Innovation management —
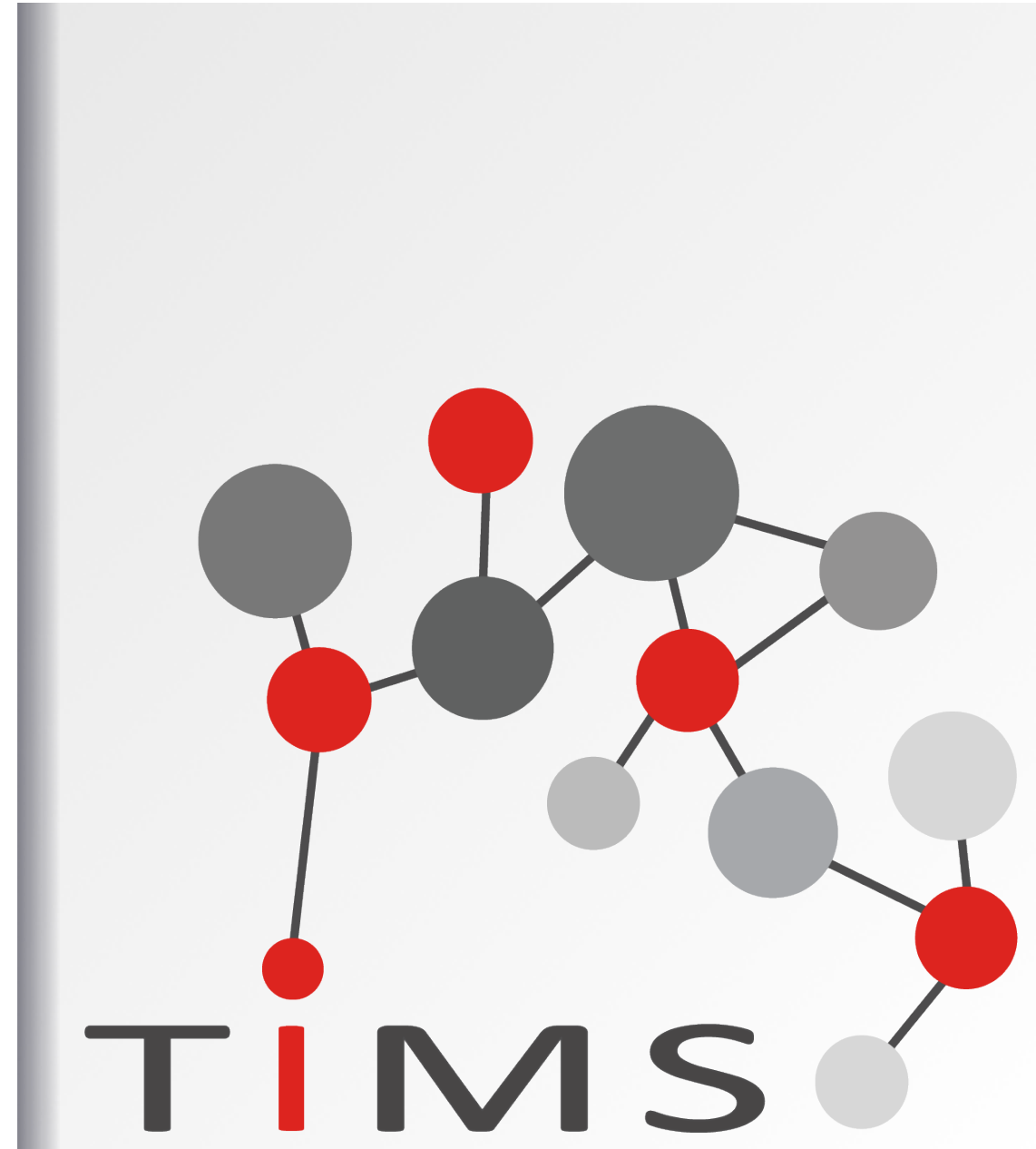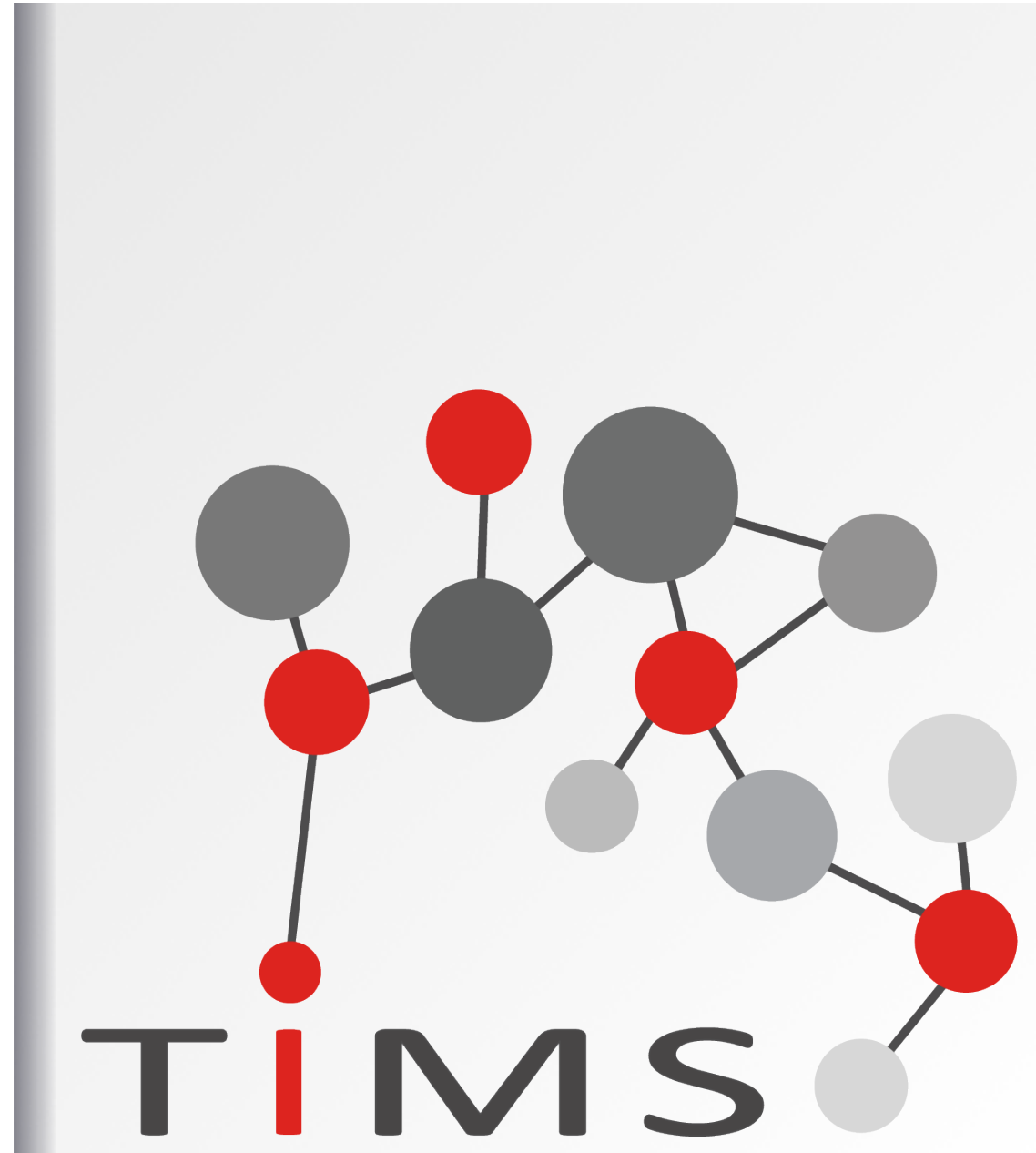
Innovation management system

TIMS

Hello!
Nice to meet you
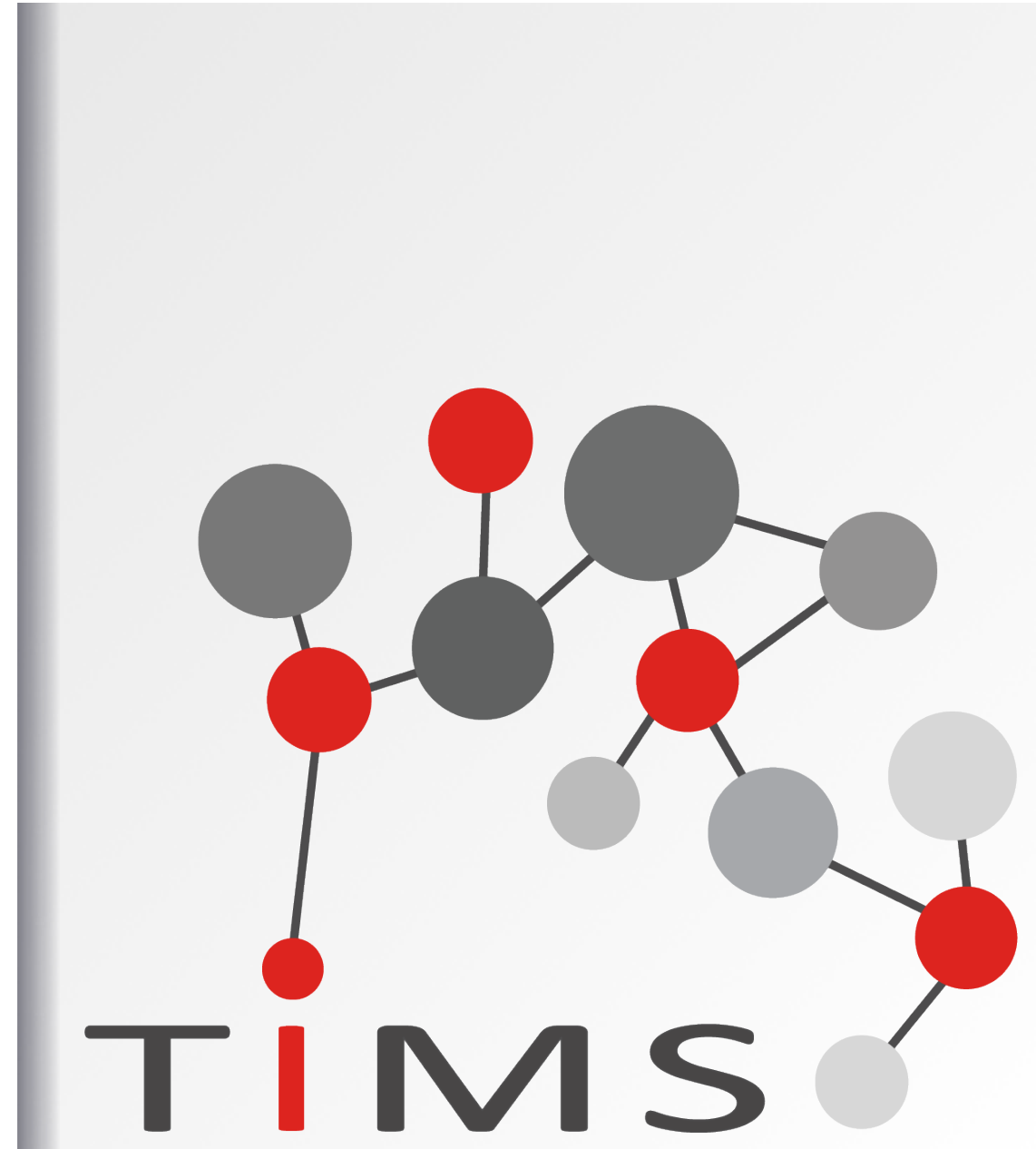
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TIMS

Innovation Processes

Innovation processes

The organization must configure flexible and adaptable innovation processes that:

adapt to individual innovation initiative

consider the five general non-linear innovation processes

try to reduce uncertainties and increase the viability of the innovation initiative;

include, where necessary, decision-making points to repeat previous processes, continue future processes, or terminate the innovation initiative;

use and join other appropriate processes in the organization;

they are continuously reviewed and reconfigured as necessary;

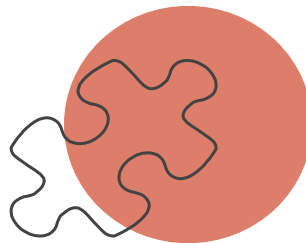consider the integration of innovation initiatives into the portfolio.

To identify and define opportunities, the organization should consider the following inputs:

understanding of the organization and its context;

the scope of the innovation initiative;

the purpose of the innovation;

lessons and experiences from previous innovation initiatives.

The organization should:

Gain ideas and knowledge about expressed and unspoken needs and expectations;

Gain ideas and knowledge about current trends and challenges, for example in relation to competitors, technology, intellectual property and markets;

Identify and define opportunities or areas of opportunity, such as achievable impacts, achievable values or problem statements;

Prioritize opportunities.

Knowledge acquisition can involve losses and gains for users, customers, citizens and other current and potential stakeholders of the organization, market or society.
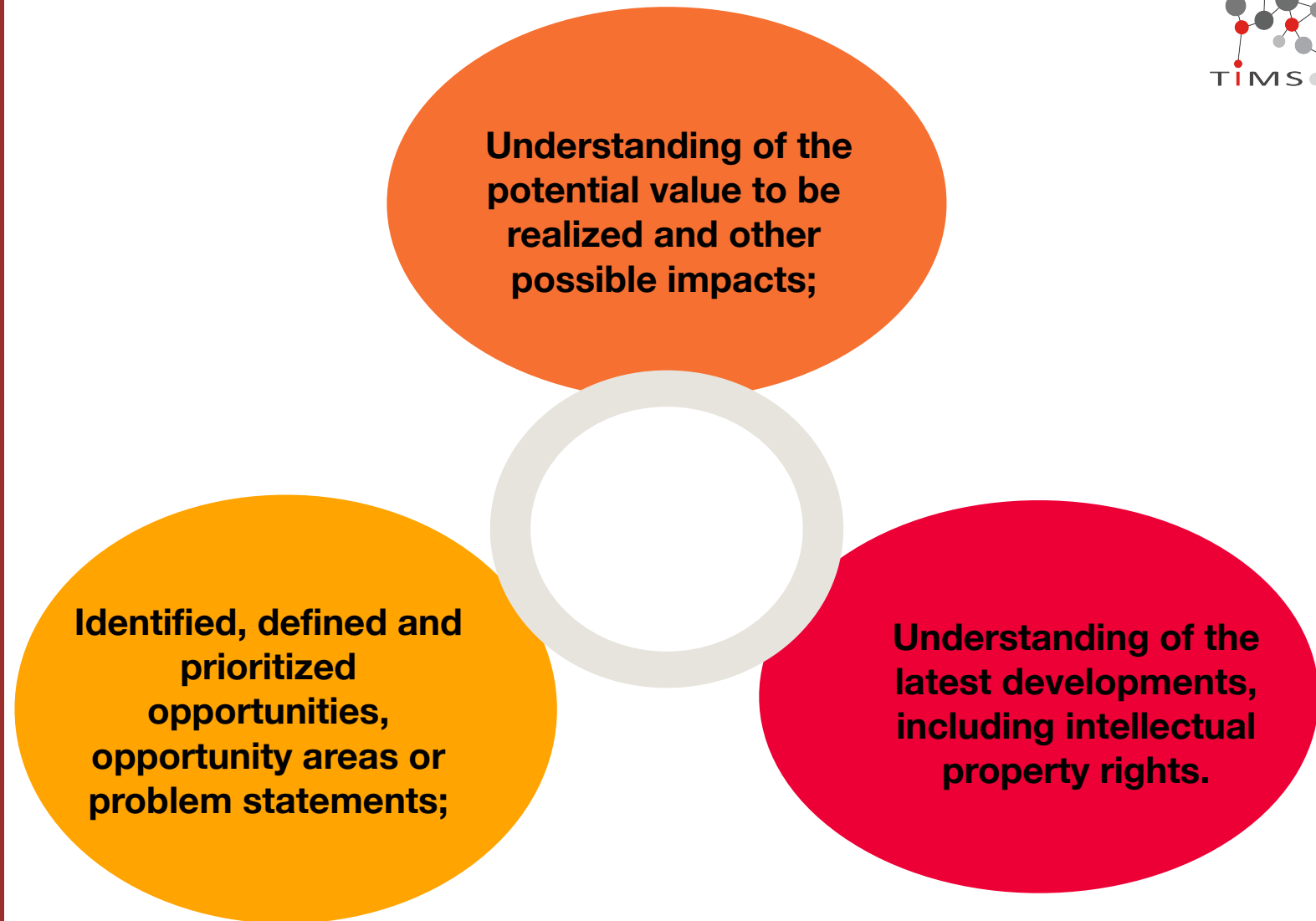
Tools and methods may include basic research, scanning, prospective analysis, benchmarking, internal and external searches, interviews, ethnography, crowdsourcing, focus groups, forecasting activities, user scenarios, risk analysis, dynamic systems models, etc.

These activities can produce the following results:

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~~erty rights.~~

Understanding of the potential value to be realized and other possible impacts;

Identified, defined and prioritized opportunities, opportunity areas or problem statements;

Understanding of the latest developments, including intellectual property rights.

Create concepts

In order to create concepts, the organization needs to consider the identified and defined capabilities as input.

Generate new ideas, potential solutions or combinations of existing ones from internal and external sources through creative problem solving, ideation or other methods;

Research, document and evaluate ideas and potential solutions, for example in terms of degree of novelty, risk, feasibility, feasibility, desirability, sustainability and intellectual property rights;

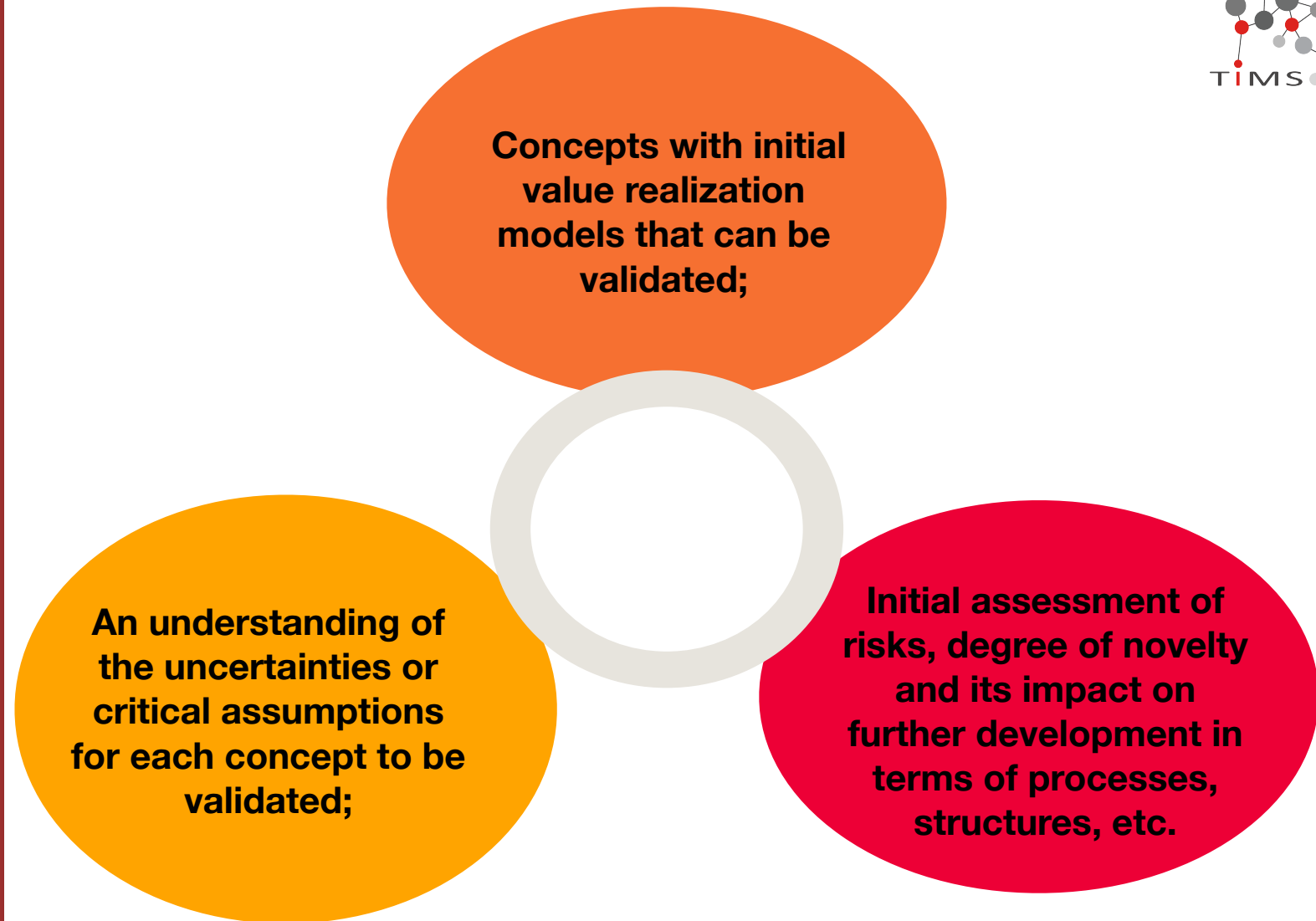Select desired ideas and possible solutions based on certain criteria;

Develop concepts from ideas and possible solutions, including value propositions;

Develop alternatives for capturing value, such as hypothetical business, operating or marketing models.

These steps can produce the following results:

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es, etc.

Concepts with initial value realization models that can be validated;

An understanding of the uncertainties or critical assumptions for each concept to be validated;

Initial assessment of risks, degree of novelty and its impact on further development in terms of processes, structures, etc.

Concept validation

In order to validate concepts, the organization must consider the concepts created as input.

Concept validation

1. start validation early on with the initial version of the concept;

2. consider one or more validation approaches such as tests, experiments, trials and research;

3. approach the concept, starting with the most important uncertainties, hypotheses or assumptions, to learn, gain feedback and generate new knowledge to reduce uncertainty in relation to:

reduce uncertainty in relation to:

- interaction with users, customers, partners and other interested parties;

- support, including resources;

- technical, legal, marketing, time to market, financial and organizational aspects;

Concept validation

4. adapt and improve the concept based on lessons learned, feedback and new knowledge;

5. assess the feasibility of the concept and whether it is necessary to address remaining uncertainties, hypotheses or assumptions;

6. consider additional validation if necessary.

These activities may result in the following outcomes:

— a validated proof of concept or concepts with an acceptable level of uncertainty for further development;

— relations with users, customers, partners and other interested parties;

— new knowledge.

Development of solutions

In order to develop solutions, the organization must consider the validated concepts as input.

Development of solutions

1. develop the concept into a functional solution, including the value realization model;

2. consider whether to develop the solution in-house or through acquisition, licensing, partnership, outsourcing, etc.;

3. identify and address implementation risks such as user acceptance, legal requirements, scalability, budget cycle and schedule;

Development of solutions

4. checks the state of the art to avoid infringements of existing intellectual property rights;

5. determines whether the solution can and should be protected;

6. develop and build necessary deployment capabilities such as promotion, manufacturing, delivery, partnerships and ecosystems.

These steps can produce the following results:

Solutions developed with value realization models, including value propositions;

Plans with activities, resources, relationships and specific deadlines for full or gradual implementation of solutions;

Compliance with implementation needs and requirements, including intellectual property rights considerations.

Implementation of solutions

In order to implement solutions, the organization must consider the solutions developed as inputs.

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Implementation of solutions

1. make the solution available to users, customers, partners and other interested parties, for example by implementing, deploying or delivering the solution;

2. promote and support the solution, such as sales, marketing, communication, awareness building and liaison with users, customers, partners and other interested parties;

3. monitor acceptance rates and feedback from users, customers, partners and other stakeholders;

Implementation of solutions

4. monitor the impact on value realization or redistribution;

5. identify new impacts on intellectual property;

6. gain new insights from implementation to improve solutions, develop relationships and create new opportunities.

These steps can produce the following results:

Realized value, financial or non-financial;

Impact in the form of adoption and new behavior by users, customers, partners and other stakeholders;

Ideas and new knowledge to improve solutions.