

The Evolution of Marketing and the Business Model Canvas

Mindspace University V – Life sciences

Bkin

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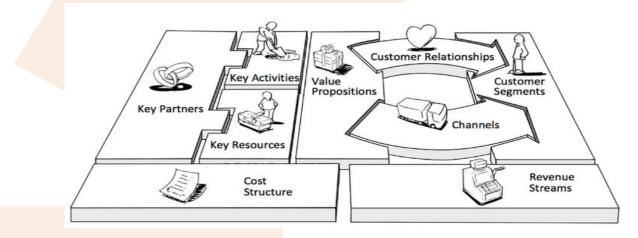
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Introduction

The objective of our presentation to familiarize you with an effective and strategic customer centric management tool, and a corner stone of the Lean startup Methodology

the Business Model Canvas

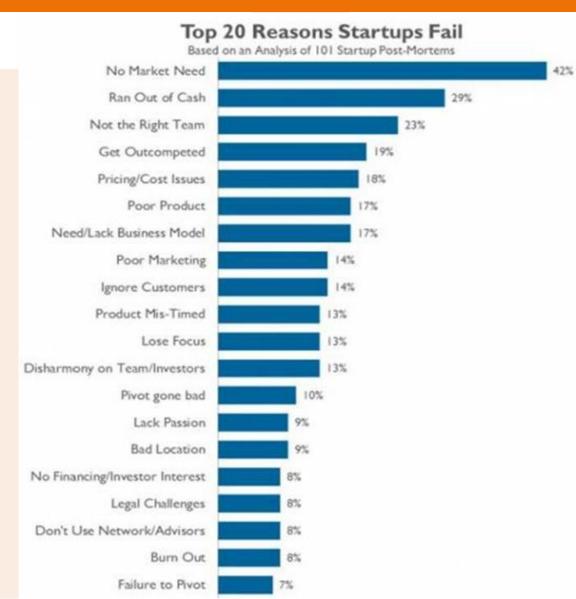


We shall begin our presentation with a brief explanation of the marketing evolution which made BMC an indispensible business tool.

After all, the #1 reason why 9 Out of 10 Startups fail, is "No market need" with 42%.



Why 9 out of 10 Start Ups fail (according to their founders)





Do you want to avoid being one of the "9" Out Of 10?

If yes, then you must learn and effectively use the Business Model Canvas

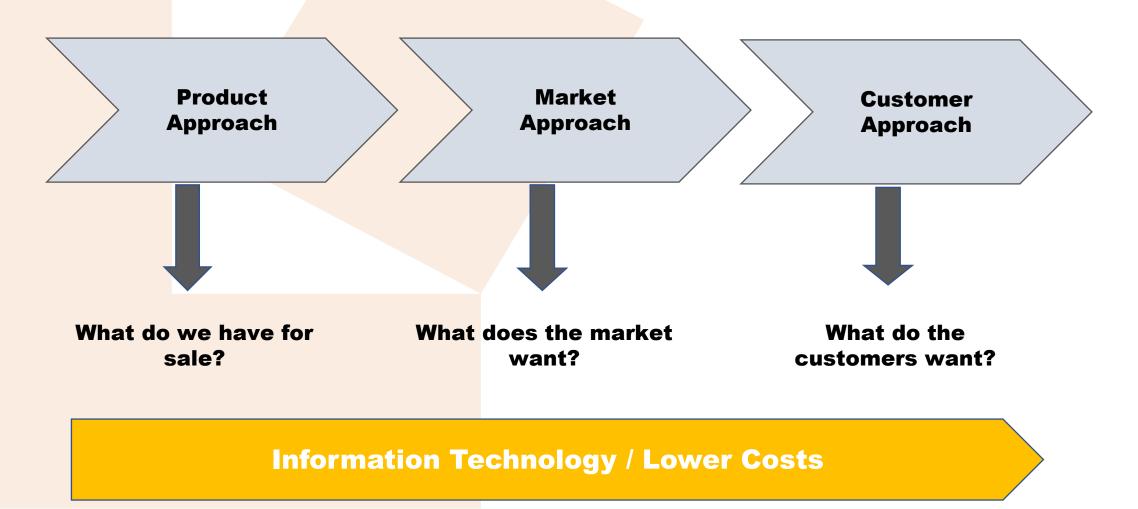




The Evolution of Marketing



What was the basic question as Marketing moved from one stage to the next ;





The Changing Focus of Marketing

That is from

"You choose any color you wish, as long as it isblack", by Henry Ford, to selecting and buying a Tesla electric car online.





1925 Ford Model

Tesla Model 3



From the 2 choices for all in 1917 offered by CONVERSE (what we produce), to selecting among various types and brands (what the market wants), to a personal message the customer wants on the shoe (what the customer wants).







All Star in Brown

Various Brands for Sports, Colors , Design..

Personal message

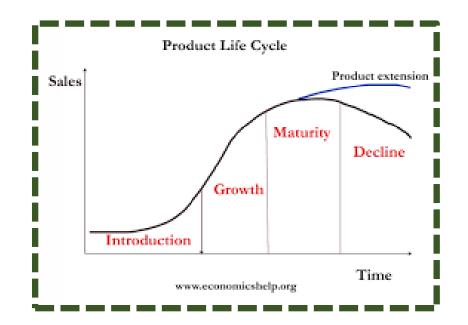


From the traditional 4P's Marketing Mix and the Product Life Cycle

With this Presentation we will introduce you to the Evolution of MKT in recent years which led to the necessity of BMC as a Structural tool for modern Business Development.



It was not by chance that the customer was not part of the 4P's The Marketing concepts we grew up with in the last decades were the Marketing Mix of the 4P's and the Product Life Cycle.

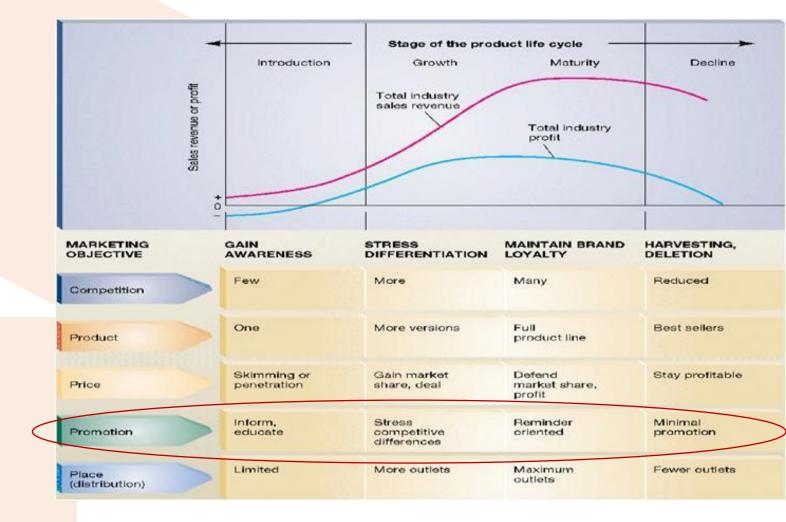




From the traditional 4P's Marketing Mix and the Product Life Cycle

The 4P's Marketing Mix Era

- was characterized by the product centric outbound, one way communication.
- Marketing objectives and activities were guided mainly by the Product Life Cycle phase
- i.e. the **Promotion** objective
- at **Introduction** was to inform/educate,
- at **Growth** compete/differentiate, at **Maturity** reminder oriented and at **Decline** minimal promotion.





The evolution of computers introduced new marketing disciplines and tools, such as Data Base Marketing, and Customer Relationship Marketing, which facilitated direct customer focused communication.

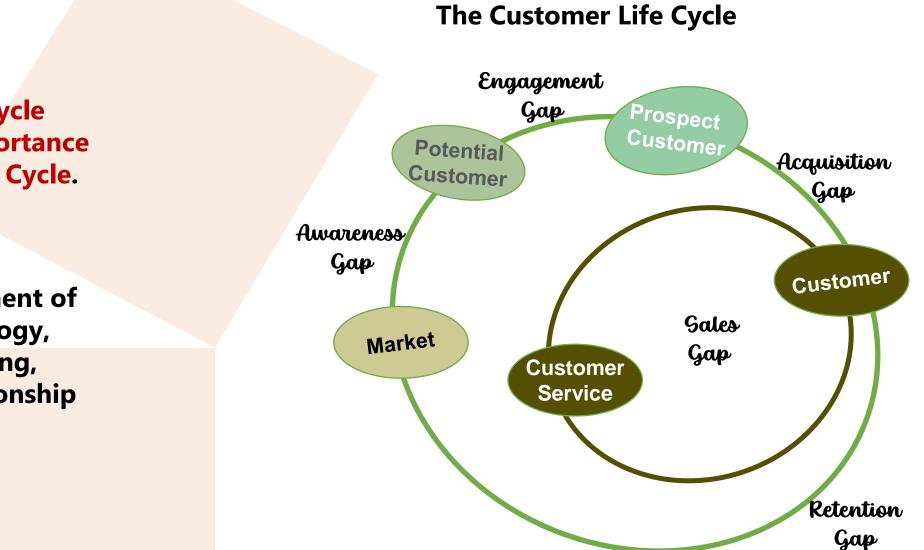
The personal computers in the 90's, the explosion of web marketing, the social media, the mobile marketing etc, allowed interactive communication between businesses and their customers, giving way to interactive marketing.

The Product Life Cycle could no longer serve this new marketing reality.

The Customer Life Cycle was the new concept, characterized by the 2way communication



From the 4P's and the Product Life Cycle to the Customer Life Cycle



Customer Life Cycle "displaced" the importance of the Product Life Cycle.

Due to the development of Computer Technology, Database Marketing, and Customer Relationship Marketing



Customer Lifecycle Relationship required a new Business Model

With the Internet and the Social Media, customers have changed and they are no longer passive. They can do their own research with a few clicks.



Digital marketing and analytics make it possible to track the customer through the journey touch points, and a **forward-thinking Business Model** is required, in order to effectively apply **Inbound Marketing Strategy and Techniques** to manage the Customer Lifecycle relationship.



- **3 types of Touch Points**
- Paid:
- Traditional and Digital Media i.e. TV spots, Pay Per Click Ads, Posters etc.
- **Owned:**
- Communication channels over which we have complete control. such as Websites, Blogs, Apps, Email newsletters, Forums, and so on.
- Earned:
- **Uncontroled channels such as Re-tweets**, Facebook, word-of-mouth $\kappa\lambda\pi$.



Touchpoint Mapping

The more the touch points, the more complexed (but necessary) is the Touch Point Mapping Ooo $\pi\epsilon\rho$ iooóttepa tivai ta σημεία επαφής, τόσο πιο περίπλοκη (αλλά και αναγκαία) τίναι η χαρτογράφηση (Touchpoint Mapping), considering that they are connected to both the Customer Journey and theCustomer Life Cycle.

Consider that each touchpoint may require a differentiated content and communication strategy.

Next we see an indicative mapping Template.



From 4P's of Marketing Mix to Business Model Canvas

Customer Journey/ Life Cycle Mapping	Before Purchase		Purchase	After Purchase	
Touch Points		Evaluation	Purchase	Usage	Loyalty
Website					
E-Shop					
Face to Face					
In-Store					
Call Center					
Facebook					
Reviews					
Web Forums					
Email					
Post					
Print/TV κλπ.					



Touch Point Mapping Example





Touch Point Mapping Example

Customer Journey/Life Cycle Mapping	Before Purchase		Purchase	After Purchase	
Touch Points	Awareness	Evaluation	Purchase	Usage	Loyalty
Website	Leroy Merlin, Praktiker, Media Markt κλπ.			Installation Video By Broil King	
E-Shop	Salonica e-shop , other shops	Broil King	Salonica e-shop Special offer		
Face to Face	Friend Suggestion of a Chalandri Shop			Delivery Assembly	
In-Store		Leroy Merlin,Media Markt, Chalandri			
Call Center			Order / payment		
Facebook					
Reviews	Amazon, Various Brands	Skroutz Pirces, Reviews			
Web Forums					
Email				Thank you email by eshop	Suggestions, Recipes/tips. Up Selling Cross Selling
Post			Delivery by Courrier		
Print/TV κλπ.					



Touch Point Mapping Example



Lamb hamburgers with Tzatziki

The purchase Journey became a Taste Journey with continuously updated Recipes and Grilling tips.

BROIL KING Holders

for grilling chicken legs and more

Up/Cross Selling





From the 4Ps Marketing Mix to SAVE

Various suggestions:

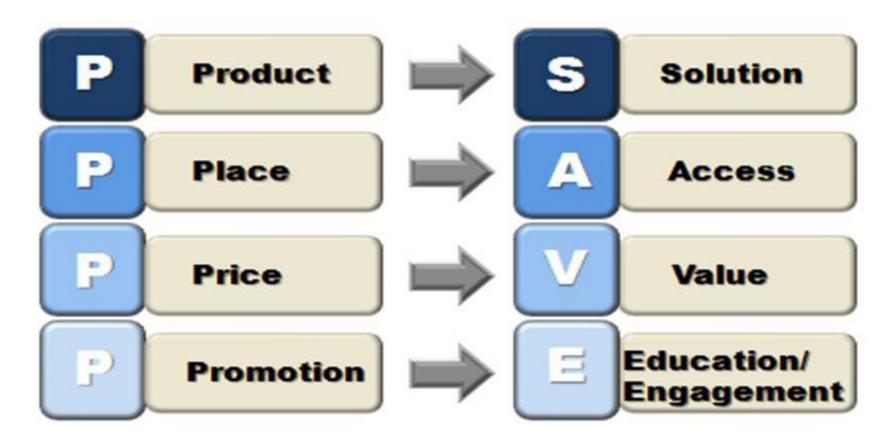
- 4C's (Consumer, Convenience, Cost, Communication),
- 4E's (Experience, Everywhere, Exchange, Evangelism),
- SIVA (Solution, Information, Value, Access),
- SAVE (*) (Solution, Access, Value, Education/Engagement).

(*) Proposed in 2013 in a Harvard Business Review article: "Rethinking the 4Ps". It is the most popular substitute of the 4Ps



From the Product Lifecycle and the 4P's, to the customer lifecycle and S.A.V.E.

From 4 P's To SAVE





From 4P's to S.A.V.E. 1.Focus on Solution instead of Product

Many organizations do not focus on product but on solution. Customers don't care about the product; all they care about is solving their problems.

The biggest pain of insurance clients in Greece was delayed payment of claims. One of them became successful

by paying claims immediately

and made the promise part of its logo.





From 4P's to S.A.V.E. 2. Focus on Access instead of Place

Nowadays, many businesses operate around 24/7, always-online, with high-speed Internet access. Place is irrelevant, it's all about access.

South Korean busy subway travelers may scan QR codes at train stations and pick up S/M products when they arrive at home.





From 4P's to S.A.V.E. 3. Focus on Value instead of Price

Customers have concerns about price, but only after their concerns about value. What is the value you create? When designing new business models your Value Proposition is key.

Ad promotes the inner drive of the value offered by exercising with Nike.





From 4P's to S.A.V.E. 4. Focus on Education and Engagement instead of Promotion.

(38)

Businesses today can provide current and potential customers with information relevant to their interests to engage them and create a sense of familiarity and trust long before a purchase is even made.

Nissan and GE joint ad educates EV owners and prospects about The WattStation charging system The new car.

HIFT the way you mov

WHAT THE **NEW CAR** HAS BEEN WAITING FOR.

Introducing the WattStation" It seems like we've been waiting a long time for the electric car, but maybe the electric car was waiting forthis. Learn more about electric vehicle charging at ecomagination.com/wattstation.

magination at work

a product of ecomagination"

Introducing the WattStation

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The Sales Equation

A prerequisite for any sale is that the value proposition (rational+emotional) is greater than the Price of the product or service, and is expressed by the equation:

Selling = (Performance + Emotional Value)/Price

It requires a different emphasis towards the customer's logic and emotion, which presupposes engagement (Engagement), which was added to SAVE.–

The Sales Equation Examples of emotion biased Propositions





Johnny Walker Black 12 yr



Lucia baby tomatoes for kids



Football Fans Credit Cards

27



The Sales Equation

In order to achieve Sales, we must:

Know our Prime Prospect (Customer Persona)
Know our Prime Prospect Problem(s) (Problem Detection Research)
Position our Brand as a Solution (Positioning)
Communicate Effectively (Targeted Media/Content)

Source: BBDO Discipline





Business Model and Business Model Canvas



Definition of a Business Model

The Business Model describes how a Business Creates Value, offers it to the Customer and is rewarded



Core value Distribution Cost Business model Target customer Management Services

Steve Blank



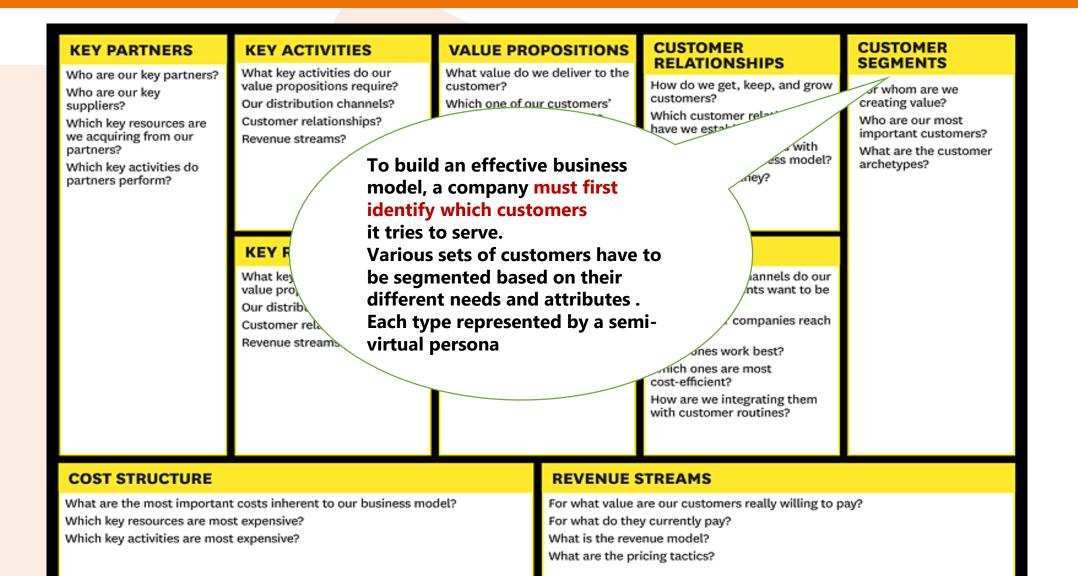
Business Model Canvas: 9 Blocks define the Business Model of any enterprise

KEY PARTNERS		VALUE PROPOSITION		CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS	CUSTOMER SEGMENTS	
Who are our key partners? Who are our key suppliers? Which key resources are we acquiring from our partners? Which key activities do partners perform?	What key activities do our value propositions require? Our distribution channels? Customer relationships? Revenue streams? KEY RESOURCES What key resources do our value propositions require? Our distribution channels? Customer relationships? Revenue streams?	What value do we deliver to the customer? Which one of our customers' problems are we helping to solve? What bundles of products and services are we offering to each segment? Which customer needs are we satisfying? What is the minimum viable product?		How do we get, keep, and grow customers? Which customer relationships have we established? How are they integrated with the rest of our business model? How costly are they? CHANNELS Through which channels do our customer segments want to be reached? How do other companies reach them now? Which ones work best? Which ones are most cost-efficient? How are we integrating them with customer routines?	For whom are we creating value? Who are our most important customers? What are the customer archetypes?	
COST STRUCTURE				REVENUE STREAMS		
What are the most important costs inherent to our business model? Which key resources are most expensive? Which key activities are most expensive?			For what value are our customers really willing to pay? For what do they currently pay? What is the revenue model? What are the pricing tactics?			

Source: Alexander Osterwalder & Yves Pigneur

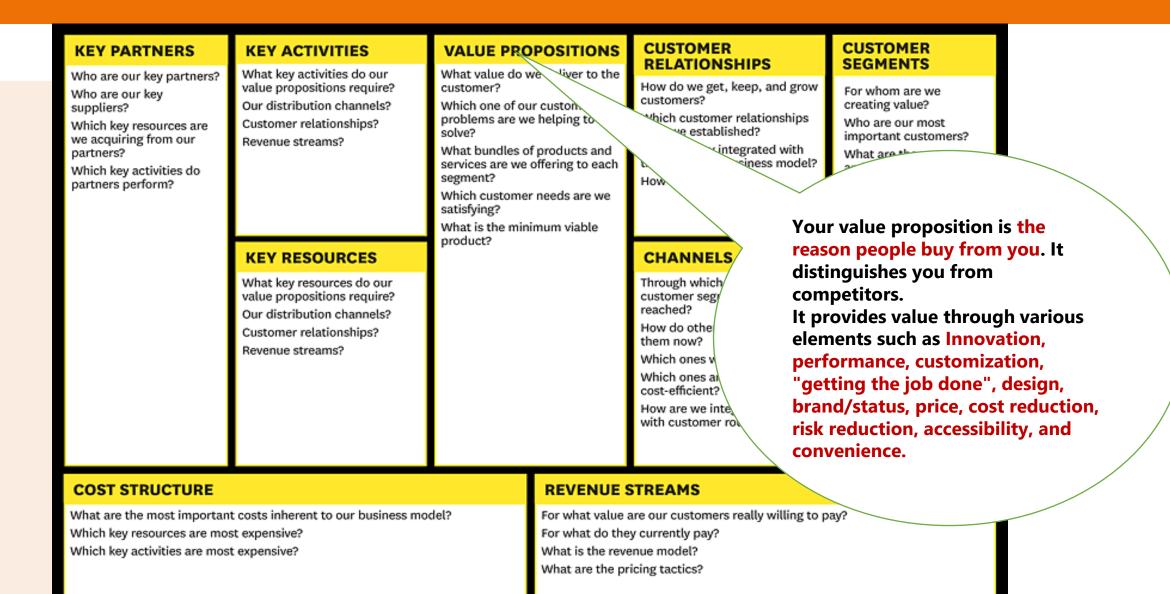


Filling out the 9 Building Blocks 1. Customer Segments

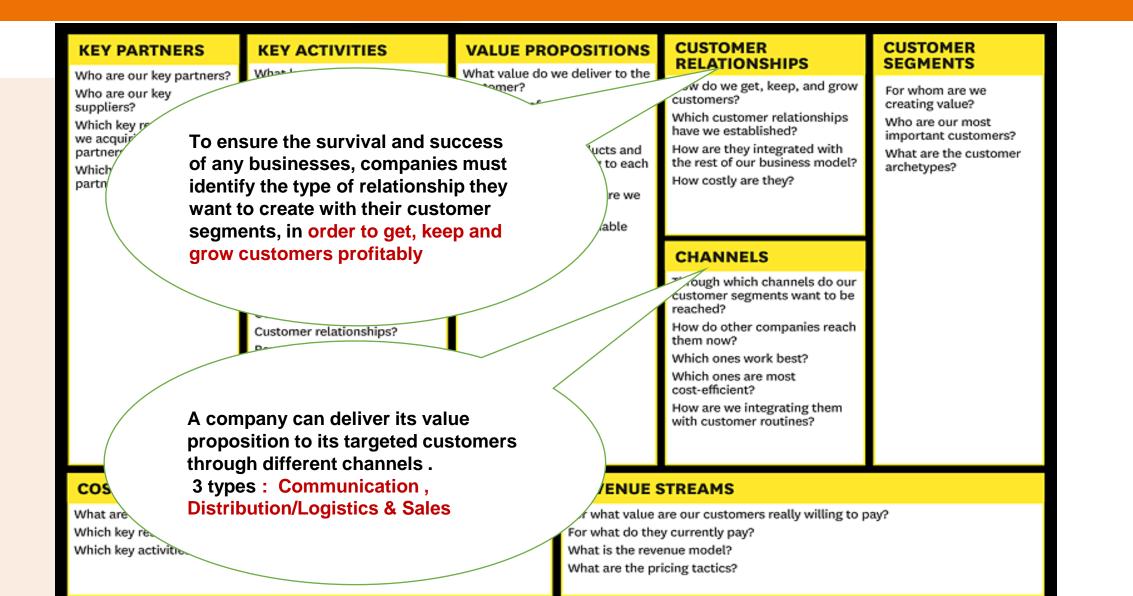




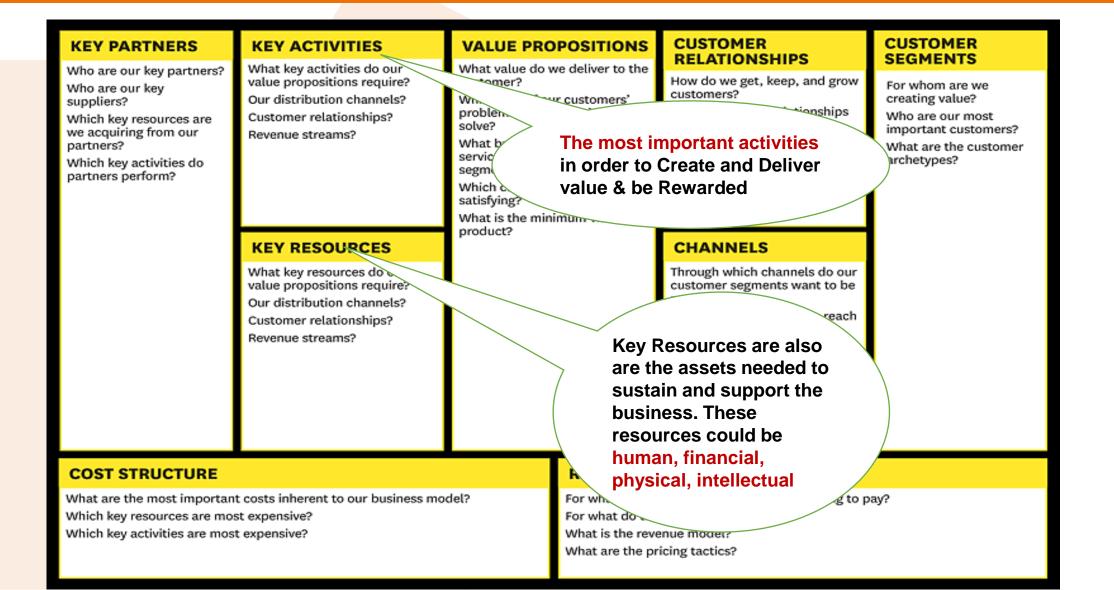
The 9 Building Blocks 2. Value Propositions



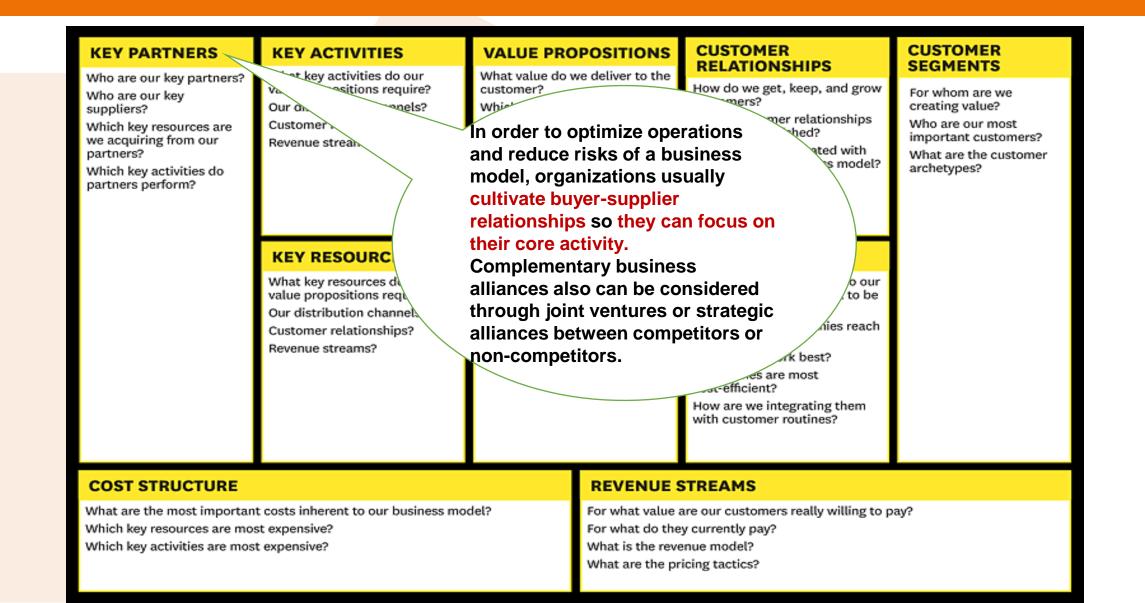














			POSITIONS	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS	CUSTOMER SEGMENTS
Who are our key suppliers? Which key resources are we acquiring from our partners? Which key activities do partners perform? Cost s the mo and va	What key activities do our alue propositions require? Our distribution channels? Sustomer relationships? Sevenue streams? Structure describes ost important fixed ariable costs inherent Business Model	What value do v customer? Which one of ou problems are we solve? What bundles of services are we segment? Which customer satisfying? What is the mini product?	e helping to f products and offering to each r needs are imum	How do we get, keep, and grow customers? Which customer relationships have we established? How are they integrated with the The revenue model stread by size, pricing strategy tactics for each customer segment. How d them Which k best? Which re most cost t? How with tomer routines?	For whom are we creating value? Who are our most important customers? What are the customer chetypes?
COST STRUCTURE			REVENUE STREAMS		
What are the most important costs inherent to our business model? Which key resources are most expensive? Which key activities are most expensive?			For what value are our customers really willing to pay? For what do they currently pay? What is the revenue model?		

What are the pricing tactics?



- It is a "reminder" tool that forces us to think customer-oriented, systemically and creatively.
- It is the link between traditional and digital marketing.
- It is a tool for "correcting" the business direction with research techniques such as MVP (Minimum Viable Product).
- > It guides us to design, evaluate and improve our Business Model.
- It obliges us all to "speak the same language".
- It allows us to "record" progress from one phase to the next.
- It clarifies how different as pects of the business are related to each other and finally,
- It is the core and driving force of the Business Plan



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