

# Passi n for Product

## **Structured Product Development: A Creative Road to Product-Success**

Bangkok, April 9 2014



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**Petfood**Industry



# Guiding Principle

**“It is not the strongest of species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It’s the one that is most adaptable to change”.**

**Charles Darwin**



# Passion for Product: WHY?

## Product:

- ▲ Not just a means to an end
- ▲ Huge strategic & impactful relevance
- ▲ It is your lifeline
- ▲ Defines the success of your business
- ▲ No product no business

**And yet, product is the most neglected subject  
in board-room discussions**



# Key Strategic Considerations

## What do you want & Why do you want it?

- ▲ Tap into lucrative market
- ▲ Get rid of waste
- ▲ Exploit distribution-strengths
- ▲ Make use of massive grants

**The choice of the above defines the objectives for your Structured Product Development (SPD)**



# To Make or Not to Make: That is The Question!

## Limitless vs. Limited Development

**Do you develop based on market opportunities  
and let others make?**

- + Creates much wider scope
- + Can be outsourced
- + New technologies can be introduced
- + Potentially long lead on competition
- Long, complex & costly development process
- Above average risk (market, not quality)



# To Make or Not to Make: That is The Question!

## Limitless vs. Limited Development

**Do you use available technologies to make yourself?**

- + Short learning curve
- + Acceptable risk profile
- + Market acceptance of technology
- + Shorter development time
- No strategic lead on competition
- Directly comparable with existing offer



# Key Strategic Considerations

## Play the Leader role by:

- ▲ being the first to take initiatives
- ▲ allowing for above-average risk
- ▲ exploring unknown territory
- ▲ consistently looking for improvement
- ▲ setting-the-scene in the market

**Beware: do not confuse Leadership with SIZE**



# Key Strategic Considerations

## You are a follower

Your development objectives are:

- ▲ Copy while improving
- ▲ Achieve price reductions
- ▲ Limit the risk
- ▲ Modest R&D budget

**Beware: as a follower you are never alone!**





# Non-structured SPD = Eureka!



- ▲ Having a brilliant thought by accident
- ▲ The real purpose was to take a bath!

# Structured Product Development WHY?

- ▲ Investing in equipment and technology is what you do; **it's your future**
- ▲ All investments are:
  - well-planned
  - minutely defined
  - passionately justified

**Product-development is your future  
as well!**



# How NEW in NEW?

**Development is generally NEW for:**

1. Industry?
2. Market?
3. You?

**The answers define:**

- ▲ length of development-process
- ▲ potential life-cycle of what you develop



# Structured Product Development: How do you Start?

## Define:

- ▲ what you need with some precision
- ▲ no-go standards with fair precision
- ▲ objectives with some precision
- ▲ time-lines with fair precision

**And above all: make somebody responsible**



# The ideal SPD team:

- ▲ Team leader has the ears of the board
- ▲ Balanced blend of entrepreneurial and managerial minds
- ▲ Small core-team, invite others on ad-hoc basis
- ▲ Seek outside help if necessary

## What to avoid:

- The “Political” team-member with no contribution
- The eternal Pessimist
- Overspending time on team management

# Which Product Strategy?

## Made to last = a long life-cycle

- ▲ Often (substantial) capex requirement
- ▲ Long development-times & serious development-budgets
- ▲ Longer pay-back periods

**Key Condition:**

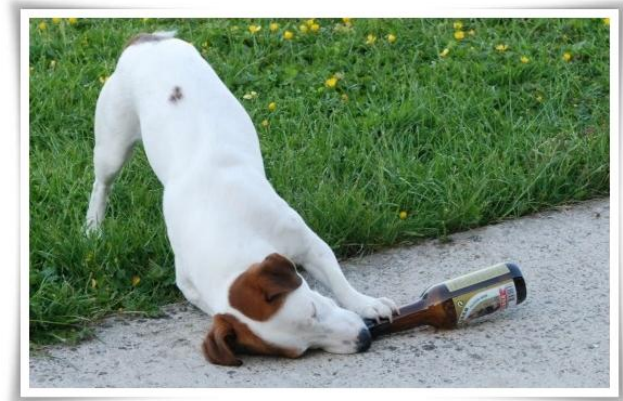
**Must have a long lead on competition**



# Which Product Strategy?

## A fashion = a short life-cycle

- ▲ Short-lived business opportunity
- ▲ Properties less important than *gimmick*
- ▲ Short development time & small development investment
- ▲ No or hardly any capex required
- ▲ Attractive margins



**Critical question:**  
**When do you stop?**



# Which Product Strategy?

## Planned Obsolescence = you know when to stop

- ▲ Have next generation ready
- ▲ Focus on meaningful & tangible improvements
- ▲ Do not change product-concept/image
- ▲ Use existing & known technology

## Expected result:

**Keep competition in follower' s position**





# Which Launch Strategy?

## Skim the market

### When:

- ▲ no competition breathing down your neck
- ▲ starting with moderate set-up
- ▲ market acceptance is believed to take time
- ▲ high margin-opportunities per unit are available

**Often relates to NEW for the Industry**



# Which Launch Strategy?

## Full Throttle = Fast Penetration

### When:

- ▲ competition is breathing down your neck
- ▲ capex requirements are not extravagant
- ▲ market acceptance is no issue

### Objective:

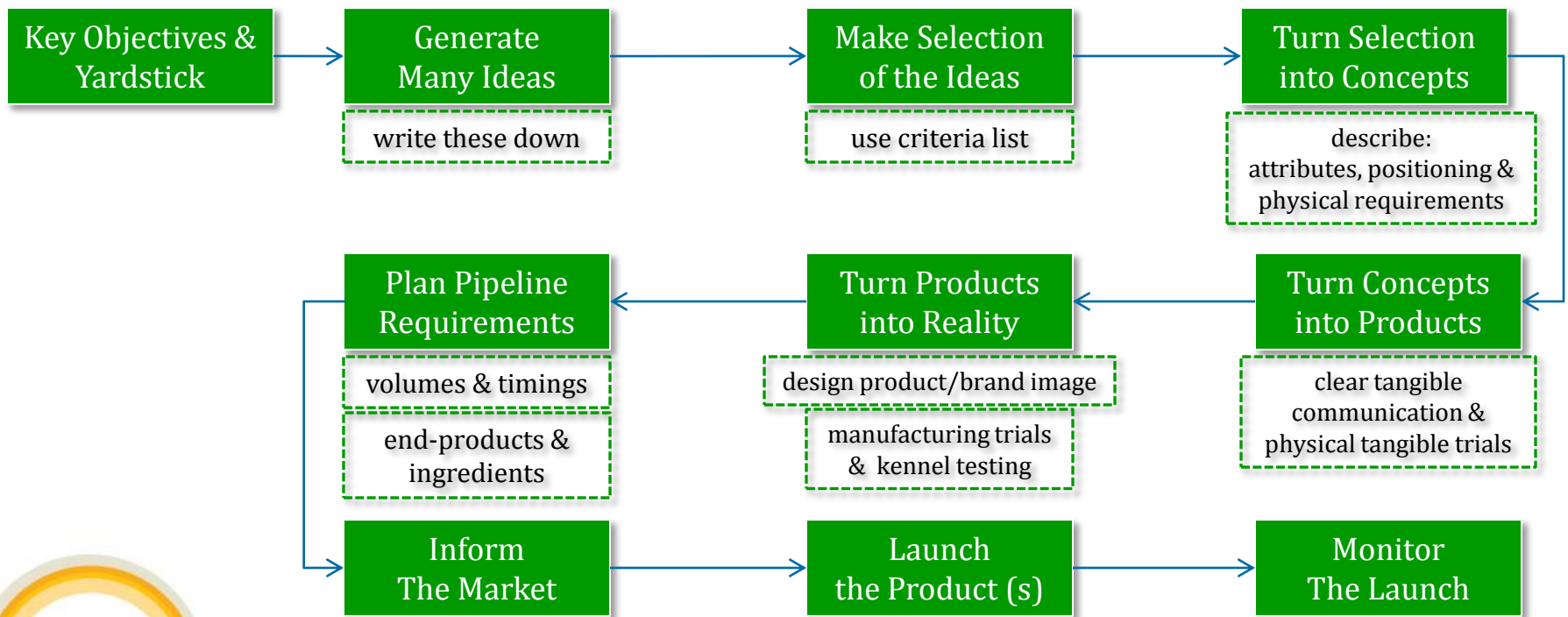
**Acquire solid product-position quickly**



# The Physical Product

## Which Steps to Take?

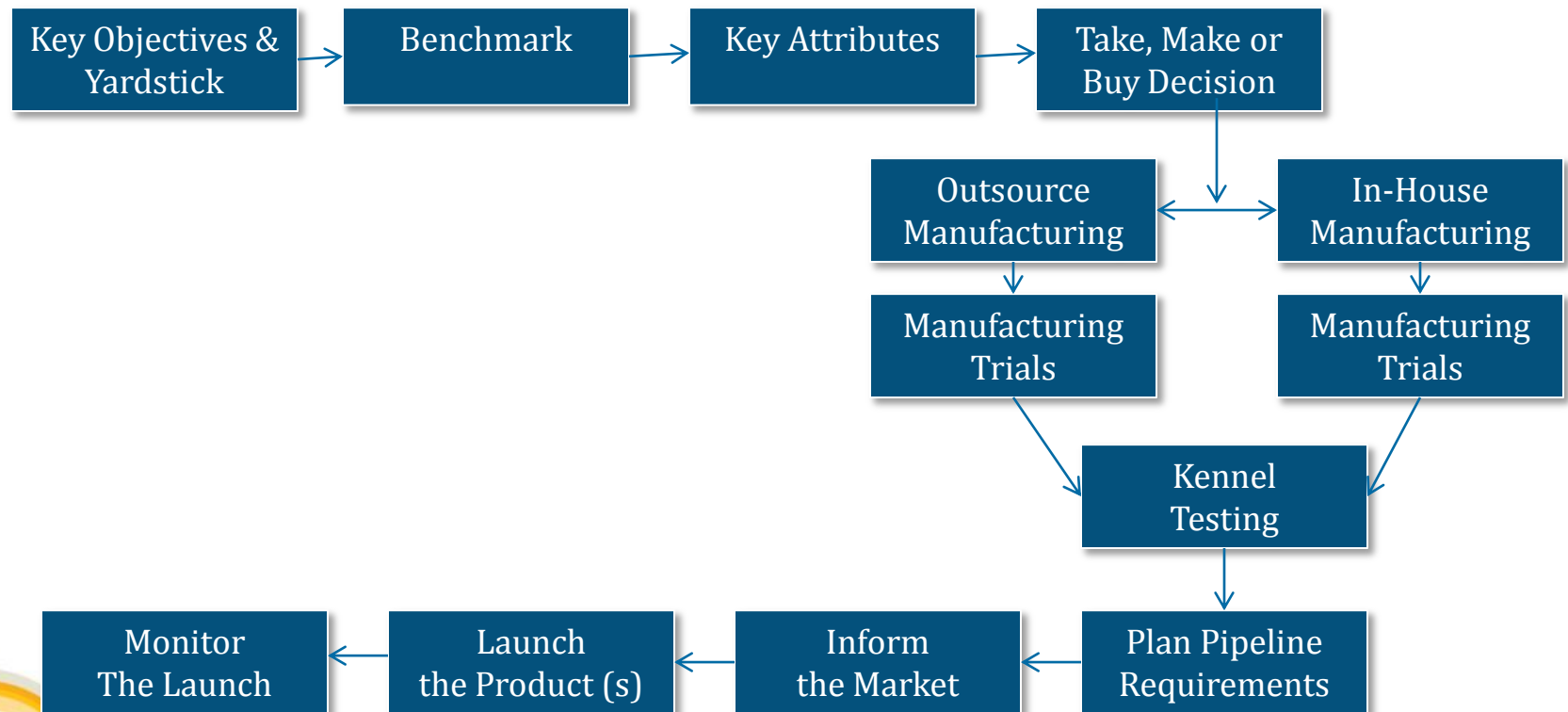
The long process = NEW for the Industry



# The Physical Product

## Which Steps to Take?

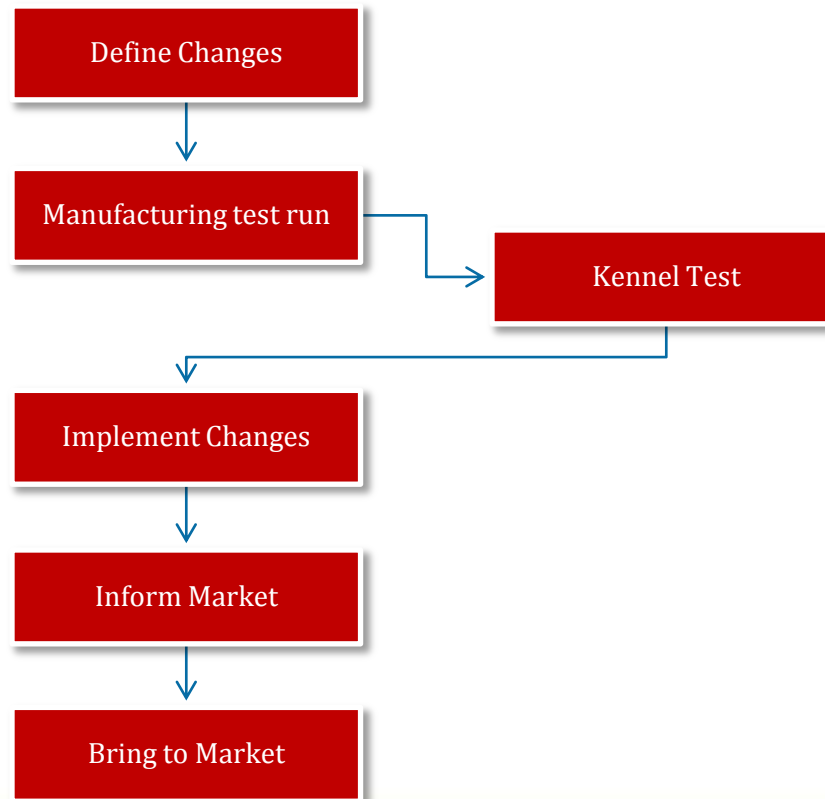
**The intermediate process = NEW for the Industry**



# The Physical Product

## Which Steps to Take?

**The short process = NEW for your You**



# The Modular Approach

- ▲ Bite-size & relevant modules
- ▲ Define per module:
  - a. Purpose
  - b. Expected results
  - c. No-go standards
  - d. Time-frame



# An Example of a Module

## Scenario New for Market

### Module 1: Idea Generation

- ▲ Purpose: generate & select ideas that are in line with product strategy brief
- ▲ Expected result: 4-6 'workable' ideas to be turned into concepts
- ▲ No-go standards: if <4-6 ideas, reconsider project
- ▲ Time frame: due date

**Who:** group of max. 6 internal & external 'experts'



# An Example: Mix 'n Match

## Concept: “Owner in Control”

### ▲ What is it:

- A basic food nutritionally adequate for basic needs
- Concentrates to adapt to a specific situation

### ▲ Advantages

- Less SKU's
- Less price sensitivity
- Less competition





# The Product: What to Test?

## Scenario 1: New for the Industry

### ▲ Consumer

- Concept(s)
- Semi final product
- Product in use
- Trial purchase and repeat

### ▲ Manufacturing

- Ingredients in process  
(e.g. thermal influences)
- Flow of the recipe
- Shelf life

### ▲ Animal

- Acceptability
- Production of waste =  
excrements and its quality
- Physiological reactions  
(verification of claims)



# The Product: What to Test?

## Scenario 2: New for your Market

### ▲ Consumer

- Semi final product
- Product in use
- Trial purchase and repeat

### ▲ Manufacturing

- Ingredients in process  
(e.g. thermal influences)
- Flow of the recipe
- Shelf life

### ▲ Animal

- Acceptability
- Production of waste =  
excrements and its quality
- Physiological reactions  
(verification of claims)



# The Product: What to Test?

## Scenario 3: New for the Company

### ▲ Consumer

- Semi final product
- Trial purchase and repeat

### ▲ Manufacturing

- Ingredients in process (e.g. thermal influences)
- Flow of the recipe
- Shelf life

### ▲ Animal

- Acceptability
- Production of waste = excrements and its quality
- Physiological reactions (verification of claims)



# Testing: a Note of Caution

Mainly for consumer research

- ▲ In most cases use outcome as illumination; NOT as a foundation for your business decisions
- ▲ Only test what can be tested
- ▲ Only test what is necessary to test

**Beware: do not test your product into the common denominator**



# Ingredients:

## Why take these for granted?

- ▲ Foundation: waste materials
- ▲ Later called: by-products
- ▲ Now: used in human food chain
- ▲ Result: shortage becomes tangible
- ▲ Sustainability influence: different instead of more

**Dangerous: assuming availability of ingredients without structural changes**



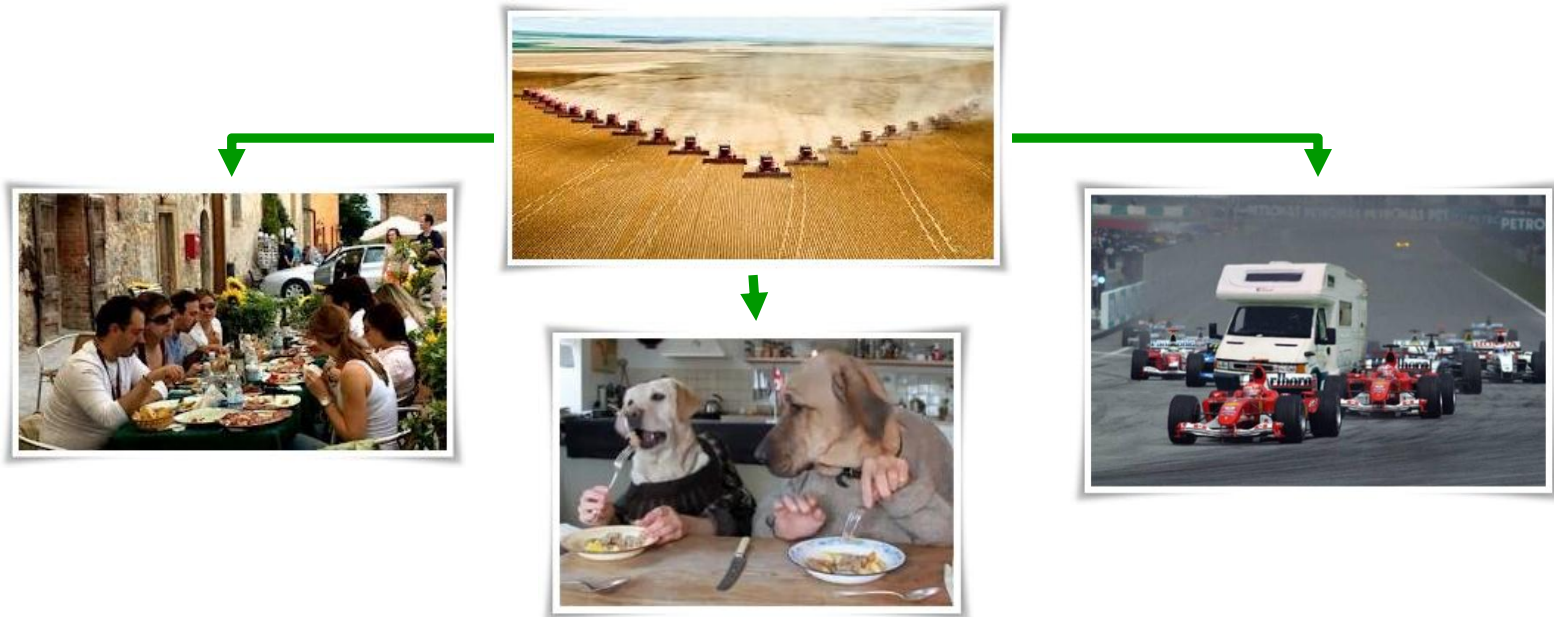
# Ingredients: Who are we fighting with?

- ▲ Today's ingredients-pond considerable
- ▲ Fishing in this pond:
  - Human Food
  - Animal feed
  - Pet food
- ▲ Tomorrow's pond even more considerable
- ▲ However...



# Ingredients: Who are we fighting with?

More parties are fishing in this pond:



Guess who has the deepest pockets?

**Expect: structural price increases!**

# The Lab Burger

- ▲ No science fiction: scientific proof
- ▲ Growing meat from stem-cells
- ▲ Not only bovine: variety of species
- ▲ Consequences:
  - Less cereals for animal proteins
  - Less by-products available

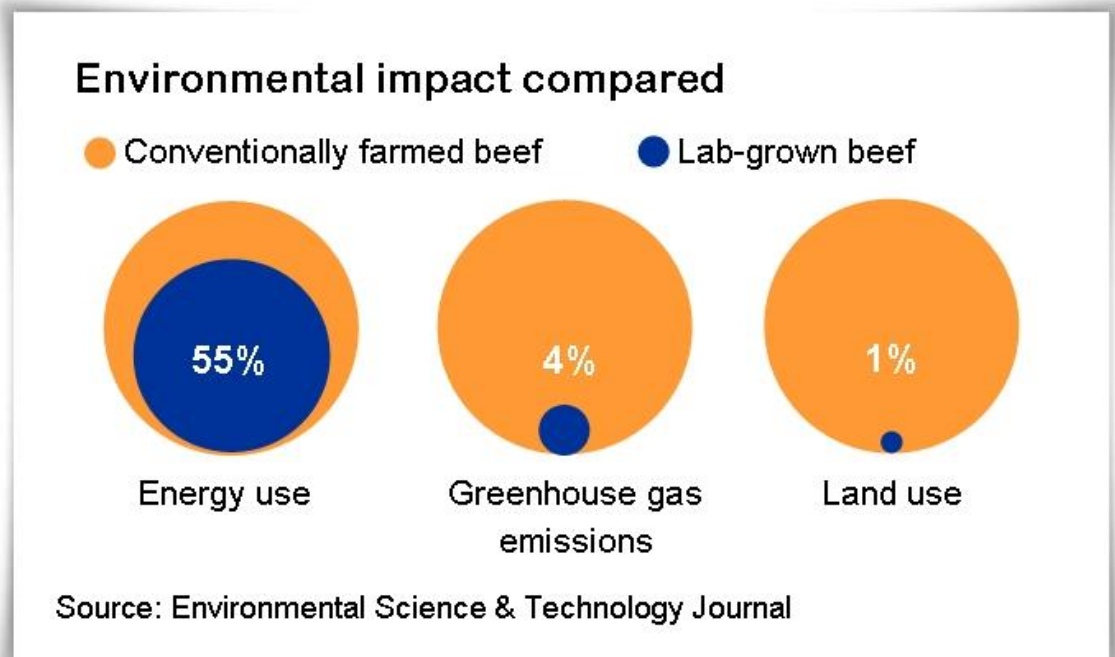




# Lab Burger Impact

## A possible food revolution

- ▲ Data gathered and published after the lab-burger got its 1st public viewing and tasting in London in August 2013



# Our Key Ingredient: Will We Have Enough?



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# An Alternative Technology?

## 3D Printing

### Possible advantages

- ▲ Very small runs
- ▲ Quick proto-typing
- ▲ Production of complex shapes
- ▲ Cheap initial prints

### Possible disadvantages:

- ▲ Expensive machines & maintenance
- ▲ Expensive to print large numbers
- ▲ Material restrictions



# An Alternative Technology?

- ▲ Technology not ready yet for pet snacks/treats or food
- ▲ Technology is still very expensive



**Recommendation: Have sharp eye on 3D developments. These will go fast!**

# Going Back to Square 1

## For SPD it is essential to define:

- ▲ description of deliverables
- ▲ positioning of product(s)
- ▲ ball-park notion of pricing and gross-margin
- ▲ minimum sales-requirements
- ▲ bench-mark and why chosen?
- ▲ for which markets?
- ▲ when to launch?



# Going Back to Square 1

## Trends to take into account:

- ▲ Natural
- ▲ Functional
- ▲ Humanisation
- ▲ Premiumization
- ▲ SUSTAINABILITY



# Going Back to Square 1

## **Which assumptions to say goodbye to:**

- ▲ Water will continue to be available in required quantities and at required quality & price
- ▲ Ingredients will continue to be available in required quantities and at required quality & price
- ▲ Energy will not become a prohibitive cost-factor



# Practical Advice

- ▲ SPD projects: bite-size modules
- ▲ Define for each module
  - Purpose
  - Quantified objectives
  - Go/no-go standards
  - Time-line
- ▲ Do not handle >3-5 projects at a time
- ▲ Spread the work and keep concerned informed

**Above all: Finish what you start!**





# Key Factors for Success

- ▲ Build a development team
- ▲ Make somebody responsible
- ▲ Let team leader report to board
- ▲ Follow agreed time-lines
- ▲ Do not cut corners
- ▲ Do not dilute concept
- ▲ Commit to the process
- ▲ Make the process repetitive

**Above all: Think like a consumer!!**



# Key Trends in Human Food

(from a Western perspective)

- ▲ Reduction of food loss or waste: recycle for pet food?
- ▲ Ingredient-scepsis: is this really good for me?
- ▲ Manufacturer-scepsis: need for more transparency
- ▲ Health is more “holistic”: synbiosis between body-mind-food
- ▲ Hourglass model: basic and premium thrive, middle-of-the-road gets squeezed
- ▲ The small guy leads developments: a difference in risk-appetite

**Do not forget: our “consumer” is  
a human food consumer!!**



# Customers Are In Charge



- ▲ They can **comparison**-shop from their **couches**
- ▲ Or **badmouth** brands via **social media**
- ▲ They will **NOT** tolerate **misleading** quality or **sloppy ethics**



# Summing Up

## Structured Product Development

- ▲ Gives focus & direction
- ▲ Asks for focused thinking
- ▲ Sets standards for decision making
- ▲ Provides a time-frame



# Summing Up

## Structured Product Development:

- ▲ Does not relate to company size
- ▲ Limits the risk of launch
- ▲ Is practical and sets yardsticks
- ▲ Makes people accountable
- ▲ Ideally a continuous process



# Summing Up

But above all,  
Structured Product Development is about:

# Passi n for Product

