GE Global Innovation Barometer
2013 Results – Focus Turkey
GE global innovation barometer methodology

Now in its third edition and spanning across 25 countries, the GE Global Innovation Barometer is an International opinion survey of senior business executives actively engaged in the management of their firm Innovation strategy.

The survey is conducted by StrategyOne a consulting and research company and funded by GE. The barometer 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.

8 out of 10 respondents are men (no quota)

Sample covers a diversity of economic sectors

- Health: 13%
- FMCG: 11%
- Energy: 10%
- Automotive / Transport / Logistics: 10%
- Electronics: 10%
- Industrial Products: 8%
- Professional Services: 8%
- High-tech / IT: 6%
- Telecom / Internet: 2%
- Other Manufacturing: 17%
- Other: 5%
- Telecom / Internet: 2%
- Other: 5%
Sample and fieldwork details

3100 phone interviews (in local languages)

25 markets (tracking in 20 markets for 2 years and 10 markets for 3 years)

Questionnaire **average duration: 38 Minutes**

Period: **October 22nd to December 5th 2012**

All respondents directly involved in the innovation strategy or process within their company. (28% C-Level).

Average company size is **1 200 employees**

Average age of respondent is **43 years old**.
Turkey Executive Summary
Innovation is a strategic priority for Turkish businesses (92% of Turkish respondents report innovation is a strategic priority for their business).

Various types of innovation are expected to drive the performance of Turkish businesses in the future:

- the improvement of existing products or services (mentioned by 84%)
- the development of more affordable products or services (mentioned in second position by 77% of Turkish respondents – A result way above the Global average)
- The development of new business processes to improve profitability (mentioned in third position by 71% of respondents)

Additionally 60% of Turkish respondents mention the development of new business model as promising way to boost future performance, this is 8 points higher than the Global average (52%) on this item.
Abilities Business have to master in order to innovate successfully

To Innovate successfully Turkish respondents identify key abilities their business have to master:

• Understand customers and anticipate market evolutions (81%)
• Develop new technology (80%), this seems to be a specific area of interest from Turkish business as the result in this market is 14 points higher than the Global average
• Finally Turkish respondents stress the importance of the ability to take and manage risks (mentioned by 74% of respondents as a crucial Innovation success factor vs. only 60% of the Global sample)
• Attract and retain innovative people (71%)
• Create an environment and a culture conducive to Innovation (71%) a result 7 points higher than the Global average
• Mining data inside and outside the company is as well a capability more strongly expressed in Turkey with 71% of respondents mentioning it as a key ability vs. 53% of the Global sample

Finally the interest from Turkish respondent in the development of new business models is confirmed by the fact that this ability is regarded as crucial by 63% of Turkish respondents vs. 45% of the Global sample
Evaluation of the Turkish framework for Innovation

Overall the framework for innovation in Turkey is perceived as quite challenging for Innovation by business executives from the other markets: 26% of Business executives from the 25 markets regard the Turkish environment for Innovation as strongly Innovation conducive. This puts the country in the 21st position of the ranking based on this indicator.

When evaluating their own market 59% of Turkish business executives report that their country has a strongly Innovation conducive environment overall.

When asked to evaluate in more detail their environment for Innovation, Turkish business executives provide interesting input.

On the negative side, the items connected to Universities are more negatively evaluated than the Global average and most of all in noticeable decline when compared to last year results in Turkey. This regards both the ability to partner with Universities for R&D purpose and the trust from business executives that Turkish universities are efficiently preparing the next generation of Innovative leaders.

On the more positive side, Turkish business executives report higher satisfaction than the Global average regarding the organization and efficiency of Government incentive to Innovation (stable compared to last year). The impact of Trade regulations on the ability from business to innovate is as well described more positively this year. Finally the understanding from Society that taking risk is part of the overall innovation process seems to be progressing.
Respondent’s policy expectations

Turkish business executives make Innovation a strategic priority and rely on it to drive future performance, however they demonstrate more than any other market strong signs of anxiety that it could also set a challenge for business by increasing competition and by accelerating the lifecycle of products and services: in Turkey, 66% of respondents believe “Innovation has a negative impact on their economy” a results much higher than the global average (30%).

In this context, Turkish business expect renewed support and Innovation incentives from policymakers, particularly regarding:

• Education: 67% of respondent would expect decision makers to better align students curricula with the needs of business (an impressive 23 points higher than the global average)
• Fighting red tape and bureaucracy for companies trying to access innovation public funding (59% of respondent, 11 points higher than the global average)

Showing another evidence of a nervous environment, 54% of Turkish business executive also regard very favorably policies that would lead to the introduction of preferences in Government procurement for domestic solutions (21 points higher than the global average)
Growing trends from the barometer indicate that Innovation can start from all kind of economic actors (over 92% of Turkish respondents in 2013 believe that SMEs and Individuals can be as innovative as large companies).

This validates the perception that collaboration is key to Innovate more successfully. 88% of Turkish respondents report that their firm has been increasingly looking at innovation through the collaborative angle. Furthermore, 79% of respondents agree their firm would be more successful at innovation through partnership than if their company went about it alone.

Business in Turkey would like to partner first to enter new markets (91% - 12 points higher than the global average), access new technology (86% – 7 points higher than global average) and improve an existing product or service (73%). It should also be noted that to invent a new business model is 12 points higher than the global average with 66% of Turkish respondents declaring that it would be the main reasons why their company would seek to collaborate with entrepreneurs or other companies.

The barriers to collaborative Innovation are also clearly identified: lack of protection of confidentiality/IP (64% - in line with the global average), and because of fears of talent/knowledge poaching (61% - 16 points above global average).
Innovation is a strategic priority for business globally
Innovation on top of business agenda: 92% of respondents would say it is a strategic priority for their company (vs. 91% average)

Q1. Would you say that for your company innovation is…:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Global Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A very high strategic priority</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A quite high strategic priority</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A quite low strategic priority</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A very low strategic priority</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Innovation types and business performance: looking back and looking forward
What kind of Innovation drove business performance in the past in Turkey?

Q2. What kinds of innovation have contributed most to your company’s performance in the past few years?

Turkish results vs. 25 markets Global Average

- The improvement of existing products or services: Turkey 85%, Global 83%
- The development of entirely new products or services: Turkey 63%, Global 78%
- The development of new business processes to improve profitability: Turkey 61%, Global 77%
- The development of more affordable new products and services for the customer: Turkey 56%, Global 73%
- The development or improvement of products customized to local circumstances or conditions: Turkey 55%, Global 55%
- The development of new business models: Turkey 50%, Global 46%
- The development of more sustainable and eco-friendly processes, products or services: Turkey 44%, Global 44%
- The development of new customer services: Turkey 39%, Global 39%
A future gazing exercise: what will drive future business performance in Turkey?

Q3: What kinds of innovation do you expect to contribute the most to your company’s performance in the future?

Turkish results vs. 25 markets Global Average

- The improvement of existing products or services: Turkey 84%, Global 79%
- The development of more affordable new products and services for the customer: Turkey 56%, Global 77%
- The development of new business processes to improve profitability: Turkey 63%, Global 71%
- The development of entirely new products or services: Turkey 66%, Global 71%
- The development of new business models: Turkey 52%, Global 60%
- The development of more sustainable and eco-friendly processes, products or services: Turkey 48%, Global 53%
- The development of new customer services: Turkey 42%, Global 51%
- The development or improvement of products or services customized to local circumstances or conditions: Turkey 49%, Global 53%
Key abilities innovative firms master better
To Innovate successfully business need to master market insight, technology development, partnerships, talent and culture

Q4. How important do you think these abilities are for a company to innovate successfully? (Importance grade on 10 points, % High importance [Top 3 boxes])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand customers and anticipate market evolutions</td>
<td>83% (+ 2 pts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attract and retain innovative people</td>
<td>71% (-2 pts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop new technology</td>
<td>80% (+14 pts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identify and work collaboratively with the best business partners</td>
<td>62% (-4 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create an environment and culture conducive to Innovation</td>
<td>71% (+7 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage and take risks</td>
<td>74% (+14 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invest on long term innovative projects</td>
<td>68% (+9 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocate a specific budget for innovative activities</td>
<td>62% (+12 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenge generally accepted practices and ways of working</td>
<td>55% (+1 pt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine data inside and outside the company</td>
<td>71% (+18 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage an innovation pipeline with a structured business process</td>
<td>53% (+1 pt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed out unpromising innovations at an early stage</td>
<td>52% (+6 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come up with new business models</td>
<td>63% (+18 pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>34% (=)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Increased competition and protectionist temptation: A global innovation vertigo?
The net positive impact of Innovation on local economies is challenged by 30% of respondents: a globalization anxiety?

Q5-2. By creating more competition among businesses and making some products and services obsolete, innovation has a negative impact on my country’s economy (% Agree)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>11%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know / Unsure</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The positive impact of Innovation on local economies is challenged: greater competition and shorter business lifecycles

Q5-2. By creating more competition among businesses and making some products and services obsolete, innovation has a negative impact on my country's economy
Opening up the market or national preference, paradoxical tensions seem to exist within global business

Q9. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation?

Q9-8. Promote domestic rather than imported technological development via preferences in government procurement

Q9-11. Promote the importation of innovative technologies by opening the market further to foreign trade and investment
Expectations regarding the policy focus to be adopted are contradictory and vary greatly from one market to another.

Q9. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? (%Top 2 grades = very high priority)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Protection of innovation*</th>
<th>Domestic Development*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Korea</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Africa</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Promote importation of innovative tech. by opening the market further to foreign trade and investment

*Promote domestic rather than imported technological development via preferences in government procurement
Role of SMEs and need for greater localization: the trend keeps building up globally
A growing consensus around the need for innovation to be embracing the specificities of local market needs

Q5. 1 - More than ever before, innovation needs to be localized to serve specific market needs

Average 20 markets 2012: 76%
Average 20 markets 2013: 84% (+ 8pts)
Innovation can be originated anywhere

Q5. 3 - More than ever before, SMEs and individuals can be as innovative as large companies

Average 20 markets 2012: 79%
Average 20 markets 2013: 84% (+5pts)
A contraction of the Global environment for Innovation
How do respondents evaluate their country’s Innovation framework? No major change in Global ranking, strong new entries

Index on 100 points summarizing the perceptions of respondents regarding 13 dimensions of the Innovation framework of their country.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>% Agree 2013</th>
<th>Gap / 2012</th>
<th>Gap / 25 markets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>- 8 pts</td>
<td>+ 3 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental support for innovation is efficiently organized and coordinated</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>- 2 pts</td>
<td>+ 15 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is quite easy for companies to partner with universities for their R&amp;D needs</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>- 11 pts</td>
<td>- 23 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local universities and schools provide a strong education model for tomorrow’s innovate leaders</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>- 7 pts</td>
<td>- 10 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private investors are supportive of companies that need funding to innovate</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>- 2 pts</td>
<td>- 6 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-private partnerships have proved effective in supporting innovation</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>+ 12 pts</td>
<td>- 5 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society as a whole is accepting of taking risks as part of the innovation process</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>+ 7 pts</td>
<td>- 1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society as a whole is supportive of innovation, there is an appetite for innovation among young generations</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>- 3 pts</td>
<td>- 5 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The general public is convinced of the value innovation can bring to their day-to-day life</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>+ 6 pts</td>
<td>- 1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The protection of the copyright and the patent are effective</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>+ 2 pts</td>
<td>+ 4 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The speed at which innovative products are brought to market is adequate</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>- 4 pts</td>
<td>+ 3 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade regulations are not preventing firms from being commercially successful</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>+ 7 pts</td>
<td>+ 7 pts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detailed results per component & market
Private investment stagnation, a positive exception in Germany

Q6. 1 - Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate

Average 20 markets 2012: 59%
Average 20 markets 2013: 57% (-2pts)
Q6. 2 - The current IP protection system does not present barriers to innovation

Average 20 markets 2012: 64%
Average 20 markets 2013: 59% (-5pts)
Contrasted evolution regarding universities’ ability to train talents

Q6. 3 - Universities and schools provide a strong education model for tomorrow’s innovative leaders

Average 20 markets 2012: 61%
Average 20 markets 2013: 55% (-6pts)
Lower financial support from Governments overall

Q6. 5- Government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies

Average 20 markets 2012: 47%
Average 20 markets 2013: 45% (-2pts)

- Netherlands: 64%
- Malaysia: 55%
- Ireland: 46%
- Vietnam: 39%
- Nigeria: 29%
- Singapore: 70%
- UK: 81%
- Germany: 49%
- Russia: 40%
- S. Africa: 31%
- Japan: 32%
- Brazil: 21%
- India: 35%
- Poland: 58%
- Canada: 59%
- USA: 64%
- UAE: 55%
- S. Korea: 66%
- Turkey: 59%
- Saudi Arabia: 64%
- Australia: 56%
- Israel: 78%
- Mexico: 78%
- China: 31%
- Sweden: 64%

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The organization of government incentive to innovation is criticized

Q6. 6 - Governmental support for innovation is efficiently organized and coordinated

Average 20 markets 2012: 43%
Average 20 markets 2013: 39% (-4pts)
On the positive side: a growing appetite from young generations

Q6. 8 - Society as a whole is supportive of innovation, there is an appetite for innovation among young generations

Average 20 markets 2012: 76%

Average 20 markets 2013: 77% (+1pt)
On the positive side: greater societal support

Q6. 9 - The general public is convinced of the value innovation can bring to their day-to-day life

Average 20 markets 2012: 68%
Average 20 markets 2013: 73% (+5pts)
On the positive side: greater tolerance to Innovation related risks

Q6. 10 - Society as a whole accepts that taking risks is part of the innovation process

Average 20 markets 2012: 59%

Average 20 markets 2013: 63% (+4pts)
What policies would support Innovation most efficiently?
Education, fighting bureaucracy and protecting trade secrets evaluated as the most pressing priorities to support innovation

Q9. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation?
Grade on 10 points where 10 means it should be a VERY STRONG priority and 1 a VERY LOW one, (% Top 2 grades)

Encourage a stronger entrepreneurial culture in the education system through stronger linkages between students and business savvy individuals

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

Better align students curricula with the needs of business

Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected

Create a financial environment that encourages the development of venture capital

Turkey

- 51% (+1 pts)
- 59% (+11 pts)
- 67% (+23 pts)
- 33% (-8 pts)
- 23% (-15 pts)
Education, fighting bureaucracy and protecting trade secrets evaluated as the most pressing priorities to support Innovation

Q9. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation?
Grade on 10 points where 10 means it should be a VERY STRONG priority and 1 a VERY LOW one, (% Top 2 grades)

- Create more incubators and facilities for start-ups to develop
  - Turkey: 39% (+3 pts)

- Promote domestic rather than imported technological development via preferences in government procurement
  - Turkey: 54% (+21 pts)

- Boost funding for public research programs
  - Turkey: 28% (-3 pts)

- Introduce results-based incentives for public research programs
  - Turkey: 34% (+4 pts)

- Promote the importation of innovative technologies by opening the market further to foreign trade and investment
  - Turkey: 30% (+3 pts)

- Implement an innovation and entrepreneurship awareness program promoting these values and targeting the general public
  - Turkey: 32% (+7 pts)

- Stimulate innovation through the use of commercially based public procurement
  - Turkey: 23% (+2 pts)
### Clustering markets depending on Policy priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Netherlands</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Saudi Arabia</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>UAE</th>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Rania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encourage a stronger entrepreneurial culture in the education system through stronger linkages between students and business savvy individuals</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>1st</td>
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<td>Better align students curricula with the needs of business</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1st</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected</td>
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<td>1st</td>
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<tr>
<td>Create a financial environment that encourages the development of venture capital</td>
<td>2nd</td>
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<td>Create more incubators and facilities for start-ups to develop</td>
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<td>Promote domestic rather than imported technological development via preferences in government procurement</td>
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Stronger regulation on talent mobility have had a noticeable impact on Business ability to Innovate

Q5-4. Over the last two years, it has become more difficult for companies to hire talented foreign citizens because of stricter visa requirements and it had a negative impact on their ability to innovate.
What countries are perceived as displaying the most innovation conducive environment?
EVALUATION OF INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT

Global Evaluation /10

Auto evaluation /10
How do Turkish business executive evaluate other markets Innovation environment?

Q8. For each of the following markets, how far would you say that they have developed an innovation-conducive environment?

% of respondents that evaluate a market Innovation environment positively by giving it a grade between 7 an 10/10 points (Global perception vs. perception measured among Turkish respondents only)
Collaborative Innovation: review of drivers and barriers, experience and policy framework
Collaborative Innovation has a Global appeal

Q11: Measuring the appetite for collaboration

I am fully convinced that our firm could be more successful with innovation through partnership and collaboration than if we go about it alone

- Strongly agree: 53%
- Somewhat agree: 34%
- Somewhat disagree: 7%
- Strongly disagree: 4%

Our firm has been changing the way it looks at innovation to integrate more of the need for collaboration both inside and outside the firm

- Strongly agree: 38%
- Somewhat agree: 44%
- Somewhat disagree: 11%
- Strongly disagree: 5%

I think my firm is open to sharing the revenue stream or the revenue losses that could be generated through a collaborative innovation initiative

- Strongly agree: 28%
- Somewhat agree: 45%
- Somewhat disagree: 16%
- Strongly disagree: 6%

% Agree

- Global
  - 87%
- Turkey
  - 79%

- Global
  - 82%
- Turkey
  - 88%

- Global
  - 73%
- Turkey
  - 75%
Partnership is globally seen as an opportunity to succeed

Q11 Measuring the appetite for collaboration
Q11-2: I am fully convinced that our firm could be more successful with innovation through partnership and collaboration than if we go about it alone

Average: 53%
Emerging markets leading preparing even more strongly to partner

Q11 Measuring the appetite for collaboration
Q11-1: Our firm has been changing the way it looks at Innovation to integrate more of the need for collaboration both inside and outside the firm

Average: 38%

Strongly agree

Singapore: 29%
Sweden: 31%
Netherlands: 36%
Germany: 43%
USA: 41%
UK: 36%
Japan: 23%
Canada: 16%
Saudi Arabia: 32%
South Korea: 17%
Australia: 33%
UAE: 52%
Malaysia: 34%
Israel: 33%
Ireland: 48%
China: 60%
Poland: 29%
Turkey: 42%
Brazil: 47%
South Africa: 42%
Mexico: 42%
India: 49%
Russia: 44%
Vietnam: 56%
Nigeria: 40%
Revenue sharing model: a more difficult question to solve

Q11 Measuring the appetite for collaboration
Q11-3: I think my firm is open to sharing the revenue stream or the revenue losses that could be generated through a collaborative innovation initiative

Average: 28%
Reasons for collaborating

Q15 Still on collaboration, what are the main reasons why your company would seek to collaborate with entrepreneurs or other companies?

- To access new technology: 79%
- To enter new markets: 79%
- To improve an existing product or service: 75%
- To speed up time to market: 72%
- To invent a new product: 70%
- To improve the profitability of an existing offer: 69%
- To gain insights and market intelligence: 69%
- To scale up: 69%
- To benefit from a company’s sales force: 58%
- To share costs: 56%
- To license patents and technology: 54%
- To invent a new business model: 54%

Changes compared to previous year:
- Turkey: 86% (+7 pts)
- 91% (+12 pts)
- 73% (-2 pts)
- 67% (-5 pts)
- 75% (+5 pts)
- 63% (-6 pts)
- 61% (-8 pts)
- 71% (+2 pts)
- 54% (-4 pts)
- 50% (+6 pts)
- 36% (-18 pts)
- 66% (+12 pts)
Barriers to collaboration

Q16. Still on collaboration, what are the main reasons why your company would be reluctant to collaborate with entrepreneurs or other companies? (% of respondent that selected the item as a barrier)

1. Lack of Protection of confidentiality / IP: 64%
2. Lack of trust in the partner company: 47%
3. Talent / Knowledge poaching: 45%
4. Lack of a tested Collaboration Process and Collaboration Tools: 39%
5. Fears over unequal revenue splits: 36%
6. We don’t know how to attract potential partners: 31%
7. We don’t have time to allocate to managing the partnership: 28%
8. I don’t know if my company is ready or able to be working in partnership: 28%
9. We don’t have time to allocate to meeting possible partners: 22%
10. The company is bigger than ours: 22%
11. Our culture is too closed: 18%
12. The company is foreign: 16%
13. We don’t have time to allocate to meeting possible partners: 15% (1 pt)
14. The company is foreign: 12% (10 pts)
15. Lack of trust in the partner company: 10% (9 pts)
16. Talent / Knowledge poaching: 8% (23 pts)
17. We don’t know how to attract potential partners: 7% (7 pts)
18. Lack of Protection of confidentiality / IP: 6% (16 pts)
19. Lack of a tested Collaboration Process and Collaboration Tools: 4% (4 pts)
20. Fears over unequal revenue splits: 3% (4 pts)
21. We don’t have time to allocate to managing the partnership: 2% (7 pts)
22. I don’t know if my company is ready or able to be working in partnership: 1% (9 pts)
23. We don’t have time to allocate to meeting possible partners: 0% (10 pts)
24. The company is bigger than ours: -1% (-1 pt)
25. Our culture is too closed: -9% (-9 pts)
26. The company is foreign: -7% (-7 pts)
27. We don’t have time to allocate to managing the partnership: +4% (+4 pts)
28. Lack of Protection of confidentiality / IP: +5% (+5 pts)
29. Lack of trust in the partner company: +10% (+10 pts)
30. Lack of a tested Collaboration Process and Collaboration Tools: +16% (+16 pts)
31. Fears over unequal revenue splits: +23% (+23 pts)

Turkey
GE Global Innovation Barometer
2013 Results – Focus Turkey