

Value Proposition Design

Part II: Solution Design

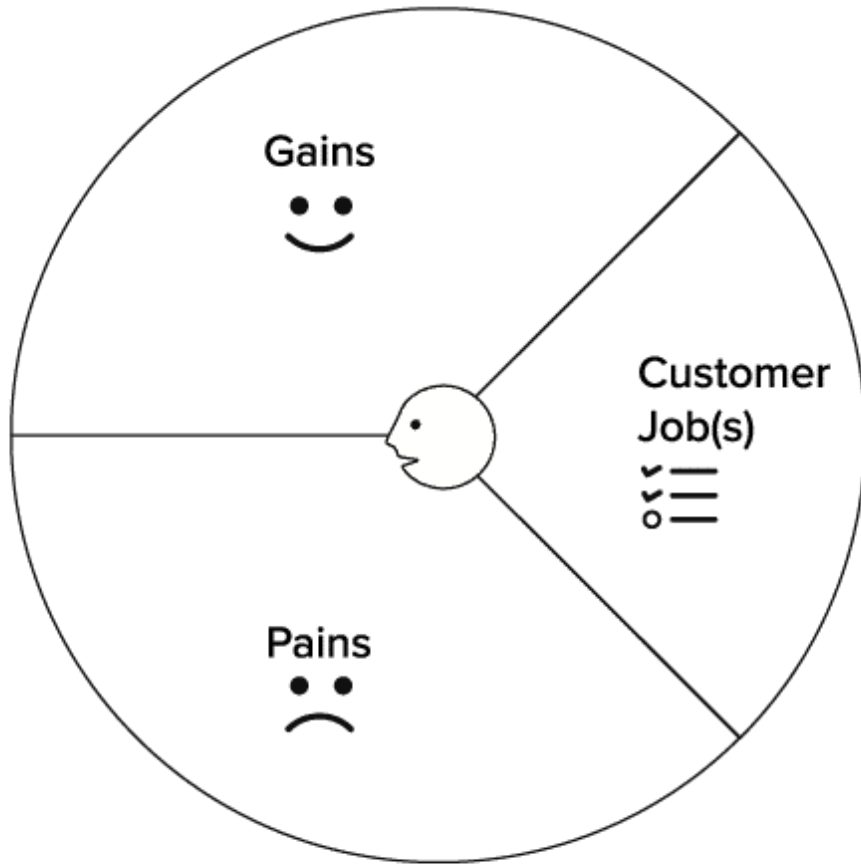
By Sophon Yamklin, PhD

sophon.y@ku.th

<https://www.sophony.co/>

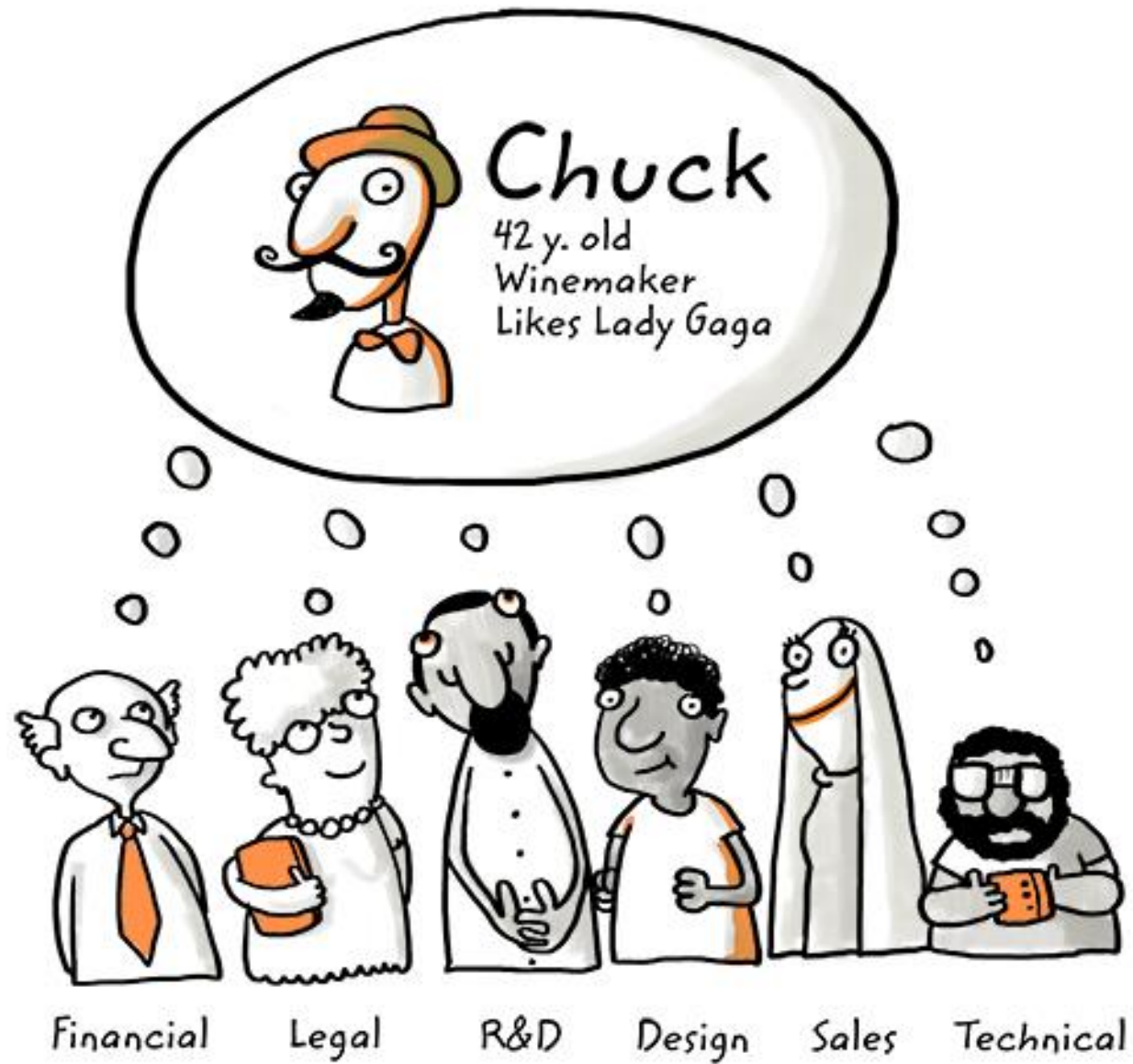


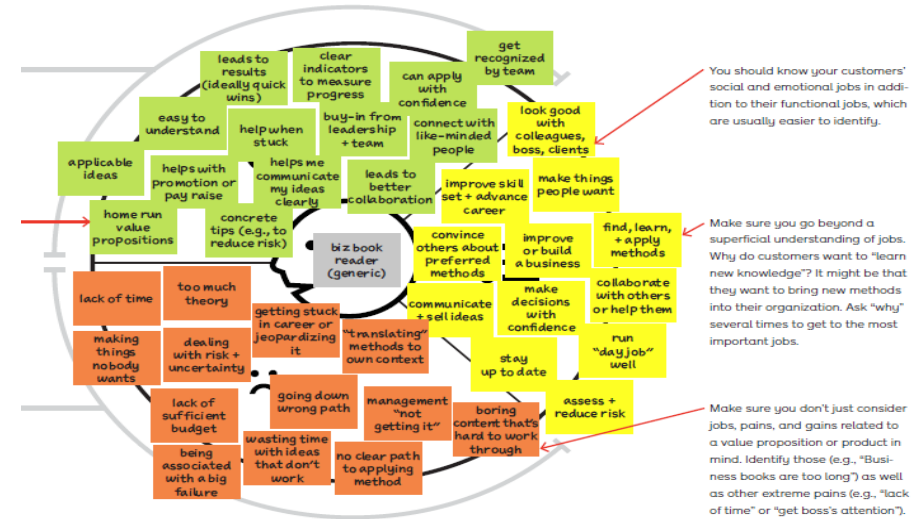
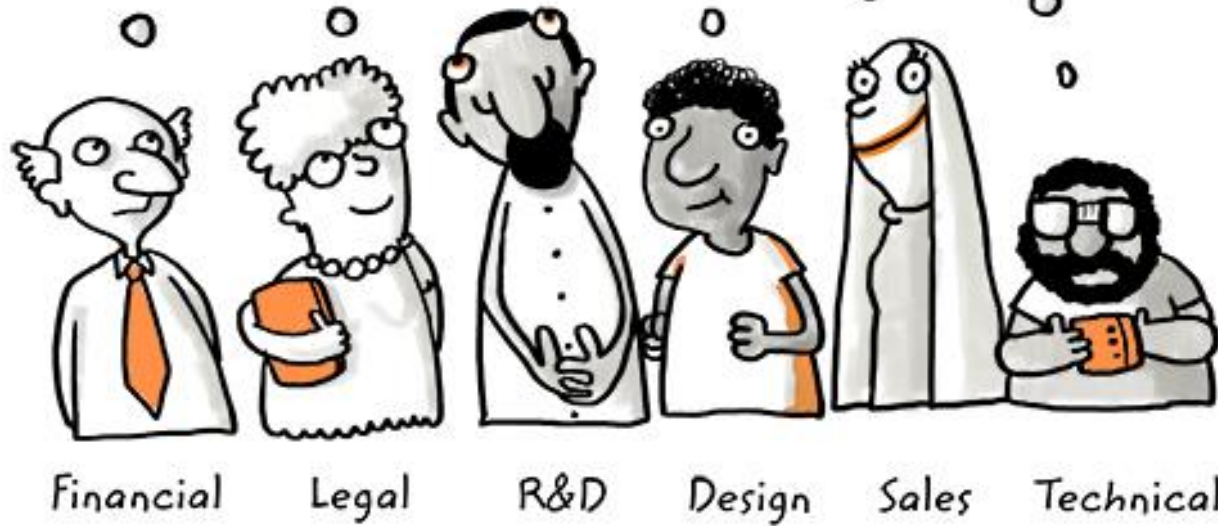
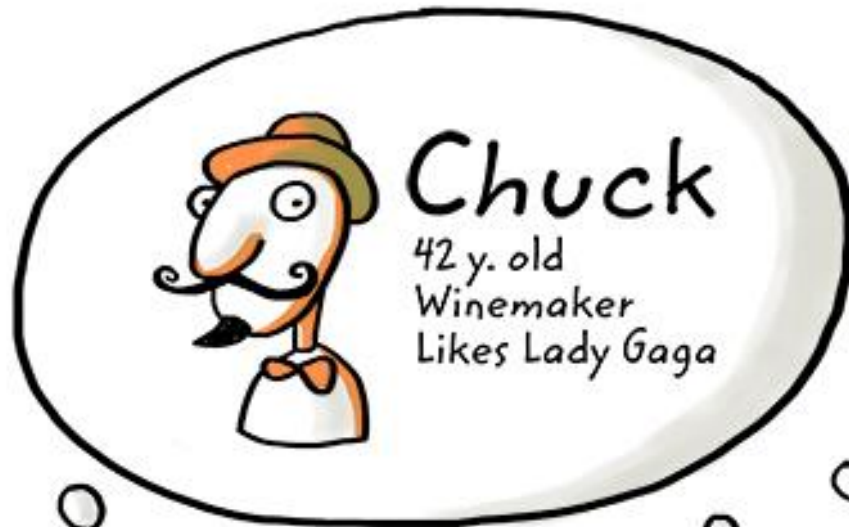
FROM MORNING SESSION..



CUSTOMER PROFILE

- **UNDERSTAND**
- **DEFINE**





วันนี้เราจะคุยอะไรกัน

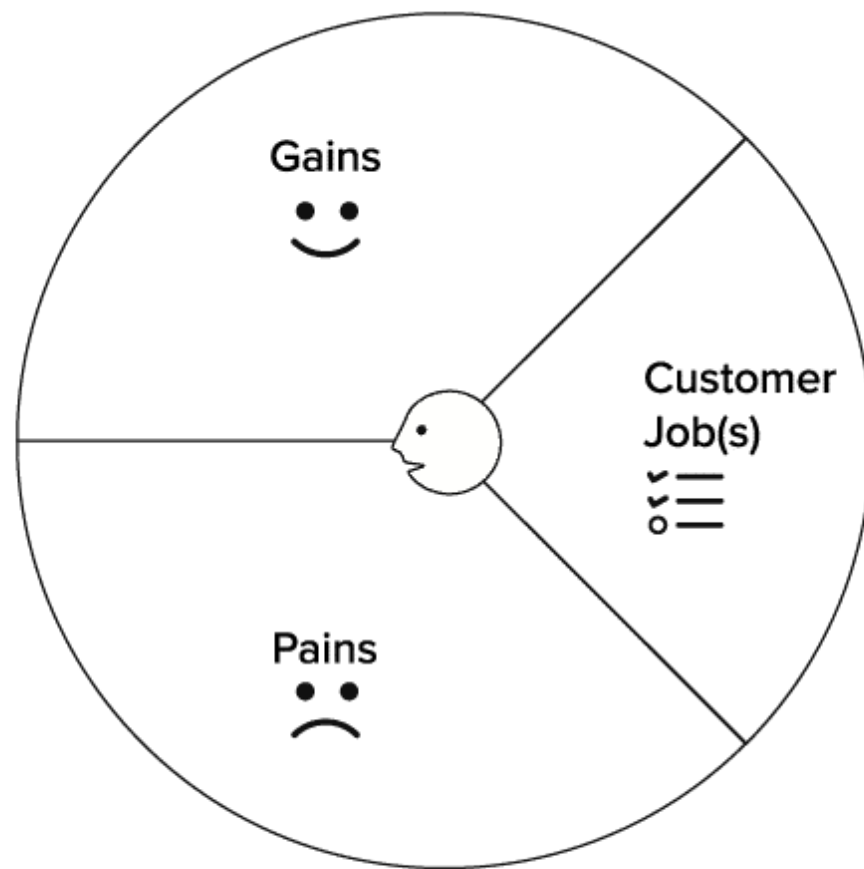
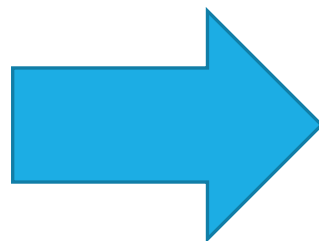
1. ใครคือลูกค้า/ผู้ใช้
2. เข้าใจเขาให้ดีที่สุด
3. เรามีของ(ที่มีคุณค่า)ที่เขาอยากได้ไหม

ธุรกิจคือ
การสร้างคุณค่า
ให้ลูกค้า

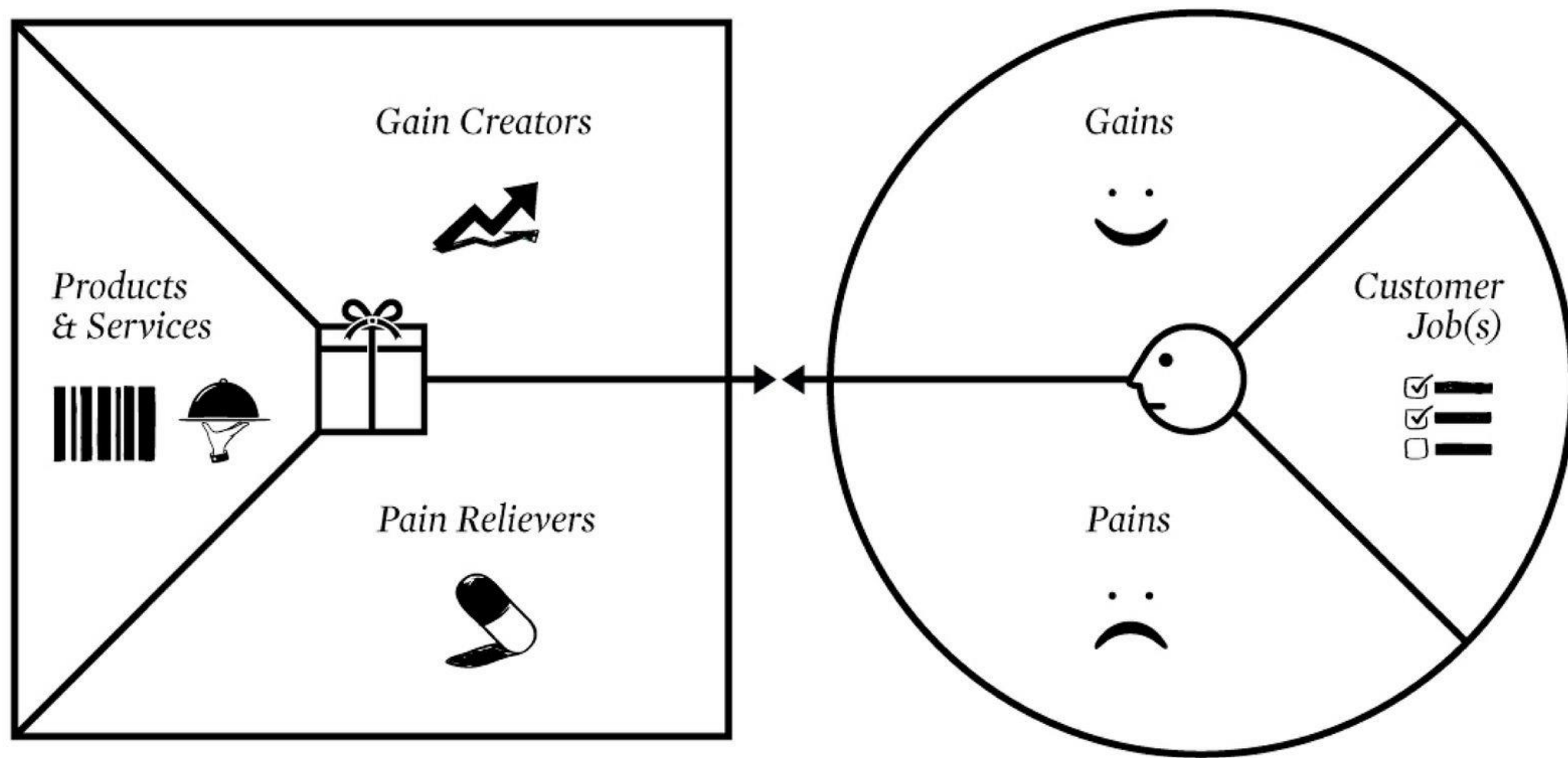


VALUE PROPOSITION

“Describes the benefits customers can expect from your products and services”



CUSTOMER PROFILE

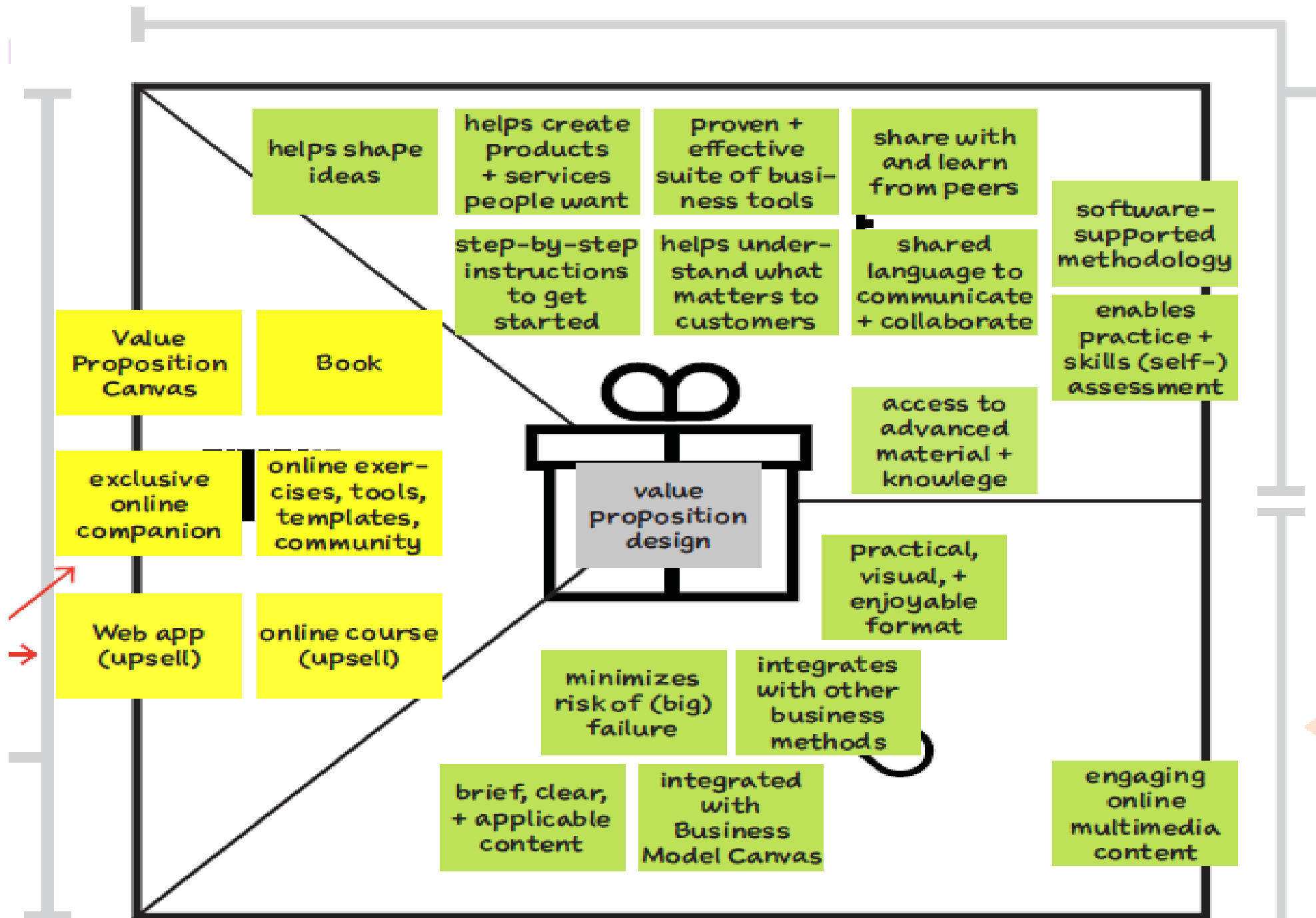


A

2021 Tesla Model S

0-100 ต่ำกว่า 2 วินาที !!!







1

List products and services.

List all the products and services of your existing value proposition.



2

Outline pain relievers.

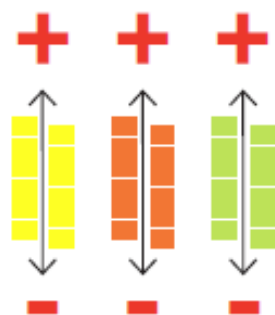
Outline how your products and services currently help customers alleviate pains by eliminating undesired outcomes, obstacles, or risks. Use one sticky note per pain reliever.



3

Outline gain creators.

Explain how your products and services currently create expected or desired outcomes and benefits for customers. Use one sticky note per gain creator.



4

Rank by order of importance.

Rank products and services, pain relievers, and gain creators according to how essential they are to customers.

HOW TO DESIGN A GOOD VALUE PROPOSITION?



1. VITAMIN **VS** PAIN KILLER



VS





2. BETTER BY HOW MANY?

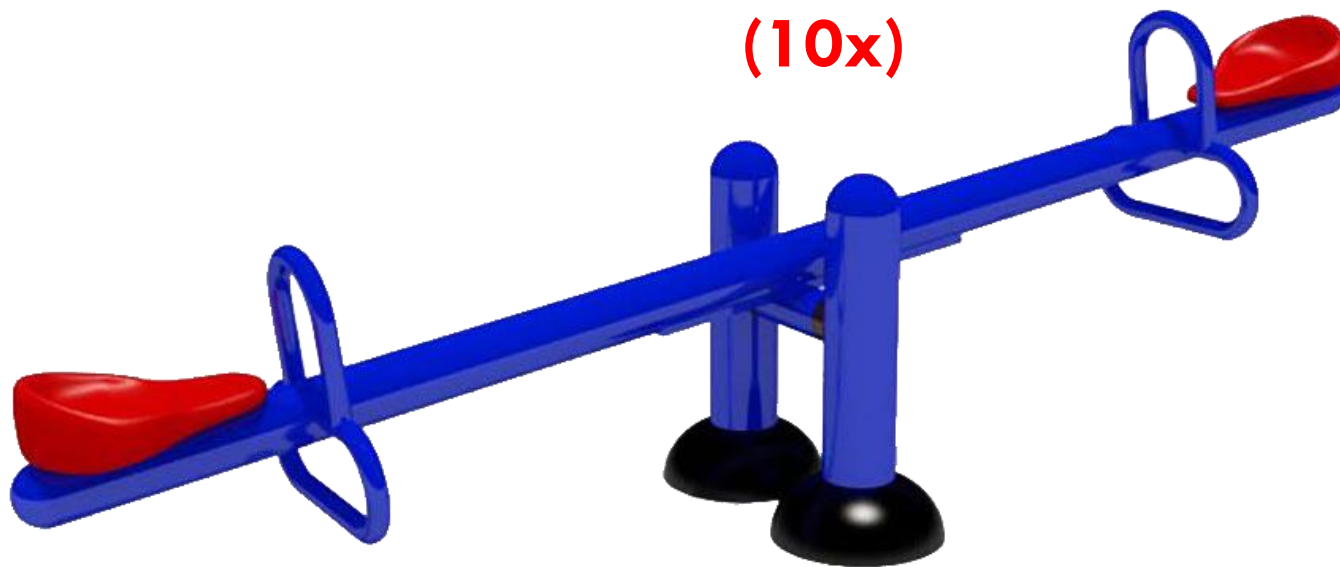


**“YOU HAVE TO BE 10 TIMES (10X)
BETTER THAN SECOND BEST”**

PETER THIEL

ข้อเสียของ SOLUTION ใหม่

- หาของใหม่
- เสียเวลา
- เปลี่ยน
- เรียนรู้ใหม่



ข้อดีของ SOLUTION ใหม่

- รายได้เพิ่ม
- ลดต้นทุน
- เวลา
- คน
- ฯลฯ

3. FIT EVERYONE



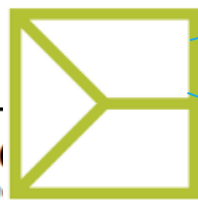
Value Proposition are a combination of several value propositions for several stakeholders

Create benefits to all customers (stakeholders)!

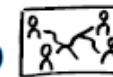
1

Use case*Define the use case.*

2

Stakeholders*Identify all stakeholders.*

3

Create the map*Place the stakeholders in the map.*

4

Relationships*Draw the appropriate relationships.*

relation

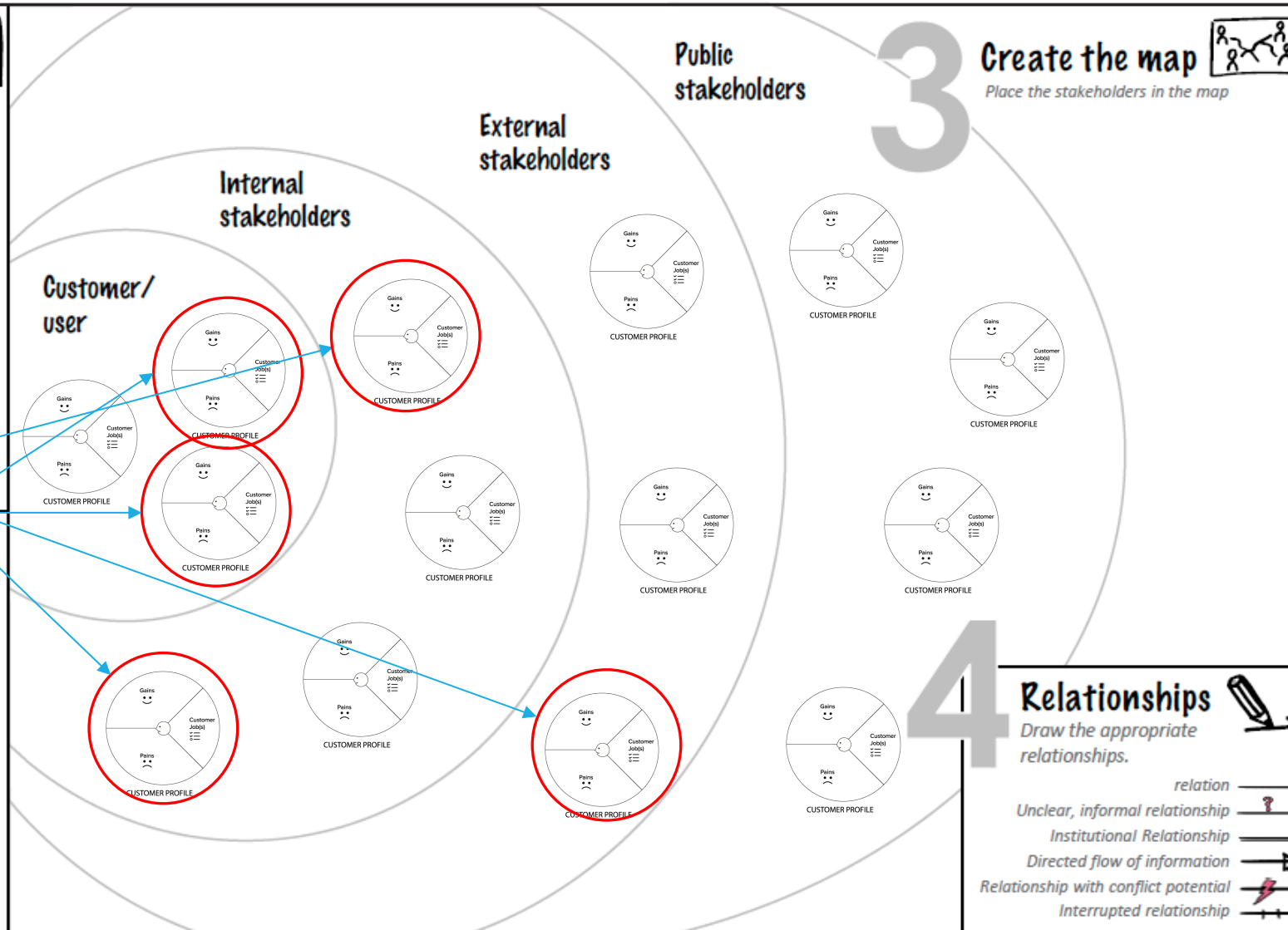
Unclear, informal relationship

Institutional Relationship

Directed flow of information

Relationship with conflict potential

Interrupted relationship



5

Findings*Describe your findings from the Stakeholder Map.*

RESOURCES ARE MORE OR LESS **IMITABLE**
INTANGIBLE RESOURCES ARE USUALLY
LESS IMITABLE

- › Patents
- › Unique locations
- › Unique assets (eg: in mining)

Impossible

- › Brand loyalty
- › Employee satisfaction
- › Reputation for fairness

Difficult

- › Economies of scale
- › Pre-empted capacity

Can be imitated

- › Cash
- › Commodities

Easy to imitate

คุณค่าที่เรามี คนอื่นเลียนแบบได้ไหม

ข้อมูลลูกค้า + แผนที่คุณค่า

FIT?

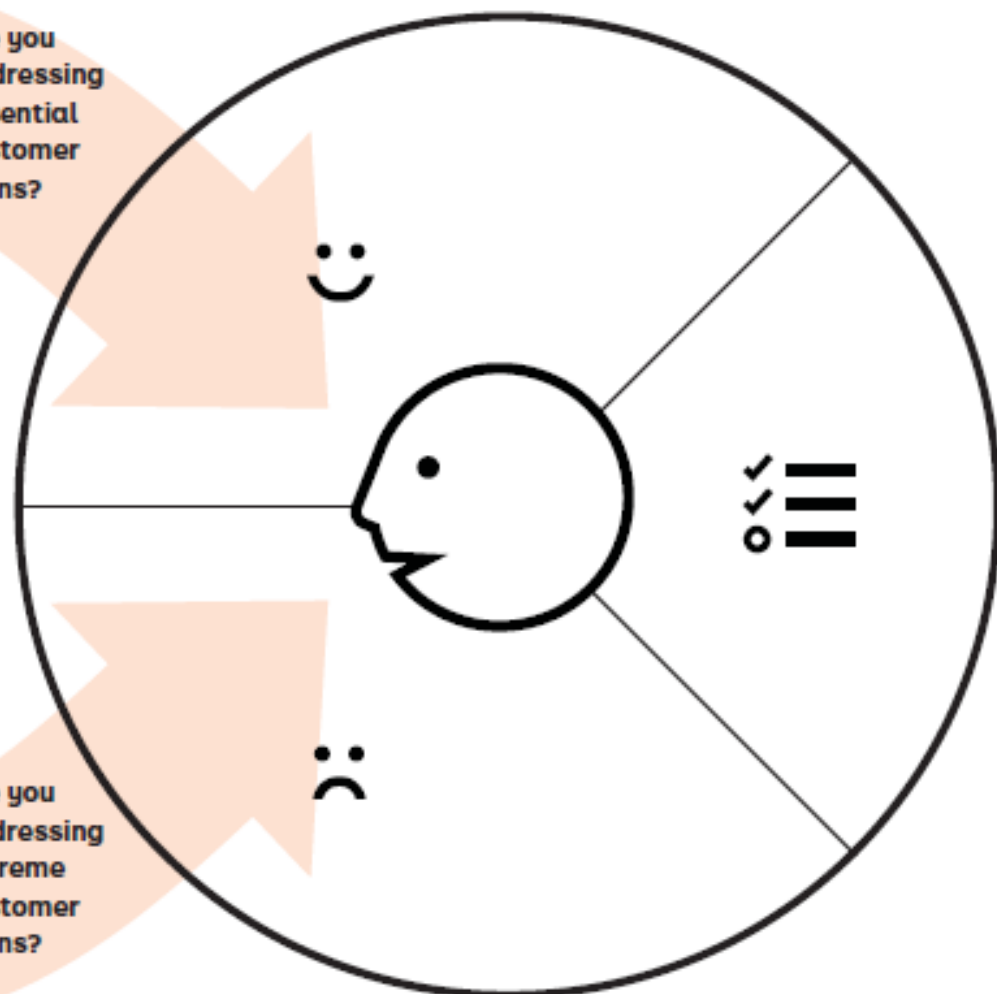
Customers expect and desire a lot from products and services, yet they also know they can't have it all. Focus on those gains that matter most to customers and make a difference.



Customers have a lot of pains. No organization can reasonably address all of them. Focus on those headaches that matter most and are insufficiently addressed.



Are you addressing essential customer gains?



Are you addressing extreme customer pains?

Three Kinds of Fit

Searching for Fit is the process of designing value propositions around products and services that meet jobs, pains, and gains that customers really care about. Fit between what a company offers and what customers want is the number one requirement of a successful value proposition.

Fit happens in three stages. The first occurs when you identify relevant customer jobs, pains, and gains you believe you can address with your value proposition. The second occurs when customers positively react to your value proposition and it gets traction in the market. The start-up movement calls these problem-solution fit and product-market fit, respectively. The third occurs when you find a business model that is scalable and profitable.

