The role of startups in raising competitiveness of large companies

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Example 1

HOW A LARGE COMPANY CAN INNOVATE IN A CONSORTIUM OF SMALL FIRMS

- ++ Patient Room of the Future ++
- ++ Personalized Residence of the Future ++
- ++ Private-care Room of the Future ++

A consortium of architects, manufacturers, user groups, professional organizations, and educational knowledge institutes













Key elements:

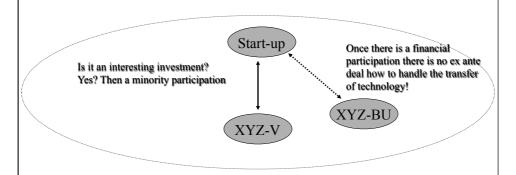
- · Started in March 2009
- · 26 manufacturers and 300 usability groups
- · International prizes
- · Concept instead of products
- Complementarity, speed and brainwave (keywords)
- · How Philips Healtcare can function successfully in the PRoF consortium?

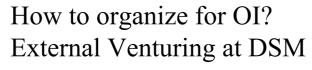
Example 2

HOW CV SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO BENEFIT FROM HIGH-TECH STARTUPS?

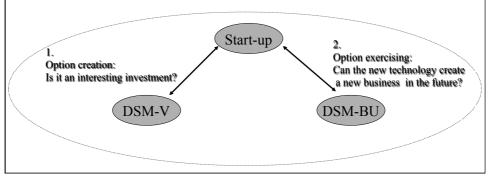
How to organize for OI? External Venturing at XYZ

 Pitfall: Large firm invests in a start-up and uses its financial participation as a power tool to enforce cooperation on terms of the investing company





- Rationale:
 - Strategic return, not a financial return
 - One of the BU should benefit from it
- Therefore: Negotiation is a three way negotiation There are two deals packaged into one overall deal



Example 3

HOW UNUSED TECHNOLOGY IN AN MNE CAN BE TAKEN TO MARKET BY A START-UP



ISOBIONICS AND DSM
A start-up commercializes your technology

Inside out OI: KSFs

- Manage problems in the MNE related to licensing unused technology:
 - ◆ NSH syndrome
 - There is no incentive to license a technology (use or lose strategy)
 - Licensing to small firms: a lot of work for small licensing revenues
- Entrepreneurship and speed of start-up open the eyes of scientists / technologists in DSM's IC. How to instill entrepreneurship in an MNE?

Example 4

LARGE FIRM SOURCES A START-UP'S TECHNOLOGY





PHILIPS' AIRFRYER An MNE licensing a start-up's technology

Philip's Airfryer



- Airfryer: patented Rapid Air technology of small company
- French fries with up to 80% less fat, yet maintaining a great taste.
- The Airfryer was launched in September 2010 in several European markets
- Frying fries and snacks has to be relearned
 - ◆ Guidelines / recipes
 - ◆ Partnerships (Mora?)



Philip's Airfryer

- Philips developed already a technology internally in 2006:
 - Too complex and too expensive: Philips could not translate the technology into a consumer product that fits the Philips promise of "sense and simplicity"
 - "A perfect appliance": engineers create a perfect application with latest technology and commercial people express their wishes leading to more features
- External engineering company developed and patented a very simple technology allowing Philips to sell it below € 200.
- In a market with price ceilings, start innovation from the perspective of price restrictions (frugal innovation, cheap innovation, reversed innovation)



Philip's Airfryer

- Manager of the engineering company has been senior manager at Gilette.
- First NDA / later exclusive licensing deal for the B2C market / right to buy the technology after 5 years at a predetermined price.
- Engineering company has the right to sell in the B2B market and in countries where Philips is not active
- Win-win outcome: Let your partner pursue business opportunities in areas that do not fit your business model.

