Industrial Innovation in Transition



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Country	Interviews conducted	Interviews in analysis
AT	75	100 %
CZ	75	100 %
DE	50	100 %
EE	80	100 %
ES	90	100 %
FI	69	100 %
IE	44	100 %
ІТ	45	100 %
NL	48	100 %
РТ	25	100 %
UK	93	100 %
Total	694	

+ 10 case studies and 400 web survey responses





Company size

Manufacturing 2% 32,9% 19,2% 32,9% 13,3% ICT 1% 38,6% 26,5% 22,0% 10,6% Cleantech 2% 29,3% 23,3% 28,4% 16,4% BiopharmaCle 8% 39,1% 14,1% 34,8% 4,3% Agrofood 36,4% 3% 23,2% 32,3% 5,1% 0% 10 % 20 % 30 % 40 % 50 % 60 % 70 % 80 % 90 % 100 % < 10 **10-49** ■ 50-249 ■ 250-3000 ■ >3000

Distribution of sample

Size: # of employees



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Industrial Innovatio

in Transition

Industry Sectors

Sectors			
	_	- .	
	Frequency	Percent	
Agri-food	99	14.3	
Biopharma	92	13.3	
Clean technologies	116	16.7	
ІСТ	132	19.0	
Manufacturing	255	36.7	
Total	694	100.0	





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Industrial Innovation in Transition

- Ecosystem game
- New Tools for Innovation Management
- Open Innovation
- Innovation Management and Practice
- Absorptive capacity of firms
- Policy conclusions





Innovation Ecosystem enable new ways of knowledge creation and utilization





Innovation ecosystems – an embedded approach?



Change in relevance of innovation ecosystems in the last 5-10 years





IES Stakeholders

Innovation Ecosystem Stakeholders Total n=694



- Customers have the highest importance for companies.
- Interestingly they are followed by PRB (interaction with knowledge providers is rated high).







IES interactions: Most important elements

Most important elements of the ecosystem



Knowledge flows are central for companies (reinforces the result of public research bodies being crucial for companies).







Big Data usage in Innovation; Industry Sectors





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Innovation in Transition



IES interactions: OI-activities



Inno-related knowledge sourced from outside

- All, N = 566
- 76 % of the companies indicated that they engage in OI-activities.







Innovation management and practice







Innovation management and practice

- State-gate model dominates
- Still most initiatives cost driven
- Top management has decisive role
- Dedicated central innovation committee
- Innovation knowledge sourced outside more important, but often difficult to absorb
- Changes in innovation management practice still in progress (customer involvement, business incubators, independent innovation units, web-enabled innovation platforms, etc.)





Good Practice Guide

Innovation management: Learning from the experiences of European companies

- Innovation Ecosystem (IES) characterised by the interdependence of innovation actors for flows of knowledge, finance, people and services.
- **New tools** new innovation models and tools for innovation.
- **Open Innovation** opening-up of innovation processes to allow ideas, new technologies or feedback from external partners to flow into the company.
- **Future environment** / new ideas the need of mapping the future environment of the company.
- Innovation process and management how to organize the innovation process.





Absorptive Capacity of firms

- Personal motivation and incentives
- Enabling management system
- Efficient use of web tools
- Extensive collaboration with external partners
- Stimulating corporate culture
- Creative and innovation oriented people

Open Innovation/Knowledge Sharing

- Complementary competence and excellence
- Genuine commitment for knowledge sharing/trust
- Collaboration platforms/joint campus presence
- Mobility of research personnel
- R&D/recruitment/education all involved
- Transparent management and collaboration rules
- Fair rules for IPR ownership and use
- Reformed reward and incentive systems



Public policy plays an important role



Barriers for industrial innovation

Includes only "yes"-answers, multiple choices were allowed.





Initiatives for innovation





Policy initiatives by countries

MOST IMPORTANT PUBLIC POLICY INITIATIVES







Most frequently mentioned policy gaps

- Global trade difficulties.
- Difficulties in knowledge transfer from research sector.
- Bureaucracy and complexity in policy support.
- Lack of coordination and consistency over time in policy environment.
- Insufficient seed, venture and growth funding.
- Insufficient skilled people and development of talent/capabilities.
- Systemic bias/difficulties for small firms.
- Regulation around innovation (seen both as barrier and positive factor).
- Need for more demonstrators, pre-commercial procurement, procurement of innovation.
- Insufficient grant funding available.







Thank you

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