Deloitte.

Как измерить доходность инноваций На примере фармацевтического сектора

Минин Алексей 19 ноября 2014 года





Что такое инновации (1/3)

По мотивам «Эффекта Медичи»







Мик Пирс – лондонский архитектор, родившийся в Зимбабве

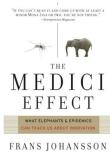
Задача от Old Mutual Corp.: построить красивое офисное здание в Хараре, в котором **не будет** использована система кондиционирования воздуха

Природные условия в Хараре: температура воздуха варьируется от 3⁰ до 38⁰ по Цельсию.

Решение: моментальная экономия \$3.5 млн. + 90% экономия энергии ежегодно



В своей книге и презентациях, Йоханссон наглядно показывает, как лучшие идеи и инновации появляются благодаря сотрудничеству между людьми с различными опытом, навыками, взглядами, перспективами, компетенциями и культурой. Франс Йоханссон консультирует, пишет и публично выступает на тему пересечений информация с сайта http://www.topspeaker.ru/



Год: 2008

Автор: Frans Johansson/

Франс Йоханссон

Переводчик: Н. Ливинская

Жанр: Популярная

психология

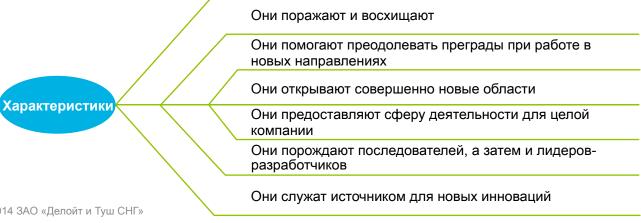
Издательство: Вильямс **ISBN**: 978-5-8459-1040-0

Что такое инновации (2/3)

Novelty -Realization - Value

Что такое принцип NVR

- Креативные идеи новы! Пример: Вы открыли ДНК, а это было сделано раньше 🛞
- 2. Креативные идеи ценны! Пример: Решение 4+4=3.14 оригинально, но бесполезно ⊗. Решение 4+4=44 без удивленного выражения лица может считаться креативным.
- 3. Инновационные идеи реализуются! Пример: Родившаяся в голове идея не является априори инновационной, она должна быть «продана» обществу. Если общество ее покупает, идея считается инновационной.
- Междисциплинарные инновации имеют следующие характеристики:



Инноваторы



















Что такое инновации (3/3)

«Эффект Медичи» в действии

Примеры простых инноваций



Инноваторы

TOSHIBALeading Innovation >>>













Инновации призваны восхищать и удивлять и поэтому всегда легко продаются обществу и востребованы обществом

Deloitte.



Measuring the return from innovations

Based on pharma industry in USA

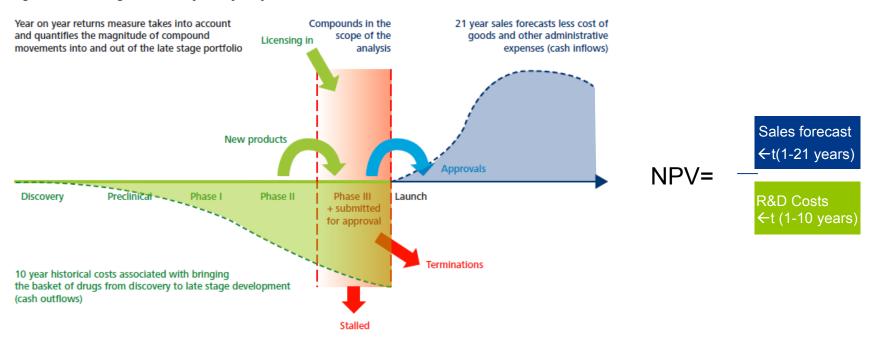
Минин Алексей 19 ноября 2014 года



We have considered 12 pharmaceutical companies from US market

S-curves for Innovation Life Cycle Management

Figure 14. Determining the drivers of year-on-year dynamic returns

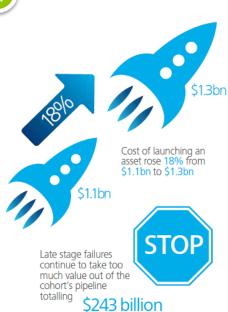


Скачать весь доклад (на английском) можно здесь: http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/uk/Documents/Industries/Manufacturing/uk-manufacturing-measuring-the-return-from-pharmaceutical-innovation-2013v1.pdf

Executive Summary

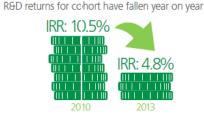
Storm or changes?







products launched projected value of \$770bn





Projected peak sales per asset have declined 43% from \$816m to \$466m



Cohort average hides wide company variation

10 of 12 companies showed improvements in net late stage pipeline refresh



Seven recorded an improvement in net commercial success



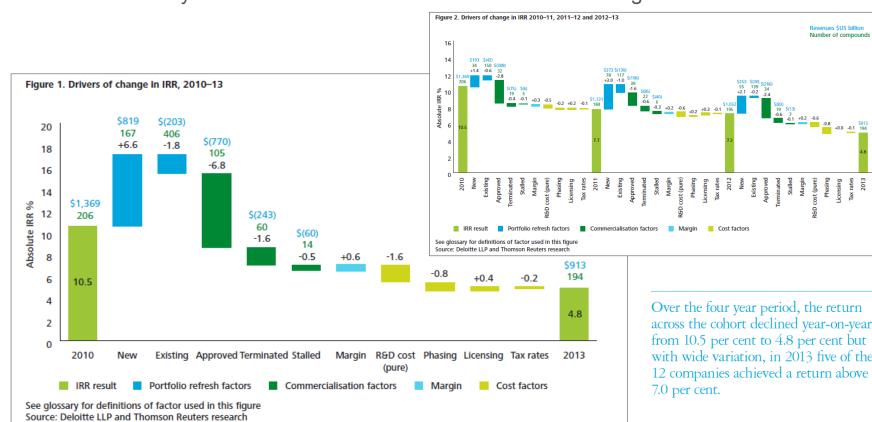


Total number of assets in cohort late stage pipeline has remained stable, the total value has declined from \$1,369bn to \$913bn

7

Over the past 4 years R&D returns have steadily declined (2010-2013)

Assessment of dynamic returns allows to find the drivers of change

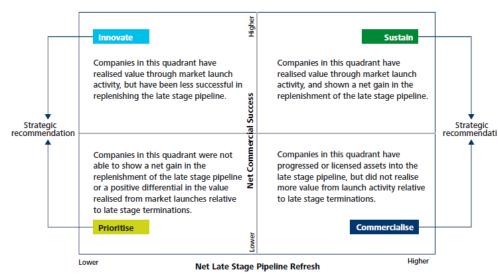


Over the four year period, the return across the cohort declined year-on-year from 10.5 per cent to 4.8 per cent but with wide variation, in 2013 five of the 12 companies achieved a return above

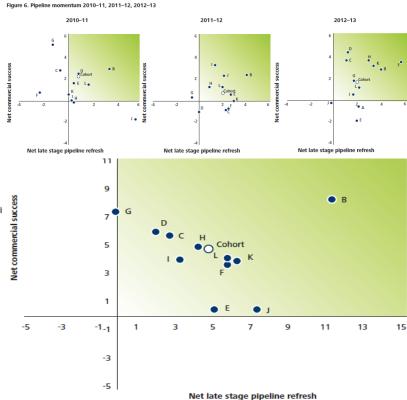
Some companies manage to be above the average in IRR (7% against 4%)

The reason is different pipeline momentum

Figure 4. Analysis of the factors underpinning year-on-year movements in returns provides further insights into company performance



Source: Deloitte LLP research

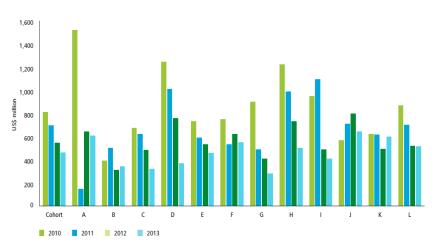


Company A not shown as it sits off the scale in the upper right hand quadrant Source: Deloitte LLP and Thomson Reuters research

Forecast peak sales for a late stage asset declined by 43%

While R&D costs continue to grow...

Figure 8. Average forecast peak sales per late stage pipeline asset, 2010–2013



Source: Deloitte LLP and Thomson Reuters research

Average forecast peak sales for a late stage asset declined by 43 per cent between 2010 and 2013. That amounted to a \$350 million reduction in average forecast peak sales for each asset from \$816 million in 2010 to \$466 million in 2013.

Table 1. Average R&D cost to develop a compound from discovery to launch, 2010–13

Company	Average cost per asset 2010	Average cost per asset 2011	Average cost per asset 2012	Average cost per asset 2013	Change in average cost per asset 2010-2013
Cohort	1,094	1,248	1,137	1,290	17.9%
Α	1,803	3,229	1,657	1,893	5.0%
В	481	470	315	393	-18.4%
C	844	1,151	822	1,022	21.1%
D	1,792	2,075	2,822	3,080	71.9%
E	765	833	1,035	1,138	48.8%
F	886	1,026	1,065	1,059	19.6%
G	1,044	1,572	1,864	2,113	102.3%
н	1,887	2,011	1,651	2,136	13.2%
I .	1,206	1,328	1,279	1,613	33.8%
J	1,045	853	1,105	1,133	8.4%
К	1,357	1,787	1,304	1,767	30.2%
L	1,043	1,041	712	635	-39.2%

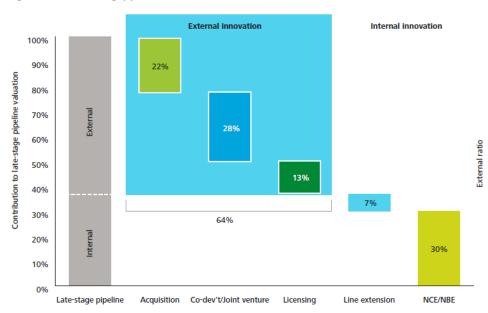
Source: Deloitte LLP and Thomson Reuters research

The average cost of developing an asset increased by almost 18 per cent, from \$1,094 million in 2010, to \$1,290 million in 2013.

Thus companies simply buy R&D from external sources

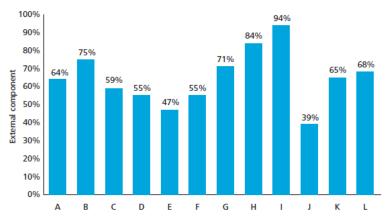
But still R&D is earning its investment

Figure 9. Source of late stage pipeline valuation, 2010–13



Source: Deloitte Consulting LLP and Thomson Reuters research 2010 to 2013 risk-adjusted peak sales projections of company late-stage pipelines Figures are rounded to two significant figures

Figure 10. External component of late-stage pipeline valuations, 2010–13



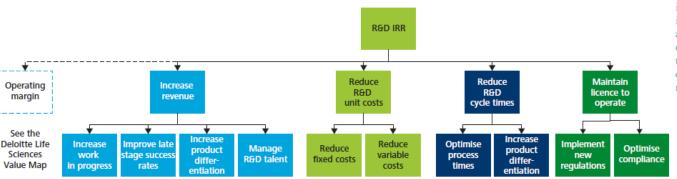
Source: Deloitte Consulting LLP and Thomson Reuters research Excludes line extensions and reflects NCEs and NBEs only

In line with last year's report, Deloitte believes that a definitive view of life sciences R&D returns and performance requires a minimum of five years of data. However, with four years of data Deloitte sees a wide variation in company performance with some clear leaders and others lagging.

Strategy to transform R&D&I returns

Based on the Value map of R&D&I

Figure 11. Deloitte's Enterprise Value Map for R&D (abbreviated)



R&D in life sciences has lagged other industries in instituting analytics capabilities, to enhance decision making. The key drivers for rising costs include the regulatory burden, more stringent approval requirements, sunk costs for failed compounds and more challenging disease states.

Source: Deloitte LLP research

Figure 12. Change in value levers required for an increase or decrease in yearly returns of ten per cent

For the third year running, late-stage success rate is the lever by which the smallest degree of change makes the largest impact on the IRR.



This year's findings confirm that life science R&D returns remain challenging, but there are signs that the leaders in the cohort are weathering the storm.

cohort are weathering the storm.

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Source: Deloitte LLP and Thomson Reuters research

Thank you for your attention

More information:

http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/uk/Documents/Industries/ Manufacturing/uk-manufacturing-measuring-the-return-from-pharmaceutical-innovation-2013v1.pdf