SOUTH KOREA

GE GLOBAL INNOVATION BAROMETER

2014 Edition
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 2nd to May 30th 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

The impact of the Industrial internet

- On the job market
- On energy consumption and dependency
- Leading the new Industrial Revolution

Familiarity, relevance, readiness for your company:
- Convergence of technology
- Collaboration
- Industrial internet
- Big data

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

What 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
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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?

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South Korea executive summary
Macro findings

South Korean executives perceive innovation as a positive force with 67% agreeing that people in their country live better today than 10 years ago because of the impact of innovation – although this is below the global average (80%).

60% of executives in South Korea 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, South Korean executives 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 (75% compared to 77% global average) displaying a high agreement rate.

The value of collaboration seems to be a little less apparent to South Korean executives this year compared to other executives globally with 52% of executives reporting that the revenue generated by collaborative innovation activities has been growing over the last year, below the global average of 64%. Moreover, this percentage has dropped by 23 points since 2013 (75%) perhaps reflecting a slowdown in the number of collaborative innovation activities in the country.

32% of South Korean executives perceive large enterprises headquartered in their country as the driving force behind innovation contrary to the belief held by most executives globally that smaller businesses such as SMEs and start-ups are driving innovation (41%). In South Korea 31% of executives agree with that perception – below the global average.
Macro findings

South Korean 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 priority being mentioned by 79% of executives in South Korea – this has dramatically increased compared to last year (54%, +25 points). The second crucial ability is to attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals (66%), an ability growing in importance for executives in the country compared to 2013 (+12 points) – and is slightly below the global average (79%).

When asked about their company performance against these necessary abilities, only 19% of executives thought their company performed extremely well at understanding the needs of customers and 17% said that their company performed extremely well at retaining new talent.

The critical challenges faced by companies in South Korea limiting their ability to innovate are the incapacity to scale up successful innovations to a wider or international market (20%) – slightly below the global average of 24%; the lack of internal support from leadership team for 17% - in line with the global average (19%). The incapacity of the business to take risks comes in third at 15% - also in line with the global average (16%).
Macro findings

Internal organisation – how businesses in South Korea go about innovating

41% of executives in South Korea recognise the need for companies to encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business in order to be able to innovate successfully – well below the global average (64%).

38% 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 62% that say it is best not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business' revenue – this runs against the global trend where 72% of executives on average think it best to protect the core business' profitability first and foremost.

South Korean executives are less inclined (46%) than other executives globally to think that the most successful innovations are planned, emerging through a structured innovation process compared to 54% who say they are spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals, compared with 62% and 38% global average respectively.

In terms of organizational design, 54% say it is best to position innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of businesses and structured teams – below the global average of 68% while 46% believe innovative teams and activities should be placed outside in specialized and dedicated innovation /research centres – well above the global average (32%).

42% of South Korean executives say it is best to get to market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition (below the global average of 50%), and 58% say they prefer not to rush and take all the time needed to perfect the innovation (above the global average – 50%).
Macro findings

The appreciation of predictive analytics in South Korea is low with 30% saying that to use analytics and predictive knowledge is a crucial ability compared with 53% globally.

A quarter of South Korean executives (25%) say they have never heard of big data before and 2% say that big data is more of a buzz word than a reality – below the global average (6%). 24% of executives in South Korea report that their company is either totally or quite prepared to make the most out of big data – in line with the global average of 25%. 29% say they have not increased their ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year and won’t (in line with the global average of 29%).

Concerning the industrial internet, 37% of executives in South Korea say they have never heard of the industrial internet – slightly below the global average of 44%. 53% believe the industrial internet will have a positive or neutral impact on the job market, below the global average (49%). Only 3% of executives in South Korea believe their business is already totally prepared with a strategy or process to make the most of industrial internet – below the global average (6%).
Macro findings

South Korea’s framework for innovation is perceived positively by other executives globally with 61% of executives from other markets agreeing that South Korea has developed a framework conducive to innovation. This has decreased by 9-points since last year (70%). South Korean executives’ self-evaluation of their overall framework for innovation has slightly worsened this year, with 42% reporting their country has developed an innovation-conducive environment this year compared to 48% 18 months ago – a 6-point decrease.

Regarding the perception of the efficiency of government support for innovation, 31% of executives in South Korea agree that government support for innovation is efficiently organised, a considerable drop compared to last year (43%). This is also below the global average (40%).

When it comes to the priorities for government to tackle, executives in South Korea place particular emphasis on the protection of IP and collaboration. 83% would like to ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected – this is stable compared with last years’ results (85%). In addition, 79% of executives call for partnerships between the public and private sectors to be actively promoted – in line with the global average of 83% and 77% would like to facilitate research cooperation with other countries.

Public authorities’ financial support towards innovative companies is seen as insufficient and is below the global average (47%), with 41% agreeing that government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies – a 13-point drop compared to last year (54%). 60% of executives in South Korea highlight an insufficient support to SMEs – in line with the global average (61%).

54% of executives in South Korea 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 in line with the global average of 51% whilst 18% are more in favour of giving subsidies/preferences to local business only to favour the development of local solutions, below 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 – <em>Agree</em></td>
<td>51%</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 – <em>net agree</em></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, INNOVATION NEEDS TO BE <strong>LOCALIZED</strong> TO SERVE SPECIFIC MARKET NEEDS</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>69%</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>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMALLER BUSINESSES (NET:SMES+ START-UPS &amp; INDIVIDUALS)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTINATIONALS</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGE ENTERPRISES HEADQUARTERED IN YOUR COUNTRY</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**At a glance**

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

**2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changing business model</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN INNOVATING, COMPANIES MUST ENCOURAGE <strong>CREATIVE BEHAVIOURS</strong> AND <strong>DISRUPTIVE PROCESSES</strong> IN THE BUSINESS</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE DIFFICULTY TO COME UP WITH <strong>RADICAL AND DISRUPTIVE IDEAS</strong> AS A KEY CHALLENGE KILLING YOUR BUSINESS’S ABILITY TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY, INDEPENDENTLY FROM THE PROFILE OF THEIR COMPANY</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN INNOVATING, IT IS BEST TO <strong>PROTECT THE CORE BUSINESS’ PROFITABILITY</strong> AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, SO TO SUPPORT RESEARCH &amp; INNOVATION EFFORTS</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MOST SUCCESSFUL INNOVATIONS ARE <strong>PLANNED</strong>, EMERGING THROUGH A STRUCTURED INNOVATION PROCESS</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN TERMS OF ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN, IT IS BEST TO POSITION <strong>INNOVATIVE TEAMS</strong> AND ACTIVITIES <strong>INSIDE</strong> THE EXISTING LINES OF BUSINESSES AND STRUCTURED TEAMS</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN INNOVATING, IT IS BEST TO <strong>GET TO MARKET AS QUICKLY</strong> AS POSSIBLE TO KEEP AN EDGE ON COMPETITION</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Embracing new innovation abilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collaborating with external business partners</strong> 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>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The revenue and profit generated by <strong>collaborative innovation activities</strong> has been growing over the last year</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have never heard of big data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have not increased</strong> their ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data** over the last year and won't</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business <strong>already fully / quite prepared</strong> with a strategy or process to make the most of big data</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial Internet</strong>: Positive impact on the job market, fuelling companies performance and growth and creating new demand for employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business <strong>already fully / quite prepared</strong> with a strategy or process to make the most of industrial internet</td>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### At a glance

#### 2014: Innovation framework ranking 7th*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INNOVATION FRAMEWORK EVALUATION: COUNTRY HAS “INNOVATION-CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT?”</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government support for innovation is efficiently organized</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Give subsidies/prefences to both local and international businesses willing to bring innovative solutions to the market**
  - 54%
- **Give subsidies/prefences to local business only to favor the development of local solutions**
  - 18%
- **Subsidies and preferences are not an effective way to support innovation as they introduce strong bias and have only short term effects**
  - 28%
- **Public authorities do not support SME’s in their innovation efforts enough**
  - 60%
- **Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate**
  - 62%  
  - 37%

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*Based on the 32 markets covered in Q9

*Over-indexes compared to global average  
*Under-indexes compared to global average*
### 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>54%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td></td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td></td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credits</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Innovation killers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>12%</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>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over-indexes compared to global average: 12%

Under-indexes compared to global average: 17%
## At a glance

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

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<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better align students curricula with the needs of business</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate research cooperation with other countries</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the collaboration of private companies with SOEs</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement leads the early adoption of major innovations</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the impact some of its local content requirement and regulatory policies</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Over-indexes compared to global average  
Under-indexes compared to global average*
Global findings
Innovation executives are 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

**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, due to 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 markets doing more positively 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 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 tools are expected to drive the most progress 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 are 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.

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 recognize 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.
Innovation is acknowledged as 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.

"PEOPLE IN MY COUNTRY LIVE BETTER TODAY THAN 10 YEARS AGO BECAUSE OF THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION ON THEIR LIFE AND ON OUR COUNTRY"

- Strongly agree: 46%
- Somewhat agree: 34%
- Somewhat disagree: 13%
- Strongly disagree: 7%

80% of respondents agree with the statement.

"THERE IS A STRONG FEAR THAT TECHNOCAL INNOVATION WILL INCREASE INEQUALITIES"

- Strongly agree: 28%
- Somewhat agree: 26%
- Somewhat disagree: 27%
- Strongly disagree: 19%

47% of respondents agree with the statement.

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 / South Korea results N=100
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 / South Korea results N=100

More pessimist (over-indexing)

More optimistic (under-indexing)
"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: 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”

A revolution

An evolution

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 / South Korea results N=100
A more confidential trend but some are already actively looking into it.

Collaboration with start-up and entrepreneurs

Collaboration is an established trend and a (upcoming) reality for most.

Convergence of technology

Not all have heard of it, but many are getting ready for it.

Big Data

Not all have heard of Big data, but half companies are getting ready for it.

“Industrial Internet”

A more confidential trend but some are already actively looking into it.

% of Businesses already equipped with a strategy or process to make the most of...

Collaboration with start-up and entrepreneurs: 47% Totally / quite prepared, 34% Not quite prepared but planning to, 25% Not at all prepared and not planning to, 50% Don't know.

Convergence of technology: 32% Totally / quite prepared, 40% Not quite prepared but planning to, 25% Not at all prepared and not planning to.

Big Data: 25% Totally / quite prepared, 40% Not quite prepared but planning to, 25% Not at all prepared and not planning to.

“Industrial Internet”: 25% Totally / quite prepared, 44% Not quite prepared but planning to, 25% Not at all prepared and not planning to.

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.

77% 23%

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

52% 64%

My company embraces open source innovation – involving external stakeholders such as entrepreneurs in the internal development of new ideas.

59% 42%

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.

34% 23%

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 / South Korea results N=100

75% 25%
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 / South Korea results N=100
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 / South Korea results N=100

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

NEW markets 2014

Q13. Which of the following apply in your company? YES Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / South Korea results N=100
The ability or willingness to embrace change varies with 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
Do you believe in the importance of data sciences and analytics in enabling innovation?

- **Critical for all**: 31%
- **Critical for some**: 53%
- **Useful tool**: 14%
- **Buzz Word**: 2%

Big data is critical to optimize the business operational efficiency of all types of businesses.** 31%

Big data is a critical tool to optimize the business efficiency, but only for certain types of businesses.** 39%

Data sciences and analytics can be useful tools but not as critical as often said.** 23%

Big data is more of a buzz word than a reality.** 6%

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 / South Korea results N=100

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average.
The country is under-indexing compared to the global average.
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 / South Korea 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%
- No, but we are planning to: 29%
- No and we won’t: 24%

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 / South Korea results N=100

Global average 24%

Stronger rejection (over-index)

Stronger acceptance (under-index)
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?

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
"Industrial Internet": more confidential

"Industrial internet" or "Internet of things" = "The next generation of internet integrating complex physical machinery with networked sensors and software"

**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%

Q15. Are you familiar with the following notions? Base: Global results N= 3,209 // Q18-1. 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
High tech / IT and Telecoms are paving the way

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

50% of 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...

- 50%

Never heard of it 44%

Totally prepared 6%

Quite prepared 19%

Not quite prepared but planning to 20%

Not at all prepared and not planning to 9%

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 GloCal nature of innovation is becoming a 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.
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

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

**Global**

82% 48% 37% 36%

4% 14% 9% 18%

**Local**

73% 34% 9% 18%

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

"Glocalization"
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 / South Korea 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

Make it almost impossible to innovate there

74%

26%

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 / South Korea results N=100

CREATE INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES

Professional services
Telecoms
FMCG
Healthcare
Energy
Other
High-tech / IT
Automotive
Manufacturing
Industrial products
Electronics

1,000+
501-1,000
101-500
<100

77%
77%
76%
76%
76%
75%
73%
73%
71%
70%
70%
79%
71%
73%
74%

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

THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY SOME EMERGING COUNTRIES CREATE INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMPANIES, WILLING TO INVEST IN OVERCOMING THEM

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 / South Korea results N=100
Multinationals more likely to be the local innovation champion than large national enterprises

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 / South Korea results N=100
The business fabric of innovation varies across countries, each picking a combination of business types to lead it.

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

Public organisations mostly:
- Singapore
- Turkey
- Algeria

Smaller businesses & Public organisations:
- China
- UK

Smaller businesses & Large national companies:
- Russia

Public organisations & Large national companies:
- Singapore
- Turkey
- Algeria

Large national companies mostly:
- South Korea

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

Smaller businesses & Multinationals:
- Australia / Indonesia

Large national companies & Multinationals:
- Brazil
- India

Multinationals mostly:
- Nigeria

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 / South Korea results N=100
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.

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.
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. 60% 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 open 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 / South Korea results N=100
But behind good “disruptive” intentions, 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

- 72%
- 28%

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

- 62%
- 38%

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: Global results N= 3,209 / South Korea results N=100**

**The MOST SUCCESSFUL INNOVATIONS ARE**

- Planned, emerging through a structured innovation process
  - 62%
  - 38%

- Spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals
  - 54%
  - 46%

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

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

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 / South Korea 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 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
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.

Healthcare: 62%
Manufacturing: 61%
Professional services: 60%
FMCG: 58%
Industrial products: 57%
Automotive: 57%
Energy: 57%
Other: 55%
High-tech / IT: 54%
Electronics: 53%
Telecoms: 52%

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)
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)?
Base: Global results N= 3,209
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

Mexico 88%
Turkey 84%
Brazil 80%
India 77%
Algeria 76%
Russia 76%
Kenya 75%
South Africa 75%
Italy 73%
Nigeria 73%
Poland 73%
Israel 72%
Canada 71%
UAE 66%
USA 65%
Australia 64%
South Korea 64%
Germany 63%
Malaysia 61%
China 57%
Indonesia 57%
Japan 57%
UK 55%
Singapore 53%
KSA 40%
Sweden 40%

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 / South Korea 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**
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

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; Russia results N=200 & Base: Global – sectors N= min n=40 (Telecomms) max n=469 (Manufacturers)

IT IS CRUCIAL FOR COMPANIES TO ADOPT A TEST FAST, FAIL FAST, ADJUST FAST APPROACH IN ORDER TO INNOVATE SUCCESSFULLY...

- Energy: 54%
- Healthcare: 53%
- Professional services: 52%
- Manufacturing: 51%
- FMCG: 51%
- Electronics: 50%
- Other: 49%
- Industrial products: 48%
- High-tech / IT: 47%
- Telecoms: 45%
- Automotive: 45%

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average
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.
The speed at which business adopt emerging technologies is critical

TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY AND SUCCESSFULLY, IT IS CRITICAL FOR COMPANIES...

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

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 / South Korea results N=100

NEW markets 2014

2013 | 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 / South Korea 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 / South Korea results N=100
More businesses rely on internal funds 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; South Korea results N = 100

innovate successfully
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 / South Korea results N=100

TO ATTRACT INVESTORS TO FUND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

NEW markets 2014

Increased
Stable
Decreased

2013 2014

Mexico
South Africa
Australia
Turkey
Brazil
Malaysia
Japan
Canada
South Korea
Germany
UK
Singapore
Israel
Nigeria
USA
China
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Poland
Sweden
UAE
India
Italy
Kenya
Algeria
Indonesia

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
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 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, 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.
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 / South Korea 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?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Critical challenge</th>
<th>A bit of a challenge</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scaling up</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruptive ideas</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective business model</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of investment</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of talent</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of top-down support</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal inertia</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk averse</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Korean executives perceive less challenges to innovation within business compared to other countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Global average</th>
<th>Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</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>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</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>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</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>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over-indexing: More of a innovation killer than other countries

Under-indexing: Less of a innovation killer than other countries

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 / South Korea results N=100
Unsurprisingly, smaller and younger businesses suffer the most from this challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Global average</th>
<th>Number of employees</th>
<th>Age of company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>&lt;100: 26% 101-500: 26% 501-1000: 23% 1000+: 17%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 30% 5 yrs+: 23% C-level: 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>&lt;100: 28% 101-500: 22% 501-1000: 20% 1000+: 20%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 18% 5 yrs+: 23% C-level: 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>&lt;100: 23% 101-500: 20% 501-1000: 20% 1000+: 21%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 21% 5 yrs+: 21% C-level: 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>&lt;100: 26% 101-500: 20% 501-1000: 20% 1000+: 18%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 24% 5 yrs+: 21% C-level: 24%</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>&lt;100: 18% 101-500: 18% 501-1000: 16% 1000+: 19%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 28% 5 yrs+: 18% C-level: 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/ top management</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>&lt;100: 21% 101-500: 18% 501-1000: 18% 1000+: 16%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 23% 5 yrs+: 18% C-level: 16%</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>&lt;100: 15% 101-500: 18% 501-1000: 18% 1000+: 20%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 12% 5 yrs+: 18% C-level: 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>&lt;100: 19% 101-500: 16% 501-1000: 14% 1000+: 15%</td>
<td>&lt;5 yrs: 15% 5 yrs+: 16% C-level: 16%</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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Automotive</th>
<th>FMCG</th>
<th>Electronics</th>
<th>High-tech/IT</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Telecoms</th>
<th>Professional services</th>
<th>Industrial products</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Over-indexing:</th>
<th>Under-indexing:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
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<td>23%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></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>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despite seeing a factor as a critical innovation driver, only some excel in delivering it in their company.

**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

<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>33%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>41%</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>39%</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

Only 39% of those who said it was an important driver think their company is excelling at delivering it.
Despite seeing a factor as a critical innovation driver, only some excel in delivering it in their company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR COMPANY AGAINST INNOVATION DRIVERS</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>19%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10%</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: South Korea 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 equity</td>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs 41%</td>
<td>21% of whom perform extremely well at attracting investors to fund innovative programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public funds</td>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit 48%</td>
<td>27% 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 47%</td>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities 59%</td>
<td>23%* of whom perform extremely well at it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate 65%</td>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives 58%</td>
<td>25%* 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 87%</td>
<td></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)
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: Country results N= 100–300 per market / South Korea results N=100

NEW markets 2014
Even if disruption is accepted in theory, 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: 38%
- **Not to worry** about the potential short term negative impact on the core business’ revenue: 62%

**The most successful innovations are:**
- **Planned,** emerging through a structured innovation process: 46%
- **Spontaneous,** emerging through the interactions of creative individuals: 54%

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 / South Korea results N=100

- **South Korea results compared to the global average:**
  - 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%

**Outside** in a specialized and dedicated innovation / research centres

Global average: 32%

- High-tech / IT: 38%
- Healthcare: 36%
- Electronics: 33%
- FMCG: 33%
- Other: 32%
- Automotive: 32%
- Manufacturing: 31%
- Professional services: 30%
- Telecoms: 30%
- Energy: 30%
- Industrial products: 26%

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 / South Korea results N=100 / Base: Global − sectors N= min 140 (Telecomms) max 469 (Manufacturers)

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average
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 others 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 / South Korea 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

- **Fight bureaucracy** and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation
  - Critical priority: 54%, Important but not a critical priority: 32%

- Ensure that **business confidentiality** and **trade secrets** are adequately protected
  - Critical priority: 53%, Important but not a critical priority: 33%

- Better align **students curricula** with the needs of business
  - Critical priority: 52%, Important but not a critical priority: 34%

- Facilitate **research cooperation** with other countries
  - Critical priority: 42%, Important but not a critical priority: 43%

- Actively promote **partnerships** between the public and private sectors
  - Critical priority: 41%, Important but not a critical priority: 42%

- **Reinforce IP** to encourage stronger collaboration between companies
  - Critical priority: 39%, Important but not a critical priority: 42%

- Encourage the **collaboration** of private companies with SoEs
  - Critical priority: 30%, Important but not a critical priority: 42%

- Ensure **public procurement** leads the **early adoption** of major innovations
  - Critical priority: 29%, Important but not a critical priority: 47%

- **Evaluate** the impact some of its **local content requirement** and **regulatory policies**
  - Critical priority: 25%, Important but not a critical priority: 46%

- Ensure **public procurement** always **favor** the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries
  - Critical priority: 24%, Important but not a critical priority: 46%

- Encourage and ease the **hiring of talented foreign citizens**
  - Critical priority: 23%, Important but not a critical priority: 43%

Global average:

- Fight bureaucracy: 87% (down 1 pt)
- Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens: 72%
- Reinforce IP: 80% (down 4 pt)
- Evaluate: 76%
- Ensure public procurement leads the early adoption: 76%
- Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens: 71%
- Ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries: 70%
- Facilitate research cooperation with other countries: 85%
- Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors: 83%
- Better align students curricula with the needs of business: 85%
- Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected: 86%
- Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation: 87%
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 / South Korea 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: Country results N= 100–300 per market / South Korea results N=100
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 / South Korea results N=100
Talent management remains an essential priority

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 / South Korea results N=100

**BETTER ALIGN STUDENTS CURRICULA WITH THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS**

- **Stable**
- **Decreased**

NEW markets 2014

2013  2014
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 / South Korea results N=100
Public Procurement is expected to adopt a first in class practices

MAIN PRIORITIES COUNTRY SHOULD FOCUS ON TO EFFICIENTLY SUPPORT INNOVATION

Lead
To ensure public procurement leads the **early adoption** of major innovations is a critical priority for 76%

Better regulate
**Evaluate** the impact some of its **local content requirement** and regulatory policies 71%

Be open
To ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from **foreign countries** 70%

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
Nuances in expectations in regards to procurement

MAIN PRIORITIES COUNTRY SHOULD FOCUS ON TO EFFICIENTLY SUPPORT INNOVATION

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

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 / South Korea results N=100
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

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

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

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%

Sectors

Industrial products 22%
FMCG 22%
Manufacturing 21%
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 / South Korea results N=100
Governments’ support to SMEs is largely seen as currently insufficient

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 / South Korea results N=100

Global average 61%

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

Over-indexing

Under-indexing
Small is beautiful! SMEs, start-ups and individuals are seen as the innovation champions and the most promising collaboration partners.

Q7. Who do you think are driving innovation the most today in your country?

Base: Global results N= 3,209

85% of innovation executives agree collaboration with start-up and entrepreneurs will drive innovation success in the future.
SME’s and start-ups are battling the innovation champions title across countries

Q7. Who do you think are driving innovation the most today in your country? Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / South Korea results N=100
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, Asian emerging markets 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, and 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...

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Critical priority</th>
<th>Important but not a critical priority</th>
<th>Global average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>87% - 1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>86% - 3 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better align students curricula with the needs of business</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>85% - 4 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate research cooperation with other countries</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the collaboration of private companies with SoEs</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement leads the early adoption of major innovations</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the impact some of its local content requirement and regulatory policies</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Has improved

Unchanged

Has worsened

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 / South Korea 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: N=3,209 / South Korea 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 / South Korea 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
Assessment of the innovation environment in each market

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>Country</th>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>“Reality”*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*INSEAD Global Innovation Index - 2013

The innovation frameworks of Sweden, Malaysia, Singapore are underappreciated.
The innovation frameworks of China, India and Japan are over evaluated.
Evaluation of countries’ innovation environment
The self-evaluation of the innovation framework in own country varies

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 / South Korea 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.
### Energy – priorities to tackle within 5 years

**WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGES THE ENERGY INDUSTRY WILL HAVE TO FACE IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Absolute priority</th>
<th>Absolute/somewhat a priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To drive economic growth by developing new sources of energy</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify and develop more sustainable sources of energy</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the environmental impact of conventional energy sources such as oil and gas</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop solutions to make conventional energy sources more efficient and sustainable</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make energy prices lower and more competitive</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop IT and analytic solutions to improve the control and maintenance of energy production, responding more efficiently to potential breakage/technical issues</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the geostrategic tensions linked to energy, answering the challenges of energy security</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the access to energy for individuals</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be able to operate remotely in inaccessible areas such as deep seas, South pole, etc.</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better answer the increasing need to share revenue and risk between companies involved in a collaborative innovation process</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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?

- Innovations in genomics and molecular medicine that can more precisely diagnose disease at the individual level (17%)
- New imaging devices, medical techniques or diagnosis tools (17%)
- Consumer awareness campaigns, screening and early detection of disease (10%)
- New molecules / medicines (8%)
- Making sure we train enough healthcare professionals and technicians with the right skills to meet local needs (8%)
- Home health solutions, the consumerization of healthcare and the rise of wearable health monitoring devices (8%)
- Re-thinking how healthcare systems are organized and managed to build more financially sustainable operating models (8%)
- A cultural shift away from a disease based model to the value of healthy life (7%)
- Redefining how the private healthcare sector and public authorities collaborate (5%)
- The digitization of healthcare; improving healthcare delivery via use of information technology / data (5%)
- New financial / reimbursement / incentive models (3%)
- The adoption by developed markets of solutions initially created to answer the resource constraints in emerging markets (2%)
- Reverse innovation (2%)
- Partnership innovation (5%)
- Digital Innovation (2%)
- Payment innovation (2%)
- Scientific innovation (10%)
- Technical / Medical innovation (10%)
- Policy innovation (8%)
- Pharma innovation (8%)
- Talent innovation (8%)
- Mobile innovation (8%)
- System innovation (7%)
- Cultural innovation (5%)
- Mobile innovation (5%)
- Digital Innovation (5%)
- Payment innovation (5%)
- Reverse innovation (5%)
- Partnership innovation (5%)
- Digital Innovation (5%)
- Payment innovation (5%)
- Reverse innovation (5%)
- None of these: 10%

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