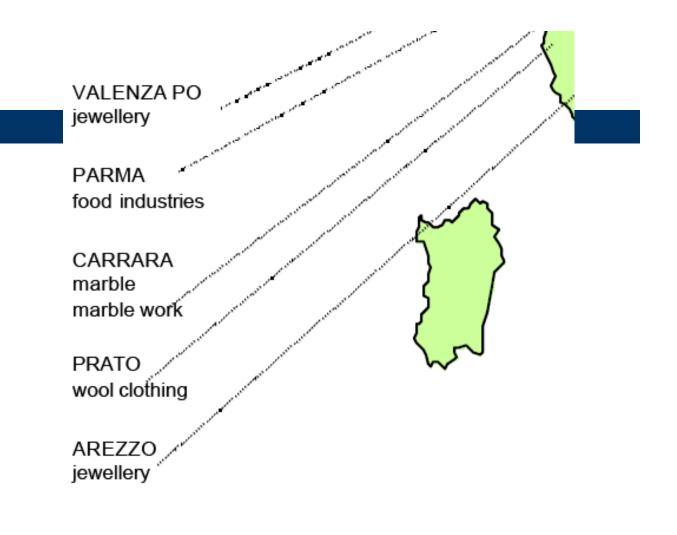
- Weak associations and regional authorities
- Shared infrastructure limited

BRIANZA PIACENZA furniture automotive components MILAN finance machine tools textile machinery BIELLA . wool clothing TURIN automotives automotive components VALENZA PO jewellery PARMA food industries Source: M. Porter, The Competitive Advantage of Nations (Free Press)

Main clusters in Italy



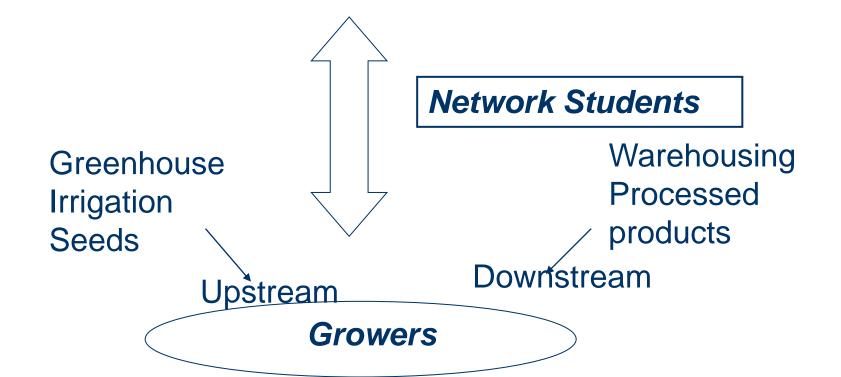




Open Incubator - Vegetables



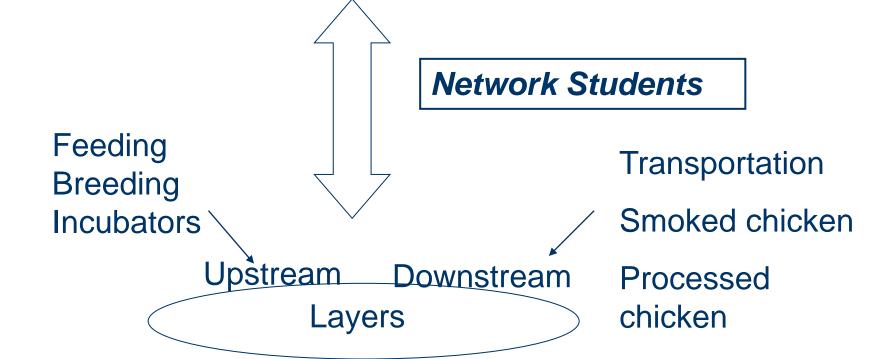
Direction - Experts



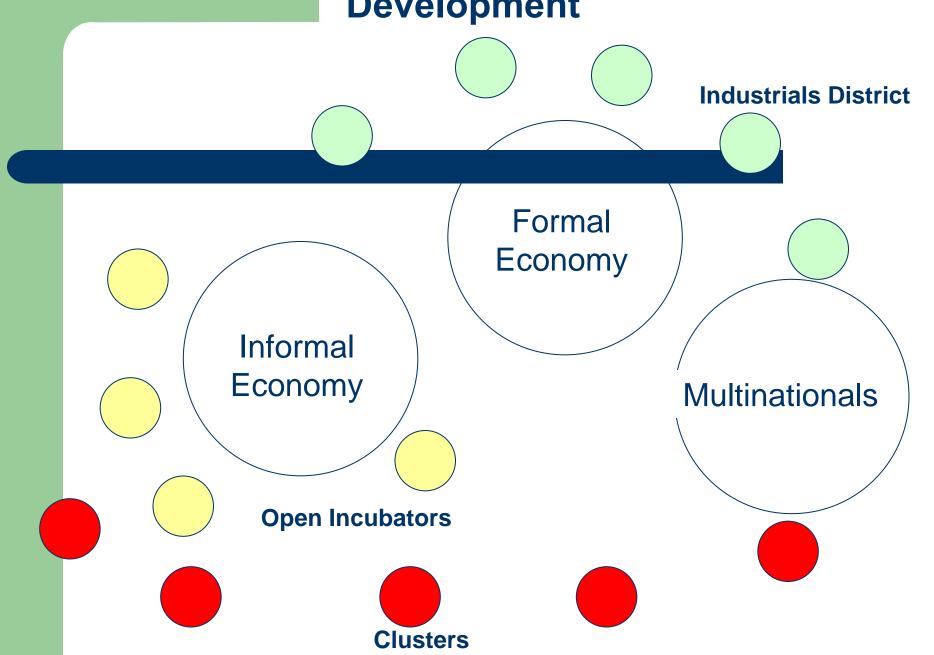
Open Incubator - Layers



Direction - Experts



The Three Economies and the Models of Dévelopment



The Agro Industrial Cluster-Specialisations

Support Activities

Seeds, Fertilizers Irrigation Systems

Processing Equipment

Central Activities

<u>Related Activities</u>

Refrigeration Equipment

Beef, Fish, Poultry

Fruits & V egetable:

Coffee, Cocoa

Wood, Rubber

Processed Food Cosmetics Products

Chemicals Products

Health

Infrastructural Services

Telecom, Roads

Research

Education

Finance

Coffee – Tea Cluster

