Innovation

How much do we want?

Or

The **Tension** between the **Demand for Innovation** and an **Effective Development Process** in a **Sustainable Business**

Keith Alexander 24/1/2017

Overview

- 1. Why Innovate?
- 2. Innovation: Definitions and concepts
- 3. Ideas: Generating & Selecting them
- 4. Taking innovations from idea to market
- 5. How much Innovation? Protecting the core business.

(Interspersed with illustrations)

1. Why Innovate?

- We must grow. Remaining static is not an option.
- Innovation is one of the ways we can grow
- The competition will overtake businesses that do not adapt, innovate and grow
- Customers value choice and novelty (usually)

Exhibit



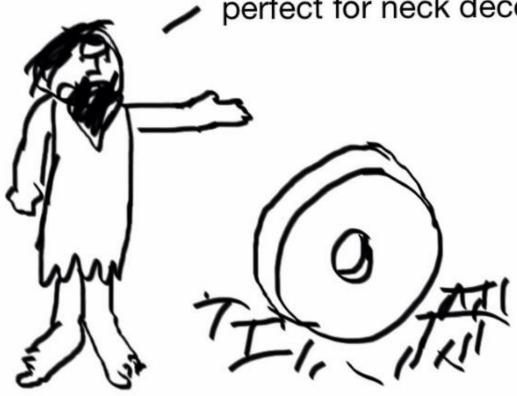
2. What is Innovation? Some definitions

- the process of making improvements by introducing something new
- the successful exploitation of new ideas (Department of Trade and Industry, UK).
- The process of turning an idea into a commercial product (Darin Graham NZi3 director)
- A creative idea that is realized (Frans Johansson, Harvard Business School Press, 2004)
- In economics, business and government policy,- something new must be substantially different, not an insignificant change. In
 economics the change must increase value, customer value, or
 producer value. Innovations are intended to make someone better
 off, and the succession of many innovations grows the whole
 economy. (Wikipedea)
- Providing value for customers (Matthew Journee Cii)

freshspectrum.com

I call it...hole in circle rock

perfect for neck decoration



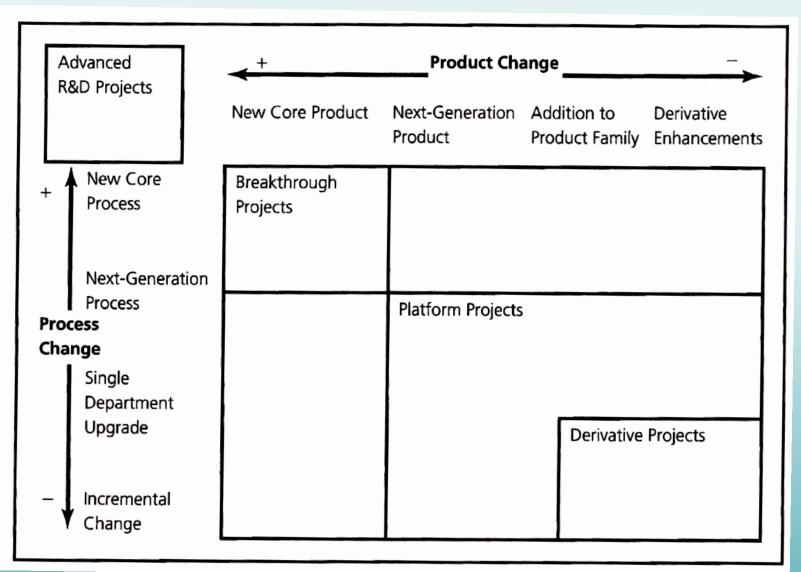
Invention is only the first step towards innovation

2. What is Innovation? Some aspects

- Spectrum from minor changes to New-to-the-World products
- Evolutionary vs Revolutionary
- Incremental improvement vs Disruptive change
- Low Market Risk vs High Market Risk
- Technology focused vs Customer focused
- Technology Push vs Market Pull
- Routine to implement vs Impossible to implement
- Short time to Market vs Long time to market
- Fast to catch on vs Slow to catch on
- Successful vs Unsuccessful

Types of Product and Process Innovation

(Wheelwright et al "Revolutionising Product Development")



Examples of Disruptive Innovation

(Utterback "Mastering the Dynamics of Innovation")

Each new innovation rendered the predecessors obsolete

 manual electric word processors personal computers with word-processing software 							
 harvested ice machine-made ice electromechanical refrigeration asceptic packaging 							
 candles and oil lamps distilled gas incandescent electric lamps fluorescent lamps 							
crown glasscast glassfloat glass							
 daguerrotype tin type glass plates dry plates celluloid roll film electronic imaging 							

2. What is Innovation for GOBA?

For Discussion Later

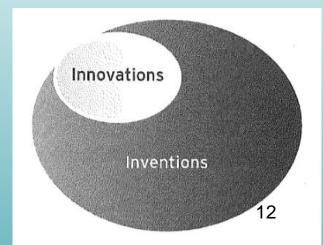
3. Generating & Selecting Ideas Generating Ideas

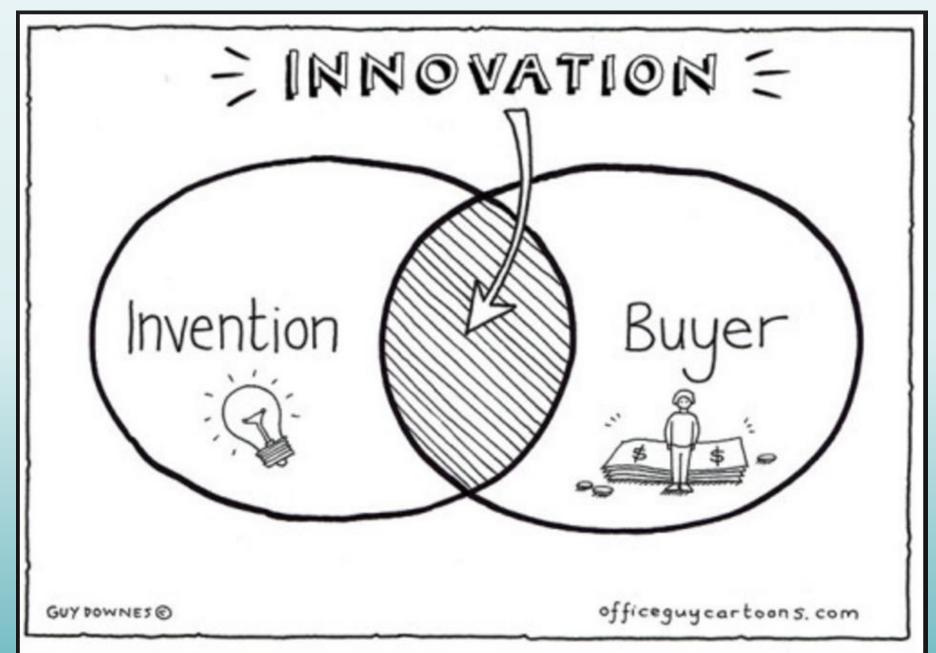
- Ideas can come from anywhere and anyone
- Deliberate Brainstorming or some method
- They are more likely from people close to the product and its problems:
 - Users
 - Customers
 - Marketing and Sales staff
 - Marketing

Idea vs Opportunity

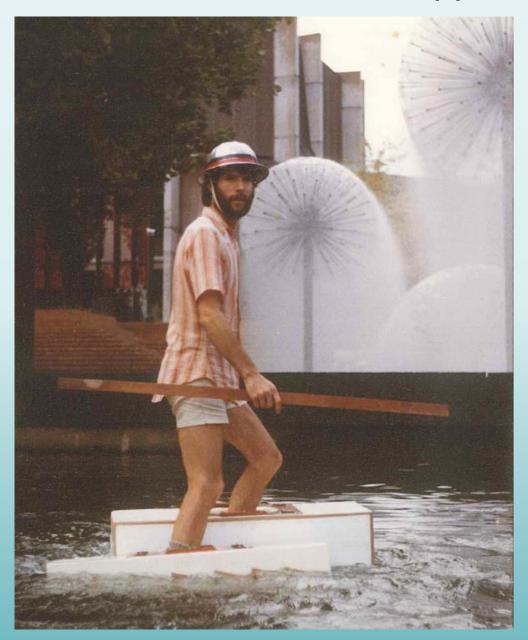
- Not every <u>creative idea</u> is worth developing.
- Some ideas are worth developing but will never make any money (Eg: Interesting inventions).
- A <u>business opportunity</u> is usually a good idea that will make money.
- Such in idea has a chance to be seen as an innovation:

"A creative idea that is realized" Frans Johansson





Good Idea – Not a Business Opportunity



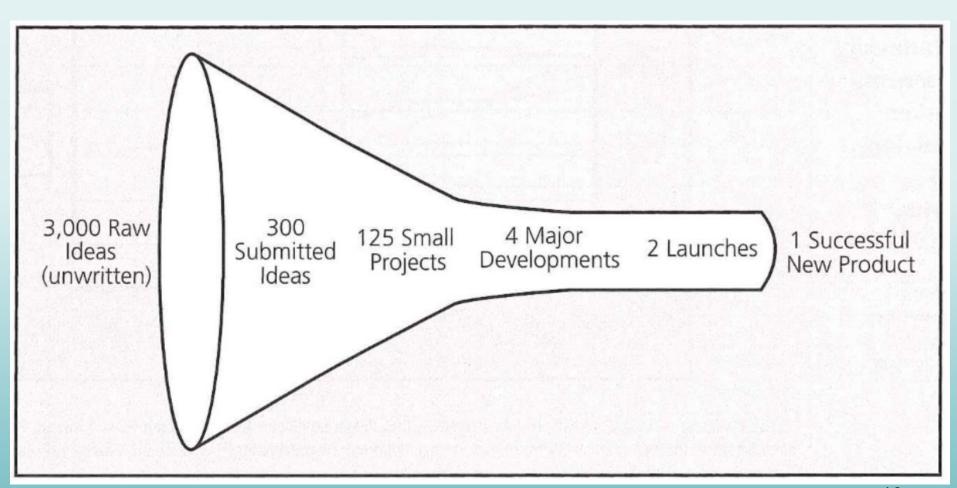
3. Generating & Selecting Ideas: Selecting Ideas

- There are many selection methods
- It is usually best to select ideas:
 - with the greatest impact and market potential
 - in line with company values
 - leveraging company capabilities & strengths
 - within company's resources to do

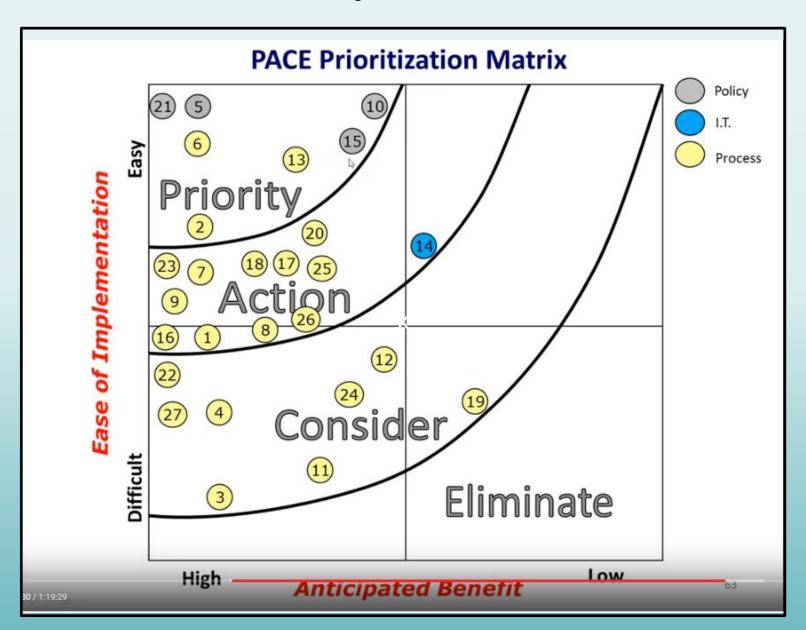
This means many ideas will not make it

The Innovation Funnel

(From Schilling "Strategic Management of Technological Innovation)



Introduced by Hamish & Norm



Key Selection Criteria

(Cooper: "Winning at New Products")

Figure 8.6: Use This Proven Scorecard for New-Product Project Selection

Factor 1: Strategic Fit & Importance

- . Alignment of project with our business's strategy
- . Importance of project to the strategy
- Impact on the business

Factor 2: Product & Competitive Advantage

- , product delivers unique customer or user benefits
- . Product offers customer/user excellent value for money
- Differentiated product vs. competitors
- Positive customer/user feedback on product concept (concept test results)

Factor 3: Market Attractiveness

- Market size
- · Market growth & future potential
- . Margins earned by competitors in this market
- Competitiveness how tough & intense competition is (negative)

Factor 4: Core Competencies Leverage

- Project leverages our core competencies & strengths in:
 - technology
 - production/operations
 - marketing/communications/branding
 - distribution/sales force

Factor 5: Technical Feasibility

- · Size of technical gap
- · Familiarity of technology to our business
- · Newness of technology (base to embryonic)
- Technical complexity
- Technical results to date (proof of concept?)

Factor 6: Financial Reward versus Risk

- · Size of financial opportunity
- Financial return (NPV, ECV)
- · Productivity index
- · Certainty of financial estimates
- · Level of risk & ability to address risks

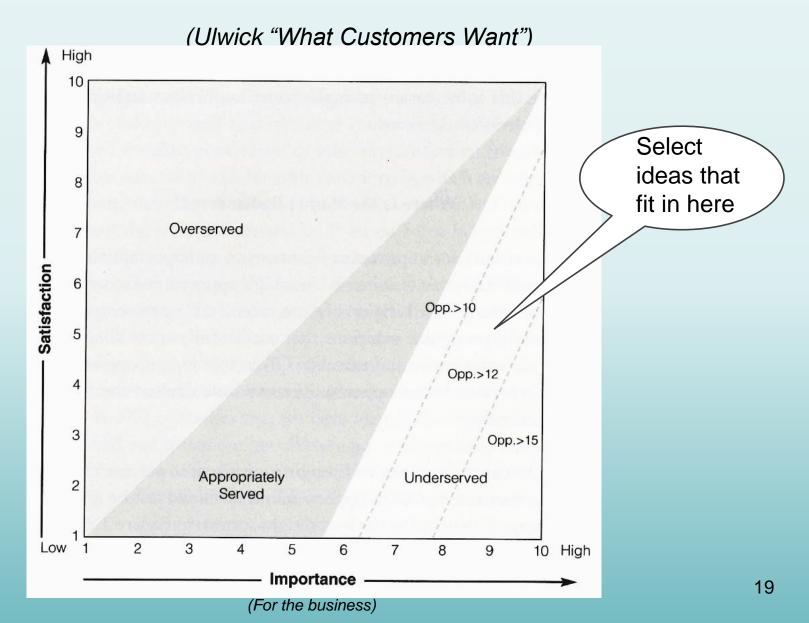
Projects are scored by the gatekeepers at the gate meeting, using these six factors on a scorecard (0 - 10 scales on each of the 6 factors above).

The Project Attractiveness Score is the weighted or unweighted addition of the scores, taken out of 100.

A score of 60/100 is usually required for a Go decision.

This scorecard is for Gate 3, Go to Development. Similar scorecards are used at earlier gates.

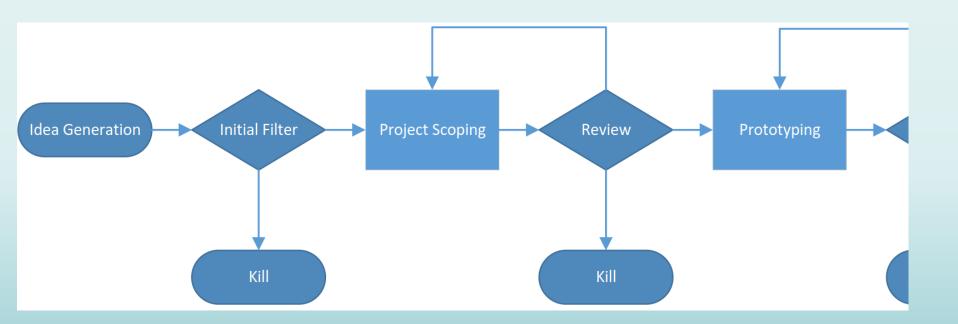
The Idea of "Under-served" Customer Needs

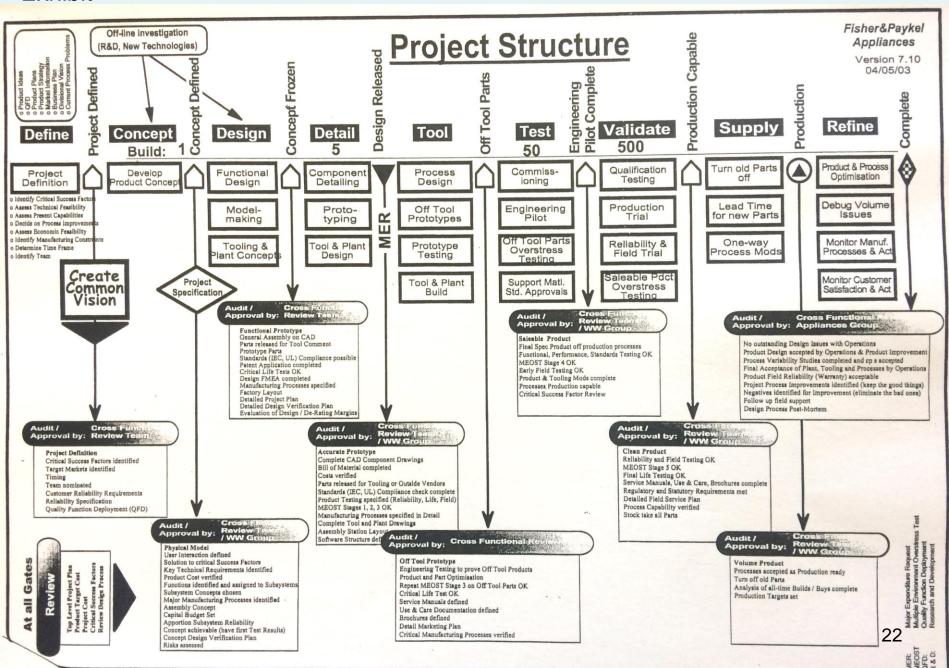


4. Innovation: from idea to market

- Can be a long road, depending on the level of innovation (several years).
- Can be costly, risky and hard
- Involves a range of different experts
- Usually has a staged process with go/kill decisions
- A number of roadmaps illustrate the path

Stage-Gated Innovation Project





SF Engineering Stage-Gate Process

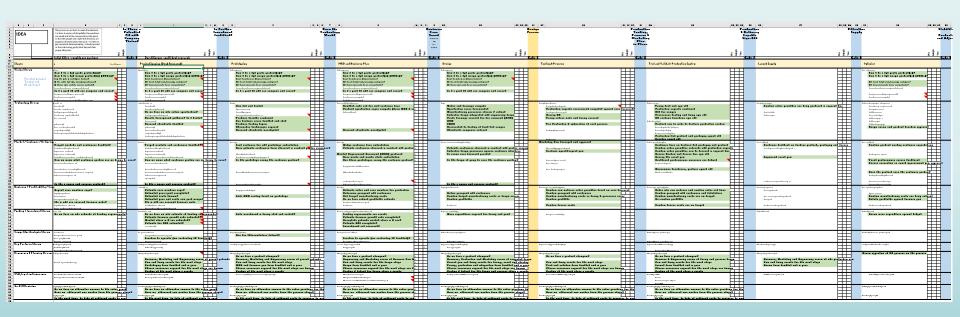
(Page 1 of several; Gates 1 & 2 of 9)

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	М	N	0
1								Is There a						Is Further	
2	ID.				This process in not here to make the decisions. It is here to ensure all (hopefully) the questions		\top	Potential			\top	\top		Investment	
2 3 4	IDE	Α			are asked and all the conversations take place		+	Fit with			+	+		Justified?	
4	1				so that the people who make the decisions are		+	Company			+	+			
5	1				properly informed when they do it. It is here to		+	Vision?			+	+			
6			\vdash		get consistent decisionmaking. It should protect		+	VISIOIT			+	+			
7		\vdash	-		us from advancing goofy ideas beyond their		+				+	+	+		
-			-		proper kill-points		9				+	- a	-		
					FF 300 F00-	_	Maybe				_	Maybe	v		
8						e e	Σ				ž	Σ̈́	Yes		
9				>	Intial filter - roughly one man hour			Gate 1		Due diligence - multi-dept research				Gate 2	
10															
_	Stages			Idea	3 (Key "no's"	' kill the project)		Proj	ject Scoping (Desk Research)	7				Prototyping
12															
	ision Stre	eam		Aligned	d with vision:		\perp		Aligned	d with vision:	\perp	\perp	\perp		Validate against vision
14					Can it be a high quality product(s)?		\perp			Can it be a high quality product(s)?		\perp	تــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		Can it be a h
15					Can it be a high margin product(s) (30%+)?		\perp			Can it be a high margin product(s) (30%+)?		\perp			Can it be a h
16		For what	purpose		Can it be made in our Chinese factory?					Can it be made in our Chinese factory?					Can it be made
17		To what e	end		Will it be sold to high-end, discerning customers?					Will it be sold to high-end, discerning customers?		\Box			Will it be sold t
18		At what co	ost		Will it deliver lower costs to our core products?					Will it deliver lower costs to our core products?		\mathbf{I}^{-}			Will it deliver to
19					Are we sure this will not take away from our existing sales and objectives?		\Box			Are we sure this will not take away from our existing sales and objectives?		\perp			Are we sure this wil
20					Is it a good fit with our company and values?					Is it a good fit with our company and values?					Is it a good f
21					Does is align to one of our 3 key goals if trampoline related?					Does is align to one of our 3 key goals if trampoline related?					
22					Does it fit with one of our core capabilities?					Does it fit with one of our core capabilities?					
23					Does this fit in one of our project categories: Core, Adjacent, Transformation	al				Does this fit with our category allocation?					
24 T	Technolog	y Stream		Initial T	echnical Assessment:				Initial T	Fechnical Assessment:					Prototypes
25					Is it likely to work reliably?					Is it likely to work reliably?					One built an
26					Is there low risk of misuse or product failure?					Is there low risk of misuse or product failure?					Specification evolv
27					Can it be patent protected or kept secret?					Do we have an initial outline specification?					Patentability / IP pl
28					Realistic development pathway? Is it doable?		\top			Can it be patent protected or kept secret?					Project template fi
29					Easy to manufacture?					Realistic development pathway? Is it doable?					Technical fe
30										Easy to manufacture?	Т				Key technica
31					Is product life long?		\top			Relevant standards identified	Г	T			Technical te
32					Are raw materials stable and available?					Is product life long?		\top			Alternative to
33					Is it easy to package and ship?		\top			Are raw materials stable and available?	\top	T			Relevant star
34					Technology can expand or be bundled with other products & services		\top			Is it easy to package and ship?		\top			
35							T			Technology can expand or be bundled with other products & services	\top	\top			
36							T				\top	\top			
_	/larket / C	Customer	/ Delivery Stream	Identifu	j customers	-	\top		Identifu	y customers	\top	\top			Customer input
38	/	1	,	- 1	Target markets and customers identified?		\top			Target markets and customers identified?		\top			First custom
39					Can it be delivered through our channels?		\top			Can it be delivered through our channels?		\top	\top		Have potenti
40					Are potential customers enthusiastic?		\top			Are potential customers enthusiastic?	\top	+	+		poteriu
41					Are potential customers underserved?		+			Are potential customers entrussiastic? Are potential customers underserved?	+	+	+		What it looks like h
42					Does this address an unarticulated customer need observed in action?		+			Does this address an unarticulated customer need observed in action?	+	+	+		How will the custor
43					Can we name which customer problem are we trying	to solve?	+			Can we name which customer problem are we trying	to e	nive?	+		Is this protot
44					Is there clear value/benefit to the customer?	, 10 301 70!	+	1		Is there clear value/benefit to the customer?	3	7.76!	+		.s uns protot
-1-4					is alse visal value belieff to the obstitlief (is there deal value benefit to the dustOffiel?		+			

Exhibit

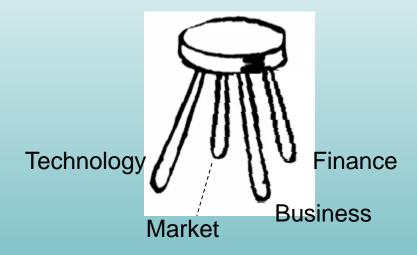
SF Engineering Stage-Gate Process

(The whole chart)

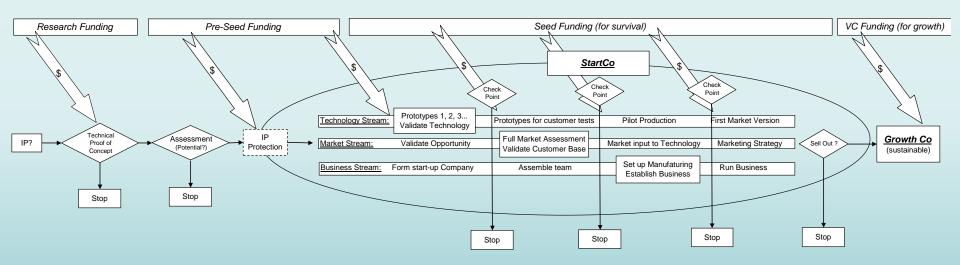


Four Skill Streams to take an idea to Market

- 1. Technology
- 2. Market
- 3. Business
- 4. Finance

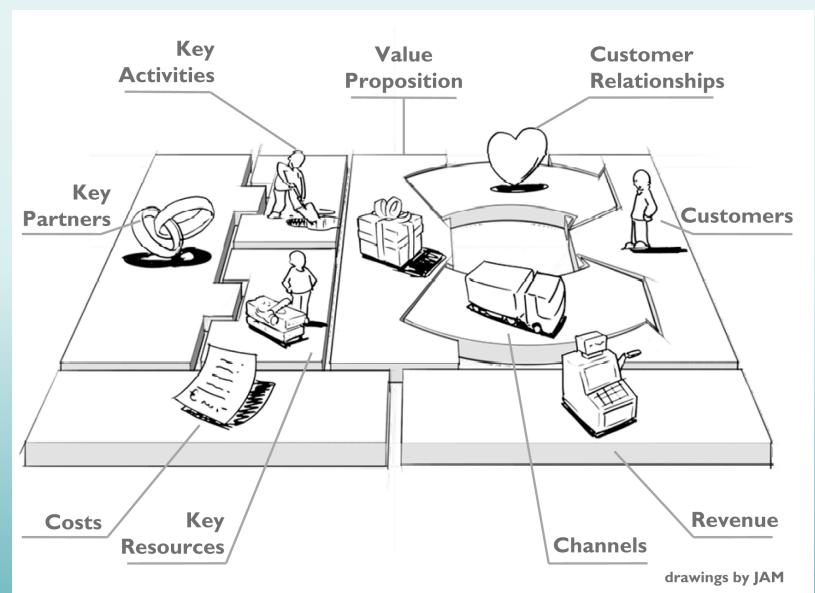


Four Streams on a Timeline



Business Model Canvas

9 items to keep on track (Alexander Osterwalder)



Overview

- 1. Why Innovate?
- 2. Innovation: Definitions and concepts
- 3. Ideas: Generating & Selecting them
- 4. Taking innovations from idea to market
- 5. How much Innovation? Protecting the core business.

(Interspersed with illustrations)

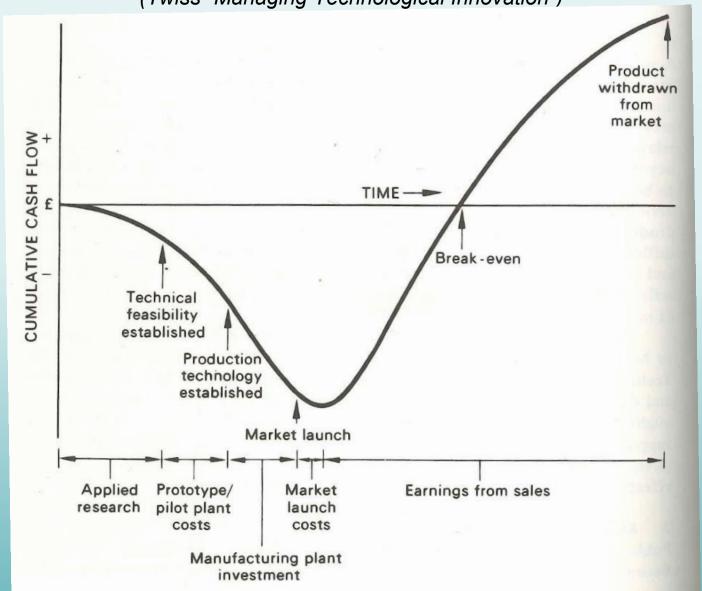
5. How Much Innovation?

Protecting the Core Business

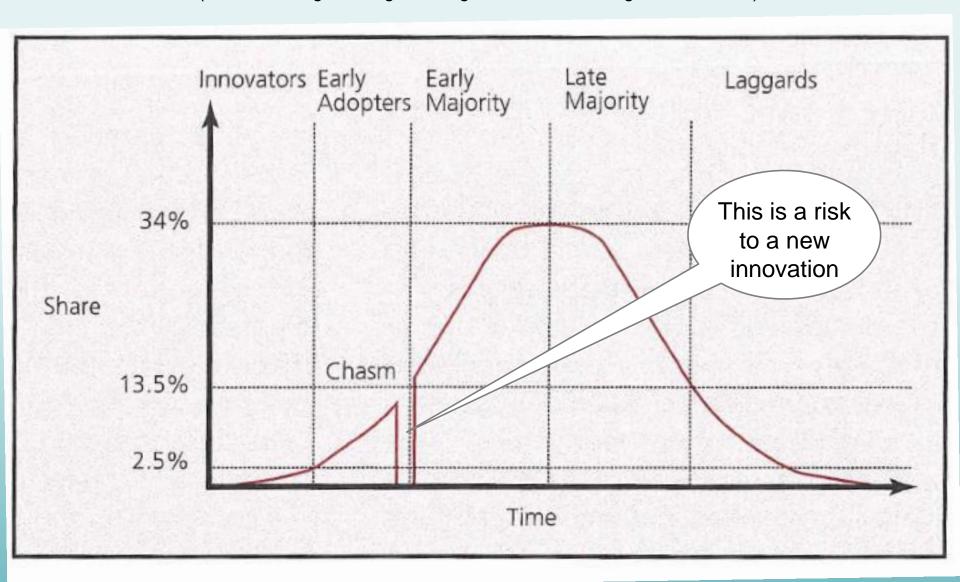
- Business is not innovation
- It is manufacturing distributing and selling.
- For the most part innovation is a distraction from serving customers
- Innovation costs, and introduces risk
- It takes a long time to pay off (if at all)
- But without it the business falls behind

New Product Cumulative Cashflow Diagram

(Twiss "Managing Technological Innovation")



The Chasm between Early Adopters and Early Majority Customers (From Schilling "Strategic Management of Technological Innovation)



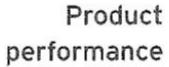
5. How Much Innovation?

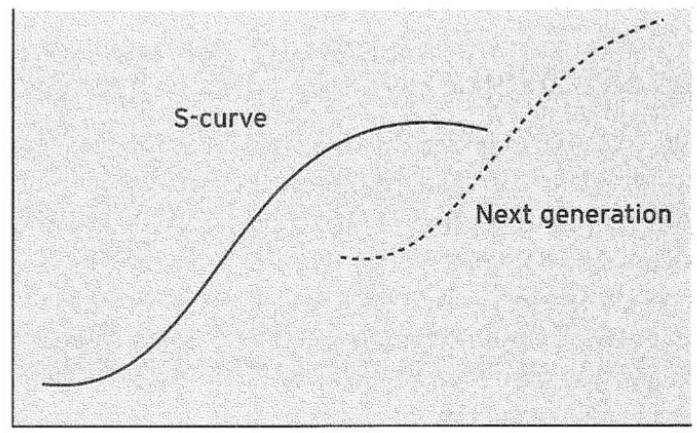
Protecting the Core Business

- Carefully managed, innovation makes market leaders
- The challenge is to innovate well without over-extending resources ...
- ... to manage the tension between funding daily operations, and investing in the future

The Paradigm Shift

(Smith "Exploring Innovation")





Engineering effort

5. How Much Innovation?

Protecting the Core Business

Some authors* suggest investment should be:

- 75% on day-to-day operations
- 5% on incremental improvements
- 10% on "sustaining innovations"
- 10% on big, disruptive innovations.

What do we think?

For Discussion:

What is Innovation for GOBA?

What is the right expenditure balance?

END