

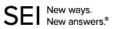
How do we define innovation?













Innovation and creative problem solving need

CULTURE & PROCESS



Innovation Competence	Unicorns	Stars at Risk	World Class Innovators
	Accidental Innovators	Fit for Purpose	Potential Stars
	Not Innovating Very Much	Thinking about Innovation	Bewildered

Innovation Commitment

How does your firm drive innovation?



Is your firm a...



Creator

We know best

Typically lead by a visionary, creators disrupt markets and make focused, big bets



Solution Builder

We're listening

Solution builders win by understanding and delighting the customer



Leverager

We do it best

Leveragers innovate their core business model to drive ongoing advantage



Expander

We seek adjacents

Expanders use a core capability to enter and dominate adjacent markets



Defender

Protecting our turf

Defenders focus on points of advantage in a mature or slow changing sector



Fast Follower

Ready to react

Fast followers
optimise their
capabilities to react
rapidly to
competitive
innovation

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Closed innovation approach
- Deliberate life cycle management
- Limited number of big bets
- Excellence in customer insight
- Customer at the center of innovation
- > Full customer journey focus
- Concentration on innovations that can speed expansion of the model
- Focus on continuous improvement
- > Emphasis on staff continuity

- > A mandate for growth
- Focus on ore or two advantaged capabilities
- Consistent in-market experimentation
- Open, empowering, innovative culture
- Continuous improvement to maintain edge of current offerings
- Rigorous defensive monitoring of potential disruptors
- > Use of M&A to keep pace
- Focus on sensing and speed to improve on competitive innovations and lower risk
- Investment in go-tomarket excellence
- Flat organisation to facilitate rapid decisions

EXAMPLE FIRMS

- Apple
- > Tesla
- Netflix

- > Nike
- > Starbucks
- > GoPro

- Costco
- Toyota
- Zara

- Amazon
- > Gilead
- > Danaher

- > Allstate Insurance
- › Pfizer
- > AIG

- > JP Morgan Chase
- Tancent
- > Rackitt Benckiser

How should you organise to drive innovation?





Centralised

Centrally Staffed and Funded

PROS

- Enterprise leverage
- > Specialisation and strategic focus
- Focus tends to be evolutionary and disruptive
- Creates cost and efficiency
- Limits P/L constraints

CONS

- Cultural isolation/what do "they" do
- > Can stray from business strategy
- Disconnect from market drivers
- > Increases risk



Decentralised

Staffed/Funded within Business Units

PROS

- > Drives employee engagement
- Alignment to business needs
- > Increases likelihood of success
- Focus tends to be more incremental and evolutionary
- > Limits risks

CONS

- > P/L constrain impacts
- > Limits leverage across enterprise
- Limits best practices, scale, efficiency



External

Externally Located/Multiple Funding Options

PROS

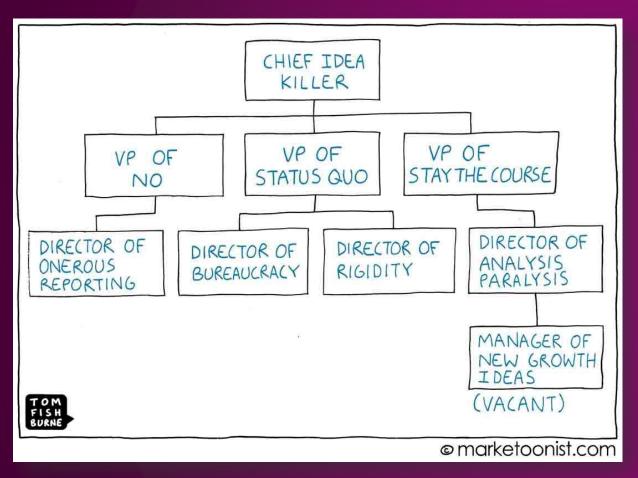
- > Independence
- Speed
- Access to high skilled talent
- Access to emerging technologies
- Unencumbered by enterprise constraints

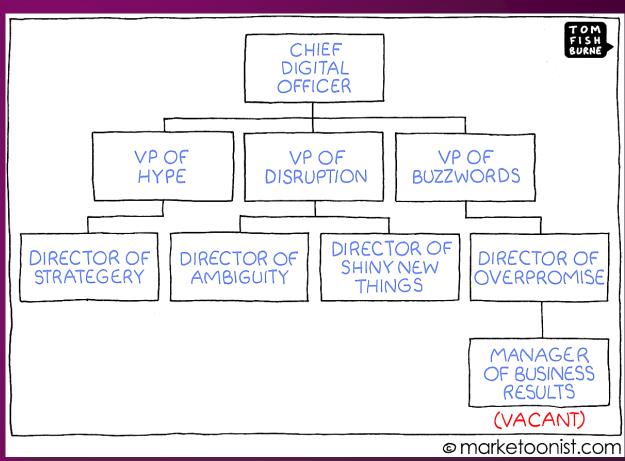
CONS

- Focus tends to lean towards disruptive innovations
- Cultural misalignment and challenge to integrate ideas



Be careful of the cultural pendulum





From this...

...to this







Focus on the learning and key principles derived from the activity



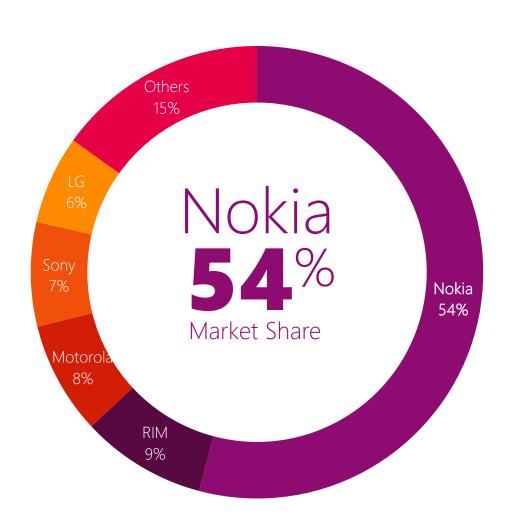


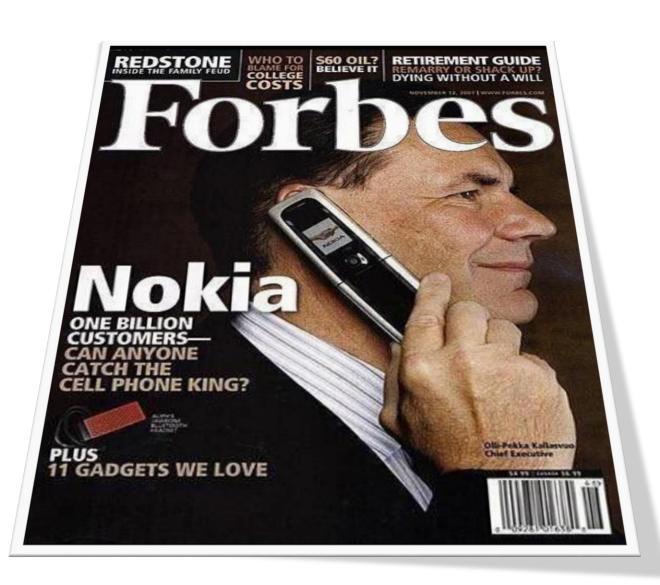






In 2007, the year Apple launched the iPhone, **Nokia had 54% market share** of the mobile market















CONSTANTLY ASK

What are we doing to impede innovation?

- Complacency and/or Hubris
- > Fear of failure
- > HIPPOs and/or Big Egos
- > 'Desire to be liked' culture
- > No safe space to experiment/take risks
- > Groupthink
- > Fear of the unknown
- > Impatience, no appreciation of horizons
- > Curse of knowledge (expertise)
- > Not invented here syndrome
- > Lack of diversity
- > Too much process rigor
- > No appreciation for the messy nature of innovation
- > Micro-management of talent



Innovative cultures need to embrace

FAILURE





39 Failures



1997...

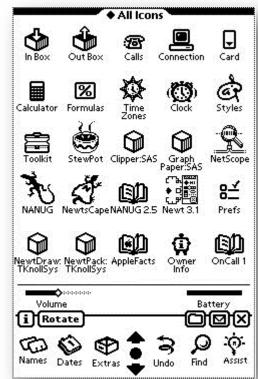


2008...









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September 2005...



June 2007



To create sustainable innovation, you need a

PROCESS

Process for innovation and creative problem solving

INNOVATION DEFINED



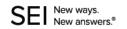




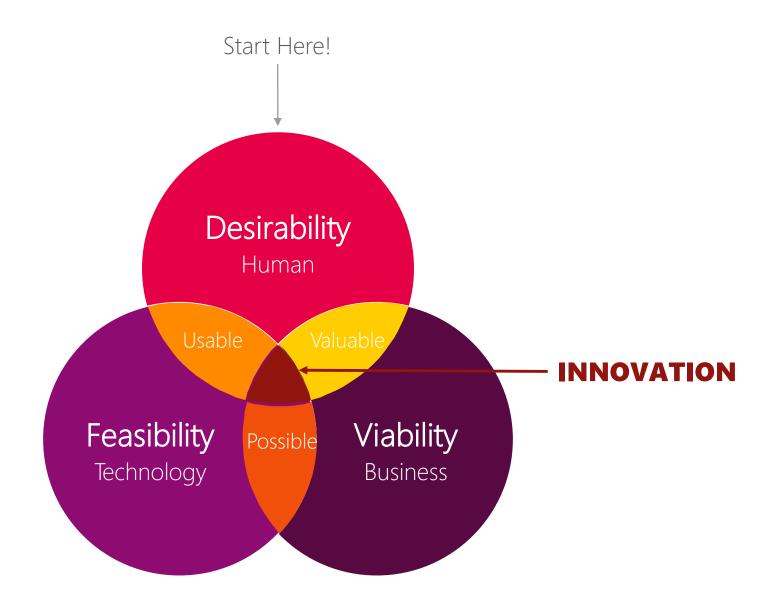


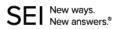
DESIGN THINKING

It is both a process and a mindset for enabling innovation



How design thinking drives innovation



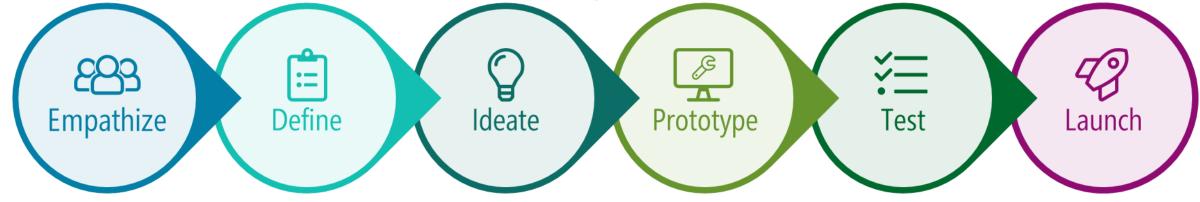


Using design thinking to drive innovation

- > Beginners Mindset
- > Interviews
- > Observations
- > Shadowing
- > Questionnaires
- > Subject Matter Experts
- > Secondary Research

- > Divergent thinking
- > Brainstorming
- Categorisation
- > Reframe, Refine
- > Use "yes and..."
- > Evaluation
- > Prioritisation/Voting

- > Engage real users
- > Role play
- > Understand impediments
- > What works?
- Iterate quickly



- > Personas
- > Empathy Maps
- > Goals/Objectives
- > Desired Outcomes
- > Journey Maps (current)
- > Pain Points
- > Framing the Challenge/Opportunity
- > Using "How might we..."

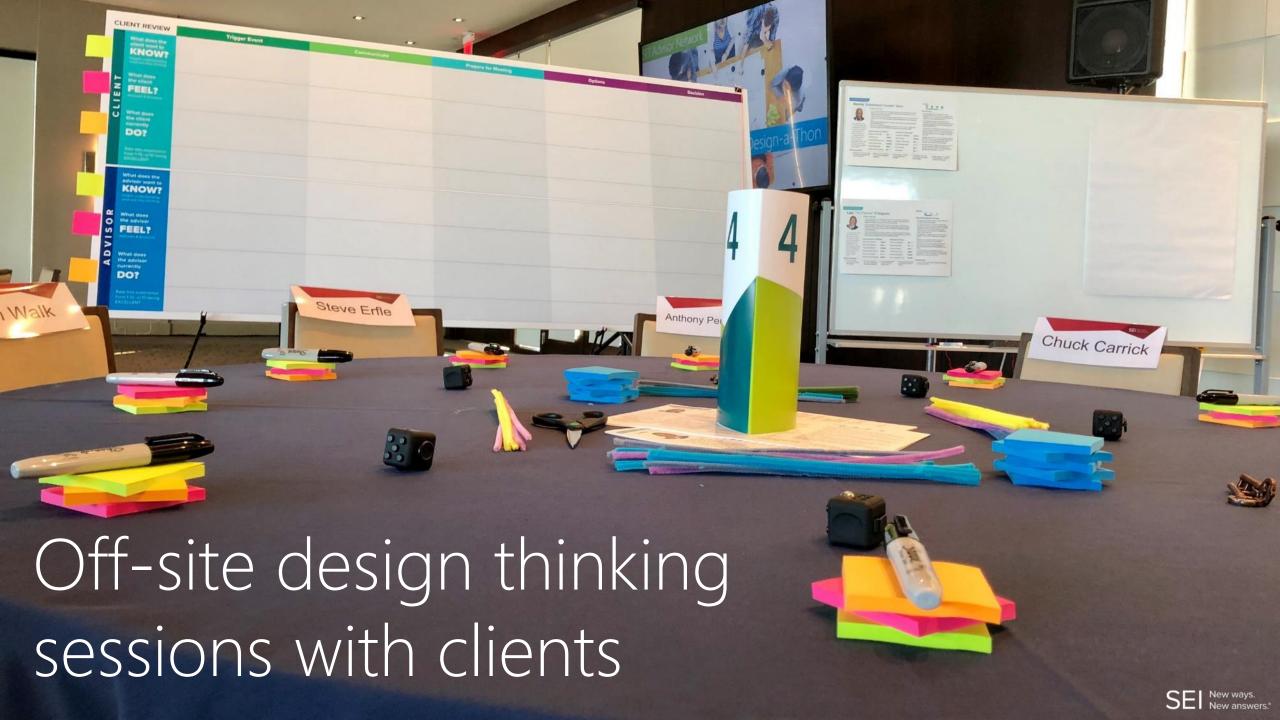
- > Journey Maps (future)
- > Storyboards
- > Simulations/Models
- > Sketches
- Wireframes
- > Clickable Prototypes
- > Proof of Concept
- > Experiments

- Minimum Viable Product
- > Alpha Users
- › Beta Users
- > Friends & Family
- Market Launch

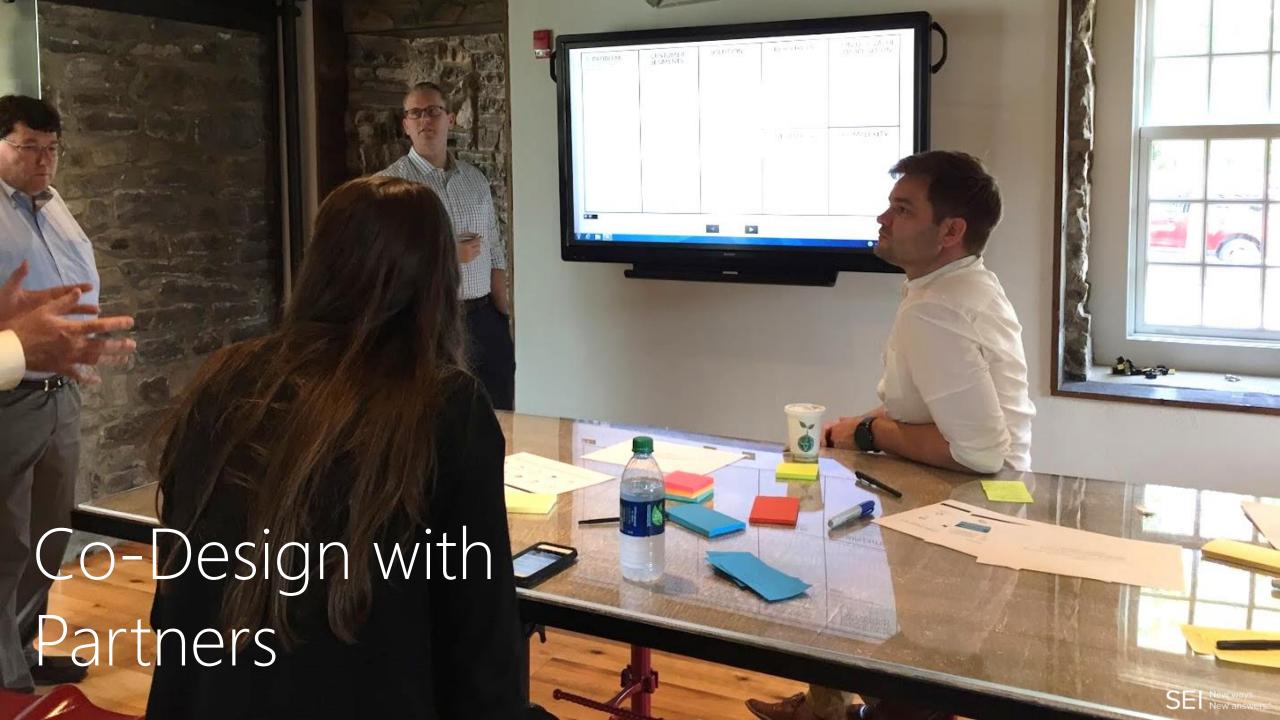


Programs and initiatives to drive

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING







Innovation starts with CULTURE

- 1. Assess your firm's innovative competence and commitment
- 2. Decide on the type of innovative firm you are
- 3. Determine how best to organise your approach to innovation
- 4. Look our for the cultural pendulum and avoid falling into the "innovation theater" trap
- 5. Create authentic learning opportunities
- 6. Exploit your employee's super powers
- 7. Develop innovation champions
- 8. Reveal "sticky floors" for individuals and the firm
- 9. Adopt an experimentation mindset, but with a disciplined approach
- 10. Challenge your mental models
- 11. Provide psychological safety coupled with brutal candor
- 12. Provide an environment that inspires creativity, collaboration, and challenges convention
- 13. Embrace failure, but not incompetence
- 14. Constantly ask what are you doing that impedes innovation?
- 15. Leverage design thinking as both a mindset and process for driving innovation



