













Entrepreneurship Skills

EURAXESS Researcher Career Skills for Career Development (PIPERS) Project



























AGENDA

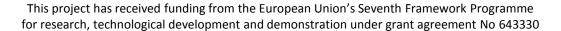
- 1. Entrepreneurship
- 2. Innovative Entrepreneurship
- 3. Qualifications of an Entrepreneurship Trainer
- 4. Content Standards for Entrepreneurship Training



























Entrepreneurship



























QUESTION 1

What is Entrepreneurship? Who is an Entrepreneur?



























Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying and starting a new business venture, sourcing and organizing the required resources, while taking both the risks and rewards associated with the venture.

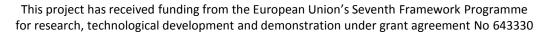
An **entrepreneur** is the one who undertakes to organize, manage, and assume the risks of a business.



























QUESTION 2

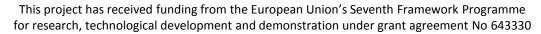
What are the common traits of Entrepreneurs?



























Common Traits of Entrepreneurs

TRAITS	RATING
Original thinker	
Risk taker	
Self-Confident	
Persuasive	
Innovative	
Flexible	
Competitive	
Take responsibility for own actions	
Set high goals and enjoy working toward them	

Please rate the traits from 1 to 5 due to importance level (1 is least important, 5 is most important)



















QUESTION 3

Who are the Entrepreneurs that inspire you? Why? What do you think drives that entrepreneur?





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Successful Entrepreneurs

Creative and Innovative

Position themselves in shifting or new markets

Create new products

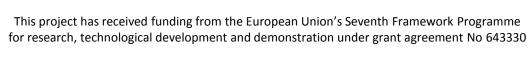
Create new processes

Create new delivery



























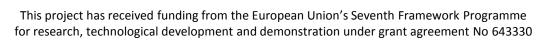
Unsuccessful Entrepreneurs

Poor Managers
Low work ethic
Inefficient
Failure to plan and prepare
Poor money managers

























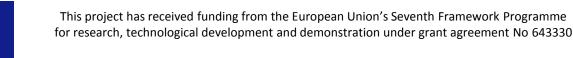


Entrepreneurs are Made, Not Born!
Entrepreneurial Careers
Need for Achievement
Desire for Independence
Self-Confidence
Self-Sacrifice



























Entrepreneurs are Made, Not Born!

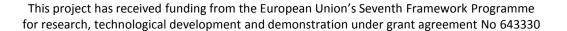
Many of these key attributes are developed early in life, with the family environment playing an important role.

Entrepreneurs tend to have had self employed parents who tend to support and encourage independence, achievement, and responsibility.

Firstborns tend to have more entrepreneurial attributes because they receive more attention, have to forge their own way, thus creating higher self-confidence.





















Entrepreneurial Careers

The idea that entrepreneurial success leads to more entrepreneurial activity may explain why many entrepreneurs start multiple companies over the course of their career.

<u>Corridor Principle</u>- Using one business to start or acquire others and then repeating the process.

<u>Serial Entrepreneurs</u>- A person who founds and operates multiple companies during one career.





















Need for Achievement

A person's desire either for excellence or to succeed in competitive situations

High achievers take responsibility for attaining their goals, set moderately difficult goals, and want immediate feedback on their performance

Success is measured in terms of what those efforts have

accomplished





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Desire for Independence

Entrepreneurs often seek independence from others

As a result, they generally aren't motivated to perform well in large, bureaucratic organizations

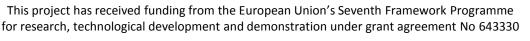
Entrepreneurs have internal drive, are confident in their own abilities, and possess a great deal of self-respect



























Self-Confidence

Because of the high risks involved in running an entrepreneurial organization, having an "upbeat" and self-confident attitude is essential

A successful track record leads to improved self-confidence and selfesteem

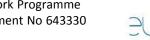
Self-confidence enables that person to be optimistic in representing

the firm to employees and customers alike





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Self-Sacrifice

Essential

Nothing worth having is free

Success has a high price, and entrepreneurs have to be willing to sacrifice certain things























Developing a Business Idea

- ✓ Creative thinking + systematic analysis = success
- ✓ Seek out unique opportunities to fill needs and wants
- ✓ Turn R&D and Innovation to economic value
- ✓ Turn problems into opportunities
- ✓ Recognize that problems are to solutions is what demand is to supply























QUESTION 4

What is Creative Thinking?























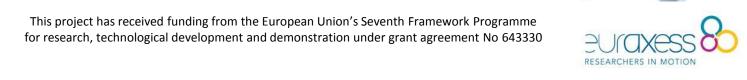


Creative thinking is both the capacity to blend or synthesize to present suggestions, images or experience in unique ways and the expertise of thinking, responding and dealing in a creative way characterized by a higher level of development, risk taking and divergent thinking.

Creative thinking can be stimulated both by an unstructured process such as brainstorming, and by a structured process such as lateral thinking.























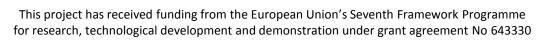


Brainstorming is the process for generating creative ideas and solutions through intensive and freewheeling group discussion. Every participant is encouraged to think aloud and suggest as many ideas as possible, no matter seemingly how outlandish or bizarre. Analysis, discussion, or criticism of the aired ideas is allowed only when the brainstorming session is over and evaluation session begins.



























Lateral thinking, is the ability to think creatively, or "outside the hox" as it is sometimes referred to in business, to use your inspiration

box" as it is sometimes referred to in business, to use your inspiration and imagination to solve problems by looking at them from unexpected perspectives. Lateral thinking involves discarding the obvious, leaving behind traditional modes of thought, and throwing away preconceptions.

Spontaneity and unpredictability are the key terms associated with lateral thinking. There is no limit of how many scenarios you try and link together as the more you can try and connect the more likely you will be to find a creative idea/solution.















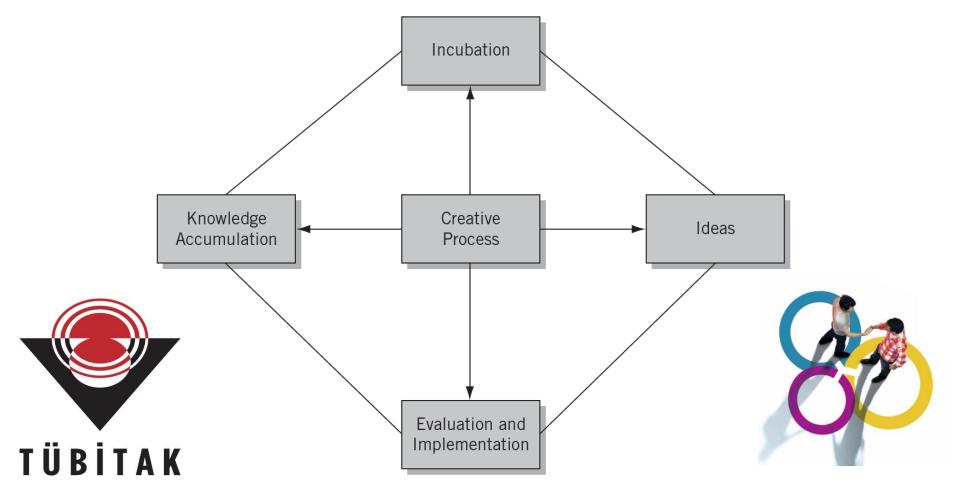








The Creative Thinking Process





















QUESTION 5

What should be the steps before starting a business?

























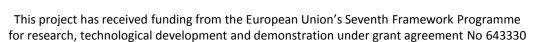
Steps Before Starting a Business

- 1. Marketing Research
- 2. Feasibility Study of the Business Idea
- 3. Business Plan: A step-by-step outline of how an entrepreneur or the owner of an enterprise expects to turn ideas into reality.
 - a) Marketing Plan
 - b) Operational Plan
 - c) Management Plan
 - d) Financial Plan

























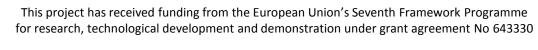


Marketing Research is the systematic collection of information on existing and exponential markets for analysis and subsequent action. Marketing research can be classified on the basis of two approachestarget market approach and methodological approach. On the basis of target markets, marketing research can be classified into consumer marketing research and business-to-business (B2B) marketing research. On the basis of methodological approach, marketing research can be classified into qualitative marketing research and quantitative marketing research.

























Feasibility Study is an analysis of the viability of an idea through a disciplined and documented process of thinking through the idea from its logical beginning to logical end.

- Product/Service Feasibility
- Industry/Market Feasibility
- Organizational Feasibility
- Financial Feasibility















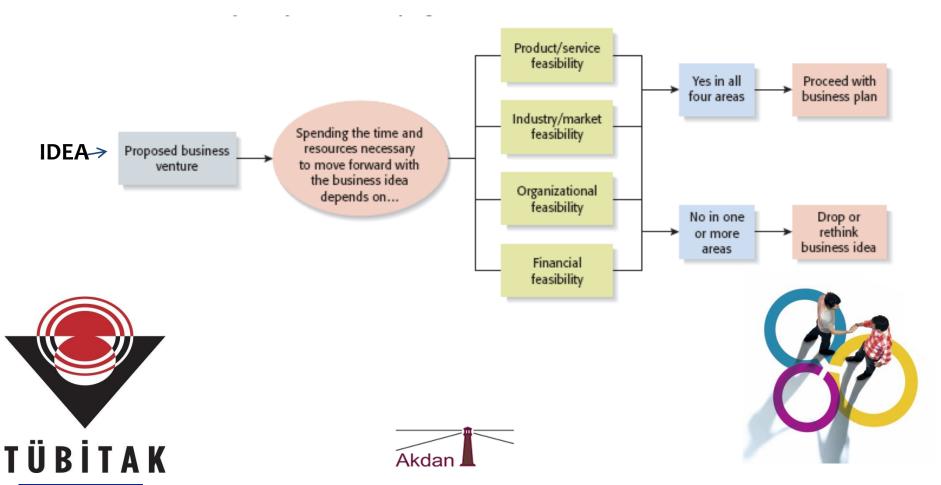








Feasibility Study





















Business plan is any plan that works for a business to look ahead, allocate resources, focus on key points and prepare for problems and opportunities.

- Marketing Plan
- Operational Plan
- Management Plan
- Financial Plan

























Innovative Entrepreneurship

























QUESTION 6

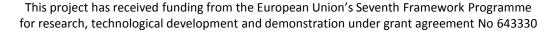
What is Innovative Entrepreneurship?























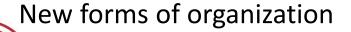




Innovative Entrepreneurship

Joseph Schumpeter's (Austrian economist) view of Entrepreneurship has emphasis on innovation, such as:

- New products
- New production methods
- New markets

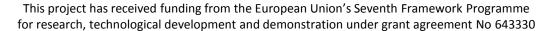


























Innovative Entrepreneurship

Basic Science Discovery

University Research

Recognition of Application

University
Science and
Engineering

Feasibility Study Development

Decision to Implement

Innovation

Goal: Diffusion

Patent Protection

Business Incubation

Capital

























CASE STUDY

First Step: Develop a Business Idea!







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CASE STUDY

Second Step: Develop a Elevator Speech



























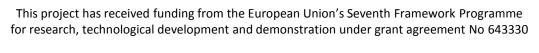


The **elevator speech (pitch)** describes a short presentation of an idea, business or person's qualifications. It is meant to convey a precise and persuasive synopsis very quickly without sounding too much like a sales pitch. The term comes from the time it takes to complete a normal elevator ride from the top to the bottom floor (can be considered as 30 seconds or 60 seconds).

Some of the best tips for a using an elevator speech successfully include practicing your speech until it is flawless, making eye contact, having a firm handshake and making it conversational and not like an infomercial.























Elevator Speech

Who is your Target audience? Define that first

Content:

Introduction

Interest Generating Idea

Two Key Points

Probe For Need or Opportunity

Like a Business Card.

Change the speech Periodically to Keep it Fresh,

tailor it for audience— have several versions to choose

Rehearse until it Sounds Natural.





















So what?

- 1. What's Your Idea?
- 2. What's the Problem?
- 3. Where Does Your Idea Fit?

Who cares?

- 4. Who's Your Customer?
- 5. What's Your Path-to-Market?
- 6. Where's the Money?

Why you?

- 7. What's Your Competitive Edge?
- 8. Who's On the Team?
- 9. What's Your Story
- 10. Now What?



Wendy Kennedy's «Commercialization Conversation» Methodology: «So What? Who Cares? Why You?»























Wendy Kennedy (Canada) is recognized internationally as the founder of the **So what?** who cares? why you? commercialization methodology.

It's a methodology to explore, experiment, model and map the business value of a new idea.

Researchers, scientists, and engineers in organizations, institutions, and research labs use So what? who cares? why you? to win support for their projects, products and startup company ideas. Perhaps most importantly, they rely on it to engage people in conversation about why their







idea matters and how it creates value for others.





















The 1 min. Elevator Speech Content

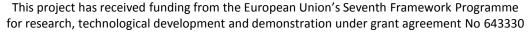
STEP 1	Describe the opportunity or problem that needs to be solved	15 seconds
STEP 2	Describe how your product meets the opportunity or solves the problem.	15 seconds
STEP 3	Describe your qualifications.	10 seconds
STEP 4	Describe your market.	10 seconds
STEP 5	The "Ask" (More time, feedback, investment opportunity)	10 seconds
TOTAL		60 seconds



Remember to start out with a hook - something that get the listener's attention!





















THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 17, 2010, 6:29 PM GMT

The Top 10 Lies Entrepreneurs Tell VCs

The <u>Dublin SmartCamp 2010</u> final is a grand affair. The main sessions are housed in the same building in which the first Dáil Éireann sat — and was apparently built in eight weeks, which is a lot faster than a lot of start-ups.

I've been sitting in on a very funny presentation by Bill Reichert, Managing Director of Garage Technology Ventures, giving the entrepreneurs advice on how to raise funds and, more importantly, how to talk to VCs.

Best slide of all -- his top 10 lies entrepreneurs tell start-ups:

- 1. Our projections are conservative.
- 2. Our target market is \$56 billion.
- We have a world class team.
- Our average sales cycle is 90 days.
- We have no direct competitor.
- No one else can do what we do.
- All we need is 2% of the market.
- We'll be cash positive in 12 months.
- 9. Our contract with [Big Company] will be signed in two weeks.
- I'll be happy to hand over the reins to a new CEO.

He did also revealed the top three lies VCs tell entrepreneurs:

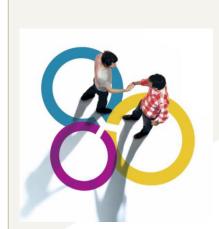
- 1. I love your company, I just can't get it through our partners.
- We are really interested in investing in you, we just need to see a bit more traction.
- 3. [...and the one that got the biggest laugh] We really add value.

He also offered the real reason why VCs invest in start ups: "VCs do not invest with their brains. They invest with companies that they fall in love with. Then they use their brains to rationalise their decision.

"What causes a VC to fall in love with a company? Most VCs fall in love with the entrepreneur."

















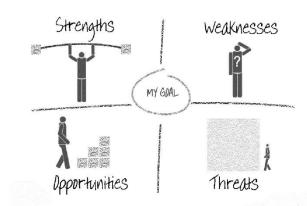






CASE STUDY

Third Step: Make SWOT Analysis!



























SWOT Analysis	s Template
---------------	------------

State what you are assessing here

(This particular example is for a new business opportunity, Many criteria can apply to more than one quadrant. Identify criteria appropriate to your own SWOT situation.)

criteria examples

Advantages of proposition? Capabilities? Competitive advantages? USP's (unique selling points)? Resources, Assets, People? Experience, knowledge, data? Financial reserves, likely returns? Marketing - reach, distribution, awareness? Innovative aspects? Location and geographical? Price, value, quality? Accreditations, qualifications, certifications? Processes, systems, IT, communications? Cultural, attitudinal, behavioural? Management cover, succession?

strengths

weaknesses

Disadvantages of proposition? Gaps in capabilities? Lack of competitive strength? Reputation, presence and reach? Finandals? Own known vulnerabilities? Timescales, deadlines and pressures? Cashflow, start-up cash-drain? Continuity, supply chain robustness? Effects on core activities, distraction? Reliability of data, plan predictability? Morale, commitment, leadership? Accreditations, etc? Processes and systems, etc? Management cover, succession?

criteria examples

criteria examples

Philosophy and values?

Market developments? Competitors' vulnerabilities? Industry or lifestyle trends? Technology development and innovation? Global influences? New markets, vertical, horizontal? Niche target markets? Geographical, export, import? New USP's? Tactics: eg, surprise, major contracts? Business and product development? Information and research? Partnerships, agencies, distribution? Volumes, production, economies? Seasonal, weather, fashion influences?

opportunities

threats

Political effects? Legislative effects? Environmental effects? IT developments? Competitor intentions - various? Market demand? New technologies, services, ideas? Vital contracts and partners? Sustaining internal capabilities? Obstacles faced? Insurmountable weaknesses? Loss of key staff? Sustainable financial backing? Economy - home, abroad? Seasonality, weather effects?

criteria examples

© Alan Chapman 2005-08. Free PDF version of this tool and information about SWOT analysis methods are available at WWW.businessballs.com/swotanalysisfreetemplate.htm. This is a free resource from WWW.businessballs.com, which contains lots more useful tools, diagrams and materials. Not to be sold or published.























CASE STUDY

Fourth Step: Prepare your Executive Summary Template!



























Executive Summary Template

(This entire document must be no more than two pages in length!!)

(Company Logo)

Executive Summary

Business Name
Business Address
Industry
Website
Contact Name
Contact Phone
Contact Email

<u>Overview of the Company</u> - Provide a concise summary of your business venture including the date started and a description of the stage of the company's development.

<u>Products/ Services</u> - Provide a brief description of your product or service (avoid technical terms and abbreviations unfamiliar to the general public).

<u>Target Market</u> - Describe and quantify (size, growth rate) the addressable market segment that you intend to target. This must clearly identify your market niche. (Do not use the top down approach)

<u>Sales / Market Strategy</u> - Describe the strategy you intend to implement to reach your target market including key relationships, strategic alliances, marketing partners and channels to your addressable market.

<u>Competition</u> - Identify the primary competitors in your target market and describe their level of market penetration.

<u>Competitive Advantage</u> - Describe the unique aspects of your company's products and services that provide you with a sustainable competitive advantage. Specifically address intellectual property protection and your company's plans to establish other barriers to entry by your competition.

<u>Management Summary</u> - Describe the background and experience of the founders and top management of your business. Key Advisory Board members can be included in this section. <u>Financial Plan</u> – In thousands (X, 000). Please note: Operating Income must equal total Revenue minus Expenses.





















Cash Flow for [Business n	ame] in [Finan	cial Year]											
CASH FLOW	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	
OPENING BALANCE	rebruary	\$0											\$0
Cash incoming		, -			**	,,	**		,				
Sales													
Asset sales													
Debtor receipts													
Loan Facilities													
Equity													
Other income													
Total incoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	0 \$0	\$1	D	\$0
Cash outgoing													
Purchases (Stock etc)													
Accountant fees													
Solicitor fees													
Advertising & marketing													
Bank fees & charges													
Interest paid													
Credit card fees													
Utilities (electricity, gas, water)													
Telephone													
Lease/loan payments													
Rent & rates													
Motor vehicle expenses													
Repairs & maintenance													
Stationery & printing													
Membership & affiliation fees													
Licensing													
Insurance													
Superannuation													
Income tax													
Wages (including PAYG)													
More													
Total outgoing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	0 \$0	\$1	0	\$0
Monthly cash balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	0 \$0	\$1	0	\$0
CLOSING BALANCE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$	0 \$0	\$1	0	\$0





















TEMPLATE

Present Your Value Proposition

Idea Scoping Stage
Ten-Slide Presentation Template



























The Idea

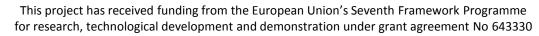
- High level discussion
 - Draw your idea on a napkin
 - Present an overview
 - Use analogies and metaphors
 - Status of the technology?
 - Patents filed? Proprietary elements?

Napkin drawing

























The Business Problem

- What's the real burning business problem?
- Validate the problem is 'real'
 - The "3rd party statistic"
- Bleeding from the neck pain.
- How big is the problem?
 - Can you put some numbers around it?





















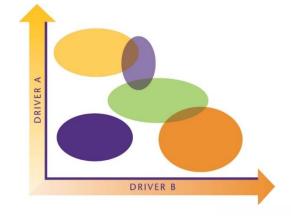






Market Opportunity

- What is the market space where this innovation fits?
- What are the current categories that exist today?
- What's 'driving' this market space to open up new white space?
- Where is the opportunity for your idea or concept?

























Customers

- Who has the burning problem?
- Who are your target customer segments?
- What do you know about these customers?
- Who are the decision makers and buyers?



























Use Case Scenarios

- Use the findings from your segment strawman prepare 2-3 of these.
- Paint a picture of how specific customers would use your product
- Describe their world and how your idea will solve their problem(s)
- Discuss the performance advantage you give to a customer























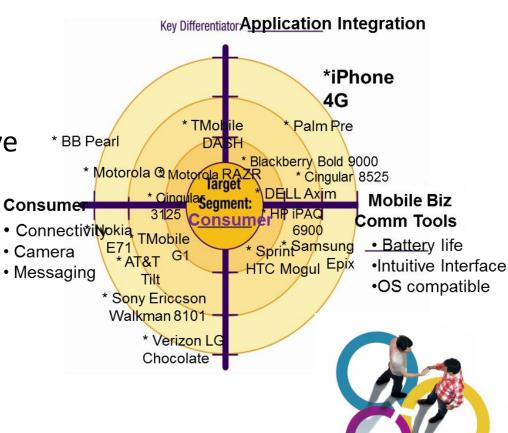




Competitive Edge

- Competitive positioning what's your sustainable differentiator?
- Who's on your competitive radar?
- Highlight your unique differentiation

























Milestones

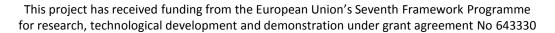
- What have you accomplished to date?
- What is noteworthy?
- What key items do you lack to accomplish your goals?



























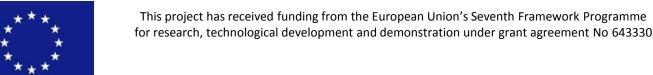
The Plan

- What have you accomplished to date?
- What are the next steps?
- What are the risks and how do you plan to mitigate?
- What do you need to move forward?
- How much money are you asking for?
- What will you accomplish? When?



























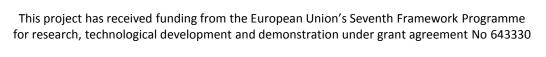
Highlights

- Remind why this is a great business opportunity
 - Reinforce proof points from your presentation
 - Things like:
 - Business Problem
 - Market Need
 - Competitive Differentiation



























Closing Slide



























Qualifications of the Entrepreneurship Trainer























Qualifications of the Entrepreneurship Trainer

























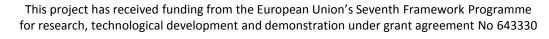
Q1: Should I form my company as a partnership or a sole proprietorship such as Co. Ltd., Joint Stock Ltd., A.Ş.?



























A1: Sole proprietorships; easily established, less bureaucracy, establishment cost is lower but personal liability of the owners higher, it can not be applied to the financial support of TUBİTAK. JV can be recommended due to corporate appearances and future public equity offering.





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Q2: Where should I incorporate my business?



























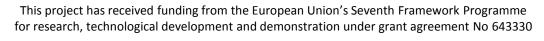
A2: Technology companies (R&D) should be established in Technoparks. Companies engaged in production should be established in industrial zones.



























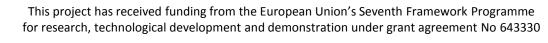
Q3: How much should I capitalize my business with at the beginning?



























A3: As much as you can reasonably afford, and in an amount to at least carry you for 6 – 9 months with the income. What you will find is that it always takes you longer to get revenues, and that you will experience more expenses than you anticipated.



























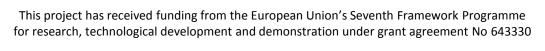
Q4: How likely will it be that I can get venture capital financing?



























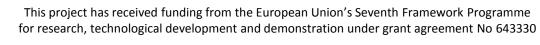
A4: Extremely unlikely. Get a product done, gain some attraction, ge a good management team and then consider getting venture financing.



























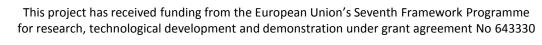
Q5: Should I require prospective angel or venture capital investors to sign a non disclosure agreement (NDA), so they do not steal my idea?



























A5: No, do not waste your time. It will be counter productive and slow down your fundraising. And many investors will refuse anyway. It is hard enough to get a meeting with an investor. Do not put another roadblock in the way. For the most part it is not the idea that is important, it is the implementation of the idea and the enterpreneurs behind it.





TÜBİTAK



















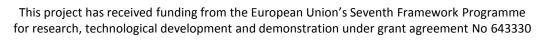
Q6: How much dilution in shame ownership of my company should I give up to investors in my business?



























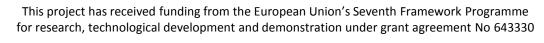
A6: Whatever amount gets you funded. Do not try to over-optimize on ownership. Get cash to grow your business and make your investors happy as well.



























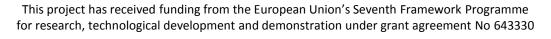
Q7: How can I attract a venture capitalist's attention?



























A7: Any of the following:

Get a ton of traction in the market place.

Have meaningful growing revenues.

Have a world-class management team

Have truly innovative technology with a big market opportunity.

Get a personal introduction to one the VC firm partners from a respected colleague.





















Q8: How can I come up with a great name for my business?



























A8: This is difficult. First, brainstorm with a bunch of different names. Then do a Google search to see what is already taken, and that will eliminate 95% of your choices. Make it easy to spell. Make it interesting.

Do not pick a nonsensical name where people will not have clue as to what you do (with all due considiration to names like "Google", "Yahoo", "Yandex" and the like). Do a trademark/tradename search on the name. Then make sure you can get the domain name.





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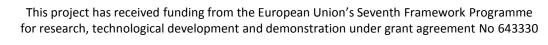
Q9: What are the biggest challenges of starting a business?



























A9: Getting through the frustrations of being constantly rejected by customers

Hiring good employees,

Knowing when to fire bad employees,
Having to wear so many hats,
Managing your time,

Maintaining some binds of work/life balanced,

Shortage of capital and cash flow, Having a good business plan,

Coming up with a great product or service,
Stiching to it,

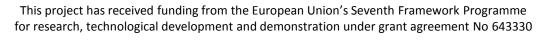
Working more than you expected.







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Q10: What kind of business should I start?



























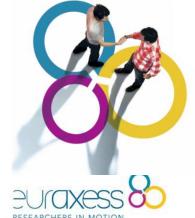
A10: A Business that

- You are passionate about
- Does not take a million dollars to fund
- Has the potential to grow into something big in a reasonable time frame?
- You have same experience in (avoiding the problem of "you do not know")
- You would enjoy doing (do not build a business that you will dread going to everyday)

One that can cause meaningful improvement in users' lives





















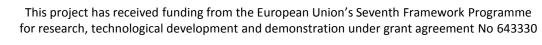
Q11: What are the biggest mistakes made by startup enterpreneurs?



























A11: Not starting with enough capital
Thinking that success will came quickly
Not carefully budgeting
Not focusing on the quality of the product or service
Under estimating the importance of sales and marketing
Not adapting or iterating quickly enough
Not understanding the competitive landscape
Ignoring legal and contract matters
Hiring the wrong employees
Mispricing the product or service





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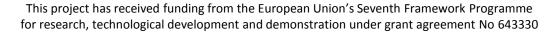
Q12: How can I protect my great idea?



























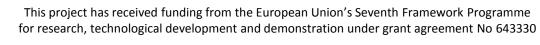
A12: Ideas are a dime a dozen. It is the actual implementation of an idea that is more important. If it is truly unique, get a patent for it (see www.tpe.gov.tr). You may get some protection through copyright trade secret program or National Patent Authorities but not a lot.



























Q13: Do we need a lawyer to start a business?



























A13: If it is a simple business with one owner, as you can incorporate through online services like

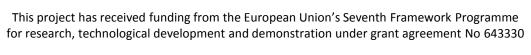
<u>www.hukukrehberi.com</u> / <u>www.legalzoom.com</u> / <u>www.rocketlawyer.com</u>

But it is usually a good idea to have an experienced business lawyer on your team who has advised many start ups. Hire only a business lawyer, not a general practitioner, experienced business matters.





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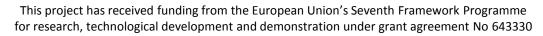
Q14: How can I obtain the domain name I want?



























A14: Every good ".com" or ".com.tr" domain name is already taken. And I usually only recommend ".com" Ultimately, 99% of domain names are available to be bought. You have just to be prepared to pay for the name. Do a "WHOIS Search" at www.networksolutions.com. In Turkey www.isimtescil.com to find out the contact information for the owner of the domain name you are interested in and offer to buy the name. Then you need hosting servers. Use; hosting.com, net.internet.com.tr Then e-mail services. You may use Google or Yandex like

























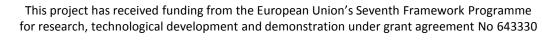
Q15: How can I drive traffic for my business website?



























A15: The key steps are as follows:

Pay Google, Bing, Yahoo, Google Adverbs.

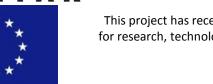
Build a Search engine optimized website with high quality original content.

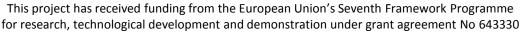
Have a smart social media plan to drive traffic from Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Tumblr and other free social media sites to the web site.



























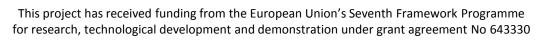
Q16: I have an invention idea. How can I check if someone has already invented this idea or not?



























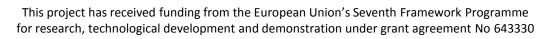
A16: Do a Google search on the keywords associated with your invention. Do a search online of the www.tpe.gov.tr, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at www.uspto.gov, EU Patent Office at www.epo.org. If that works and you want to get a patent on the idea, hire a patent advisor.



























Q17: Do I need a business plan?









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A17: It is useful to come up with a business plan to think through what you want to the for the development of the product or service, marketing, financial projections and more. Then get input from trusted business/finance advisors. But do not go very detailed and complicated with 90 pages business plan. In reality many start ups have to derived from their plan. Prepare your business plan by yourself using actual market data. There is an available good

























Q18: Where can I get money for my business?









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A18:Many books and articles have been written on this subject. Here is summary of the most effective and realistic sources of capital:

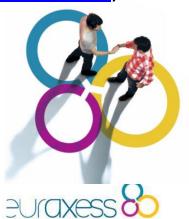
Personal funds, Credit cards, Friends, Family, Angel investors, Teknogirişim, Teknojump, Turkish Technology Development Foundation (TTGV), Yeni İşler Yeni Fikirler Innovative Entrepreneurship Contest, Venture capital, Early stage, Bank loans, Leasing, Venture capitalists, Seed capital funder, Equipment loan financing, crowd sourcing sites

























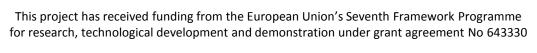
Q19: What permits, licences or registrations do I need for my business?



























A19: It depends on the nature of the business

Permits

Licences

Regulations

You may get the information from the related website of government

in example

www.tpe.gov.tr / www.tse.gov.tr

www.atonet.org.tr





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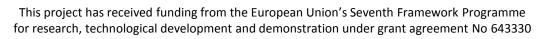
Q20: What do I need to worry about in hiring an employee?



























A20: Have you prepared your terms and conditions?

Do you know what you expect in hiring an employee?

Have you done a reference check?

Does the employee have relevant experience for the job?

Will the employee fit in with the company culture?

Do you have a good form of employment "at will" letter for the employee to sign, allowing you to terminate the employee for any reason if it is not working out?

What do you expect from an employee to create value for your business?





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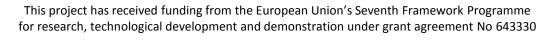
Q21: What kind of records and books do I need to keep for my business?



























A21: Employee records / Board and stockholder minutes and consents / Stock and options ledger / Tax filings and records / Invoices / Contracts / Bank accounts / Creditor records

So it is better to sign a contract with certified account (SMMM) servicer. But you have to be aware of what kinds of books and records are compulsory and you have to collect and keep documents requested by government tax authority.























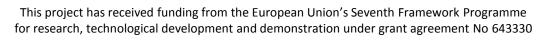
Q22: What kind of insurance does my business need?

























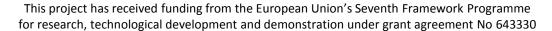


A22: It depends on your business:

General liability insurance / Product liability insurance / Professional liability insurance / Property insurance / Worker's compensation insurance / D&O (directors and officers) insurance / Health insurance for employees / Business wish insurance / Commercial auto insurance / Data breach insurance / Key person life insurance























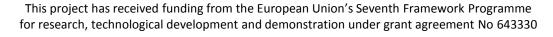
Q23: What online resources are helpful for learning more about starting a business?



























A23: www.kosgeb.gov.tr

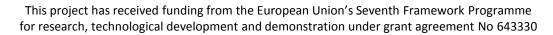
bigg.tubitak.gov.tr



























A23-Cont:























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A23-Cont:



















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A23-Cont:

































A23-Cont: <u>www.allbusiness.com</u> / <u>www.inc.com</u> /

www.entrepreneur.com / www.sba.gov

www.business.com / www.irs.gov

www.smallbusiness.com / www.foxbusiness.com

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Q24: How to register my brand name?



























A24: Apply to online services

For TR www.tpe.gov.tr Use Trademark Search / File Tracking For EU www.oami.europa.eu Trademarks / Search for Availability / Apply Now

For USA www.uspto.gov Trademarks / Searching Trademarks / Filling Online

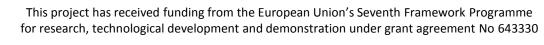
www.wipo.org Madrid - The International Trademark System



























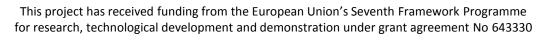
Q25: How to protect my brand name?



























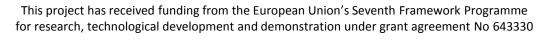
A25: Establishing a strong brand is pivotal to business success. Protecting that brand is equally important. Yet many small businesses overlook an important first step in securing your brands, trademarks.



























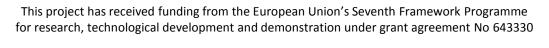
Q26: How to choose my brand name? How to create my own brand name?



























A26: A trademark is any unique word, symbol, name or device used to identify and distinguish the goods of one seller from the goods of another. A trademark allows the seller to protect what is trademarked from and/or misuse by competitors while building brand loyalty among repeat custormers. Trademarks also help prevent confusion or manipulation of consumers, who came to associate distinct attributes in particular, quality- with a distinct brand. From a branding perspective the following are assets that are valuable and can be protected; Logos, Names, Tag lines, Packaging.























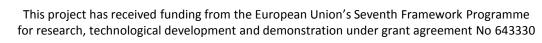
A26-Cont: A general rule is if your business name will be a large part of your marketing, you should consider trademarking it. What makes a logo unique is the combination of the symbol with the company name. Of course you have to choose a "unique" mark. The internet is a good source for starting your trademark search. USPTO, TPE, Yellow Pages, WIPO



























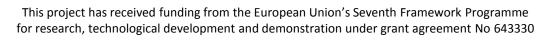
Q27: How big should a stock option pool for employees be?



























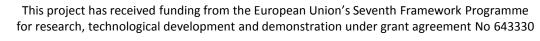
Q27: The employee must be employed by the company for a minimum of 5 years before the employee earns any of options.



























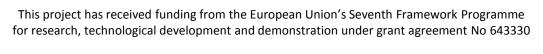
Q28: How should a wage and bonus system for employees be?



























A28: Employee compensations are salaries, wages, incentives and fees. Compensation describes the cash rewards paid to employees in exchange for the services they provide. It may include base salary, wages incentives or fees. Total compensation includes cash rewards as well as any other company benefits. Compensation strategy is an important activity for all companies, even including start ups.























A28-Cont.: The compensation strategy must be:

Affordable for the company. Reasonably competitive such that it attracts and retains qualified people. Structured to ensure that employees/efforts are directed to achieving the company's goals. A start-up, may not be able to compete with large companies on salary, the strategy must be structured to best meet its unique business circumstances. Do not forget some people are motivated by the desire to be on leading edge of scientific or technological advances. They may take less pay to work for a start up if they believe in its future and the work it has to offer.

























Content Standards for Entrepreneurship **Training**



























The Consortium for Entrepreneurship Education in USA developed national standards for Entrepreneurship Education. ASLINDA ÜNİVERSİTELERDEKİ EĞİTİM PROGRAMLARI İÇİN DÜZENLENMİŞTİR.

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