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.
3,209 phone interviews (in local languages)

Interview average duration: 35-40 minutes

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

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

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

Average age of respondent is 44 years old

26 markets
A comprehensive assessment of innovation

1. The ideal innovation process
   * Today’s Drivers & Barriers

   Is the ideal innovation process...
   - Planned or spontaneous?
   - Integrated or autonomous?
   - Internal or collaborative?
   - Protective or offensive?
   - Local or global

   What are the drivers and barriers of successful innovation...
   - In general?
   - In your company?

   The future of innovation in specific sectors:
   - The best type of innovation to drive the quality of healthcare
   - The ability of innovation to solve today’s and tomorrow’s energy challenges

2. Countries & Public policies
   * State of the National Innovation Framework

   Which country is the leading innovation champion?
   What does your country do well?
   - Cross-disciplinary research? Effective IP system? Private funding?
   - Sufficient support to SMEs? To larger companies?
   - Adequate budget allocation?

   What do the Public Authorities in your country do well, or less well?
   - Sufficient support to SMEs? To larger companies?
   - Adequate budget allocation?

   Public policies – your country’s priorities should be:
   - IP protection?
   - Curriculum and talent management?
   - Relationship between public / private sectors?
   - To lead innovation through public procurement’s decisions?

3. Innovation trends & practices
   * Myths & Realities

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

   The impact of the Industrial internet...
   - On the job market
   - On energy consumption and dependency
   - Leading the new Industrial Revolution

   Big data, data sciences and analytics: buzz word or ...
   - A critical priority?
   - A source of internal power? influence?
   - A rewarding investment?
Indonesia executive summary
Macro findings

Indonesian executives perceive innovation as a positive force with 76% agreeing that people in their country live better today than 10 years ago because of the impact of innovation – in line with the global average (80%).

74% of executives in Indonesia 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, Indonesian 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.

Executives in Indonesia are recognising the value of collaboration with 76% of executives reporting that the revenue generated by collaborative innovation activities has been growing over the last year, above the global average of 64%.

40% of Indonesian executives perceive smaller businesses such as SMEs and start-ups as driving innovation in Indonesia – in line with the global average (41%). They are followed by multinationals (23%), in line with the global average (19%).
Macro findings

Indonesian executives highlight several priorities that their companies need to master to innovate successfully. The necessity of understanding customers and anticipate market evolutions comes in as a clear priority being mentioned by 90% of executives in Indonesia. The second crucial ability is to attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals (85%) – above the global average (79%). To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners comes in third for 68% of executives.

When asked about their company performance against these necessary abilities, 36% of executives thought their company performed extremely well at understanding the needs of customers and 35% said that their company performed extremely well at retaining new talent.

The critical challenges faced by companies in Indonesia limiting their ability to innovate is primarily the incapacity to scale up for 37% of executives – above the global average (24%) – followed by the incapacity to come up with radical and disruptive ideas for 36% - above the global average (21%); the difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable and the incapacity of the business to take risks both for 26% of executives – also above the global average (18% and 16% respectively).
Macro findings

Internal organisation – how businesses in Indonesia go about innovating

61% of executives in Indonesia recognise the need for companies to encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business in order to be able to innovate successfully – in line with the global average (64%).

78% 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 22% that say it is best not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business' revenue – slightly above the global average of 72% for protecting the core business' profitability.

Indonesian executives are more inclined (79%) than other executives globally to think that the most successful innovations are planned, emerging through a structured innovation process compared to 21% 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, 69% say it is best to position innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of businesses and structured teams – in line with the global average of 68% while 31% believe innovative teams and activities should be placed outside in specialized and dedicated innovation /research centres – also in line with the global average (32%).

43%, of Indonesian executives say it is best to get to market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition (slightly below the global average of 50%), and 57% 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 Indonesia is in line with other executives globally with 56% saying that to use analytics and predictive knowledge is a crucial ability compared with 53% globally.

42% of Indonesian executives say they have never heard of big data before and 1% say that big data is more of a buzz word than a reality – below the global average (6%). 35% of Indonesian executives report that their company is either totally or quite prepared to make the most out of big data compared to 25% global average. Only 16% say they have not increased their ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year and won’t (compared to 29% global average).

Concerning the industrial internet, 23% of executives in Indonesia say they have never heard of the industrial internet compared to a global average of 44%. A large majority, 70%, believe the industrial internet will have a positive or neutral impact on the job market, well above the global average (49%). 10% of executives in Indonesia believe their business is already totally prepared with a strategy or process to make the most of industrial internet – in line with the global average (6%).
Macro findings

The quality of the Indonesian framework for innovation still needs to convince executives from other markets as only 18% say that Indonesia has developed a framework conducive to innovation. 42% of Indonesian executives’ report their country has developed an innovation-conducive environment.

Regarding the perception of the efficiency of government support for innovation 31% of executives agree that government support for innovation is efficiently organised, below the global average (40%).

When it comes to the priorities for government to tackle, executives in Indonesia are aligned with executives globally. 90% call for government to fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation; 89% would like to better align students’ curricula with the needs of business and 88% would like to see a better protection of business confidentiality and trade secrets on par with facilitating research cooperation with other countries.

Public authorities’ financial support towards innovative companies is seen as insufficient and is below the global average (47%), with only 38% agreeing that government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies. 51% of executives in Indonesia highlight an insufficient support to SMEs – although this is below the global average (61%).

38% of executives in Indonesia 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 below the global average of 51% whilst 30% are more in favour of giving subsidies/preferences to local business only to favour the development of local solutions in line with the global average (29%).
**At a glance**

### The game has changed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WE ARE CURRENTLY IN A</strong> NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION <strong>AT THE MEETING OF HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE, A HISTORICAL SHIFT INTO THE AGE OF ADVANCED MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERNET</strong> – Agree</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INNOVATION IS INCREASINGLY BECOMING A</strong> GLOBAL GAME, MERGING AND COMBINING TALENTS, IDEAS, INSIGHTS AND RESOURCES ACROSS THE WORLD IS THE ONLY WAY TO BE SUCCESSFULLY INNOVATIVE** – net agree</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, INNOVATION NEEDS TO BE</strong> LOCALIZED <strong>TO SERVE SPECIFIC MARKET NEEDS</strong></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY SOME EMERGING COUNTRIES CREATE</strong> INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES <strong>FOR COMPANIES, WILLING TO INVEST IN OVERCOMING THEM</strong></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Driving innovation the most today in your country

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMALLER BUSINESSES (NET:SMES+ START-UPS &amp; INDIVIDUALS)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MULTINATIONALS</strong></td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGE ENTERPRISES HEADQUARTERED IN YOUR COUNTRY</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS</strong></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Color-coding note: Over-indexes compared to global average, Under-indexes compared to global average]
<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>61%</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>36%</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>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MOST SUCCESSFUL INNOVATIONS ARE <strong>PLANNED</strong>, EMERGING THROUGH A STRUCTURED INNOVATION PROCESS</td>
<td>79%</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>69%</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>43%</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</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborating with external business partners can put my business at risk as regard intellectual property and trade secrets but this is a <strong>risk worth taking</strong> if you want to successfully innovate nowadays.</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue and profit</strong></td>
<td></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>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have never heard of Big Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have not increased</strong></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have not increased their ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year and <strong>won’t</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business already fully / quite prepared</strong></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business already fully / quite prepared with a strategy or process to make the most of <strong>big data</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial Internet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>23%</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>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business already fully / quite prepared</strong></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business already fully / quite prepared with a strategy or process to make the most of <strong>industrial internet</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At a glance

### 2014: Innovation framework ranking 25th*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INNOVATION FRAMEWORK EVALUATION:</strong> COUNTRY HAS “INNOVATION-CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT?”</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION IS EFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ALLOCATE AN ADEQUATE SHARE OF THEIR BUDGET TO SUPPORT INNOVATIVE COMPANIES</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST PUBLIC POLICY?</strong></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIVE SUBSIDIES/PREFERENCES TO BOTH LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSES WILLING TO BRING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO THE MARKET</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIVE SUBSIDIES/PREFERENCES TO LOCAL BUSINESS ONLY TO FAVOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SOLUTIONS</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSIDIES AND PREFERENCES ARE NOT AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO SUPPORT INNOVATION AS THEY INTRODUCE STRONG BIAS AND HAVE ONLY SHORT TERM EFFECTS</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC AUTHORITIES DO NOT SUPPORT SME’S IN THEIR INNOVATION EFFORTS ENOUGH</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF COMPANIES THAT NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on the 32 markets covered in Q9

**Over-indexes compared to global average**

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

### 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>90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN THE MOST TALENTED AND SKILLED INDIVIDUALS</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO QUICKLY ADAPT AND IMPLEMENT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ENCOURAGE CREATIVE BEHAVIOURS AND DISRUPTIVE PROCESSES IN THE BUSINESS</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO IDENTIFY AND WORK COLLABORATIVELY WITH THE BEST EXTERNAL BUSINESS PARTNERS</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ALLOCATE AND SECURE A SPECIFIC BUDGET FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO PRIORITIZE LONGER TERM INNOVATION GOALS OVER SHORTER TERM FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ADOPT A TEST FAST, FAIL FAST, ADJUST FAST APPROACH</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO USE ANALYTICS AND PREDICTIVE KNOWLEDGE</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO MAKE THE MOST OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES’ INCENTIVES, SUBSIDIES, TAX CREDIT</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ATTRACTION INVESTORS TO FUND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Innovation killers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Over-indexes compared to global average**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better align students curricula with the needs of business</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate research cooperation with other countries</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the collaboration of private companies with SOEs</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement leads to the early adoption of major innovations</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the impact some of its local content requirement and regulatory policies</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement always favors the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Over-indexes compared to global average are shown in green, and under-indexes compared to global average are shown in yellow.
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 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
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, 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
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
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 a driver of general improvement in countries. But some executives sense a scepticism amongst their national public opinion about the impact of technological innovation on inequalities.

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

80% Strongly agree
46% Somewhat agree
13% Somewhat disagree
34% Strongly disagree

76% Strongly agree
19% Somewhat agree
26% Somewhat disagree
27% Strongly disagree

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

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

47% Strongly agree
28% Somewhat agree
19% Somewhat disagree
26% Strongly disagree

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

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

Q10-4. Thinking about your country in particular, how far do you agree with the following statements? There is a strong fear that technological innovation will increase inequalities. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
“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”
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
A more confidential trend but some are already actively looking into it

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

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

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

Collaboration with start-up and entrepreneurs

Convergence of technology

Big Data

“Industrial Internet”

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

50%

47% 32% 25% 25%

34% 40% 44%

% Totally /quite prepared
- Totally prepared
- Quite prepared
- Not quite prepared but planning to
- Not at all prepared and not planning to
- Don't know
- Never heard of it

Base: Global results N= 3,209

A multifaceted change, businesses are embracing by stages
External collaboration is now a reality, and demonstrates to be a profitable risk worth taking.

Collaborating with external business partners can put my business at risk as regard intellectual property and trade secrets...

But this is a risk worth taking if you want to successfully innovate nowadays.

And this is why you company should avoid.

Q14. Which of these two statements is closer to your opinion? Q13. Which of the following apply in your company? Base: Global results N= 3,209 / Base Indonesia N= 101

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

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

My company has already resorted to crowdsourcing soliciting contributions (ideas, content, investment, etc.) from a large and varied group of stakeholders for its innovation activities.

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

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average.
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 / Base Indonesia N = 101

Global average: 64%

More collaborative (over-index)

Less collaborative (under-index)
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
The ability or willingness to embrace change varies size of company

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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%)
- The country is over-indexing compared to the global average (38%)
- The country is under-indexing compared to the global average (41%)

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Q15-3. Are you familiar with the following notions? Big data
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101

But not all markets are familiar with Big data
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
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
Q15. Are you familiar with the following notions?

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

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

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

50% 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%

- 6%
- 19%
- 20%
- 9%

Never heard of it 44%

Never heard of it
Not planning to
Planning to
Prepared

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<th>Never heard of it</th>
<th>Not planning to</th>
<th>Planning to</th>
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<td>Manufacturing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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</table>

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

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 business.

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.

Global 82%
- Strongly agree: 48%
- Somewhat agree: 34%
- Somewhat disagree: 14%
- Strongly disagree: 2%

Local 73%
- Strongly agree: 37%
- Somewhat agree: 36%
- Somewhat disagree: 9%
- Strongly disagree: 8%

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

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
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Constraints in emerging markets mostly seen as an innovation opportunity

The constraints experienced by some emerging countries (e.g. lower purchasing power, energy challenges, lack of infrastructures, etc.)... 

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

74% Make it almost impossible to innovate there

85% 15%

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

CREATE INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Professional services 77%
- Telecoms 77%
- FMCG 76%
- Healthcare 76%
- Energy 76%
- Other 75%
- High-tech / IT 73%
- Automotive 73%
- Manufacturing 71%
- Industrial products 70%
- Electronics 70%
- 1,000+ 79%
- 501-1,000 71%
- 101-500 73%
- <100 74%

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average
The country is under-indexing compared to the global average
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Multinationals more likely to be the local innovation champion than large national enterprises

WHO IS DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY?

- More multinationals
- Both equally
- More large national companies

Q7. Who do you think is driving innovation the most today in your country? Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
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

The business fabric of innovation varies across countries, each picking a combination of business types to lead it.
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 mindsets, behaviours and processes. Disrupt!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- WHEN INNOVATING, COMPANIES MUST ENCOURAGE **CREATIVE BEHAVIOURS AND DISRUPTIVE PROCESSES** IN THE BUSINESS, ESPECIALLY
- THE DIFFICULTY TO COME UP WITH **RADICAL AND DISRUPTIVE IDEAS** AS A KEY CHALLENGE KILLING YOUR BUSINESS’S ABILITY TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY, INDEPENDENTLY FROM THE PROFILE OF THEIR COMPANY

Q5-1. Do you consider any of the following as key challenges killing your business’s ability to innovate efficiently? Q1_5. Thinking about how companies **manage innovation**, how important are the following for a company to be able to innovate successfully? (Grades from 8 to 10) Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
But behind good “disruptive” intentions, most prefer to stick to well-established and more conservative practices and processes.

When innovating, it is best:

- To protect the core business’ profitability as much as possible, so to support research & innovation efforts: 72%
- Not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business' revenue: 28%

The most successful innovations are:

- Planned, emerging through a structured innovation process: 62%
- Spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals: 38%

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

- 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 regarding the ideal innovation process, but the large majority agree on the importance to protect the core business’ profitability.

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

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL INNOVATIONS ARE PLANNED, EMERGING THROUGH A STRUCTURED INNOVATION PROCESS.

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101.
Internal agility and speed clearly identified as pre-requisites to Innovation success

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

Internal inertia is identified a strong « innovation killer »

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

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

The acceleration of the go-to market process (test fast, fail fast, pivot fast) is embraced by half of Innovation executives, but still generate considerable nervousness
There is a strong consensus on the need for internal agility, and the difficulty of achieving it.

**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%

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.
Emerging technologies are a priority for most

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

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

Global average: 67%

Over-indexing

Under-indexing
Internal inertia is an innovation challenge in most countries

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

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

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
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...

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

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average

43% 57%
Q4-4. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
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%)
- To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals (79%)
- To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies (67%)
- To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business (64%)
- To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners (62%)
- To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities (59%)
- To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives (58%)
- To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach (53%)
- To use analytics and predictive knowledge (50%)
- To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit (48%)
- To attract investors to fund innovative programs (41%)

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

- +3 pts
- 4 pts
- 1 pt
- 4 pts
+ 7 pts
+ 5 pts
- 4 pts
Identifying future opportunity is a core priority for all

TO UNDERSTAND CUSTOMERS AND ANTICIPATE MARKET EVOLUTIONS

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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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

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

TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN THE MOST TALENTED AND SKILLED INDIVIDUALS

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

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
Less of a consensus on how best to council longer and shorter terms requirements

**TO PRIORITIZE LONGER TERM INNOVATION GOALS OVER SHORTER TERM FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES**

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)

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</table>

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
More businesses rely on internal funds in emerging markets

TO ALLOCATE AND SECURE A SPECIFIC BUDGET FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

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

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market; Base Indonesia N= 101
Attracting investors, still key in emerging markets

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>76%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>45%</td>
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<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>45%</td>
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<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
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<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</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? (Grades from 8 to 10)
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
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, both because of internal and external factors.

Deciding where best to embed and integrate the new functions and external partners can have important consequences on the operations and on the culture of the firm.
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Businesses face many challenges limiting their ability to lead more radical and larger scale innovation.

**KEY CHALLENGES KILLING THEIR BUSINESS’S ABILITY TO INNOVATE EFFICIENTLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scaling up</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruptive ideas</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective business model</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of investment</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>To lack sufficient investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of talent</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of top-down support</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal inertia</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk averse</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</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
Businesses in Indonesia face many challenges limiting their ability to lead more radical and larger scale innovation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Global average</th>
<th>INDONESIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</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>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</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>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Under-indexing: Less of an innovation killer than other countries
Unsurprisingly, smaller and younger businesses suffer the most from this challenges

The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market

- Global average: 24%
- <100: 26%
- 101-500: 26%
- 501-1000: 23%
- 1000+: 17%
- < 5 yrs: 30%
- 5 yrs+: 23%
- C-level: 23%

To lack sufficient investment and financial support

- Global average: 23%
- <100: 28%
- 101-500: 22%
- 501-1000: 20%
- 1000+: 20%
- < 5 yrs: 18%
- 5 yrs+: 23%
- C-level: 26%

The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas

- Global average: 21%
- <100: 23%
- 101-500: 20%
- 501-1000: 20%
- 1000+: 21%
- < 5 yrs: 21%
- 5 yrs+: 21%
- C-level: 23%

A lack of talent / inadequate skillset

- Global average: 22%
- <100: 26%
- 101-500: 20%
- 501-1000: 20%
- 1000+: 18%
- < 5 yrs: 24%
- 5 yrs+: 21%
- C-level: 24%

The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable

- Global average: 18%
- <100: 18%
- 101-500: 18%
- 501-1000: 16%
- 1000+: 19%
- < 5 yrs: 28%
- 5 yrs+: 18%
- C-level: 17%

To lack internal support from leadership team/ top management

- Global average: 19%
- <100: 21%
- 101-500: 18%
- 501-1000: 18%
- 1000+: 16%
- < 5 yrs: 23%
- 5 yrs+: 18%
- C-level: 16%

The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions

- Global average: 17%
- <100: 15%
- 101-500: 18%
- 501-1000: 18%
- 1000+: 20%
- < 5 yrs: 12%
- 5 yrs+: 18%
- C-level: 16%

The incapacity of the business to take risks

- Global average: 16%
- <100: 19%
- 101-500: 16%
- 501-1000: 14%
- 1000+: 15%
- < 5 yrs: 15%
- 5 yrs+: 16%
- C-level: 16%
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>Global average</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>
</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>
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<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td>22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>19%</td>
<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>
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<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>12%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

**THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR COMPANY AGAINST INNOVATION DRIVERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovation Driver</th>
<th>Critical for companies</th>
<th>Performs extremely well</th>
<th>Conversion Rate</th>
</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>
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<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>

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? Base: Global results N= 3,209
Q3. To what extent does your company currently perform against these success criteria? Based on those who said it was a critical factor (8-10)
Despite seeing a factor as a critical innovation driver, only some excel in delivering it in their company.

**THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR COMPANY AGAINST INNOVATION DRIVERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovation Driver</th>
<th>Critical for Companies</th>
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<th>Conversions Rate</th>
</tr>
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<td>To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
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<td>90%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>69%</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 Indonesia N= 101

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 40% of those who said it was an important driver think their company is excelling at delivering it.

79
Funding Innovation remains highly complex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External environment</th>
<th>Crucial internal Innovation drivers</th>
<th>Company performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate 65%</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>The lack of sufficient investment and financial support is a key challenge for 56%</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></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>
</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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Even if disruption is accepted in theory, most prefer to stick to well-established and more conservative practices and processes

**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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

**When innovating, it is best...**
- **To protect the core business’ profitability** as much as possible, so to support research & innovation efforts: 72% (78%) vs. 28% (22%)
- **Not to worry** about the potential short term negative impact on the core business’ revenue: 28% (78%) vs. 72% (22%)

**The most successful innovations are...**
- **Planned,** emerging through a structured innovation process: 62% (79%) vs. 38% (21%)
- **Spontaneous,** emerging through the interactions of creative individuals: 38% (21%) vs. 62% (79%)

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:
- 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%

Global average: 32%

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 / Base: Global – sectors N= min 140 (Telecomms) max 469 (Manufacturers)
Apart from Japan, the majority of innovative executives prefer to keep innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of business. However, some are less closed than other to externalization.

In terms of organizational design, it is best to position innovative teams and activities outside in a specialized and dedicated innovation/research centres.

Q4-3. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process. We would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101.
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 executives expect Public Authorities to improve the overall innovation framework of their country.

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

**Important but not a critical priority**
- 54% for Fight bureaucracy
- 53% for business confidentiality and trade secrets
- 52% for students curricula
- 42% for research cooperation
- 41% for partnerships
- 39% for IP
- 30% for collaboration
- 29% for public procurement
- 25% for local content requirement
- 24% for foreign solutions
- 23% for hiring talent
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.

**Average number of critical priorities per country out of 12 priorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Average Critical Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>12/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSA</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Canada</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
A strong priority: ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected.

ENSURE THAT BUSINESS CONFIDENTIALITY AND TRADE SECRETS ARE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED

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

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

BETTER ALIGN STUDENTS CURRICULA WITH THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS
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 / Base Indonesia N=101

NEW markets 2014
Public Procurement is expected to adopt a first in class practices

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Better regulate</th>
<th>Be open</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To ensure public procurement leads the <em>early adoption</em> of major innovations is a critical priority for 76%</td>
<td><strong>Evaluate</strong> the impact some of its <em>local content requirement</em> and regulatory policies 71%</td>
<td>To ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from <em>foreign countries</em> 70%</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
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
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

Sectors

More open to both
- Automotive 54%
- Healthcare 55%
- Energy 53%
- High-tech / IT 53%

More local focus only
- Telecoms 38%
- Other 34%
- Electronics 32%
- Professional services 29%

More rejectors
- Industrial products 22%
- FMCG 22%
- Manufacturing 21%

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

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Governments’ support to SMEs is largely seen as currently insufficient

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

Q11-3. Thinking about the policies and actions undertaken in your country by the government and public authorities, how far do you agree with the following statements. Public authorities do not support SME’s in their innovation efforts enough. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree). Base: N= 3,209 / Base Indonesia N= 101

Global average 61%

Over-indexing

Under-indexing

Global average 61%

Italy: 92%
Poland: 85%
Brazil: 76%
Japan: 75%
Australia: 67%
Russia: 66%
USA: 65%
Mexico: 63%
Nigeria: 63%
Canada: 61%
Germany: 61%
UK: 61%
China: 60%
South Korea: 60%
Kenya: 58%
Israel: 57%
Malaysia: 56%
South Africa: 56%
India: 54%
KSA: 54%
Algeria: 54%
Sweden: 51%
Turkey: 51%
Indonesia: 51%
Singapore: 42%
UAE: 41%
Small is beautiful! SMEs, start-ups and individuals are seen as the innovation champions and the most promising collaboration partners.

WHO IS DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY?

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

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

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

WHO IS DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY?

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

Q7. Who do you think are driving innovation the most today in your country? Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / Base Indonesia N= 101
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 are more positive than African markets

The efficacy of government support to Innovation is increasingly contrasted (Singapore, UAE, China and KSA 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…

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

On average, executive describe **6.7** out of 12 as being critical priorities.
Innovation executives 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
- Ensure that **business confidentiality** and **trade secrets** are adequately protected
- Better align **students curricula** with the needs of business
- Facilitate **research cooperation** with other countries
- Actively promote **partnerships** between the public and private sectors
- **Reinforce IP** to encourage stronger collaboration between companies
- Encourage the **collaboration** of private companies with **SoEs**
- Ensure **public procurement** leads the **early adoption** of major innovations
- Evaluate the impact some of its **local content requirement** and **regulatory policies**
- Ensure **public procurement** always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries
- Encourage and ease the **hiring of talented foreign citizens**
Overall, a consolidated support from private investors

PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE **SUPPORTIVE** OF COMPANIES THAT **NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013 (%)</th>
<th>2014 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
The efficiency of government support for innovation is variable

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION IS EFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Has improved
Unchanged
Has worsened

NEW markets
2014

2013
2014

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

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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
Innovation champion

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

- **USA**: 35%
- **Germany**: 16%
- **Japan**: 12%
- **China**: 10%
- **South Korea**: 4%
- **UK**: 3%
- **India**: 3%
- **Israel**: 2%
- **France**: 2%
- **Singapore**: 1%
- **Sweden**: 1%
- **Switzerland**: 1%
- **UAE**: 3%
- **Other**: 4%
- **Unsure**: 3%

**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>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The innovation frameworks of Sweden, Malaysia, Singapore are underappreciated

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

*INSEAD Global Innovation Index - 2013
Evaluation of countries’ innovation environment
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 / Base Indonesia N= 101
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 tools are 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>

E1. What are the main challenges the energy industry will have to face in the next five years?  
Base: Global results N= 340* *Question asked only to executives from the energy sector
Healthcare – what will drive progress in quality of healthcare in next five years

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

Innovations in genomics and molecular medicine that can more precisely diagnose disease at the individual level

New imaging devices, medical techniques or diagnosis tools

Consumer awareness campaigns, screening and early detection of disease

New molecules / medicines

Making sure we train enough healthcare professionals and technicians with the right skills to meet local needs

Home health solutions, the consumerization of healthcare and the rise of wearable health monitoring devices

Re-thinking how healthcare systems are organized and managed to build more financially sustainable operating models

A cultural shift away from a disease based model to the value of healthy life

Redefining how the private healthcare sector and public authorities collaborate

The digitization of healthcare; improving healthcare delivery via use of information technology / data

New financial / reimbursement / incentive models

The adoption by developed markets of solutions initially created to answer the resource constraints in emerging markets

None of these: 10%