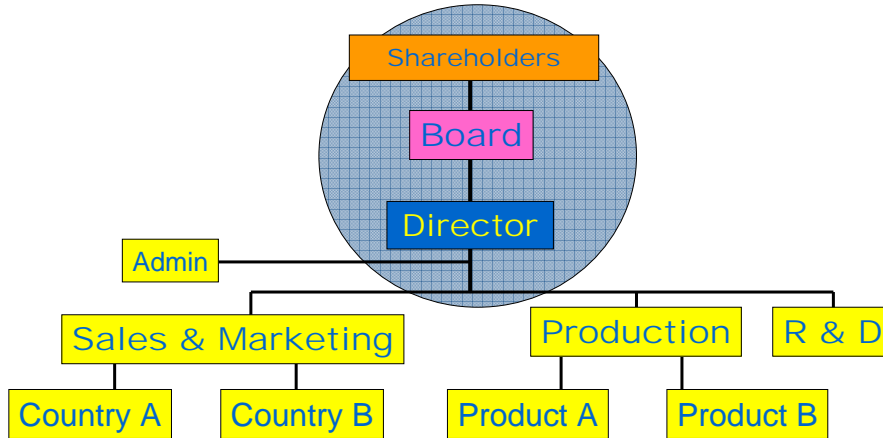


## MANAGING a High tech Start-up



MANAGEMENT is ---  
--- the Noble Art of ---  
---- achieving Results ---  
--- by means of *OTHER PEOPLE*

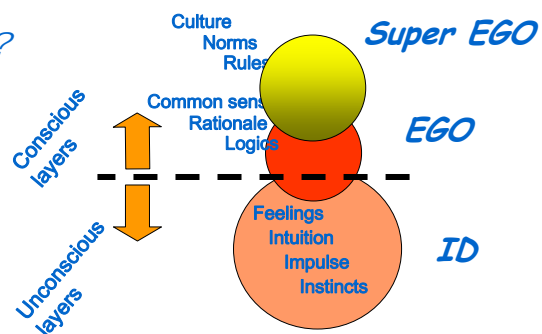


# Man's Behaviour is a Result of --- CONTEXT!

## Sigmund's Personality Model

*What is sensitive  
to CONTEXT?*

*How sensitive?*



Milgram's Obedience Study:  
What proportion of a group of normal adults would  
voluntary deliver whatever they believed to be a fatal  
electrical shock to another human being?

**65%**



***Integrity is rare in humans***

## Context at Work



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## Create the Appropriate CONTEXT

1. **Develop and maintain *corporate values*** like honesty, trust entrepreneurship, good behaviour, social responsibility - **and a sense of business and profit**
2. **Set the course = combine values with *realistic and logic objectives*** that are easy for everybody to act upon => develop a corporate culture with a high degree of self governance = set realistic winning criteria
3. **Corporate culture** needs continuous maintenance and development
4. **Set your team: be specific when hiring (and firing)**
5. **Set the standards by being *a role model yourself***
6. Errors and failures are side effects of independent employees. Accept them – and correct them discretely and with empathy.

### Personal preconditions for being a good manager:

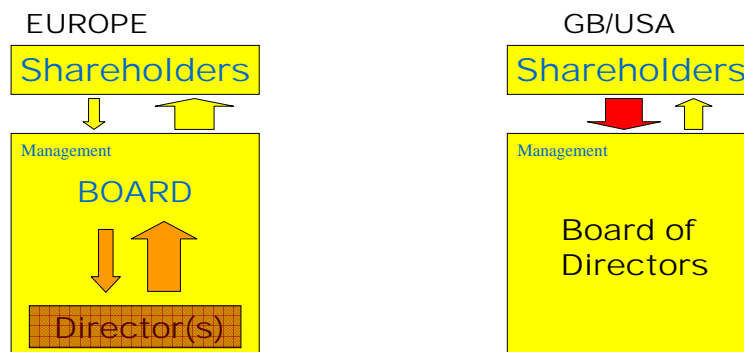
- a. *Integrity*
- b. *Some intelligence*

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## Managerial competencies

- **Expert on the business system** – "get your company up under your skin". It is about developing a routine that allows you to understand and act upon information about
  - Sales
  - Economics – in particular cash flow and cash in hand
  - Human resources
  - Logistics
- **Leader in your own right** – one to respect and trust and with a clear understanding of the situation of your company : short term and long term.
  - Strategy is well founded, logic and communicated.
  - An active person in many aspects, ready to stand up for your own viewpoints = make your employees proud to part of your ventures

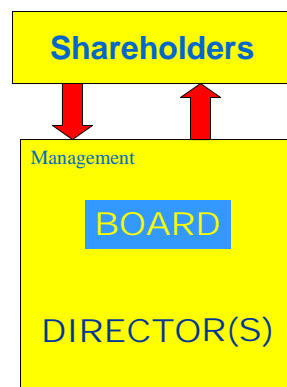
## The Balance of Power in Management



## The Balance of Power

- **EUROPE**
  - Alliance between board and directors => stability and long-term objectives.
  - Higher rate of survival
  - Distribution and shareholder value adjusted to long-term objectives
  - Companies are governed by their objectives. (Profit, values, sustainability)
- **USA**
  - Board of directors are hired and fired by the shareholders => shareholders' interests impact management directly
  - Often very efficient and productive companies but vulnerable due to high distribution of profits and short term maneuvering to increase share prices
  - Companies are governed by shareholder value. (Cash contribution and share prices)
- **Summary: Europe: Sustainability. USA: Profitability**

## The Balance of Power in the Large Company



### The roles and assignments of the board: Control and management

- Return on invested capital = cash contribution and share price
- Longterm development
- Sales & production
- Supervision of daily management
- Strategic issues and decisions

## The Balance of Power in the Start-up Company



A variety of interests represented

The assignments of the board often unclear. Yet full responsibility, misty insight and limited influence.

### Main assignments:

- Competencies
- Experiences
- Inspiration
- Consultancy
- Networks
- Capacity
- Control
- Management on crucial issues

### Summary:

The board is the CEO advisory group – adding credibility and proficiency to the management of the start-up venture

## BOARD ASSIGNMENTS

### Implementation of CONTROL

- INFORMATION
- Sales and production: actual results comp. to. projections
- Daily management: transactions recorded?
- Contracts: duties met?
- Creditors and debtors
- Staff: employment, corporate culture
  
- CHECK ON -
- Auditor's reports
- Assets + liabilities – in particular: equity capital
- Cash in hand compared to obligations
- Authorities
- Shareholders

## BOARD ASSIGNMENTS

### Implementation of **MANAGEMENT**

- **DECISIONS**
- Hiring/firing/expanding/organizing daily management
- Major financial transactions – like funding or loans
- Major new responsibilities – like contracts, projects etc.
  
- **BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**
- Major changes in preconditions (Threats & opportunities)
- Revision of the business plan
  
- **MENTORING**
- Informal action – case by case as required.

## BOARD Legal Responsibility = joint and several responsibility + personal responsibility

- **CULPA! Display Due Diligence and record it**
- Apply proficiency, awareness, common sense, high ethic standards - and act when needed.
  
- Read the Auditor's Reports – and react when necessary
- Make sure that minutes are taken AND reflect actual decisions and statements
- Make sure that minutes are signed by all board members
- Study the backgrounds for major decisions carefully
- Insist on updated quality economical reports
- Insist on dissent notes in minutes if you disagree or if decisions are illegal
- Check cash resources and relate them to obligations
- Insist that the board's specific instructions to the director are written into the minutes – in particular when cash resources are low.
- Reject transactions that the company cannot pay for
- **RESPONSIBILITY** requires **INSIGHT** and **INFLUENCE**. Resign if this precondition is not met, (Use resigning with caution – not as a threat but as a consequence following a legitimate though unmet request for change or preventive action – and make sure that your statement is clearly entered in the minutes – including the reasoning)

## BOARD work: MEETINGS

### STRUCTURE, ORDER & DISCIPLIN!

- Board-activities should be traceable. Meetings numbered for reference
- Call meetings at least one week before meeting time
- Send out minutes no later than one week after the meeting
- Be on time and well prepared
- The chairman runs the meetings according to the protocol
- Minutes and notices incl. enclosures are filed in a separate binder and folder

### STANDARD ATTACHMENTS to Notice of Meeting

1. The Directors report to the board (situation report)
2. Economical report
  - Budget
  - Realised
  - Forecast
3. Individual case memoranda for all essential decisions

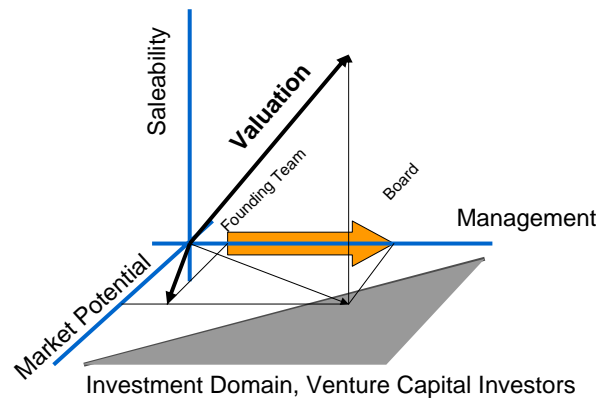
## The IDEAL Board

### A Professional Management Unit

1. **Board members are chosen from**
  1. Experience
  2. Networks
  3. Character
2. **Competencies cover all important aspects:**
  1. Sales & marketing in the domain
  2. Human resources
  3. Finance
  4. Business administration
  5. Technology & production
3. **The board is a smoothly running team**
4. **The chairman and the director have frequent contacts**
5. **ONE dominant objective only: make the company a SUCCESS**  
Board members may see different roads to success, but the success criteria must be shared and agreed upon and written down



## The IDEAL Board: what is it worth:



## Find Your Board Members

### It's a marketing job!

- The Business Plan must be finalized – and clearly indicate success
- Find your chairman at first. Look for a real networker with general management experiences + an interesting position in the business community
- Start your quest for board members in the chairman's network – together with the chairman
- No conflicting interests = no competitors, no suppliers and no customers in your board or your founding team – if you can avoid it

### - And they cost!

- Quality is related to price in this game
- Pay when your company is capable. By example:
- EBITDA < ½ Mio DKK: 10.000 DKK per member per year. 20.000 to the chairman
- EBITDA > ½ Mio. DKK: 2% of annual profits to each boardmember. 4% to the chairman.
- You may consider stock options and bonus programs. E.g. After a succesfull funding round, boardmembers are paid a bonus = 1% of the capital raised. Chairman gets 2%

## TIP of the Day

1. **The Chairman and the CEO need to work well together: they are the core management team**
2. **The Chairman must operate in the interest of the company, and at the same time cater for all legitimate interests of all the stakeholders = She/he is an integrator.**
3. **The board has one single objective: pursuing the interests of the company. The individual board member is obliged to this objective while at the same time representing specific stakeholders' interests.**

## That's It

**11. Lecture coming up with CASES!  
Monday 2 May 2011**