CHINA

GE GLOBAL INNOVATION BAROMETER

2014 Edition
About the GE Global Innovation Barometer

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

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

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

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

3,209 phone interviews (in local languages)

Interview average duration: 35-40 minutes

Period: April 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

New countries in 2014: Italy, Indonesia, Kenya

26 markets
## A comprehensive assessment of innovation

### 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

### Countries & Public policies

**State of the National Innovation Framework**

Which country is the **leading innovation champion**?

What does your **country** do well?
- Cross-disciplinary research? Effective IP system? Private funding?

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

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

### 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?
China executive summary
Macro findings

Executives in China perceive innovation as a positive force with 74% agreeing that people in their country live better today than 10 years ago because of the impact of innovation – this is 6 points lower than the global average.

75% of executives in China 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.

Regarding collaboration, China 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 (82% compared to 77% global average) displaying a high agreement rate.

However, while Chinese executives are recognising the value of collaboration with 60% of executives reporting that the revenue generated by collaborative innovation activities has been growing over the last year, this percentage has decreased by 11 points from 2013 (71%).

Nearly half of Chinese executives (47%) perceive smaller businesses such as SMEs and start-ups as driving innovation in China – 6 points more than the global average (41%). This is closely followed by public organisations which are favoured by nearly a third of Chinese executives (30%), twice the global average (15%).
Chinese executives highlight several priorities that their companies need to master to innovate successfully. The question of attracting and retaining new talents comes as a clear priority. To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals is mentioned by 85% of Chinese executives – higher than the global average (79%). The second crucial ability is to understand customers and anticipate market evolutions (78%). To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach comes in third (64%).

When asked about their company performance against these necessary abilities, only 12% of executives said that their company performed extremely well at retaining new talent and 24% thought their company performed extremely well at understanding the needs of customers.

The critical challenges faced by companies in China limiting their ability to innovate is the difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas (24%) followed by a lack of talent or inadequate skillset (22%) – both in line with the global average. The lack of sufficient investment as well as lack of internal support from leadership team are also mentioned as key innovation killers, each by a fifth of Chinese executives.
Macro findings

Internal organisation – how Chinese businesses go about innovating

60% of Chinese executives 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%).

Two thirds of Chinese 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 34% that say it is best not to worry about the potential short term negative impact on the core business' revenue – less one sided than the global average which prefers protection of the core business’ profitability by 72%.

On the other hand, 75% believe the most successful innovations are planned, emerging through a structured innovation process compared to 25% who say they are spontaneous, emerging through the interactions of creative individuals, showing a stronger lean towards favouring planned processes than the global average (62% and 38% respectively).

In terms of organizational design, 59% say it is best to position innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of businesses and structured teams – below the global average of 68%.

When innovating, Chinese executives prefer not to rush, with only 36% believing it is best to get to market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition (50% global average), as opposed to 65% who would prefer not to rush and take all the time needed to perfect the innovation (50% global average).
Macro findings

The appreciation of predictive analytics is important in China with 50% saying this is a crucial ability in line with the global average (53%). Chinese businesses are aligned with the global average on big data, with 25% of executives reporting that their company is either totally or quite prepared to make the most out of big data. However, a significant 44% 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).

Only 23% of Chinese respondents say they have never heard of big data before and 4% say that big data is more of a buzz word than a reality – 2 points lower than the global average.

Concerning the industrial internet, only 13% of Chinese executives say they have never heard of the industrial internet compared to a global average of 44%. 83% of Chinese executives believe the industrial internet will have a positive or neutral impact on the job market, 34 points higher than the 49% global average.

8% of Chinese executives 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

China's framework for innovation is evaluated positively by executives from other markets with 66% saying that China has developed a framework conducive to innovation. However, Chinese executives’ self-evaluation of their overall framework for innovation has gone down this year, with 44% reporting China has developed an innovation-conducive environment this year compared to 51% 18 months ago – a 7 point decrease.

There has been an increase regarding the efficiency of government support for innovation, with 69% of Chinese executives agreeing that government support for innovation is efficiently organised (+14 points compared to 2013), China scoring significantly higher than many of the countries surveyed on this point (40% global average).

When it comes to the priorities for government to tackle, Chinese executives are more adamant to reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies (96%) as well as ensuring that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected (95%) than the global average (80% and 86% respectively). They are in line with executives around the world in calling for governments to fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation (93%), and facilitating research cooperation with other countries (90%).

Public authorities' financial support towards innovative companies continues to be above the global average, with more than three quarters (77%) agreeing that government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies. However, 60% of executives highlight an insufficient support to SMEs – roughly in line with the global average. 31% of Chinese executives are more in favour of giving subsidies/preferences to local business only to favour the development of local solutions whilst 46% 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 slightly lower than the global average of 51%.
At a glance

The game has changed

"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 – Agree 72%"

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 – net agree 75%

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, INNOVATION NEEDS TO BE LOCALIZED TO SERVE SPECIFIC MARKET NEEDS 75% 70%

THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY SOME EMERGING COUNTRIES CREATE INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMPANIES, WILLING TO INVEST IN OVERCOMING THEM 76%

DRIVING INNOVATION THE MOST TODAY IN YOUR COUNTRY

SMALLER BUSINESSES (NET:SMES+ START-UPS & INDIVIDUALS) 47%

MULTINATIONALS 7%

LARGE ENTERPRISES HEADQUARTERED IN YOUR COUNTRY 9%

PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS 30%

Over-indexes compared to global average

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

#### Changing business model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When innovating, companies must encourage <strong>creative behaviours</strong> and <strong>disruptive processes</strong> in the business, especially</td>
<td>60%</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>24%</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>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most successful innovations are <strong>planned</strong>, emerging through a structured innovation process</td>
<td>75%</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>59%</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>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Embracing new innovation abilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>82%</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>71%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have never heard of Big Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have not increased their ability to analyze large and complex amounts of data over the last year <strong>and won’t</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business already fully / quite prepared with a strategy or process to make the most of big data</td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have never heard of the Industrial Internet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial Internet</strong>: Positive impact on the job market, fuelling companies performance and growth and creating new demand for employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</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>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2014: Innovation framework ranking 5\textsuperscript{th}\textsuperscript{*}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INNOVATION FRAMEWORK EVALUATION: COUNTRY HAS “INNOVATION-CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT?”</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION IS EFFICIENTLY ORGANIZED</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ALLOCATE AN ADEQUATE SHARE OF THEIR BUDGET TO SUPPORT INNOVATIVE COMPANIES</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</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></td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIVE SUBSIDIES/PREFERENCES TO LOCAL BUSINESS ONLY TO FAVOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SOLUTIONS</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></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>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC AUTHORITIES DO NOT SUPPORT SME’S IN THEIR INNOVATION EFFORTS ENOUGH</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF COMPANIES THAT NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on the 32 markets covered in Q9

Over-indexes compared to global average

Under-indexes compared to global average

*Based on the 32 markets covered in Q9
**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>69%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To use analytics and predictive knowledge</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To attract investors to fund innovative programs</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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## 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>85%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better align students curricula with the needs of business</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate research cooperation with other countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively promote partnerships between the public and private sectors</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce IP to encourage stronger collaboration between companies</td>
<td></td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the collaboration of private companies with SOES</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement leads the early adoption of major innovations</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the impact some of its local content requirement and regulatory policies</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure public procurement always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage and ease the hiring of talented foreign citizens</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

The debate around the impact of Industrial internet on the job market is not settled, but a majority reject the hypothesis of a net negative impact on employment.
Increasingly, Innovation is about finding the right talent, partners, resources, ideas and insight on a global scale. Constraints in emerging markets can be converted into opportunities, even if some interesting differences emerge on this notion. The focus on local needs and specificities is being recognized. In most emerging economies, multinational companies drive Innovation much more prominently than local governments or academia, and more so than local business. The GloCal nature of Innovation is becoming table-stake, the innovation playground knows no borders. Infrastructure challenges of emerging economies don’t stop innovative businesses, even if scaling up is a clear issue for them.
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.
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
The difficulty to scale up Innovative business is the number one “Innovation killer”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collaboration, convergence, Industrial Internet, Data-analytics change(d) the way business are innovating.

Collaboration is already embraced and delivering positive results, the risk is worth taking.

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

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

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

The debate around the impact of Industrial internet on the job market is not settled, but a majority reject the hypothesis of a net negative impact on employment.
Innovation is acknowledged as driver of general improvement in countries. But some executives sense a scepticism amongst their national public opinion about the impact of technological innovation on inequalities.

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 / China results N=200

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- 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 / China results N=200
"We are currently in a new Industrial Revolution at the meeting of hardware and software, a historical shift into the age of advanced manufacturing and industrial internet."

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

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

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 / China results N=200
A more confidential trend but some are already actively looking into it

Collaboration with start-up and entrepreneurs
Collaboration is an established trend and a (upcoming) reality for most

47%

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

32%

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

25%

“Industrial Internet”
A more confidential trend but some are already actively looking into it

25%

Q17. Is your business already equipped with a strategy or process to make the most of…
Base: Global results N= 3,209
External collaboration is now a reality, and demonstrates to be a profitable risk worth taking.

But this is a risk worth taking if you want to successfully innovate nowadays. And this is why you company should avoid

The facts

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.

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 / China results N=200

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 / China results N=200

More collaborative (over-index)

Global average 64%

Less collaborative (under-index)

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

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

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

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

Q13. Which of the following apply in your company? YES Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200

![Bar chart showing the percentage of countries where the revenue and profit generated by collaborative innovation activities has increased, decreased, or remained stable over the last year.](image-url)
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

Professional services: 61%, 40%
High-tech / IT: 62%, 40%
Other: 67%, 40%
Industrial products: 60%, 37%
Energy: 58%, 36%
Healthcare: 64%, 35%
FMCG: 58%, 32%
Manufacturing: 58%, 31%
Electronics: 57%, 31%
Telecoms: 58%, 30%
Automotive: 52%, 30%
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%

**China results**
- Critical for all: 32%
- Critical for some: 51%
- Useful tool: 14%
- Buzz Word: 4%

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 / China results N=200

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average
The country is under-indexing compared to the global average
But not all markets are familiar with Big data

Q15-3. Are you familiar with the following notions? Big data Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200
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: 29%
- Planning: 24%
- 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 / China results N=200
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

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

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

FAMILIARITY WITH THE NOTION

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

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

Positive impact on the job market, fuelling companies performance and growth and creating new demand for employment

Neutral impact on the job market, transforming the overall job market

Negative impact on the job market, making it easier to replace unskilled workers by machines and automated processes
High tech / IT and Telecoms are paving the way

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

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

- 50%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Never heard of it</th>
<th>Not planning to</th>
<th>Planning to</th>
<th>Prepared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High-tech / IT</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecoms</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
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<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMCG</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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
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
- 14% Somewhat agree
- 34% Somewhat disagree
- 4% Strongly disagree

Local
- 73% Strongly agree
- 36% Somewhat agree
- 18% Somewhat disagree
- 9% Strongly disagree

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 / China results N=200
Constraints in emerging markets mostly seen as an innovation opportunity

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 / China results N=200
No consensus amongst emerging countries

Q4-5. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process. We would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200

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

Global average 74%

Over-indexing

Under-indexing

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

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

65% 66% 62% 62% 61%

85% 85% 85% 84% 82% 82% 81% 79% 78% 78% 77% 76% 76% 74% 74% 74% 73% 73% 71% 71% 70% 67% 65% 63% 62% 62% 61%
Multinationals more likely to be the local innovation champion than large national enterprises.
The business fabric of innovation varies across countries, each picking a combination of business types to lead it.

Q7. Who do you think is driving innovation the most today in your country? Based on businesses for which a country over-indexes compared to global average Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200

- **Smaller businesses & Public organisations**
  - Mostly: Singapore, Turkey, Algeria
  - China, UK, Russia

- **Public organisations & Large national companies**
  - Mostly: South Korea
  - Germany, Japan, Canada

- **Multinationals**
  - Mostly: Nigeria
  - Brazil, India

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

- **Large national companies & Multinationals**
  - Mostly: Brazil, India
  - South Korea

- **Smaller businesses**
  - Mostly: US, Sweden, Italy, Israel, South Africa, Poland
  - China, UK

- **Public organisations & Multinationals**
  - Mostly: Singapore, Turkey, Algeria
  - Malaysia, UAE / KSA, Kenya, Mexico

- **Large national companies & Multinationals**
  - Mostly: Brazil, India
  - South Korea

- **Smaller businesses & Multinationals**
  - Mostly: South Korea
  - Malaysia, UAE / KSA, Kenya, Mexico

- **Public organisations & Large national companies**
  - Mostly: South Korea
  - Germany, Japan, Canada

- **Multinationals**
  - Mostly: Nigeria
  - Brazil, India
To maximize the potential of this new environment business leaders need to make some « tough calls »

Innovation is disrupting the business status-quo, business leaders face uneasy trade-offs

The need for disruption in processes and behaviors is established as a criterion for success

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

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

More traditional organizational design attached to Innovation activities remain the norm
Being truly innovative is a challenge, requiring to change mind-sets, behaviours and processes. Disrupt!

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

- **70%** in the **Healthcare sector** Vs. 64% in all other sectors
- **67%** Amongst those that already **collaborate** Vs. 60% for those who don’t
- **68%** Amongst those already use **open sources** Vs. 60% for those who don’t
- **69%** Amongst those already use **big data** Vs. 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 / China results N=200
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 / China results N=200

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 agrees on the importance to protect the core business' profitability.

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

**WHEN INNOVATING, IT IS BEST TO PROTECT THE CORE BUSINESS' PROFITABILITY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, SO TO SUPPORT RESEARCH & INNOVATION EFFORTS**

Q4-1&2. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / China results N=200.
Internal agility and speed clearly identified as pre-requisites to Innovation success

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

Internal inertia is identified a strong « innovation killer »
How to foster an environment fully ready for disruptive and radical innovation is a key challenge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Base: Global results N= 3,209*

- Healthcare
- Manufacturing
- Professional services
- FMCG
- Industrial products
- Automotive
- Energy
- Other
- High-tech / IT
- Electronics
- Telecoms
Emerging technologies are a priority for most

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

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 / China results N=200
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 / China results N=200
Speed to market remains a tougher decision dividing innovation executives into 2 camps

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

The country is over-indexing compared to the global average (65%).

The country is under-indexing compared to the global average (36%).

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; China results N=200 & Base: Global – sectors N= min n=40 (Telecomms) max n=469 (Manufacturers)
Speed to market, Japan leads the race

WHEN INNOVATING, IT IS BEST **TO GET TO MARKET AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO KEEP AN EDGE ON COMPETITION**

Q4-4. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process, we would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / China results N=200
The speed at which business adopt emerging technologies is critical

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

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

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

TO UNDERSTAND CUSTOMERS AND ANTICIPATE MARKET EVOLUTIONS

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

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200

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 / China results N=200

2013 2014

NEW markets 2014
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)
Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200
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; China results N = 200
Attracting investors, still key in emerging markets

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

Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200

TO ATTRACT INVESTORS TO FUND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

NEW markets 2014
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 / China results N=200
Businesses face many challenges limiting their ability to lead more radical and larger scale innovation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implications</th>
<th>Internal challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scaling up</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disruptive ideas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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
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 / China results N=200

The Chinese market finds the incapacity to scale up successful innovations to a wider or international market less of a barrier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Global average</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/top management</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</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

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>Number of employees</th>
<th>Age of company</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity to scale up successful innovations, to a wider or international market</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26% 26% 23% 17%</td>
<td>30% 23% 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack sufficient investment and financial support</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28% 22% 20% 20%</td>
<td>18% 23% 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to come up with radical and disruptive ideas</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23% 20% 20% 21%</td>
<td>21% 21% 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of talent / inadequate skillset</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26% 20% 20% 18%</td>
<td>24% 21% 24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The difficulty to define an effective business model to support new ideas and make them profitable</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18% 18% 16% 19%</td>
<td>28% 18% 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lack internal support from leadership team/ top management</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21% 18% 18% 16%</td>
<td>23% 18% 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The internal inertia and the incapacity to be nimble, failing at rapidly converting ideas into actions</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15% 18% 18% 20%</td>
<td>12% 18% 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incapacity of the business to take risks</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19% 16% 14% 15%</td>
<td>15% 16% 16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over-indexing: More of a innovation killer
Under-indexing: Less of a innovation killer
Electronics and FMCG are most protected from these challenges

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

Base: Global results N= 3,209

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

Over-indexing: More of 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.

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)

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

- To understand customers and anticipate market evolutions: 24% critical, 78% extremely well, 31% conversion rate.
- To attract and retain the most talented and skilled individuals: 12% critical, 85% extremely well, 14% conversion rate.
- To quickly adapt and implement emerging technologies: 19% critical, 57% extremely well, 33% conversion rate.
- To encourage creative behaviours and disruptive processes in the business: 20% critical, 60% extremely well, 33% conversion rate.
- To identify and work collaboratively with the best external business partners: 15% critical, 55% extremely well, 27% conversion rate.
- To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities: 16% critical, 56% extremely well, 29% conversion rate.
- To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives: 11% critical, 55% extremely well, 20% conversion rate.
- To use analytics and predictive knowledge: 16% critical, 50% extremely well, 32% conversion rate.
- To adopt a test fast, fail fast, adjust fast approach: 19% critical, 64% extremely well, 30% conversion rate.
- To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit: 23% critical, 48% extremely well, 48% conversion rate.
- To attract investors to fund innovative programs: 12% critical, 45% extremely well, 27% conversion rate.

Only 31% of those who said it was an important driver think their company is excelling at delivering it.

Q1/Q2. How important do you think the following elements are for a company to be able to innovate successfully? China results N=200

Q3. To what extent does your company currently perform against these success criteria? Based on those who said it was a critical factor (8-10)
Funding Innovation remains highly complex

**External environment**
- Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate 65%
- The lack of sufficient investment and financial support is a key challenge for 56%
- Government and public authorities allocate an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies 47%
- The first priority is to fight bureaucracy and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation 87%

**Crucial internal Innovation drivers**
- To attract investors to fund innovative programs 41%
- To make the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit 48%
- To allocate and secure a specific budget for innovation activities 59%
- To prioritize longer term innovation goals over shorter term financial objectives 58%

**Company performance**
- 21% of whom perform extremely well at attracting investors to fund innovative programs
- 27% of whom perform extremely well at making the most of public authorities' incentives, subsidies, tax credit
- 23%* of whom perform extremely well at it
- 25%* of whom perform extremely well at it

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 / China results N=200
Even if disruption is accepted in theory, most prefer to stick to well-established and more conservative practices and processes.

**WHEN INNOVATING, IT IS BEST..**

- **To protect the core business’ profitability** as much as possible, so to support research & innovation efforts: 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. 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 / China results N=200

- **66%** The country is over-indexing compared to the global average
- **34%** The country is under-indexing compared to the global average

Percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.
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. A global average of 68% prefer this model, while 32% choose to **Outside** in a specialized and dedicated innovation / research centres.

In China, 59% prefer **Outside** compared to 42% for **Inside**. The country is over-indexing compared to the global average.

For each sector:
- **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%
Apart from Japan, the majority of innovative executives prefer to keep innovative teams and activities inside the existing lines of business. However, some are less closed than others to externalization.

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

Q4-3. Now we are going to present different views on the ideal innovation process. We would like you to pick the one you feel is the truest or the most relevant in driving successful innovation. Base: Country results N=100–300 per market / China results N=200.
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.

- **Fight bureaucracy** and red tape for companies willing to access funds and incentives allocated to innovation. Global average: 87% (down 1 pt).
- Ensure that **business confidentiality** and **trade secrets** are adequately protected. Global average: 86% (down 3 pt).
- Better align **students curricula** with the needs of business. Global average: 85% (down 4 pt).
- Facilitate **research cooperation** with other countries. Global average: 85%.
- Actively promote **partnerships** between the public and private sectors. Global average: 83%.
- **Reinforce IP** to encourage stronger collaboration between companies. Global average: 80%.
- Encourage the **collaboration** of private companies with SoEs. Global average: 72%.
- Ensure **public procurement** leads the **early adoption** of major innovations. Global average: 76%.
- **Evaluate** the impact of local content requirement and regulatory policies. Global average: 71%.
- Ensure **public procurement** always favor the most innovative solutions even if they come from foreign countries. Global average: 70%.
- Encourage and ease the **hiring of talented foreign citizens**. Global average: 67%.

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.
Emerging markets put more pressure on policymakers to provide them with the framework they need to innovate successfully.

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

Q12. What are the main priorities your country should focus on to efficiently support innovation? Average number of critical priorities per country out of 12. Base: Country results N= 100–300 per market / China results N=200.
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 / China results N=200
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 / China results N=200

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 / China results N=200
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 / China results N=200

BETTER ALIGN STUDENTS CURRICULA WITH THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS

Decreased

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

The financial support from governments and public authorities varies significantly across countries.

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 / China results N=200

NEW markets 2014

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ALLOCATE AN ADEQUATE SHARE OF THEIR BUDGET TO SUPPORT INNOVATIVE COMPANIES
Public Procurement is expected to adopt a first in class practices

MAIN PRIORITIES COUNTRY SHOULD FOCUS ON TO EFFICIENTLY SUPPORT INNOVATION

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

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

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

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

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 / China results N=200

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
Public subsidies / preferences 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

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

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

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 / China results N=200
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 / China results N=200

Global average 61%
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?

Q7. Who do you think are driving innovation the most today in your country?
Base: Global results N= 3,209

- 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.
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 / China results N=200
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>% Important</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.

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
### 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**

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

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**Key Points:**
- **Fight bureaucracy and red tape:**
  - Critical priority: 54%
  - Important but not critical priority: 32%
  - Global average: 87%
  - Change: -1 pt

- **Ensure business confidentiality and trade secrets protection:**
  - Critical priority: 53%
  - Important but not critical priority: 33%
  - Global average: 86%
  - Change: -3

- **Better align students curricula with business needs:**
  - Critical priority: 52%
  - Important but not critical priority: 34%
  - Global average: 85%
  - Change: -4

- **Facilitate research cooperation:**
  - Critical priority: 42%
  - Important but not critical priority: 43%
  - Global average: 85%

- **Promote partnerships:**
  - Critical priority: 41%
  - Important but not critical priority: 42%
  - Global average: 83%

- **Reinforce IP:**
  - Critical priority: 39%
  - Important but not critical priority: 42%
  - Global average: 80%

- **Encourage collaboration with private companies and SoEs:**
  - Critical priority: 30%
  - Important but not critical priority: 42%
  - Global average: 72%

- **Ensure public procurement leads to early adoption:**
  - Critical priority: 29%
  - Important but not critical priority: 47%
  - Global average: 76%

- **Evaluate local content requirements and regulatory policies:**
  - Critical priority: 25%
  - Important but not critical priority: 46%
  - Global average: 71%

- **Ensure public procurement favors innovative solutions:**
  - Critical priority: 24%
  - Important but not critical priority: 46%
  - Global average: 70%

- **Encourage hiring of talented foreign citizens:**
  - Critical priority: 23%
  - Important but not critical priority: 43%
  - Global average: 67%
Overall, a consolidated support from private investors

PRIVATE INVESTORS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF COMPANIES THAT NEED FUNDS TO INNOVATE

Q10-1. Thinking about your country in particular, how far do you agree with the following statements? Private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate. Results for top 2 boxes (somewhat agree + totally agree). Base: N=3,209 / China results N=200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table shows the percentage of respondents who agree somewhat or totally agree with the statement that private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate.
A strong priority: ensure that business confidentiality and trade secrets are adequately protected

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

Base: N= 3,209 / China results N=200
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 / China results N=200
WHAT IS THE COUNTRY THAT YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE LEADING INNOVATION CHAMPION?

Q8. What is THE country that you consider to be the leading innovation champion? Base: N= 3,209 / Open-ended question

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

Exit: Netherlands, Canada

NEW ENTRANT

= +1 = -2 -1 = -1 -1 = +1 NEW ENTRANT = +2 +2
Assessment of the innovation environment in each market

Q9. For each of the following markets, how far would you say that they have developed an Innovation-conducive environment?
Base: N= 3,171 / Note: % of respondents that have given a grade superior or equal to 7/10
A consistency between reputation and performance

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

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

Global Evaluation /10

Self-evaluation /10
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 / China results N=200
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?

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

*Question asked only to executives from the energy sector

Base: Global results N= 340

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>First most important driver</th>
<th>Summary 3 drivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovations in genomics and molecular medicine that can more precisely diagnose disease at the individual level</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New imaging devices, medical techniques or diagnosis tools</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer awareness campaigns, screening and early detection of disease</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New molecules / medicines</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making sure we train enough healthcare professionals and technicians with the right skills to meet local needs</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health solutions, the consumerization of healthcare and the rise of wearable health monitoring devices</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-thinking how healthcare systems are organized and managed to build more financially sustainable operating models</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cultural shift away from a disease based model to the value of healthy life</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redefining how the private healthcare sector and public authorities collaborate</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The digitization of healthcare; improving healthcare delivery via use of information technology / data</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New financial / reimbursement / incentive models</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The adoption by developed markets of solutions initially created to answer the resource constraints in emerging markets</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these: 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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