About the GE Global Innovation Barometer

Now in its **fourth edition** and spanning across **26 countries**, the GE Global Innovation Barometer is an international opinion survey of **senior business executives**, all actively engaged in the management of their firm’s innovation strategy.

The survey is conducted by **Edelman Berland**, a consulting and research company on behalf of GE. The Barometer explores how the perception of innovation is changing in a complex, globalized environment.

It examines the way business executives around the world appreciate the **framework for innovation** their country has developed, it also details the perspective from business on the most efficient **policies** to support Innovation.

Finally it adopts a **firm centric approach** to better understand the way international businesses adapt their innovation practices and strategies in a challenging economic environment.
Sample and fieldwork details

3,209 phone interviews (in local languages)

Interview average duration: 35-40 minutes

Period: April 2\textsuperscript{nd} to May 30\textsuperscript{th} 2014

All respondents directly involved in the innovation strategy or process within their company. (31\% C-Level).

28\% of companies operate globally, average company size is 650 employees

Average age of respondent is 44 years old
A comprehensive assessment of innovation

1. The ideal innovation process
   *Today’s Drivers & Barriers*
   - Is the **ideal innovation** process…
     * Planned or spontaneous?
     * Integrated or autonomous?
     * Internal or collaborative?
     * Protective or offensive?
     * Local or global
   - What are the **drivers and barriers of successful innovation**…
     * In general?
     * In your company?
   - The future of innovation in **specific sectors**:
     * The best type of innovation to drive the quality of **healthcare**
     * The ability of innovation to solve today’s and tomorrow’s **energy** challenges

2. Countries & Public policies
   *State of the National Innovation Framework*
   - Which country is the **leading innovation champion**?
   - What does your **country** do well?
     * Cross-disciplinary research? Effective IP system? Private funding?
   - What do the **Public Authorities** in your country do well, or less well?
     * Sufficient support to SMEs? To larger companies?
     * Adequate budget allocation?
   - **Public policies** – your country’s priorities should be:
     * IP protection?
     * Curriculum and talent management?
     * Relationship between public / private sectors?
     * To lead innovation through public procurement’s decisions?

3. Innovation trends & practices
   *Myths & Realities*
   - **Familiarity, relevance, readiness** for your company:
     * Convergence of technology
     * Collaboration
     * Industrial internet
     * Big data
   - **The impact of the Industrial internet**…
     * On the job market
     * On energy consumption and dependency
     * Leading the new Industrial Revolution
   - **Big data**, data sciences and analytics: **buzz word** or …
     * A critical priority?
     * A source of internal power/influence?
     * A rewarding investment?
TURKEY executive summary
Macro findings

Turkish executives perceive innovation as a positive force with 84% agreeing that people in their country live better today than 10 years ago because of the impact of innovation – in line with the global average (80%).

72% of executives in Turkey agree that innovation is increasingly becoming a global game, merging and combining talents, ideas, insights and resources across the world is the only way to be successfully innovative – below the global average (82%).

Regarding collaboration, executives in Turkey are in line with the global average in saying that despite the risks associated with collaboration and IP infringements, collaboration is a risk worth taking if you want to successfully innovate nowadays (74% in Turkey compared to 77% global average) displaying a high agreement rate.

Executives in Turkey are increasingly and significantly recognising the value of collaboration with 76% of executives reporting that the revenue generated by collaborative innovation activities has been growing over the last year, well above the global average of 64%. Furthermore, this percentage has increased by 16 points compared to 2013.

26% of Turkish executives perceive public authorities both at national as well as local level as driving innovation in Turkey – well above the global average (14%). They are followed by smaller businesses such as SMEs, start-ups and individuals (23%), below the global average (41%).
Macro findings

Turkish executives highlight several priorities that their companies need to master to innovate successfully. The necessity of understanding customers and anticipate market evolutions comes in as a clear priority being mentioned by 90% of executives in Turkey – an increase of 8 points compared to last year (82%). The second crucial ability for 87% of executives is to encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business. 84% mention the ability to quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies for businesses to successfully innovate. To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals comes in fourth (83%) and it is worth noting that this percentage has significantly increased since last year (+13 points).

When asked about their company performance against these necessary abilities, 52% of executives thought their company performed extremely well at understanding the needs of customers and 33% said that their company performed extremely well at retaining new talent.

The critical challenges faced by companies in Turkey limiting their ability to innovate are the incapacity of the business to take risks (13%) – in line with the global average 16%; the lack of internal support from leadership team on par with lack of investment and financial support (12%). The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble is also mentioned by 11% of executives.
Macro findings

Internal organisation – how businesses in Turkey go about innovating

87% of executives in Turkey recognise the need for companies to encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business in order to be able to innovate successfully – well above the global average (64%).

89% of executives believe that when innovating, it is best to protect the core business' profitability as much as possible so as to support research & innovation efforts compared to 11% that say it is best not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business' revenue –above the global average of 72% for protecting the core business’ profitability.

70% of Turkish executives think that the most successful innovations are planned, emerging through a structured innovation process compared to 30% who say they are spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals, slightly above the global average: 62% and 38% respectively.

In terms of organizational design, 69% say it is best to position innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of businesses and structured teams – in line with the global average of 68% while 31% believe innovative teams and activities should be placed outside in specialized and dedicated innovation / research centres – in line with the global average (32%).

47% of Turkish executives say it is best to get to market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition (in line with the global average of 50%), and 53% say they prefer not to rush and take all the time needed to perfect the innovation (in line with the global average – 50%).
Macro findings

The appreciation of predictive analytics in Turkey is high with 77% saying that to use analytics and predictive knowledge is a crucial ability compared with 53% globally.

29% of Turkish executives say they have never heard of big data before but none of the executives surveyed in Turkey said that big data is more of a buzz word than a reality (0%) – compared to 6% global average. A significant 38% of executives in Turkey report that their company is either totally or quite prepared to make the most out of big data – above the global average of 25%. 20% say they have not increased their ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year and won’t (compared to 29% global average).

Concerning the industrial internet, 33% of executives in Turkey say they have never heard of the industrial internet – lower than the global average of 44%. 63% believe the industrial internet will have a positive or neutral impact on the job market, well above the global average (49%). Only 9% of executives in Turkey believe their business is already totally prepared with a strategy or process to make the most of industrial internet – in line with the global average (6%).
Macro findings

Turkey’s framework for innovation is perceived as quite challenging with a quarter of executives (25%) from other markets agreeing that Turkey has developed a framework conducive to innovation. This perception has remained stable since 2013 (-1 point). Turkish executives’ self-evaluation of their overall framework for innovation has worsened this year, with 50% reporting their country has developed an innovation-conducive environment this year compared to 58% 18 months ago – an 8-point drop.

Regarding the perception of the efficiency of government support for innovation, 57% of executives in Turkey agree that government support for innovation is efficiently organised, stable compared to last year (55%).

This is also well above the global average (40%).

When it comes to the priorities for the government to tackle, Turkish executives unanimously voice a strong concern for public authorities to fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation (100%) above the global average of 87%. This has consistently been a strong concern for executives in Turkey as it was already mentioned by 95% of executives as the number one issue in Turkey last year. The second priority for Turkish executives is to facilitate research cooperation with other countries (98%), well above the global average (85%) and 97% would like to better align students’ curricula with the needs of business – 12 points above the global average.

Public authorities’ financial support towards innovative companies is perceived as being more satisfactory than in other countries and is also well above the global average (47%), with 60% agreeing that government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies – this percentage is on the rise compared to last year (48%). 51% of executives in Turkey highlight an insufficient support to SMEs – below the global average (61%).

67% of executives in Turkey think the best policy would be to give subsidies/preferences to both local and international businesses willing to bring innovative solutions to their market – this is well above the global average of 51%. Whilst 26% are more in favour of giving subsidies/preferences to local business only to favour the development of local solutions, in line with the global average (29%).
At a glance

The game has changed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WE ARE CURRENTLY IN A <strong>NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</strong> AT THE MEETING OF HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE, A HISTORICAL SHIFT INTO THE AGE OF ADVANCED MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERNET — <strong>Agree</strong></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING A <strong>GLOBAL GAME</strong>, MERGING AND COMBINING TALENTS, IDEAS, INSIGHTS AND RESOURCES ACROSS THE WORLD IS THE ONLY WAY TO BE SUCCESSFULLY INNOVATIVE — <strong>net agree</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, INNOVATION NEEDS TO BE <strong>LOCALIZED</strong> TO SERVE SPECIFIC MARKET NEEDS</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY SOME EMERGING COUNTRIES CREATE <strong>INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES</strong> FOR COMPANIES, WILLING TO INVEST IN OVERCOMING THEM</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY**

- SMALLER BUSINESSES (NET:SMES+ START-UPS & INDIVIDUALS) | 23%  |
- MULTINATIONALS                                          | 17%  |
- LARGE ENTERPRISES HEADQUARTERED IN YOUR COUNTRY         | 14%  |
- PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS                                    | 26%  |

Over-indexes compared to global average
Under-indexes compared to global average
### Changing business model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestion</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When innovating, companies must encourage Creative Behaviours and Disruptive Processes in the business</strong></td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with Radical and Disruptive Ideas as a key challenge killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently, independently from the profile of their company</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>When innovating, it is best to Protect the Core Business’ Profitability as much as possible, so to support Research &amp; Innovation Efforts</strong></td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The most successful innovations are Planned, emerging through a structured innovation process</strong></td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In terms of organizational design, it is best to position Innovative Teams and Activities Inside the existing lines of businesses and structured Teams</strong></td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>When innovating, it is best to Get to Market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition</strong></td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At a glance

- **Over-indexes compared to global average**
- **Under-indexes compared to global average**

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**At a glance**

- **Over-indexes compared to global average**
- **Under-indexes compared to global average**
Embracing new innovation abilities  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLABORATING</strong> WITH EXTERNAL BUSINESS PARTNERS CAN PUT MY BUSINESS AT RISK AS REGARD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND TRADE SECRETS BUT THIS IS A <strong>RISK WORTH TAKING</strong> IF YOU WANT TO SUCCESSFULLY INNOVATE NOWADAYS</td>
<td></td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE REVENUE AND PROFIT GENERATED BY</strong> <strong>COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION ACTIVITIES</strong> <strong>HAS BEEN GROWING OVER THE LAST YEAR</strong></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAVE NEVER HEARD OF</strong> <strong>BIG DATA</strong></td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAVE NOT INCREASED</strong> THEIR ABILITY TO ANALYZE LARGE AND COMPLEX AMOUNTS OF DATA OVER THE LAST YEAR <strong>AND WON’T</strong></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSINESS ALREADY FULLY / QUITE PREPARED</strong> WITH A STRATEGY OR PROCESS TO MAKE THE MOST OF <strong>BIG DATA</strong></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRIAL INTERNET: POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE JOB MARKET, FUELLING COMPANIES PERFORMANCE AND GROWTH AND CREATING NEW DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSINESS ALREADY FULLY / QUITE PREPARED</strong> WITH A STRATEGY OR PROCESS TO MAKE THE MOST OF <strong>INDUSTRIAL INTERNET</strong></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At a glance

### 2014: Innovation framework ranking 23rd*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INNOVATION FRAMEWORK EVALUATION: COUNTRY HAS “INNOVATION-CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT?”</strong></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION IS EFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ALLOCATE AN ADEQUATE SHARE OF THEIR BUDGET TO SUPPORT INNOVATIVE COMPANIES</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST PUBLIC POLICY?

| **GIVE SUBSIDIES/PREFERENCES TO BOTH LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSES WILLING TO BRING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO THE MARKET** | 67% |
| **GIVE SUBSIDIES/PREFERENCES TO LOCAL BUSINESS ONLY TO FAVOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SOLUTIONS** | 26% |
| **SUBSIDIES AND PREFERENCES ARE NOT AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO SUPPORT INNOVATION AS THEY INTRODUCE STRONG BIAS AND HAVE ONLY SHORT TERM EFFECTS** | 7% |
| **PUBLIC AUTHORITIES DO NOT SUPPORT SME’S IN THEIR INNOVATION EFFORTS ENOUGH** | 51% |
| **PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF COMPANIES THAT NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE** | 52% |

*Based on the 32 markets covered in Q9*
## Innovation success priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td></td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td></td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credits</td>
<td></td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Over-indexes compared to global average, Under-indexes compared to global average
## At a glance

### Innovation killers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Over-indexes compared to global average*

*Under-indexes compared to global average*
## At a glance

### MAIN PRIORITIES COUNTRY SHOULD FOCUS ON TO EFFICIENTLY SUPPORT INNOVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fight Bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that Business Confidentiality and Trade Secrets are adequately protected</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better align Students Curricula with the needs of business</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate Research Cooperation with other countries</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively promote Partnerships between the Public and Private sectors</td>
<td></td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the Collaboration of private companies with SOEs</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure Public Procurement leads the Early Adoption of major innovations</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the impact some of its Local Content Requirement and Regulatory Policies</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure Public Procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Over-indexes compared to global average*  
*Under-indexes compared to global average*
Global findings
Collaboration is already embraced and delivering positive results, the risk is worth taking.

Convergence of technology and big data are more than buzz words, they become a reality but create implementation challenges.

Firms broadly boosted their analytics capabilities but a small majority have leveraged the predictive dimension of Big data. Those who did recognized the value it added to their innovation process and the influence it conferred data scientists in their organization.

Awareness of the Industrial Internet is significant, but the concept still needs to demonstrate its true revolutionary nature. High tech, Telecom and Energy industries have already prepared to embrace the revolution, Manufacturing and Healthcare slower to adopt.

The debate around the impact of Industrial internet on the job market is not settled, but a majority reject the hypothesis of a net negative impact on employment.
Increasingly Innovation is about finding the right talent, partners, resources, ideas and insight on a global scale.

Constraints in emerging markets can be converted into opportunities, even if some interesting differences emerge on this notion.

The focus on local needs and specificities is being recognized.

In most emerging economies, multinational companies drive Innovation much more prominently than local governments or academia, and more so than local business.

The GloCal nature of Innovation is becoming table-stake, the innovation playground knows no borders.

Infrastructure challenges of emerging economies don’t stop innovative businesses, even if scaling up is a clear issue for them.
The need for disruption in processes and behaviors is established as a criterion for success.

But business leaders are still very much focused on short term profitability.

And struggle to adopt more spontaneous, creative and interactive innovation models.

More traditional organizational design attached to Innovation activities remain the norm.

To maximize the potential of this new environment business leaders need to make some « tough calls »

Innovation is disrupting the business status-quo, business leaders face uneasy trade-offs.
Internal inertia is identified as a strong "innovation killer".

How to foster an environment fully ready for disruptive and radical innovation is a key challenge.

The ability to adopt and implement emerging technologies fast is clearly identified as a business driver and competitive advantage, but only a few excel at it.

The acceleration of the go-to market process (test fast, fail fast, pivot fast) is embraced by half of Innovation executives, but still generate considerable nervousness.

Internal agility and speed clearly identified as pre-requisites to Innovation success.

"Fast works" related concepts are getting traction, but old reflexes are hard to shake-off.

"Fast works" related concepts are getting traction, but old reflexes are hard to shake-off.
The difficulty to scale up Innovative business is the number one “Innovation killer”

How to articulate revenue streams coming from innovative activities and more core business operations is challenging. Only a minority of respondents are ready to risk disrupting current profit streams to enable innovative business to grow

How to fund innovation aggressively both from public and private sources is a challenge, both because of internal and external factors

Deciding where best to embed and integrate the new functions and external partners can have important consequences on the operations and on the culture of the firm

Designing effective and sustainable business models lays at the very core of innovation executives’ concerns and priorities

Managing collaboration, articulating revenue streams, funding innovation activities and finding them a « home » in the company are identified as focus areas
What are business leaders’ expectations regarding the role of government and public authorities?

Provide a conducive Innovation framework, set the right incentives for Innovation, invest in talent, support SMEs and harness the power of multinationals

Governments have to provide the right framework for Innovation (IP protection, minimal red tape and bureaucracy, public-private partnership)

They should also harness the power of public procurement to support innovation and manage subsidies carefully

They should make sure they prepare and give access to the talent pool needed to innovate better

They should focus innovation incentives on the value created beyond geographic or national considerations

They should amplify the support to Innovative SMEs and at the same time capitalize on the drive Multinationals can bring to their Innovation landscape
Country specifics, there is no one size fits all model for Innovation

Innovation champions like USA and Germany, display contrasted perceptions and priorities. Emerging economies are not a consistent block, Asia emerging more positive and than African markets

The efficacy of government support to Innovation is increasingly contrasted (Singapore, UAE, China and KSA still and even more leading on this indicator than before, USA is stable at a low level of satisfaction)

USA confirms and amplifies its status as a leader for Innovation (Innovation champion, and most innovation conducive environment) at least from a reputation standpoint (macro economic indicators providing a more contrasted picture)

South Korea, Singapore, India are less perceived as innovation-friendly environments by the Global community
The Energy industry is facing multiple challenges, but driving economic growth through new and more sustainable sources of energy is identified as the absolute priority.

The contribution from energy to the broader economic growth is identified as the number one challenge. The reduction of the environmental impact of energy and the diversification of the energy mix comes second. The rising role of analytics in helping the industry become more efficient is recognized but less prominent in energy respondents’ opinion.

Technical and medical innovation such as imaging devices and diagnosis tool is expected to drive progress the most in quality of healthcare.

This is the first driver identified by Healthcare industry respondents. Scientific innovation and especially applied genetic science to diagnostic are also very high in the ranking. Policy innovation (awareness campaigns, early detection of diseases) is also expected to play a leading role.
Detailed findings
Innovation executives acutely aware that powerful trends are at work that will change the business environment.

Collaboration, convergence, Industrial Internet, Data-analytics change(d) the way business are innovating.
Innovation is acknowledged as a driver of general improvement in countries. But some executives sense a scepticism amongst their national public opinion about the impact of technological innovation on inequalities.

**Q6-3.** Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following opinions?

**Q10-4.** Thinking about your country in particular, how far do you agree with the following statements? There is a strong fear that technological innovation will increase inequalities. Base: Global results N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100

- Strongly agree: 80%
- Somewhat agree: 13%
- Somewhat disagree: 7%
- Strongly disagree: 10%

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average.

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average.
The apprehension of the impact of technological innovation on inequalities varies across countries

“THERE IS A **STRONG FEAR** THAT TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION WILL INCREASE INEQUALITIES”

Q10-4. Thinking about your country in particular, how far do you agree with the following statements? There is a strong fear that technological innovation will increase inequalities. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
“We are currently in a new Industrial Revolution at the meeting of hardware and software, a historical shift into the age of advanced manufacturing and industrial internet.”

This statement is true, this new industrial revolution is a reality

This is an overstatement, we observe a continuous technical evolution, not a revolution per say

This statement is untrue, this new industrial revolution is a myth

Q18-2. Now we are going to present different views on these emerging trends, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant. Base: Global results N= 3,209
Continuity for developed markets, a radical change for the emerging ones

“We are currently in a new Industrial Revolution at the meeting of hardware and software, a historical shift into the age of advanced manufacturing and industrial internet”

Q18-2. Now we are going to present different views on these emerging trends, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant. Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
A multifaceted change, businesses are embracing by stages

Q17. Is your business already equipped with a strategy or process to make the most of...

Base: Global results N= 3,209
External collaboration is now a reality, and demonstrates to be a profitable risk worth taking.

Collaborating with external business partners can put my business at risk as regard intellectual property and trade secrets... But this is a risk worth taking if you want to successfully innovate nowadays. And this is why you company should avoid.

Q14. Which of these two statements is closer to your opinion?

Q13. Which of the following apply in your company? Base: Global results N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100

- The revenue and profit generated by collaborative innovation activities has been growing over the last year
- My company embraces open source innovation – involving external stakeholders such as entrepreneurs in the internal development of new ideas
- My company has already resorted to crowdsourcing soliciting contributions (ideas, content, investment, etc.) from a large and varied group of stakeholders for its innovation activities
Collaboration, a reality in most markets

AND THE REVENUE AND PROFIT GENERATED BY COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN GROWING OVER THE LAST YEAR

Q13. Which of the following apply in your company? YES Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

More collaborative (over-index)

Less collaborative (under-index)

Global average 64%
Some countries have increased their collaboration effort even further than last year

AND THE REVENUE AND PROFIT GENERATED BY COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN GROWING OVER THE LAST YEAR

Q13. Which of the following apply in your company? YES
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

Increased

Stable

Decreased

NEW markets 2014

GE GLOBAL INNOVATION SURVEY 2014
The ability or willingness to embrace change varies size of company

The revenue and profit generated by **collaborative innovation activities** has been growing over the last year.

And similarly, **reinforcing IP** to encourage stronger collaboration between companies is critical especially for companies with 501 to 1,000 employees.

Q13-1. Which of the following apply in your company? (% Yes) & Q12-1. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? (% critical priority)

Base: <100 employees N= 907; 101-500 employees N= 1045; 501-1,000 employees N=588; >1,000 employees N= 669
And it also varies by sector

- My company has already resorted to crowdsourcing
- My company embraces open source innovation

Q13-2&3. Which of the following apply in your company? Base: Sectors – Min n=140 – Max n=469
Big data is not longer a buzz word

Do you believe in the importance of data sciences and analytics in enabling innovation?

- 31% believe big data is critical to optimize the business operational efficiency of all types of businesses.
- 39% believe big data is a critical tool to optimize the business efficiency, but only for certain types of businesses.
- 23% believe data sciences and analytics can be useful tools but not as critical as often said.
- 6% believe big data is more of a buzz word than a reality.

**Results:**

- 34% believe it is critical for all.
- 56% believe it is critical for some.
- 10% believe it is a useful tool.
- 0% believe it is a buzz word.

Q19. Do you believe in the importance of data sciences and analytics in enabling innovation? By “Data sciences and analytics”, also often referred to as “Big data”, we mean the ability for a company to use analytics to create strategic knowledge from large and complex datasets. Base: Global results N=3,209 / Turkey results N=100
But not all markets are familiar with Big data

Q15-3. Are you familiar with the following notions? Big data Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Big Data, the reality:

**The Business Need**
- Most identify the need for predictive data
- 84% Believe it is critical to understand customers and anticipate market evolutions to innovate successfully

**The Solution**
- But only half identify Big Data as being the solution
- 53% Believe it is critical to use analytics and predictive knowledge to innovate successfully

**The Facts**

**Has Your Company Increased Its Ability to Analyze Large and Complex Amounts of Data Over the Last Year?**
- Yes: 47%
- Planning to: 29%
- No: 24%
- No and we won’t: 20%

Q1-3 Q2-9 – innovation priorities, Base all n=3,209. Q21. Big data is / will be a real challenge for my company as it forces to allocate resources and budget at the expense of more traditional activities (e.g. marketing, insight, research, etc). Base Those which increased/planning to increase ability N= 1,851 //Q22/Has your company managed to make the most out of the data collected and convert this into added value for the innovation process? Base: Big Data users global N= 1,135 //20 bis/ Do data scientists, i.e. those who able to make sense of large amounts of data, have strong influence and authority in your company . Base Big data enabled companies N=721
The planning of increased analytical capabilities is polarising across countries

HAVE NOT INCREASED THEIR ABILITY TO ANALYZE LARGE AND COMPLEX AMOUNTS OF DATA OVER THE LAST YEAR AND WON’T

Q20. Has your company increased its ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year? (% Yes)
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

Global average 24%
Sectors with more advanced technical expertise or more structured sets of data lead the change, but better be a larger company.

**NUMBER OF COMPANIES WHICH HAVE INCREASED ABILITY TO ANALYZE LARGE AND COMPLEX AMOUNTS OF DATA OVER THE LAST YEAR?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>Global average</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High-tech/IT</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMCG</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial products</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000+</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501-1,000</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-500</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q20. Has your company increased its ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year? (% Yes) Base: Sectors – Min n=140 – Max n=469 / company size: <100 employees N= 907; 101-500 employees N= 1045; 501-1,000 employees N=588; >1,000 employees N= 669
Big Data, the reality:

And many dread the **challenge**/ impact of its implementation on the business model.

61% of those who have made the move or are planning so, Declare Big data is / will be a real **challenge** as it forces to allocate resources and budget at the expense of more traditional activities.

Those experiencing increased data analytics capabilities see the **added value** Big Data brings into their innovation process.

69% declare they made the most out of the data collected and converted it into added value for the innovation process.

Q1-3 Q2-9 – innovation priorities, Base all n=3,209. Q21. Big data is / will be a real challenge for my company as it forces to allocate resources and budget at the expense of more traditional activities (e.g. marketing, insight, research, etc). Base Those which increased/planning to increase ability N= 1,851 //Q22/Has your company managed to make the most out of the data collected and convert this into added value for the innovation process? Base: Big Data users global N= 1,135 //20 bis/ Do data scientists, i.e. those who able to make sense of large amounts of data, have strong influence and authority in your company . Base Big data enabled companies N=721
Q15. Are you familiar with the following notions?

**FAMILIARITY WITH THE NOTION**

- Fully familiar with this notion: 26%
- Heard of it but were not completely sure of its meaning: 30%
- Never heard of it: 44%

**THE ‘INDUSTRIAL INTERNET’ OR ‘INTERNET OF THINGS’ WILL HAVE A RATHER...**

- **Positive impact** on the job market, fuelling companies performance and growth and creating new demand for employment: 31%
- **Neutral impact** on the job market, transforming the overall job market: 18%
- **Negative impact** on the job market, making it easier to replace unskilled workers by machines and automated processes: 7%
High tech / IT and Telecoms are paving the way

50% innovation executives agree the “industrial internet” will drive innovation success in the future.

% OF BUSINESSES ALREADY EQUIPPED WITH A STRATEGY OR PROCESS TO MAKE THE MOST OF...

6% Totally prepared
19% Quite prepared
20% Not quite prepared but planning to
9% Not at all prepared and not planning to

Never heard of it 44%

Q17. Is your business already equipped with a strategy or process to make the most of... Base: Global results N=3,209 / Sectors – Min n=140 – Max n=469
Increasingly, innovation is about finding the right talent, partners, resources, ideas, and insight on a global scale. Constraints in emerging markets can be converted into opportunities, even if some interesting differences emerge on this notion. The focus on local needs and specificities is being recognized.

In most emerging economies, multinational companies drive innovation much more prominently than local governments or academia, and more so than local businesses. The infrastructure challenges of emerging economies don’t stop innovative businesses, even if scaling up is a clear issue for them.
Think “glocal”!

INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING A GLOBAL GAME, MERGING AND COMBINING TALENTS, IDEAS, INSIGHTS AND RESOURCES ACROSS THE WORLD IS THE ONLY WAY TO BE SUCCESSFULLY INNOVATIVE

Global 82%

Local 73%

“Glocalization”

48%

37%

36%

9%

18%

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q6-2&1. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following opinions? Base: Global results N= 3,209

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, INNOVATION NEEDS TO BE LOCALIZED TO SERVE SPECIFIC MARKET NEEDS

INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING A GLOBAL GAME, MERGING AND COMBINING TALENTS, IDEAS, INSIGHTS AND RESOURCES ACROSS THE WORLD IS THE ONLY WAY TO BE SUCCESSFULLY INNOVATIVE
Localized innovation is more polarizing

More than ever before, innovation needs to be **localized** to serve specific market needs.

Innovation is increasingly becoming a **global game**, merging and combining talents, ideas, insights and resources across the world is the only way to be successfully innovative.

Q6-2&1. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following opinions?

Base: Global results N= 3,209. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Constraints in emerging markets mostly seen as an innovation opportunity

THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY SOME EMERGING COUNTRIES (E.G. LOWER PURCHASING POWER, ENERGY CHALLENGES, LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURES, ETC.)...

Create innovation opportunities for companies, willing to invest in overcoming them

74% 26%

Make it almost impossible to innovate there

61% 39%

Q4-5. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Global results N= 3,209 / Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

CREATE INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES

Professional services 77%
Telecoms 77%
FMCG 76%
Healthcare 76%
Energy 76%
Other 75%
High-tech / IT 73%
Automotive 73%
Manufacturing 71%
Industrial products 70%
Electronics 70%

1,000+ 79%
501-1,000 71%
101-500 73%
<100 74%

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average
The country is under-indexing compared to the global average
No consensus amongst emerging countries

Q4-5. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process. We would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

The constraints experienced by some emerging countries create innovation opportunities for companies, willing to invest in overcoming them.
WHO IS DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY?

- Multinationals
- Large enterprises headquartered in your country

Q7. Who do you think is driving innovation the most today in your country? Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

Multinationals more likely to be the local innovation champion than large national enterprises.
The business fabric of innovation varies across countries, each picking a combination of business types to lead it.

Q7. Who do you think is driving innovation the most today in your country? Based on businesses for which a country over-indexes compared to global average

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

Public organisations mostly
- Singapore
- Turkey
- Algeria

Public organisations & Multinationals
- Malaysia
- UAE / KSA
- Kenya
- Mexico

Large national companies mostly
- South Korea

Large national companies & Multinationals
- Brazil
- India

Smaller businesses & Multinationals
- Australia / Indonesia

Smaller businesses & Public organisations
- China
- UK

Smaller businesses & Large national companies
- Russia

Smaller businesses
- US
- Sweden
- Italy
- Israel
- South Africa
- Poland

Multinationals mostly
- Nigeria

Public organisations & Large national companies
- Germany
- Japan
- Canada

Public organisations & Multinationals
- China
- UK

Smaller businesses
- UAE / KSA
- Kenya
- Mexico

Smaller businesses & Large national companies
- Brazil
- India

Public organisations
- Malaysia
- UAE / KSA
- Kenya
- Mexico

Smaller businesses & Public organisations
- China
- UK

Smaller businesses
- UAE / KSA
- Kenya
- Mexico

Multinationals
- Nigeria
The need for disruption in processes and behaviors is established as a criterion for success.

But business leaders are still very much focused on short term profitability.

And struggle to adopt more spontaneous, creative and interactive innovation models.

More traditional organizational design attached to Innovation activities remain the norm.

To maximize the potential of this new environment, business leaders need to make some « tough calls ».

Innovation is disrupting the business status-quo, business leaders face uneasy trade-offs.
Being truly innovative is a challenge, requiring to change mind-sets, behaviours and processes. Disrupt!

64% agree that to be successful when innovating, companies must encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business, especially:

- **70% in the Healthcare sector**
  Vs. 64% in all other sectors

- **67% Amongst those that already collaborate**
  Vs. 60% for those who don’t

- **68% Amongst those already use open sources**
  Vs. 60% for those who don’t

- **69% Amongst those already use big data**
  Vs. 63% for those who don’t

Very consistently across audience, 59% consider the difficulty to come up with **radical and disruptive ideas** as a key challenge killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently, independently from the profile of their company.

Q5-1. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently?  Q1_5. Thinking about how companies manage innovation, how important are the following for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10) Base: Global results N= 3,209
Emerging countries are the most opened to disrupt their internal business model

- **WHEN INNOVATING, COMPANIES MUST ENCOURAGE **CREATIVE BEHAVIOURS **AND DISRUPTIVE PROCESSES **IN THE BUSINESS, ESPECIALLY

- **THE DIFFICULTY TO COME UP WITH RADICAL AND DISRUPTIVE IDEAS **AS A KEY CHALLENGE KILLING YOUR BUSINESS’S ABILITY TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY, INDEPENDENTLY FROM THE PROFILE OF THEIR COMPANY

Q5-1. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently? Q1_5. Thinking about how companies **manage innovation**, how important are the following for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10)

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
But behind good “disruptive” intentions, most prefer to stick to well-established and more conservative practices and processes.

When innovating, it is best to protect the core business’ profitability as much as possible, so to support research & innovation efforts. Not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business’ revenue.

The most successful innovations are Planned, emerging through a structured innovation process. Spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals.

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average. The country is under-indexing compared to the global average.

Q4-1&2. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Global results N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100
Some markets are more disruptive than others as regard the ideal innovation process, but the large majority agrees on the importance to protect the core business' profitability.

The most successful innovations are planned, emerging through a structured innovation process.

When innovating, it is best to protect the core business' profitability as much as possible, so to support research & innovation efforts.

Q4-1&2. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100.
Internal agility and speed clearly identified as pre-requisites to Innovation success.

“Fast works” related concepts are getting traction, but old reflexes are hard to shake-off

Internal inertia is identified a strong « innovation killer »
How to foster an environment fully ready for disruptive and radical innovation is a key challenge
The ability to adopt and implement emerging technologies fast is clearly identified as a business driver and competitive advantage, but only a few excel at it
The acceleration of the go-to market process (test fast, fail fast, pivot fast) is embraced by half of Innovation executives, but still generate considerable nervousness
There is a strong consensus on the need for internal agility, and the difficulty of achieving it.

67% agree that to be successful when innovating, companies must quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies.

57% consider the internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions is a challenge limiting their business’s ability to innovate efficiently.

Internal inertia is a key critical challenge killing their business’s ability to innovate efficiently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMCG</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial products</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-tech / IT</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecoms</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emerging technologies are a priority for most

TO BE SUCCESSFUL WHEN INNOVATING, COMPANIES MUST QUICKLY ADAPT AND IMPLEMENT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Global average 67%

Over-indexing

Under-indexing

Q1/Q2. Thinking about how companies manage innovation, how important are the following for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades 8–10)

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Internal inertia is an innovation challenge in most countries

**INTERNAL INERTIA** IS A KEY CRITICAL CHALLENGE KILLING THEIR BUSINESS’S ABILITY TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY

Q5-7. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently (A critical challenge/ A bit of a challenge)?

Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

Global average 57%
Speed to market remains a tougher decision dividing innovation executives into 2 camps

When innovating, it is best...

- To get to market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition
- Not to rush and take all the time needed to perfect the innovation

50% think it is crucial for companies to adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach in order to innovate successfully

47% 

Q4-4. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Q1/Q2. Thinking about how companies manage innovation, how important are the following for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades 8 to 10) Base: Global results N= 3,209; Turkey results N=100 & Base: Global – sectors N= min n=40 (Telecomms) max n=469 (Manufacturers)
Speed to market, Japan leads the race

When innovating, it is best TO GET TO MARKET AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO KEEP AN EDGE ON COMPETITION.

Q4-4. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
The speed at which business adopt emerging technologies is critical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>+3 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>+6 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>+1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>- 4 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>+ 5 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>- 1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>- 4 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>+ 7 pts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1/Q2: How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10) Base: Global results N=3,209
Identifying future opportunity is a core priority for all

TO UNDERSTAND CUSTOMERS AND ANTICIPATE MARKET EVOLUTIONS

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10)
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

NEW markets 2014

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to *innovate successfully*? (Grades from 8 to 10)
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

NEW markets 2014
In many countries, the need for talent is becoming even more strategic

TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN THE MOST TALENTED AND SKILLED INDIVIDUALS

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10)
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

innovate successfully?
Less of a consensus on how best to council longer and shorter terms requirements

**Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10)**

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

TO PRIORITIZE LONGER TERM INNOVATION GOALS OVER SHORTER TERM FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES

NEW markets 2014
More businesses rely on internal funds in emerging markets

TO ALLOCATE AND SECURE A **SPECIFIC BUDGET** FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to **innovate successfully**? (Grades from 8 to 10)

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market; Turkey results N= 100

NEW markets 2014
Attracting investors, still key in emerging markets

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10)

Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased markets 2014</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW markets 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The difficulty to scale up Innovative business is the number one “Innovation killer”

How to articulate revenue streams coming from innovative activities and more core business operations is challenging. Only a minority of respondents are ready to risk disrupting current profit streams to enable innovative business to grow

How to fund innovation aggressively both from public and private sources is a challenge, both because of internal and external factors

Deciding where best to embed and integrate the new functions and external partners can have important consequences on the operations and on the culture of the firm

Designing effective and sustainable business models lays at the very core of innovation executives’ concerns and priorities

Managing collaboration, articulating revenue streams, funding innovation activities and finding them a « home » in the company are identified as focus areas
The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable is a challenge killing the ability to innovate for 60%.
Some markets express a stronger need to define a new business model to support successful innovation

THE DIFFICULTY TO DEFINE AN EFFECTIVE BUSINESS MODEL TO SUPPORT NEW IDEAS AND MAKE THEM PROFITABLE IS A CHALLENGE KILLING THE ABILITY TO INNOVATE

Q5-2. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently?
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Businesses face many challenges limiting their ability to lead more radical and larger scale innovation.

Q5. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently?

Base: Global results N= 3,209

**Implications**

- **Scaling up**
  - 61% (Critical challenge)
  - 37% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market

- **Disruptive ideas**
  - 59% (Critical challenge)
  - 38% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas

- **Effective business model**
  - 60% (Critical challenge)
  - 42% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable

- **Lack of investment**
  - 56% (Critical challenge)
  - 33% (A bit of a challenge)
  - To lack sufficient investment

- **Lack of talent**
  - 57% (Critical challenge)
  - 35% (A bit of a challenge)
  - A lack of talent / inadequate skillset

- **Lack of top-down support**
  - 44% (Critical challenge)
  - 25% (A bit of a challenge)
  - To lack internal support from leadership team/top management

- **Internal inertia**
  - 57% (Critical challenge)
  - 40% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions

- **Risk averse**
  - 50% (Critical challenge)
  - 34% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The incapacity of the business to take risks

**Internal challenges**

- **Effective business model**
  - 60% (Critical challenge)
  - 42% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The incapacity of the business to take risks

- **Lack of talent**
  - 57% (Critical challenge)
  - 35% (A bit of a challenge)
  - A lack of talent / inadequate skillset

- **Lack of investment**
  - 56% (Critical challenge)
  - 33% (A bit of a challenge)
  - To lack sufficient investment

- **Lack of top-down support**
  - 44% (Critical challenge)
  - 25% (A bit of a challenge)
  - To lack internal support from leadership team/top management

- **Internal inertia**
  - 57% (Critical challenge)
  - 40% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions

- **Risk averse**
  - 50% (Critical challenge)
  - 34% (A bit of a challenge)
  - The incapacity of the business to take risks

**KEY CHALLENGES KILLING THEIR BUSINESS’S ABILITY TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY**
Turkish executives perceive less challenges to innovation within business compared to other countries globally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Global average</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q5. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently?
Base: Global results N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100
Unsurprisingly, smaller and younger businesses suffer the most from this challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of employees</th>
<th>Age of company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-500</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501-1000</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000+</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 5 yrs</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 yrs+</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-level</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market: 24%
- To lack sufficient investment and financial support: 23%
- The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas: 21%
- A lack of talent / inadequate skillset: 22%
- The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable: 18%
- To lack internal support from leadership team/top management: 19%
- The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions: 17%
- The incapacity of the business to take risks: 16%

Q5. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently?
Base: Global results N= 3,209
Electronics and FMCG are most protected from these challenges

Q5. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently?
Base: Global results N= 3,209

- The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market: 24%
- To lack sufficient investment and financial support: 23%
- The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas: 21%
- A lack of talent / inadequate skillset: 22%
- The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable: 18%
- To lack internal support from leadership team/top management: 19%
- The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions: 17%
- The incapacity of the business to take risks: 16%

Over-indexing: More of an innovation killer
Under-indexing: Less of an innovation killer
Despite seeing a factor as a critical innovation driver, only some excel in delivering it in their company.

### THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR COMPANY AGAINST INNOVATION DRIVERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovation Driver</th>
<th>Critical for companies</th>
<th>Performs extremely well</th>
<th>Conversion Rate</th>
<th>Only 39% of those who said it was an important driver think their company is excelling at delivering it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? Base: Global results N= 3,209

Q3. To what extent does your company currently perform against these success criteria? Based on those who said it was a critical factor (8-10)
Despite seeing a factor as a critical innovation driver, only some excel in delivering it in their company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovation Driver</th>
<th>Critical for companies</th>
<th>Performs extremely well</th>
<th>Conversion Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>119%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? Base: Turkey results N=100 Q3. To what extent does your company currently perform against these success criteria? Based on those who said it was a critical factor (8-10).
Funding Innovation remains highly complex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External environment</th>
<th>Crucial internal Innovation drivers</th>
<th>Company performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate <em>65%</em></td>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs <em>41%</em></td>
<td><em>21%</em> of whom perform extremely well at attracting investors to fund innovative programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lack of sufficient investment and financial support is a key challenge for <em>56%</em></td>
<td>To make the most of public authorities’ incentives, subsidies, tax credit <em>48%</em></td>
<td><em>27%</em> of whom perform extremely well at making the most of public authorities’ incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies <em>47%</em></td>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities <em>59%</em></td>
<td><em>23%</em> of whom perform extremely well at it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first priority is to fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation <em>87%</em></td>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives <em>58%</em></td>
<td><em>25%</em> of whom perform extremely well at it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? Base: Global results N= 3,209
Q3. To what extent does your company currently perform against these success criteria? Based on those who said it was a critical factor (8-10)
PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF COMPANIES THAT NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE

Overall, a consolidated support from private investors

Q10-1. Thinking about your country in particular, how far do you agree with the following statements? Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree). Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100.
Even if disruption is accepted in theory, most prefer to stick to well-established and more conservative practices and processes.

Even if disruption is accepted in theory, most prefer to stick to well-established and more conservative practices and processes.

To protect the core business' profitability as much as possible, so to support research & innovation efforts

Not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business' revenue

Planned, emerging through a structured innovation process

Spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals

Q4. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Global results N=3,209 / Turkey results N=100

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average.
Positioning innovative teams and activities inside the business is the dominant model, only High-tech and IT companies tend to be more open to an outside model.

**IN TERMS OF ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN, IT IS BEST TO POSITION INNOVATIVE TEAMS AND ACTIVITIES**

- **Inside** the existing lines of businesses and structured teams: 68%
- **Outside** in a specialized and dedicated innovation/research centres: 32%

**Inside** in Turkey: 69%

**Outside** in Turkey: 31%

Q4-3. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Global results N=3,209 / Turkey results N=100 / Base: Global – sectors N= min 140 (Telecomms) max 469 (Manufacturers)
Apart from Japan, the majority of innovative executives prefer to keep innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of business. However, some are less closed than other to externalization.

**IN TERMS OF ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN, IT IS BEST TO POSITION INNOVATIVE TEAMS AND ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE IN A SPECIALIZED AND DEDICATED INNOVATION /RESEARCH CENTRES**

Q4-3. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation.

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
What are business leaders’ expectations regarding the role of government and public authorities?

Provide a conducive Innovation framework, set the right incentives for Innovation, invest in talent, support SMEs and harness the power of multinationals.

Governments have to provide the right framework for Innovation (IP protection, minimal red tape and bureaucracy, public private partnership).

They should also harness the power of public procurement to support innovation and manage subsidies carefully.

They should make sure they prepare and give access to the talent pool needed to innovate better.

They should focus innovation incentives on the value created beyond geographic or national considerations.

They should amplify the support to Innovative SMEs and at the same time capitalize on the drive Multinationals can bring to their Innovation landscape.
Innovation executive expect Public Authorities to improve the overall innovation framework of their country

Q12. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Global average. Results for top 2 boxes (critical priority & important but not critical priority). Base: N= 3,209

**Global average**

- **87%** Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation
- **86%** Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected
- **85%** Better align students curricula with the needs of business
- **85%** Facilitate research cooperation with other countries
- **83%** Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors
- **80%** Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies
- **72%** Encourage the collaboration of private companies with SoEs
- **76%** Ensure public procurement leads the early adoption of major innovations
- **71%** Evaluate the impact some of its local content requirement and regulatory policies
- **70%** Ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries
- **67%** Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens

- **54%** Critical priority
- **32%** Important but not a critical priority

- **87%** - 1 pt
- **86%** - 3
- **85%** - 4
Emerging markets put more pressure on policymakers to provide them with the framework they need to innovate successfully.

Innovation executives identify 4.1 priorities out of 12 as being critical to be addressed on average.

Q12. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Average number of critical priorities per country out of 12.

Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
The efficiency of government support for innovation is variable

**GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION IS EFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED**

Q1-2. Thinking about the policies and actions undertaken in your country by the government and public authorities, how far do you agree with the following statements. Government support for innovation is efficiently organized. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree).

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
A strong priority: ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected

ENSURE THAT BUSINESS CONFIDENTIALITY AND TRADE SECRETS ARE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED

Q12-8. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected. Results for top 2 boxes (critical priority & important but not critical priority).
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

NEW markets 2014
Talent management remains an essential priority

BETTER ALIGN STUDENTS CURRICULA WITH THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS

Q12. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Average number of critical priorities per country out of 12.
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
The financial support from governments and public authorities varies significantly across countries.

**GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ALLOCATE AN ADEQUATE SHARE OF THEIR BUDGET TO SUPPORT INNOVATIVE COMPANIES**

Q12. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Average number of critical priorities per country out of 12.

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Public Procurement is expected to adopt a first in class practices

MAIN PRIORITIES COUNTRY SHOULD FOCUS ON TO EFFICIENTLY SUPPORT INNOVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Better regulate</th>
<th>Be open</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To ensure public procurement leads the <strong>early adoption</strong> of major innovations is a critical priority for 76%</td>
<td><strong>Evaluate</strong> the impact some of its <strong>local content requirement</strong> and regulatory policies 71%</td>
<td>To ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from <strong>foreign countries</strong> 70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nuances in expectations in regards to procurement

Q12-10&11. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Global average. Results for top 2 boxes (critical priority & important but not critical priority). Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100

To ensure public procurement…

- always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries
- leads the early adoption of major innovations is a critical priority for

MAIN PRIORITIES COUNTRY SHOULD FOCUS ON TO EFFICIENTLY SUPPORT INNOVATION
Public subsidies / preference are broadly accepted, but nationality bias are favoured by a minority

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST PUBLIC POLICY?

Give subsidies/preferences to local business only to favor the development of local solutions

Subsidies and preferences are not an effective way to support innovation as they introduce strong bias and have only short term effects.

51%

[VALUE]

[VALUE]

Give subsidies/preferences to both local and international businesses willing to bring innovative solutions to the market

Sectors

More open to both

• Automotive 54%
• Healthcare 55%
• Energy 53%
• High-tech / IT 53%

More local focus only

• Telecoms 38%
• Other 34%
• Electronics 32%
• Professional services 29%

More rejectors

• Industrial products 22%
• FMCG 22%
• Manufacturing 21%

Q4-6. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Global results N= 3,209
No consensus on the use of Public subsidies / preference

Give subsidies/preferences to both local and international businesses willing to bring innovative solutions to the market

Subsidies and preferences are not an effective way to support innovation as they introduce strong bias and have only short term effects

Give subsidies/preferences to local business only to favor the development of local solutions

In Germany, Indonesia and the US, the role for Public Subsidies is rejected by more than 1 in 3 Innovation executives

Q4-6. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Governments’ support to SMEs is largely seen as currently insufficient

**PUBLIC AUTHORITIES DO NOT SUPPORT SME’S IN THEIR INNOVATION EFFORTS ENOUGH**

Q11-3. Thinking about the policies and actions undertaken in your country by the government and public authorities, how far do you agree with the following statements. Public authorities do not support SME’s in their innovation efforts enough. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree).

Base: N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100
Small is beautiful! SMEs, start-ups and individuals are seen as the innovation champions and the most promising collaboration partners

WHO IS DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY?

- 21% SMEs
- 20% Start-ups & Individuals
- 19% Multinationals
- 13% Large Enterprises headquartered in your country
- 11% Governments and public authorities
- 11% Universities and research labs
- 3% Public authorities at local level
- 1% SoEs

85% of innovation executives agree collaboration with start-up and entrepreneurs will drive innovation success in the future

Q7. Who do you think are driving innovation the most today in your country?
Base: Global results N= 3,209
SME’s and start-ups are battling the innovation champions title across countries

WHO IS DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY?

- SMEs
- Start-ups & Individuals
- Multinationals
- Large Enterprises headquartered in your country

Q7. Who do you think are driving innovation the most today in your country? Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
Country specifics, there is no one size fits all model for Innovation

Innovation champions like the USA and Germany, display contrasted perceptions and priorities. Emerging economies are not a consistent block, Asia emerging more positive and than African markets.

The efficacy of government support to Innovation is increasingly contrasted (Singapore, UAE, China and KSA still and even more leading on this indicator than before, the USA is stable at a low level of satisfaction).

The USA confirms and amplifies its status as a leader for Innovation (Innovation champion, and most innovation conducive environment) at least from a reputation standpoint (macro economic indicators providing a more contrasted picture).

South Korea, Singapore, India are less perceived as innovation-friendly environments by the Global community.
Understanding customers/markets and attracting / retaining talents are increasingly the top priority drivers of successful innovation.

**To innovate efficiently and successfully, it is critical for companies**…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>+3 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>+6 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>+1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>-4 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>+5 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>-1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>-1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>+7 pts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On average, executive describe 6.7 out of 12 as being critical priorities.
Innovation executive expect Public Authorities to improve the overall innovation framework of their country

Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation

Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected

Better align students curricula with the needs of business

Facilitate research cooperation with other countries

Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors

Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies

Encourage the collaboration of private companies with SoEs

Ensure public procurement leads the early adoption of major innovations

Evaluate the impact some of its local content requirement and regulatory policies

Ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries

Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens

Q12. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Global average. Results for top 2 boxes (critical priority & important but not critical priority). Base: N = 3,209
Overall, a consolidated support from private investors

PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF COMPANIES THAT NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE

Q10-1. Thinking about your country in particular, how far do you agree with the following statements? Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree). Base: N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100

Has improved

Has worsened

Unchanged

Poland 23% 64% 2013
Australia 37% 68% 2014
Sweden 52% 81% 2013
Singapore 62% 84% 2014
Canada 62% 81% 2013
USA 67% 85% 2014
South Africa 62% 79% 2013
UK 54% 70% 2014
UAE 63% 73% 2013
Nigeria 52% 60% 2014
Japan 24% 31% 2013
Malaysia 72% 78% 2014
Israel 65% 81% 2013
Russia 48% 48% 2014
China 76% 74% 2013
Germany 53% 59% 2014
Turkey 52% 60% 2013
Brazil 35% 58% 2014
Mexico 55% 65% 2013
South Korea 62% 80% 2014
Kenya 37% 77% 2013
Indonesia 66% 71% 2014
Algeria 49% 81% 2013
Italy 38% 85% 2014
A strong priority: ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected

Q12-8. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected. Results for top 2 boxes (critical priority & important but not critical priority).

Base: N= 3,209 / Turkey results N=100
The efficiency of government support for innovation is variable

Q11-2. Thinking about the policies and actions undertaken in your country by the government and public authorities, how far do you agree with the following statements. Government support for innovation is efficiently organized. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree).

Base: N=3,209 / Turkey results N=100
Innovation champion

WHAT IS THE COUNTRY THAT YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE LEADING INNOVATION CHAMPION?

35%

1st

16%

2nd

12%

3rd

10%

USA

Germany

Japan

China

South Korea

UK

India

Israel

France

Singapore

Sweden

Switzerland

UAE

Other

Unsure

Exit: Netherlands, Canada

Q8. What is THE country that you consider to be the leading innovation champion? Base: N= 3,209 / Open-ended question
Q9. For each of the following markets, how far would you say that they have developed an Innovation-conducive environment?
Base: N= 3,171 / Note: % of respondents that have given a grade superior or equal to 7/10
A consistency between reputation and performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>« Reality »*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The innovation frameworks of Sweden, Malaysia, Singapore are underappreciated.

The innovation frameworks of China, India and Japan are over evaluated.

*INSEAD Global Innovation Index - 2013
Evaluation of countries’ innovation environment
Q9. For each of the following markets, how far would you say that they have developed an Innovation-conducive environment?

Note: % of respondents that have given a grade superior or equal to 7/10 to their own country

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Turkey results N=100
The Energy industry is facing multiple challenges, but driving economic growth through new and more sustainable sources of energy is identified as the absolute priority.

The contribution from energy to the broader economic growth is identified as the number one challenge.
The reduction of the environmental impact of energy and the diversification of the energy mix comes second.
The rising role of analytics in helping the industry become more efficient is recognized but less prominent in energy respondents’ opinion.

Technical and medical innovation such as imaging devices and diagnosis tool is expected to drive progress the most in quality of healthcare.

This is the first driver identified by Healthcare industry respondents.

Scientific innovation and especially applied genetic science to diagnostic are also very high in the ranking.

Policy innovation (awareness campaigns, early detection of diseases) is also expected to play a leading role.
What are the main challenges the energy industry will have to face in the next five years? 

- To drive economic growth by developing new sources of energy
- Identify and develop more sustainable sources of energy
- Reduce the environmental impact of conventional energy sources such as oil and gas
- Develop solutions to make conventional energy sources such as oil and gas more efficient and sustainable
- Make energy prices lower and more competitive
- Develop IT and analytic solutions to improve the control and maintenance of energy production, responding more efficiently to potential breakage/technical issues
- Reduce the geostrategic tensions linked to energy, answering the challenges of energy security
- Improve the access to energy for individuals
- To be able to operate remotely in inaccessible areas such as deep seas, South pole, etc.
- Better answer the increasing need to share revenue and risk between companies involved in a collaborative innovation process

*Absolute priority*  *Absolute/somewhat a priority*

- 50% 86%
- 50% 86%
- 49% 84%
- 46% 85%
- 43% 74%
- 36% 73%
- 34% 77%
- 30% 71%
- 23% 59%
- 20% 65%

*Base: Global results N= 340*  *Question asked only to executives from the energy sector*
Healthcare – what will drive progress in quality of healthcare in next five years

IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WHAT WILL DRIVE THE MOST PROGRESS IN THE QUALITY OF HEALTHCARE DELIVERED TO CITIZENS IN YOUR COUNTRY?

First most important driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovation Type</th>
<th>Summary 3 drivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific innovation</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical / Medical innovation</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy innovation</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharma innovation</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talent innovation</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile innovation</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System innovation</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural innovation</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership innovation</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Innovation</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment innovation</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse innovation</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H1. In the next five years, what do you think will drive the most progress in the quality of healthcare delivered to citizens in your country? Please select 3 options from the most important, to the second most important to the third most important driver.

Base: Global results N= 417* *Question asked only to executives from the healthcare sector