Introduction to Small Business

Revision Notes

Topic 1.2 Showing enterprise



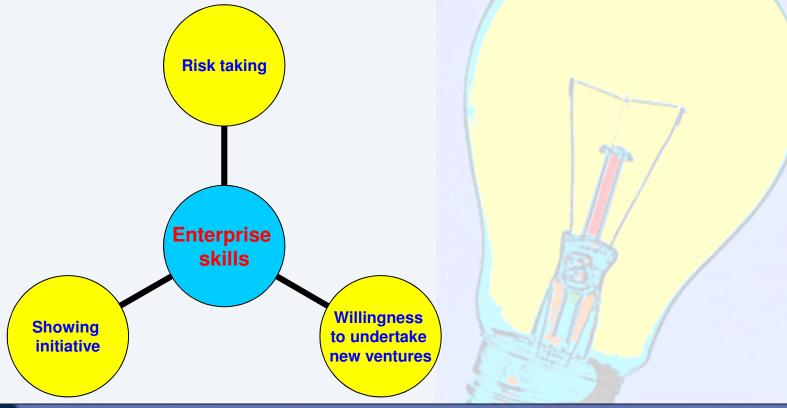






What is enterprise?

Enterprise is a willingness by an individual or business to take risks, show initiative and undertake new ventures.



Goods and services

Terms you need to know:

Goods – are physical, tangible products.

Services – are intangible products.

Goods - examples	Services - examples
Pair of scissors	Train journey
Chocolate bar	Haircut
Pen	Hand car wash
Box of cereal	Restaurant meal



Thinking creatively

Thinking creatively involves coming up with an idea that is unique and did not exist before. This can give a business a competitive advantage.

Competitive advantage – anything that enables a business to perform better than its rivals in the market and which is both distinctive (stands out from rivals) and defensible (not easily copied).



Lateral thinking or deliberate creativity?

There are different ways of coming up with new business ideas. You need to know particular methods:

	Definition	Example
Deliberate creativity	The intentional creation of new ideas through recognised techniques. This involves using structured and logical techniques.	 Lists Producing 'step-by-step' details
Lateral thinking	Thinking differently to try and find new and unexpected ideas.	Thinking 'outside the box'Six Thinking HatsGut instinctEmotions

Questions to be asked

It is essential for entrepreneurs to ask themselves questions.

You need to know the importance of the following types of questions:

Question	Example	Possible answers
Why?	Why should I start my own business?	To use my full range of skills that I am not doing in my current job.
Why not?	Why not offer 100% organic food on the menu?	Because it will be very expensive for the business.
What if?	What if my supplier increases the price of my main ingredients by 20%?	I would need to increase price, which might prove difficult.
How?	How can I increase the amount of profit for every unit I sell?	By reducing the cost of packaging used by 5% per unit.
Where?	Where can I get help and advice?	My bank has a free 'Business Adviser' service.



Where do business ideas come from?



Invention and innovation

Make sure you understand the difference between invention and innovation. They are not the same thing!

Invention – the discovery of new processes and potential new products, typically after a period of research. For example, James Dyson invented the bagless vacuum cleaner 8 years before the first cleaner was sold to the public.

Innovation – the process of transforming inventions into products that can be sold to customers. How will the idea become a product that customers might use? How will it be manufactured?



Protecting ideas

Entrepreneurs can protect their ideas by use of patents, copyright and trademarks. Make sure you know the difference.

Method of protecting business ideas

Patent – the right of ownership of an invention or process

Copyright – legal ownership of material such as books, music and films

Trademark – the sign, symbol or feature of a business that cannot be copied by other businesses



What is calculated risk?

Calculated risk – the probability of a negative event occurring.

- In an exam question you will be asked to identify the correct example of a calculated risk.
- Don't be fooled into selecting a response which you think 'looks' right. For instance, an option with a '%' might not be right.
- Look for the option which states how a likely an option is to occur.
 In this example, B is correct. Do you agree?
 - A. There is a risk that costs will rise by 25% next year.
 - B. There is a 50:50 chance that demand could fall next year.



Other enterprise skills





Making connections

A useful technique for an entrepreneur when planning, thinking ahead and making connections is to use a mindmap. This is a diagram used to record words and ideas connected to a central idea.

Max has produced the mindmap below to help identify his strengths:

