

_New companies' designs

To recap

- ✓ Hybrid organizations
(combining social and economic value creation)
- ✓ How to turn antagonistic assets into valuable resources?
- ...

_hybrid spectrum

Sustainability equilibrium

Social sustainability

Economic sustainability

Traditional
non-profit

Non-profit
with income-
generating
activities

Social
enterprise

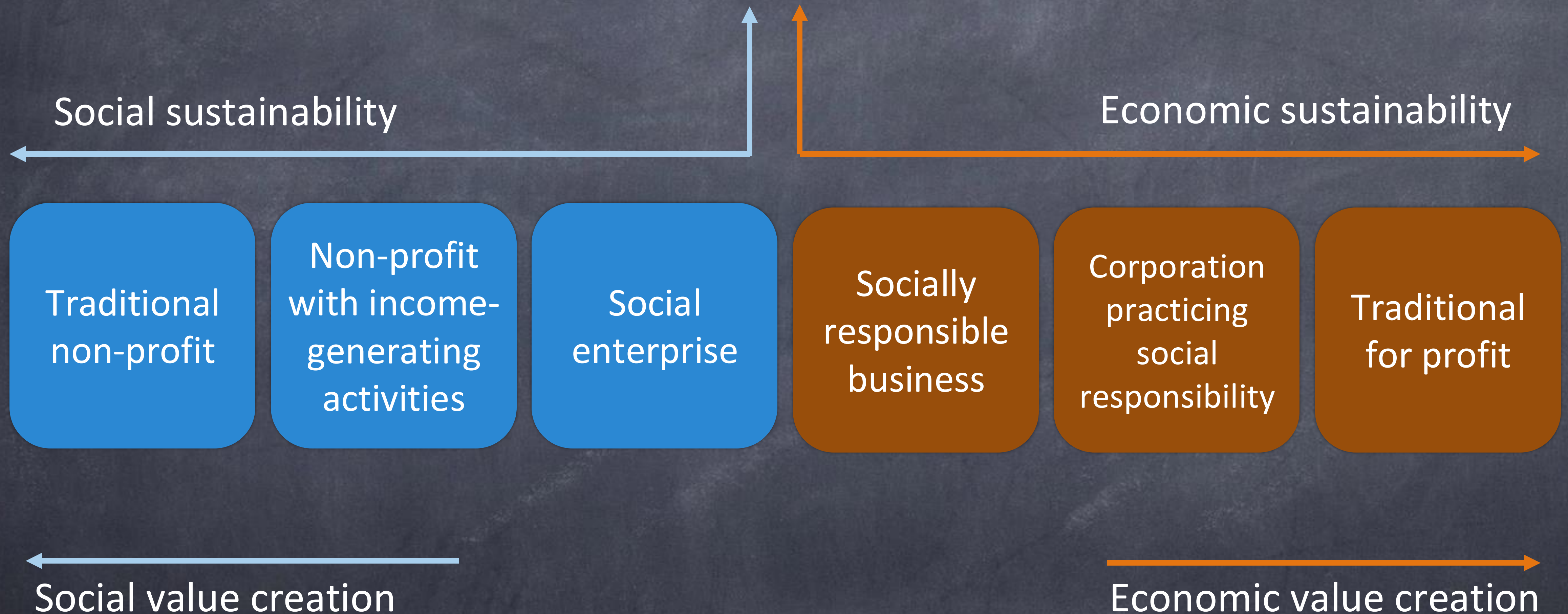
Socially
responsible
business

Corporation
practicing
social
responsibility

Traditional
for profit

Social value creation

Economic value creation



startups

_startups



<https://youtube.com/shorts/Z4BC6XALzzA?si=c3oS9fqMeIBPrc3f>

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With the use of TECHNOLOGY (!!!)

_startups

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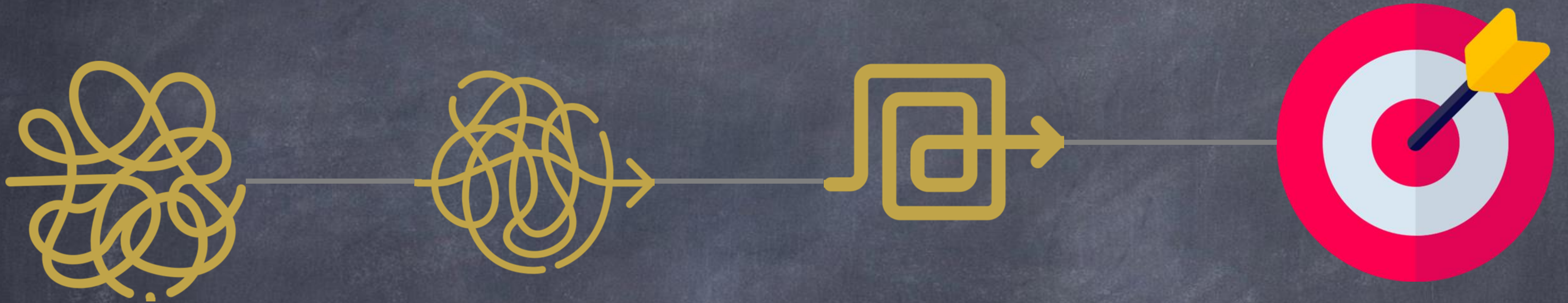
With the use of TECHNOLOGY (!!!)

e.g. Restaurants x Uber eats

A few general characteristics...

- ✓ Problem solving (gaps, inefficiencies...)
 - ✓ Flexibility and adaptability
 - ✓ Innovative business models
 - ✓ Focus on customers feedback
 - ✓ High risk and uncertainty

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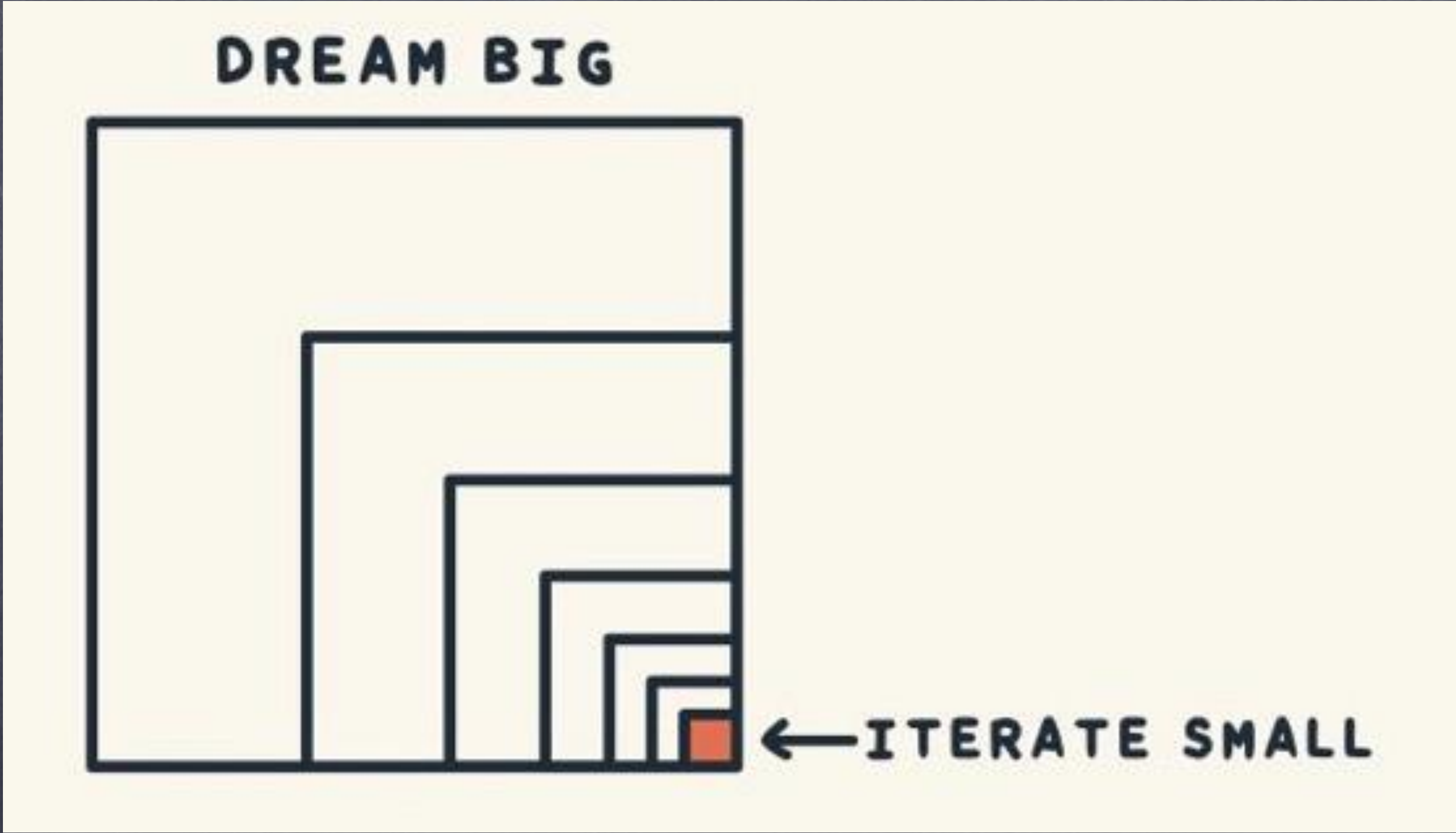
90% of startups fail within 3 years (!!!)



_startups

Why?

Why?



_startups

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Some of the biggest challenges are...

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✓ (IN)Ability to pivot...FAST!

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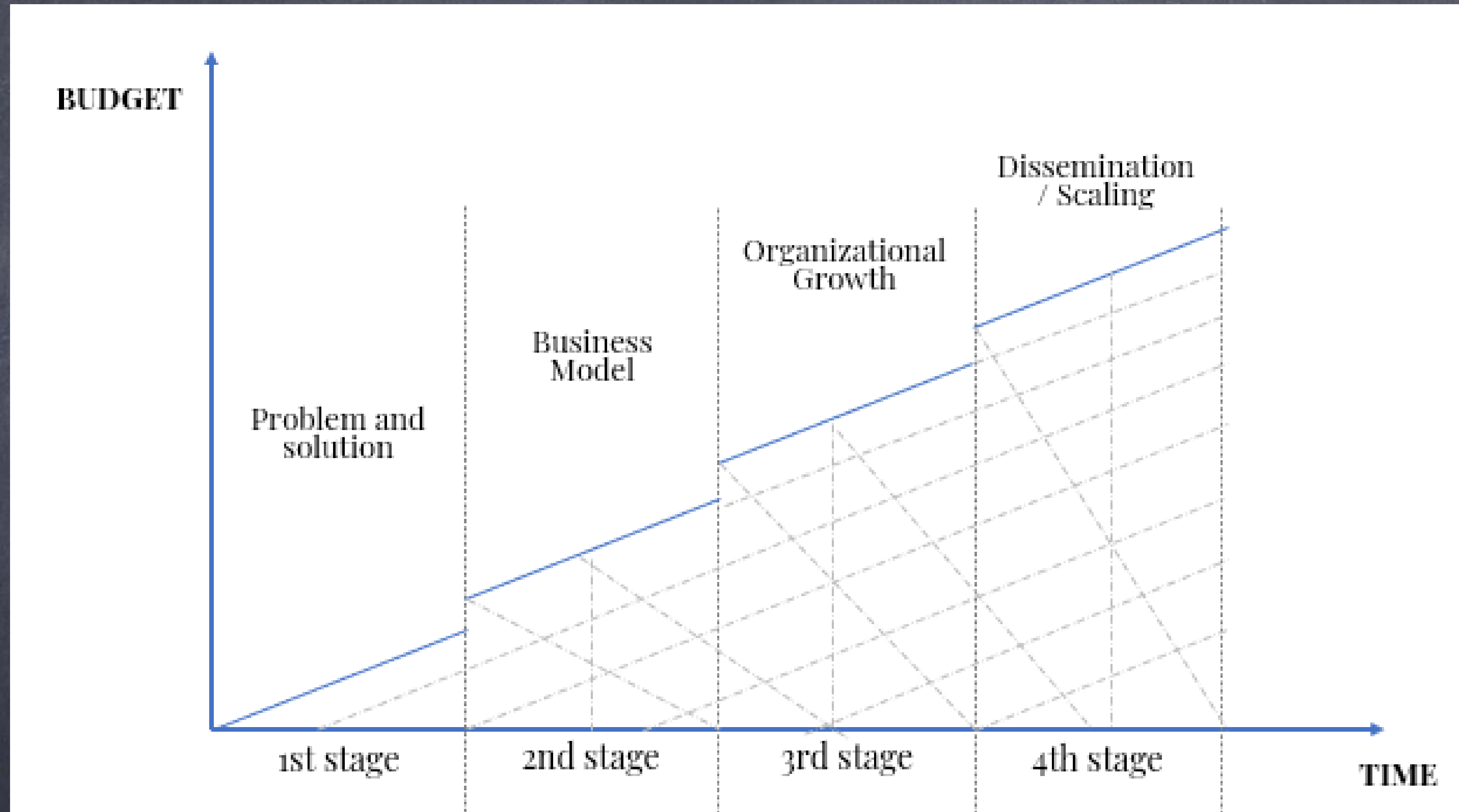
- ✓ (IN)Ability to pivot...FAST!
- ✓ Lack of resources

Why?

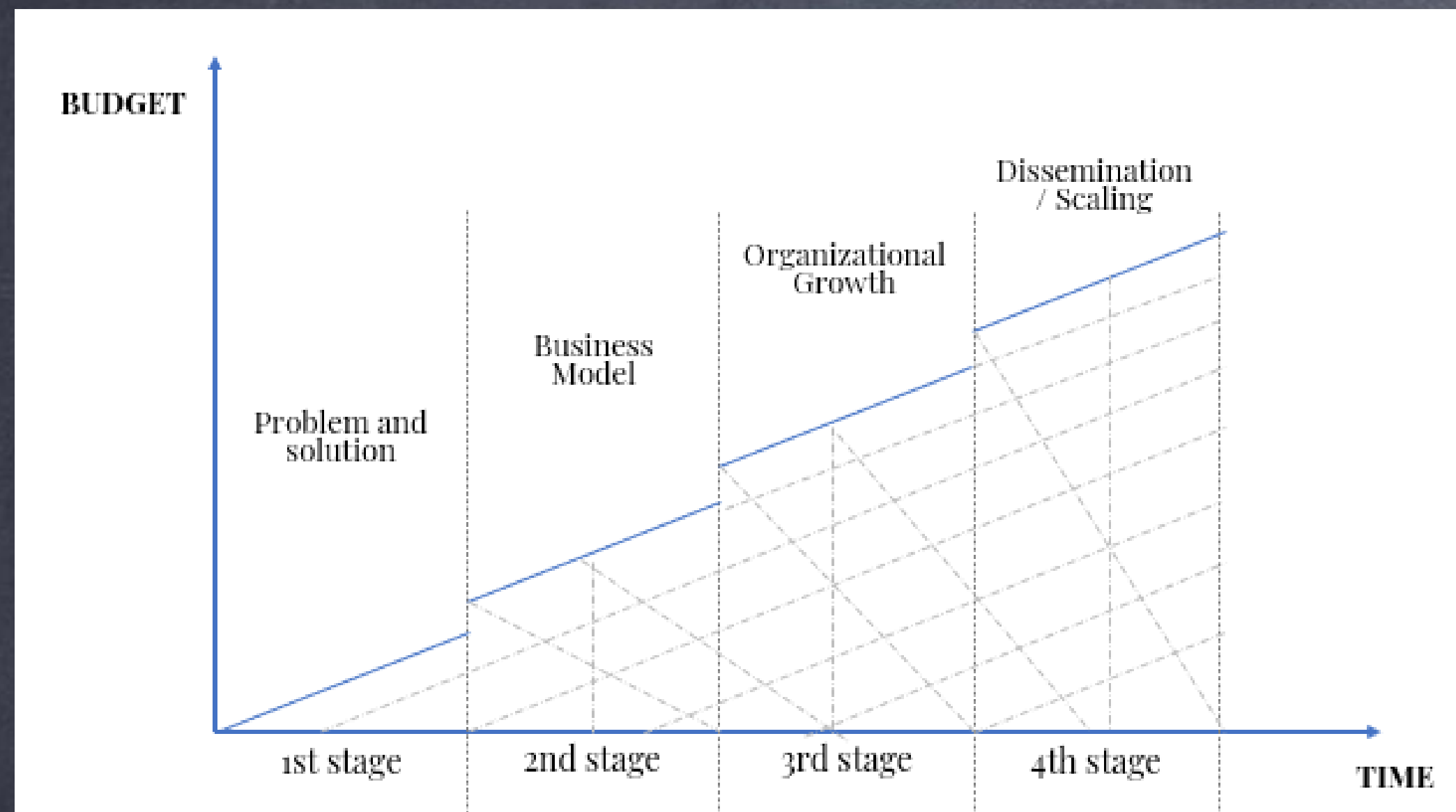
Some of the biggest challenges are...

- ✓ (IN)Ability to pivot...FAST!
- ✓ Lack of resources
- ✓ Build a strong and balanced team

_venture lifecycle



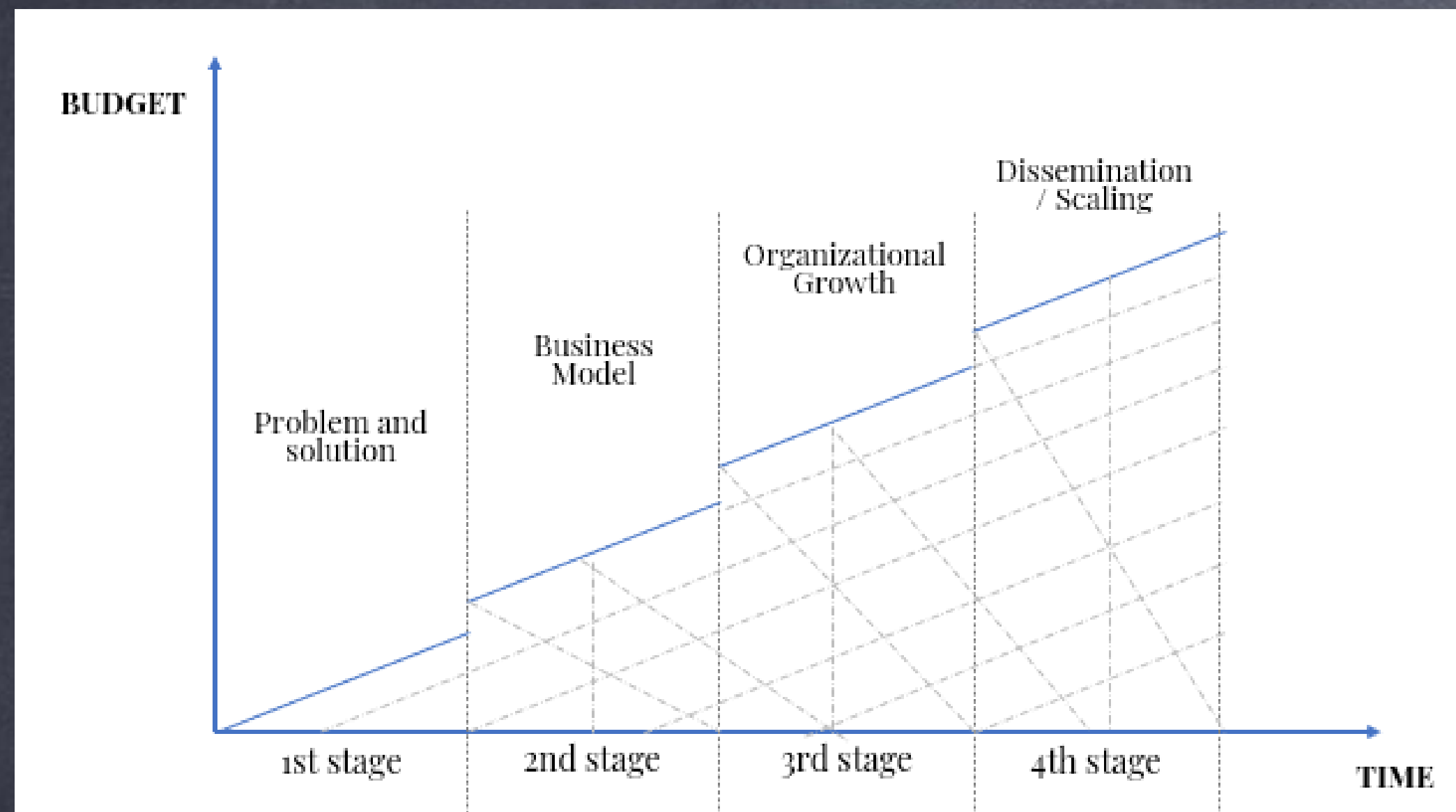
venture lifecycle



1st stage:

- Customer/user/problem focus
- Creativity
- Pilots/Validation
- Challenge assumption (get out of the box)

_venture lifecycle



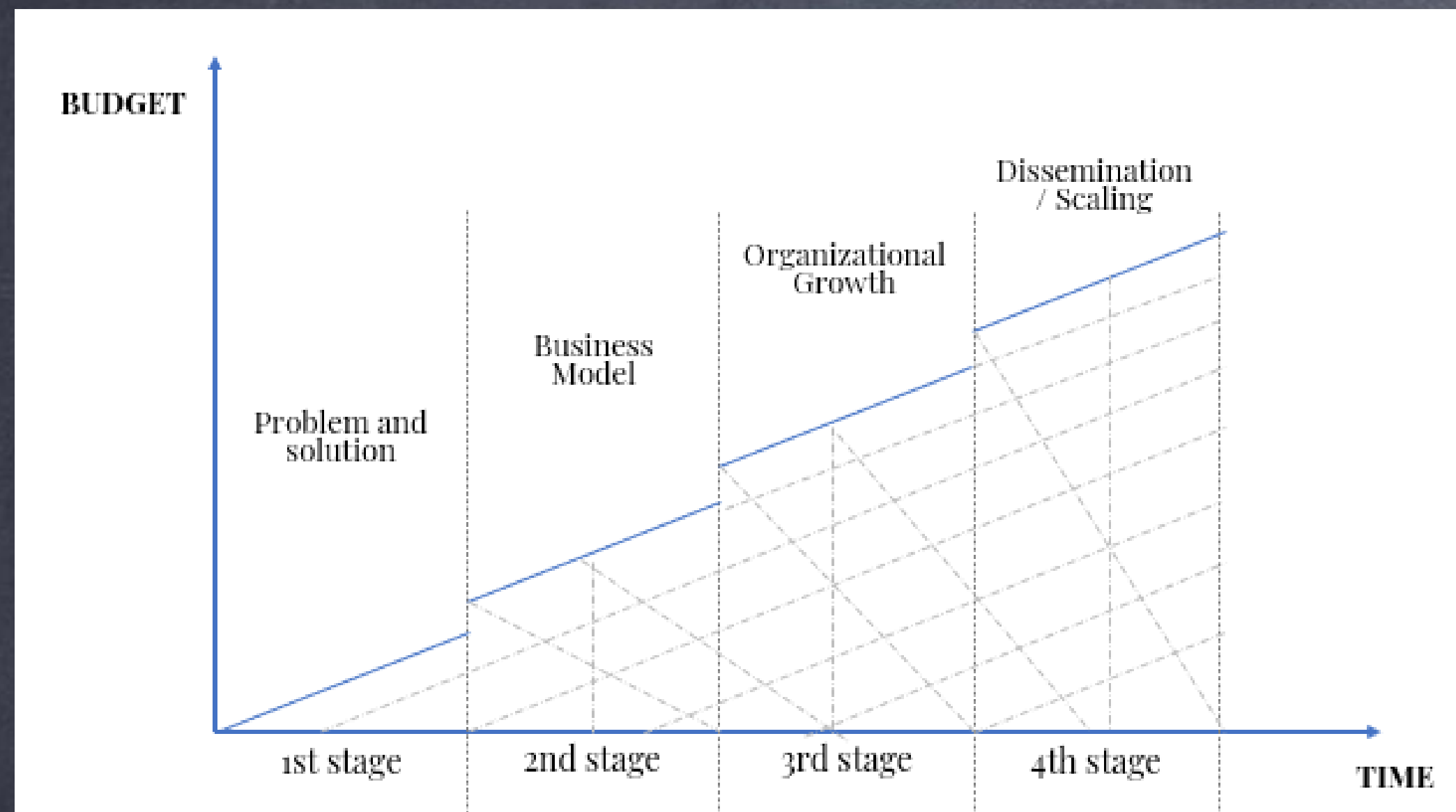
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2nd stage:

- Modelling
- Codification
- Metrics
- Partnering

venture lifecycle



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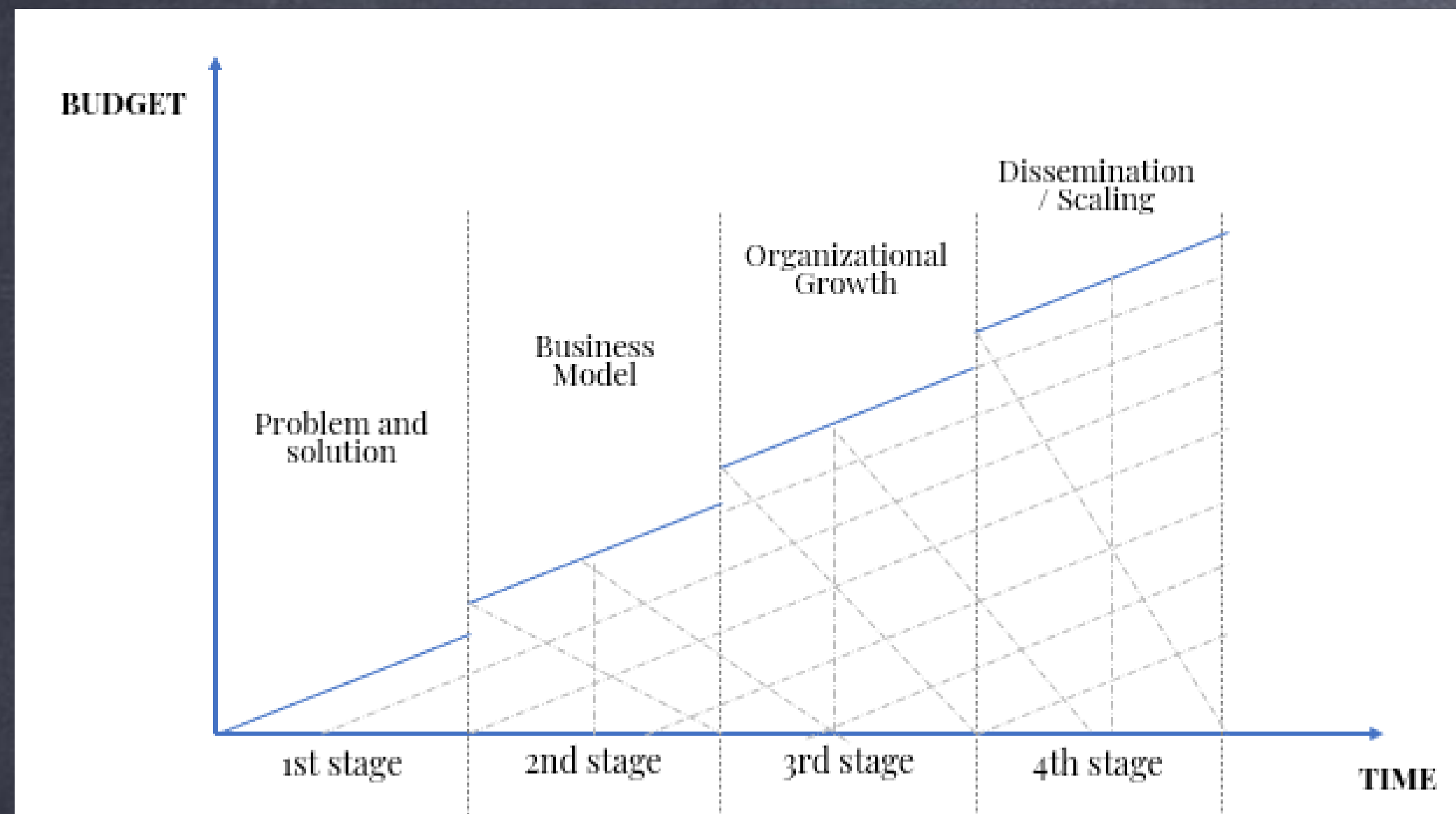
3rd stage:

- Team building
- Processes
- Ecosystem
- Systematizing

2nd stage:

- Modelling
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venture lifecycle



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4th stage:

- Influencing
- Advocacy
- Public Policy

unit economics

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The economics of the “1 unit”

_unit economics

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Does the company profit from its user unit?

unit economics

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Does the company profit from its user unit?

So:

✓ How much the company spends to acquire a user?

unit economics

The economics of the “1 unit”

Does the company profit from its user unit?

So:

✓ How much the company spends to acquire a user

and

✓ How much the company makes from that user?

unit economics

Cost of Acquiring a Customer (CAC)

+ Marketing

+ Sales

/ # of customers

= the value of acquisition of a new customer

unit economics

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Lifetime Value (LTV)

+ revenues from a customer

unit economics

Why is it important?

To check whether the business is ready to sustain.

Tricky question: what's THE unit?

Uber?

Airbnb?

Spotify?

unit economics

- $LTV > CAC$ = positive unit economics.

You make more money from users than you spend on acquiring them

- $LTV < CAC$ = negative unit economics

The money you make from each user is less than the amount spent to acquire them

To come:

✓ A bit more about startups

See you on next session :)