WP9 - Innovation



COMPETE consultation workshop

Brussels, 22nd September 2015, Liesbeth Dries







Introduction



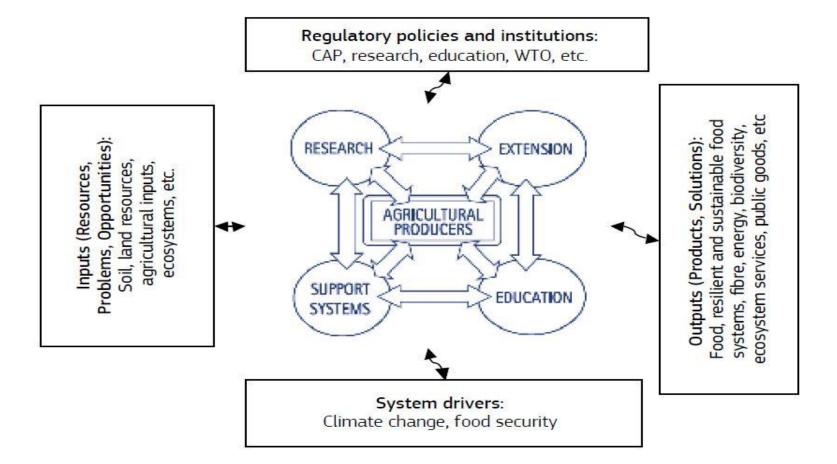
- Key insights from work package 9:
- Stimulating innovation requires close attention of the way in which innovation processes are organized. <u>Innovation performance</u> and <u>competitive advantage</u> are determined by the <u>organization of the innovation</u> <u>process</u>"





Innovation as a system











- Organization of innovation: in-house or outsourced?
- Dataset (EFIGE):
 - 1,393 agri-food companies
 - 7 EU member states: Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom
 - 2007-2009







Organization of innovation: in-house or outsourced?

Findings:

- In-house innovation and outsourcing are <u>substitutes</u>, not complements
- <u>In-house</u> innovation more common for <u>internationalized and larger</u> <u>firms</u> (not SMEs)
- In-house innovation and outsourcing are <u>both used for product and process innovations</u>







Organization of innovation: in-house or outsourced?

- Findings (ctd.):
 - Innovation activities are observed more in agri-food firms with a higher proportion of fixed assets in total assets.
 - Profitability and working capital increase the likelihood to observe outsourcing of innovation activities, while no effect was found on the level of in-house innovation.
 - Long-term leverage is negatively related to R&D outsourcing.







- Closed versus Open Innovation
- Closed Innovation ~ '[a model] in which a single firm uses its own internal resources and capabilities to undertake all the activities that form part of the generic innovation process'
- Open Innovation ~ '[firms] systematically performing knowledge exploration, retention, and exploitation inside and outside an organization's boundaries throughout the innovation process'







- Open Innovation (OI) in the EU agri-food sector
- Research methods:
 - Literature review
 - Case study of StartLife (Start-up & corporate collaborations)
- Findings:
 - Best practices in Open Innovation collaborations
 - Critical success factors of competitiveness through Open Innovation collaborations





OI – Best practices



Alliance formation Seek sponsorship

Relationships and trust Ensure two-way commitment

IP protection Set up transparent IP processes Startup

Open innovation collaboration

Corporate

Strategic fit Find common interests

Governance Govern according to goals

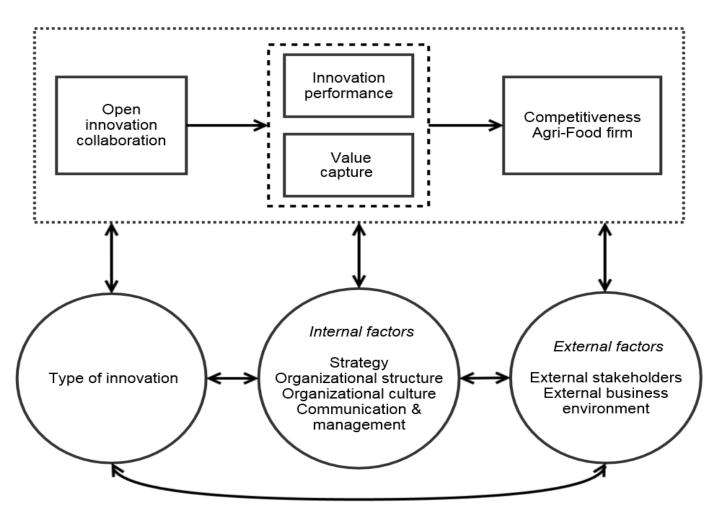
Access to resources
Enable right resource exchange





OI & competitiveness







Thank you for your attention







