



1. Weshalb Innovationen?
2. Beispiele von Innovationen und innovativen Firmen
3. Gemeinsame Merkmale innovativer Firmen
4. Erste Schritte zur Innovationsfähigkeit

**Curriculum**

SAPIENTIA TSCHIRKIENSIS

A black and white caricature portrait of Prof. Hugo Tschirky. He is depicted with a large head, wearing glasses, a suit, and a tie. The text "SAPIENTIA TSCHIRKIENSIS" is written above him in a stylized font. To the left of the portrait is a blue and purple abstract background.

- ETH-Diploma: Mechanical Engineering (1964)
- ETH-Doctorate: Nuclear Reactor Technology (1968)
- ETH-Doctorate: Business Administration (1978)
- Research Activity: San Diego, USA (1968-71)
- Management Experience: CEO, Carl Zeiss (Schweiz) AG (1971-76)
- Management Experience: CEO, Cerberus AG - 3000 Employees (1976-82)
- ETH: Professor of Management (1982-2006)  
General Management, Technology and Innovation Management
- Responsible for Postgraduate Studies
- Research and Teaching Sabbatical in Japan (1992)
- Department Dean (1993-95)
- Research and Teaching Sabbatical at MIT (2000)
- Boards of Directors: various Industrial and Financial Enterprises (Canon AG, Dräger AG, LogObject AG, Helbling AG, MSI AG, SONAC (Japan) KK, GATIC Japan LLP)

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## Warum Innovationen?

**Innovationstreiber - Innovationshemmnisse - Innovationsfallen**

**Innovationstreiber**

- **Verknappung von existentiellen Ressourcen** ➔ erhöhte Produktivität, effektivere & effizientere Produktion/Verteilung
- steigende Ansprüche an **Lebensqualität**
- erhöhte **ökologische Anforderungen**
- **demographische Veränderungen** („stark wachsender „Silver Market“)
- **wettbewerbsbedingte Verbesserung von Geschäftsprozessen & Geschäftsmodellen**, usw

**Innovationshemmnisse**

- Innovationen entstehen in Ungewissheit und bewirken zunächst Ungewissheit
- generelle s **Unbehagen mit Neuem**
- starre & zentrale **Strukturen**
- ungenügende **Risikobereitschaft**
- **kein erkennbares Engagement des Top-Management**, usw

**Innovationsfallen**

- begrenzte „**Aufnahmefähigkeit**“ durch die F&E nachgehalteten Funktionen
- **zu früh am Markt**
- noch **nicht beherrschte Technologien**
- notwendige **Serviceleistungen zu wenig beachtet**, usw

### Europa's Failing Innovativeness and Economic Strength

Year	EU-25 (%)	Asia (%)	US (%)
2000	20.0	14.0	15.0
2001	20.5	14.5	14.5
2002	20.0	14.0	14.0
2003	19.5	14.5	13.5
2004	20.5	15.0	12.5
2005	19.5	16.0	11.5
2006	18.0	18.0	11.0

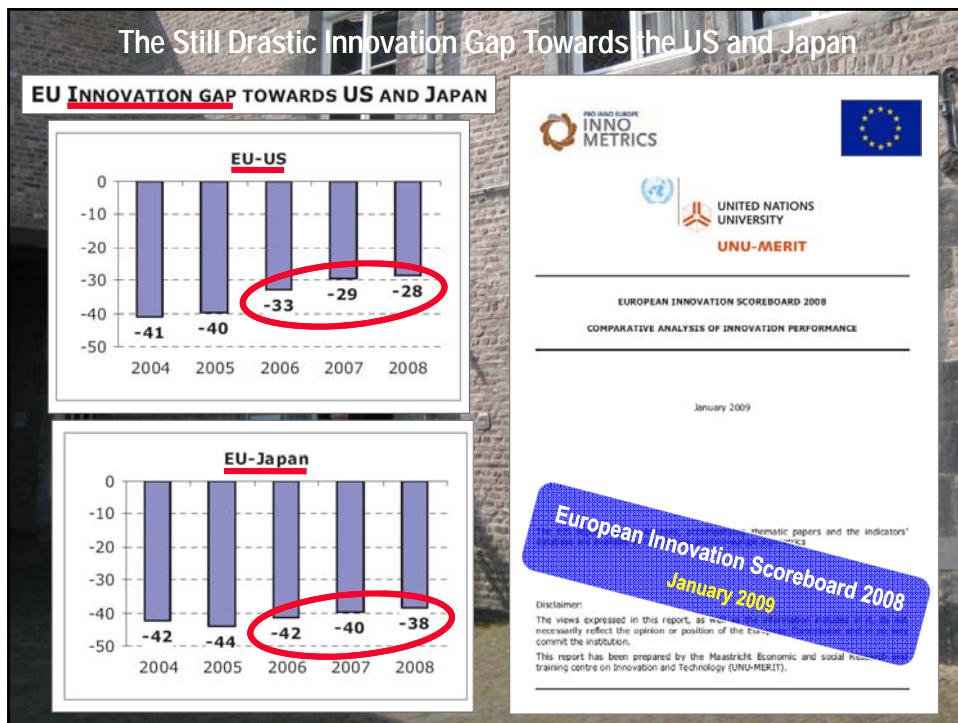
„Europa's Share of the World Market has clearly diminished.“

Year	USA	JAPAN	EU
1996	0.60	0.55	0.40
1997	0.62	0.57	0.40
1998	0.65	0.60	0.40
1999	0.68	0.65	0.40
2000	0.80	0.70	0.40
2001	0.78	0.68	0.40
2002	0.75	0.65	0.40
2003	0.72	0.62	0.42

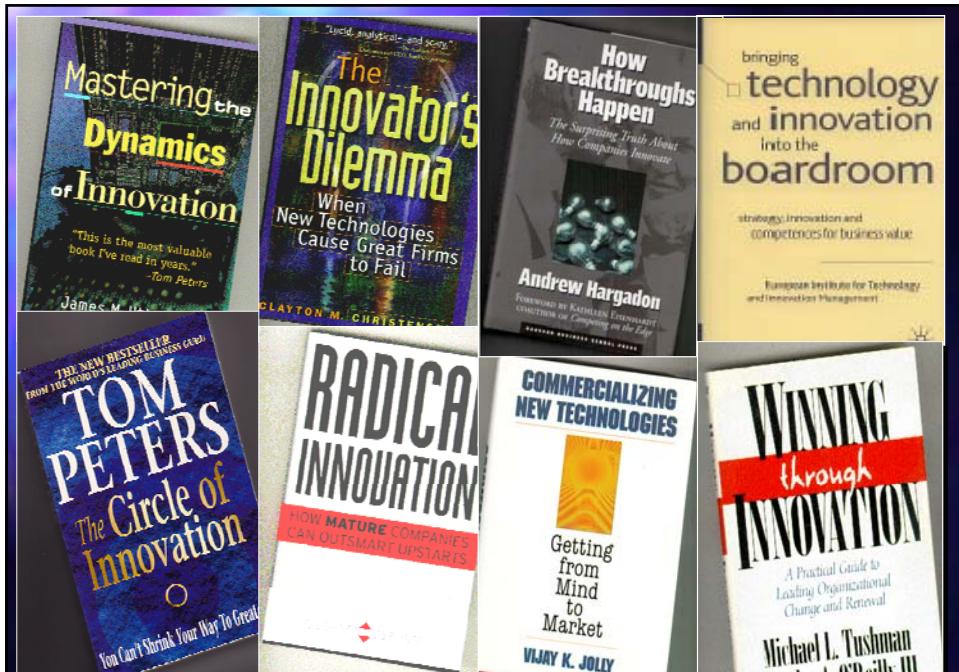
„Europa's Innovation GAP compared to USA and Japan is increasingly significant.“

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**Innovation: Zufall oder Konsequenz?**  
Prof. Dr. Dr. sc. techn. ETH Hugo Tschirky



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### America Cup 2010 – Oracle vs. Alinghi: Radical Technology Innovation

„Alinghi's cat skinned by Oracle“ (Sunday Star Times, February 14, 2010)



Alinghi: sail-powered catamaran



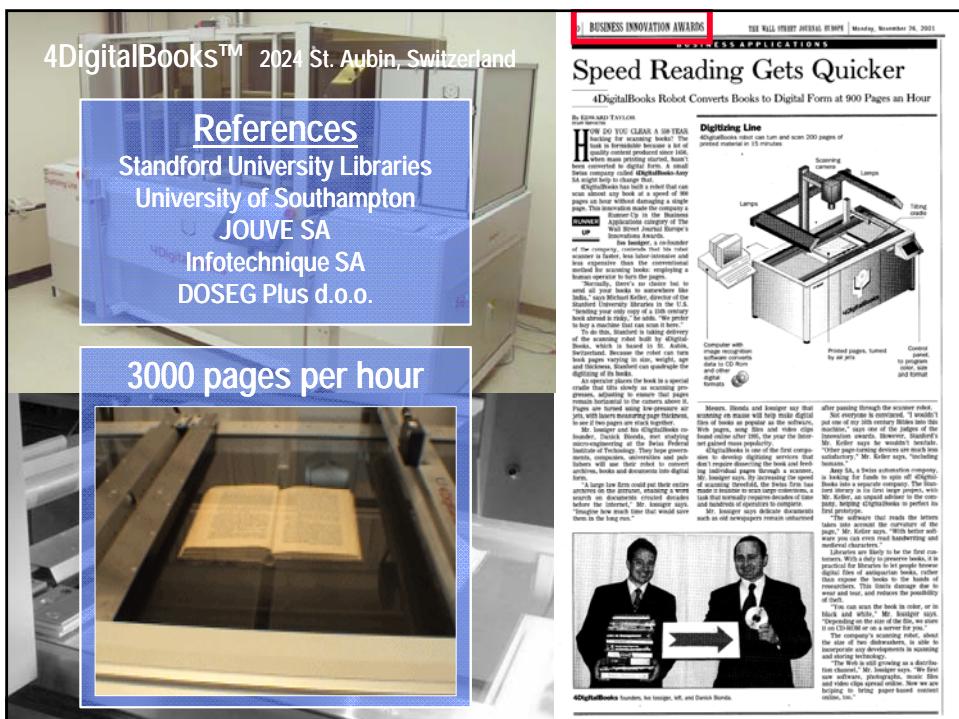
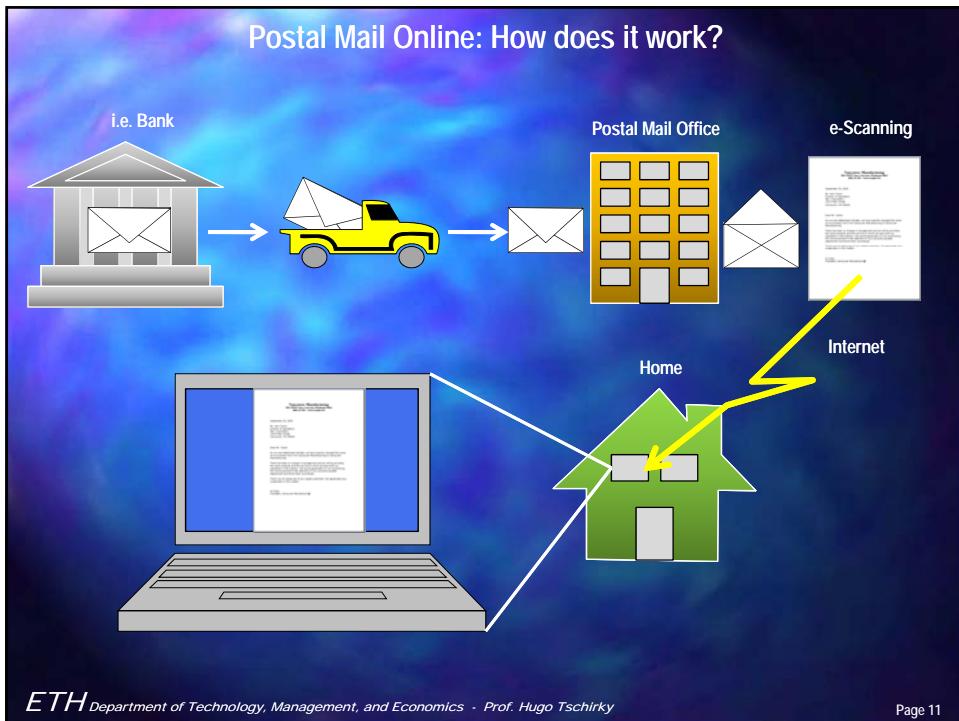
BMW Oracle: wing-powered trimaran

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### Earth Class Mail: Radical Service Innovation





**Qatar to use robots in camel races**

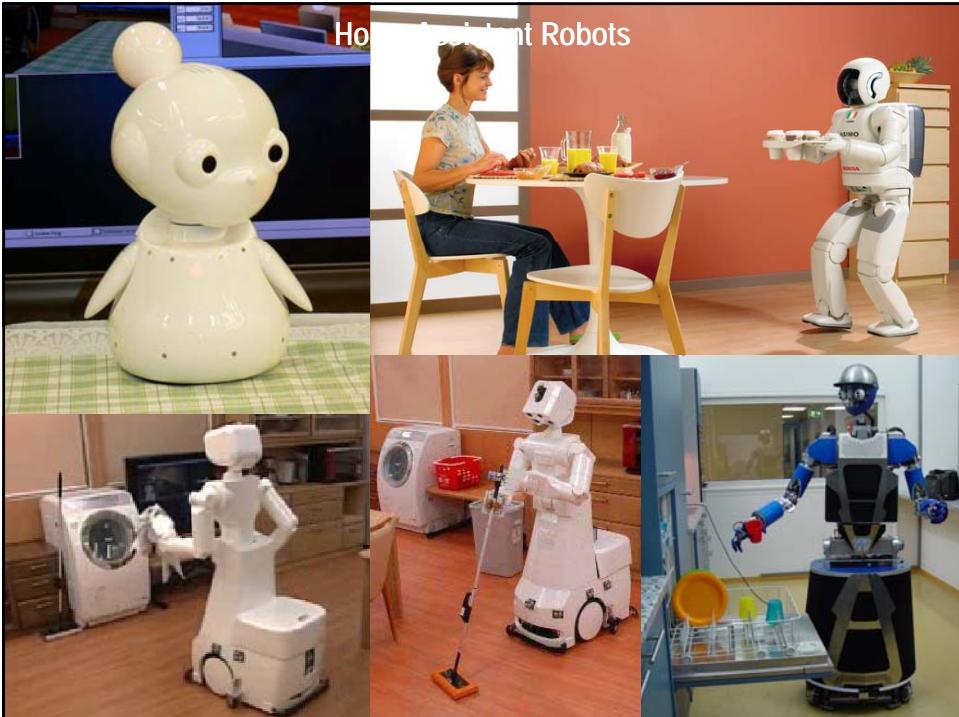
Doha is set to substitute robots for jockeys in camel races in 2005, denies abusing child jockeys.



Robot costs just under 5,500 dollars



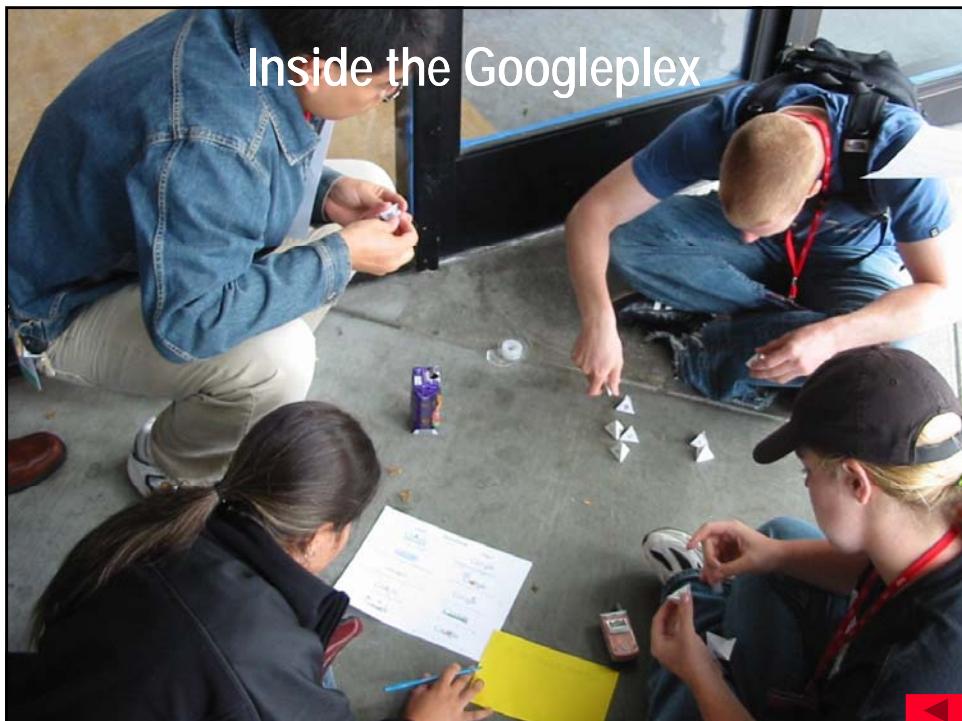
**Home Assistant Robots**





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## Google's Nine Points of Innovation

**1. Innovation, not instant perfection.**  
 New products are launched early, rather than trying to perfect those ideas behind closed doors. Customer feedback and popularity prove which projects are most successful.

**2. Share everything you can.**  
 Small teams that communicate openly have proved the best results for Google. Everyone knows what everyone else is working on.

**3. You're brilliant, we're hiring.**  
 The bar for hiring new employees is set very high. Focus more on generalists rather than specialists.

**4. Allow employees to pursue their dreams.**  
 Employees' time follows a 70/20/10 model: 70% they work on Google's search and ad flagships; 20% on new programs like Images, Desktop; 10% of the time employees pursue their own high risk/high reward projects. Google Earth is a result of one of those projects.

**5. Ideas come from everywhere.**  
 Sometimes Google turns to the public for new ideas. The Google mastheads, which are customized for holidays and events, are taken from non-employee submissions. One of the mastheads was designed by a 12-year-old girl. (masthead = logo)

**6. Don't politic – use data.**  
 With all the ideas floating around Google, the best way to determine which may work is to use supportive data.  
 "Data beats opinion."

**7. Creativity loves restraint.**  
 Let people explore, but set clear boundaries for that exploration!

**8. Get users and usage – the money will follow.**  
 Primarily focus on creating things that are innovative and useful for people, not something you can sell.

**9. Don't kill projects, morph them.**  
 Google doesn't waste ideas. Instead, they try to change and transform them into something the company finds useful.





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**BOOK REVIEW HOW BREAKTHROUGHS HAPPEN** FT 31 July 03

## Innovation is not a black art

Companies are learning how to harvest ideas from a range of industries, finds Simon London

**Prof Hargadon's first service is to remind us that most innovation arises from the recombination of existing ideas by teams.**

Thus Henry Ford's revolution was based on interchangeable parts (pioneered in the sewing machine industry), continuous flow production (from soup canning) and the assembly line (from slaughterhouses).

The recombination was achieved not by the great man acting alone but by his team of talented engineers,

I'd much prefer the language of "recombinant" to "black art".

Henry Ford used ideas from other industries for some of his most successful innovations.

**HOW BREAKTHROUGHS HAPPEN**  
 By Andrew Hargadon  
 Harvard Business School Press, £20

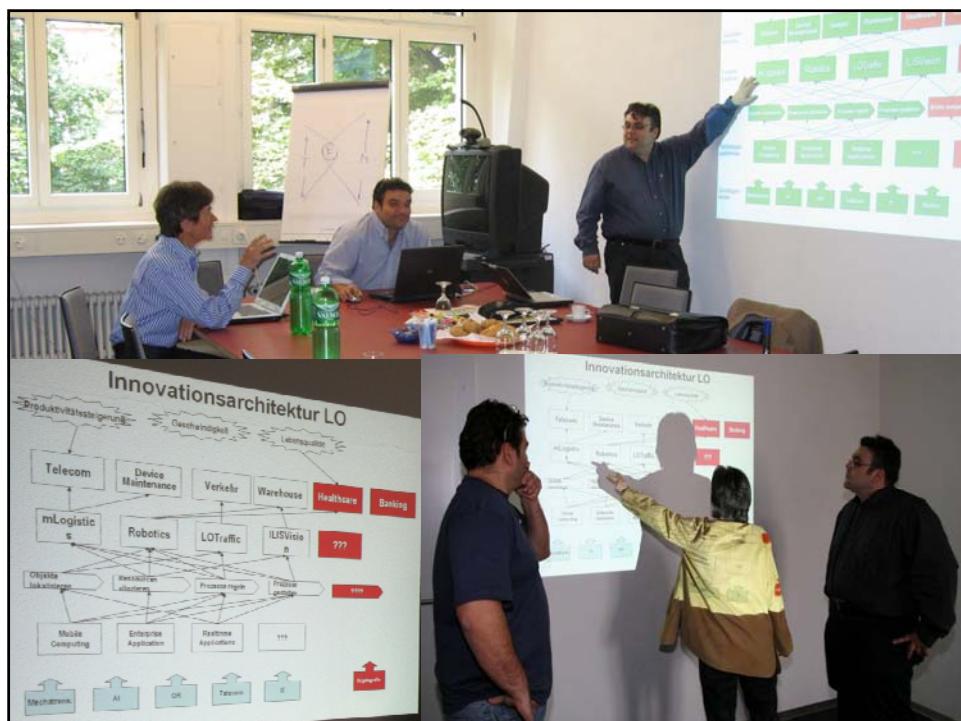
... "These entrepreneurs... have a clear idea of what they want to do and the resources available to them. They then go about finding the right people to help them achieve their goals. This is where the term 'team' comes in. ... They work together to develop new ideas and concepts, testing them out through prototypes and experiments, until they find the right solution. ... Once they have found the right solution, they can then move on to the next stage of development, which involves scaling up technologies and processes to meet demand. ... The team goes for quality over quantity, ensuring that the final product is reliable and innovative. ... The team then manufactures these across different markets and segments. And what's more, they continue to refine and improve their product or market. The



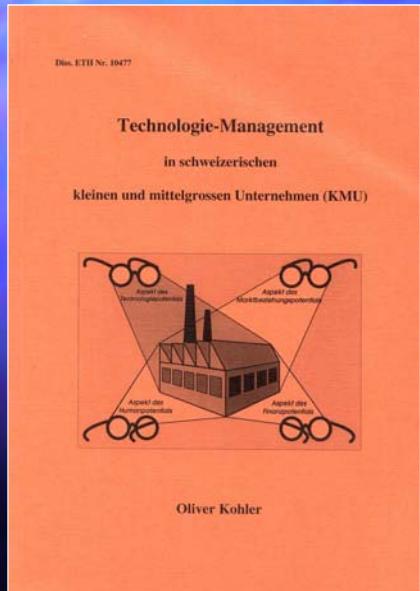
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Dissertation Oliver Kohler: Technologie-Management in schweiz. KMU



Diss. ETH Nr. 10477

Technologie-Management  
in schweizerischen  
kleinen und mittelgrossen Unternehmen (KMU)

Oliver Kohler

**Bestätigte These:**  
„In erfolgreichen Unternehmen beanspruchen die Themen „Innovation“ & „Technologie“ wesentlich mehr Zeit der obersten Führung als in nicht-erfolgreichen Unternehmen.“

**Beobachtung:**  
Es war kein Widerspruch, dass wir Mühe hatten, in den VR- und GL-Protokollen der nicht-erfolgreichen Unternehmen die Worte „Innovation“ und „Technologie“ zu entdecken!

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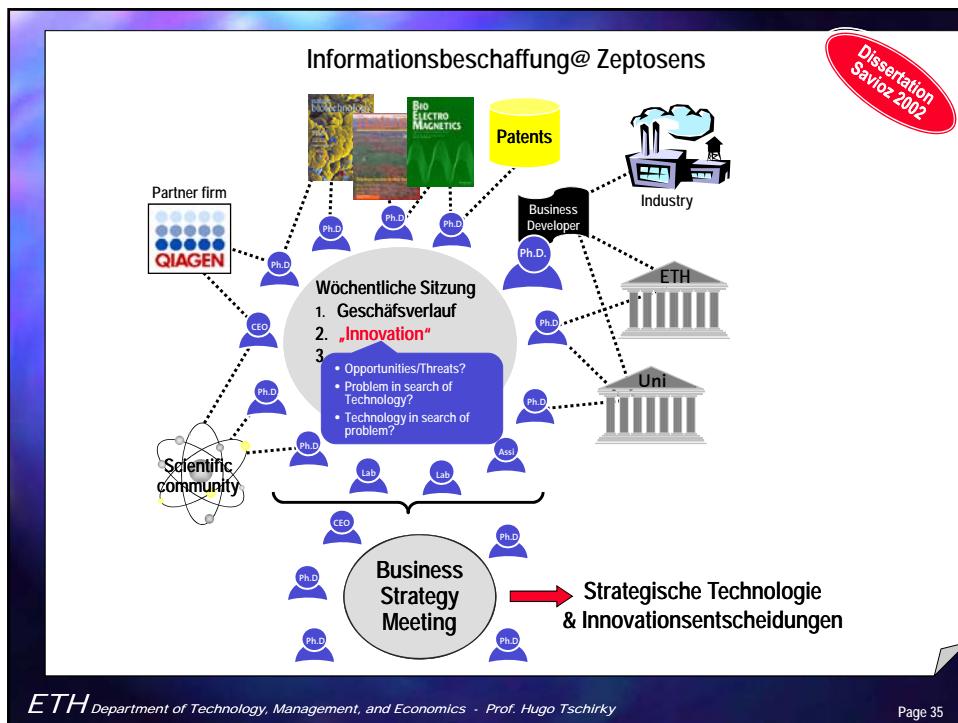
**zeptosens**

Bioanalytical Solutions

Cutting Edge Protein Microarray Systems

Dritter Schritt:  
Systematische Erfassung von relevanter  
Information aus der Umwelt

Beispiel:  
Zeptosens



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### Schulung der Unternehmenskultur bei Hilti AG

**The circle of Habits**

Risk      New experiences

Justifying-Fuzzi      Blaming-Fuzzi

- Holding on to your old glasses leads nowhere = social isolation
- You always see the world through your own glasses. You are the creator of your own world
- Take advantage of your opportunities - step out of the circle of habit

**Commitment**

"Mistakes", "buls" and "in order to" are phrases

of "El Diabolo"

He does not represent change, nor growth but plain granola, the quietness of a cemetery!! He is vicious and knows all secrets of manipulation

Therefore you need your own "yes", your own

**Commitment**

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### HILTI Cultural Management: "Our Cultural Journey – New Impetus"

**HILTI**

**team**

Das Vogelnest

**Hilti goes to the Antarctic**

**Expand sales success!**

**Das Vogelnest**

**Hilti goes to the Antarctic**

**Expand sales success!**

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**HILTI Cultural Management: "Our Cultural Journey – New Impetus"**



New Impetus: The positive energy that the sherpa workshops have released will also be seen in the HILTI Team Camps.

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**HILTI Cultural Management: Monthly "Summit Breakfast"**



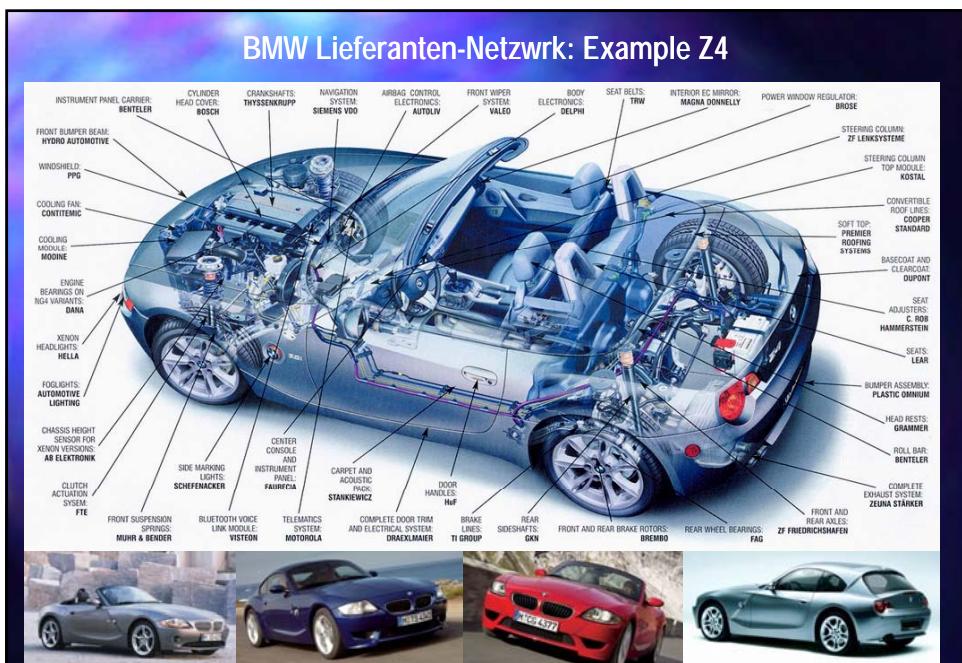
Gipfeltreffen Hilti AG

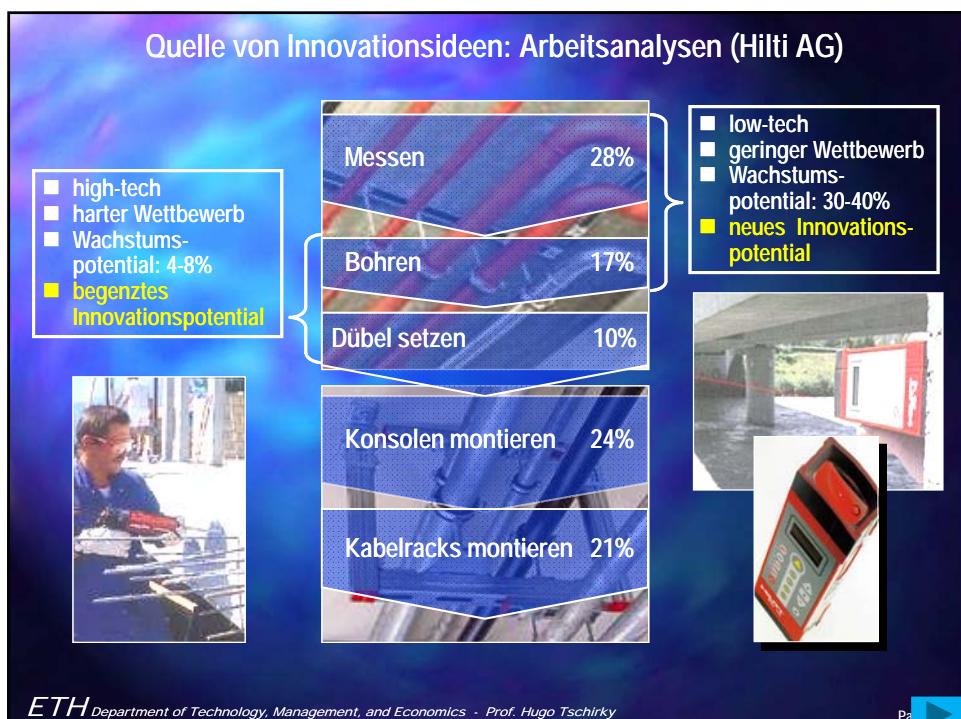
Quelle: Gipfeltreffen bei Hilti, 2005

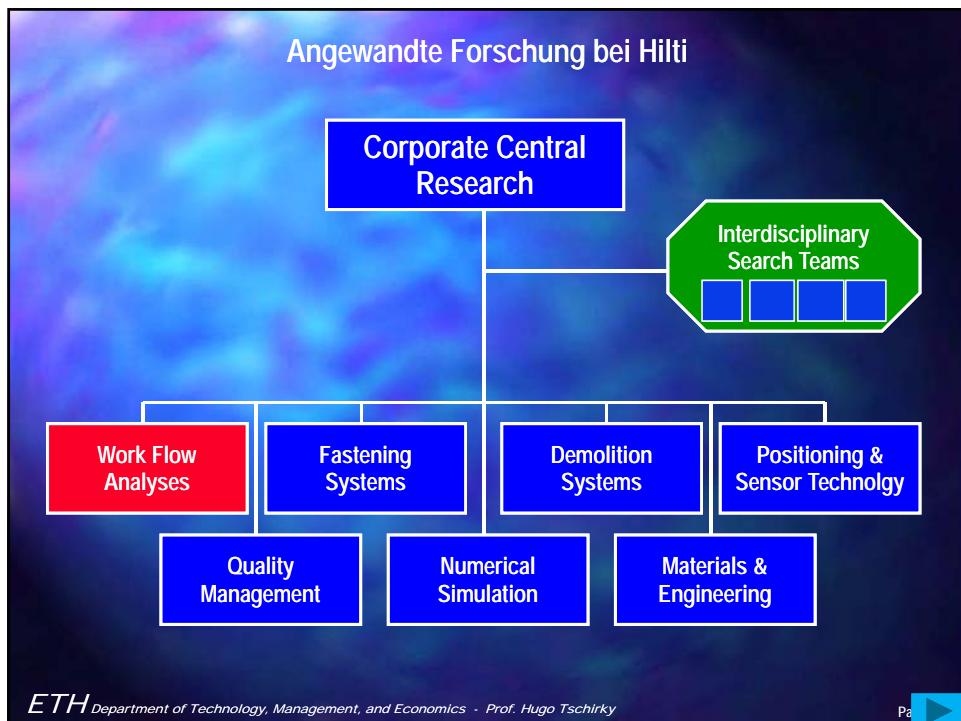
October 26, 2008 | Prof. Dr. Plus Baetens | Chair of Entrepreneurship | D-MTEC

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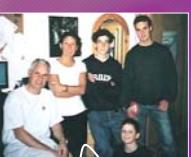




**"Customer Observatories" von Swisscom Innovation AG**  
Wie nutzen die Kunden die Technologien im täglichen Leben?

**Home Observatories**



-  Video
-  Interview
-  Photo
-  Interview
-  Video

**Business Observatories**



-  observe
-  Photo
-  Video

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## „Innovation Professionals“: Interdisziplinäres Netzwerk (Nachwuchskader)



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## Zusammenfassung

1. Die erhöhten Ansprüche an die Lebensqualität und vor allem der technologische Wandel fordern jedes Unternehmen heraus, seine **Innovationsfähigkeit mit höchster Priorität zu pflegen.**
2. Die rasche Entwicklung des Technologie- und Innovationsmanagements ermöglicht den Unternehmen **bereits heute**, zahlreiche **erprobte „Innovationswerkzeuge“** anzuwenden – und damit dem technologischen Wandel nicht hilflos ausgesetzt zu sein.
3. Es handelt sich ausnahmslos um Führungsmassnahmen, deren Einführung **im eigenen Entscheidungsspielraum** der Unternehmen liegt.
4. Mit anderen Worten: Technologien und Innovationen sind – gegenüber früher - **wesentlich führbarer** geworden.
5. **Innovation ist damit nicht Zufall, sondern Konsequenz von Leadership**
6. Es bedarf keiner Kristallkugel um vorauszusehen, dass künftig das Ausmass an **Innovationsfähigkeit ein hauptsächliches Unterscheidungsmerkmal** zwischen erfolgreichen und nicht erfolgreichen Unternehmen darstellen wird.

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