

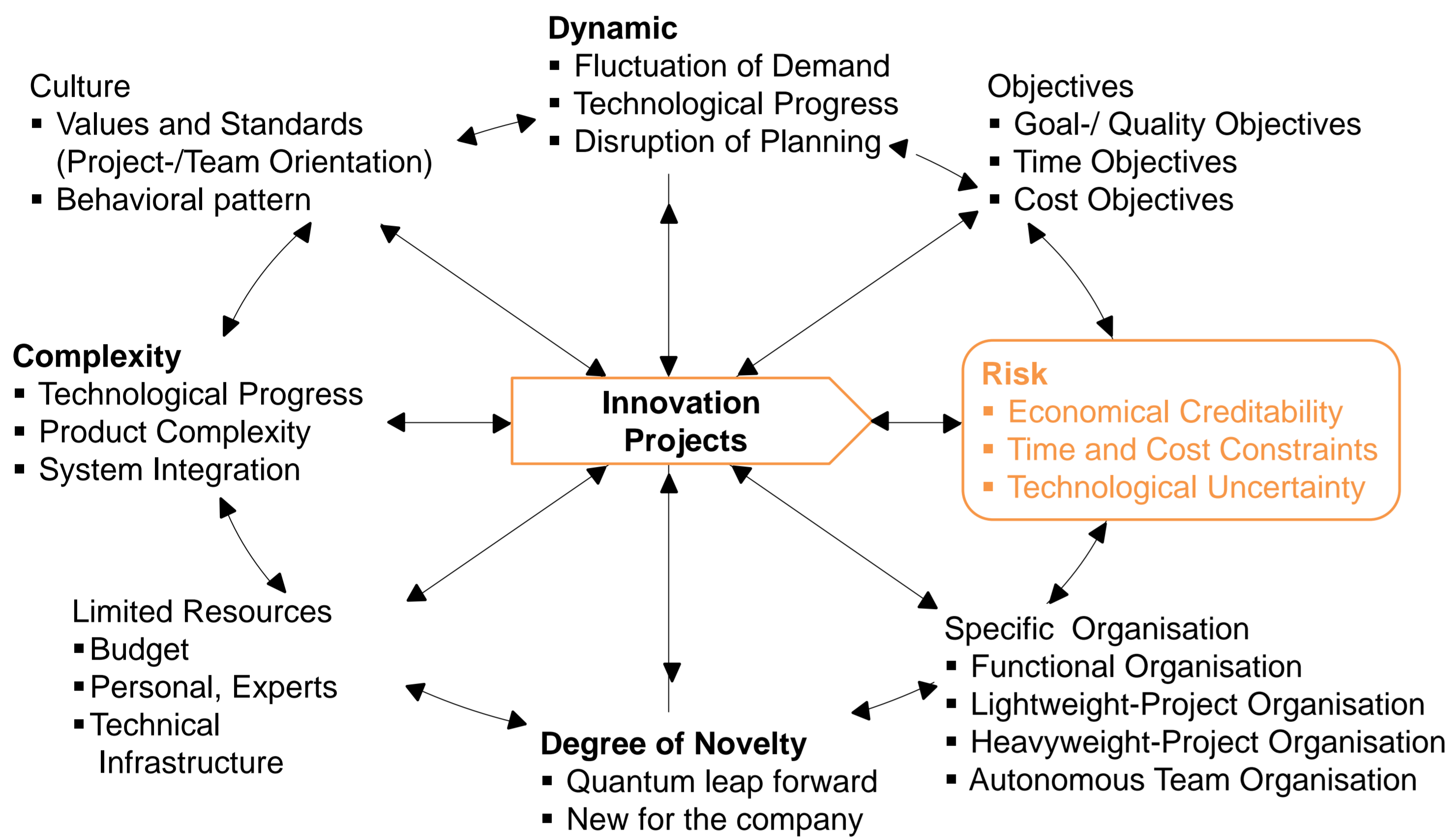
## Abstract

For Today's companies innovation becomes the source of strategic differentiation or cost leadership. Within this challenging competition they are facing frequent changes in their environments, which significantly increase complexity in the management of innovation. Therefore, deviations from companies' innovation objectives, commonly known as innovation risks, are also increasing. Risks arise from complex structures and are modelled in risk nets. Most managers are aware of the fact that risks could interact with each other; nevertheless, the "portfolio of innovation risks" are managed separately. This separation limits the understanding of the behavior of dynamics and interaction in risk nets.

Simulation methods based on statistics are already approved as an approach for risk analysis, where risks are identified, valued and aggregated. The limitations of these simulations methods can be overcome using System Dynamics to gain new insights into the behavior of risk nets and their future development.

In the current research project cause-and-effect relations and the dynamics of innovation risks are investigated in the German machinery and plant engineering industry. With the support of the German Engineering Association and leading companies in the industry, this research will demonstrate the potential of System Dynamics for a holistic risk assessment of Innovation risk.

## 1. Isolated Perspective on Interconnected Innovation Risks



## 2. Limitations on Risk Handling of Common Methodical Approaches

| Approach                                  | Dynamic                                  | + Complicacy                                | = Complexity |
|---|--|---|--------------|
| Ishikawa Diagramm                         | Statically                               | Comprehensive amount of risks and relations | Average      |
| Risk- Check Lists                         | Statically                               | Comprehensive amount of risks               | Average      |
| Scenario Analyses (Worst-Case/ Best-Case) | At this stage                            | Limited amount of scenarios                 | Low          |
| Scenario Analyses (Sensitivity Analyses)  | No cause effect connections              | Comprehensive amount of scenarios           | Average      |
| Gaussian bell curve                       | Gaussian distribution                    | Comprehensive amount of risks               | Average      |
| Portfolio Analysis                        | Limited Dynamic and "at this stage view" | cause effect connections / Feedback         | Low          |
| Stochastic                                | Limited data analysis                    | Comprehensive amount of risks               | Average      |
| Monte-Carlo-Simulation                    | Random walk                              | Comprehensive amount of manifestations      | Average      |
| ...                                       |  |   |              |
| System Dynamics                           | ✓  | ✓   | ✓            |

## 3. Modelling Innovation Risks with Standard Structures

| Potential Standard Structures & Selected Structures (bold)  | Feedback Loops Industry  | Risk Factors                                    | Innovation-Risk-Net for the Machinery and Plant Engineering |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>1. Technology Leadership</b><br>Maier (1998); Milling (1996) auf Basis von Bass (1969); Dillerup (1999); Milling (2002); Morecroft (2008); Warren (2008).  | R1.1 R&D Policies<br>R1.2 Competition<br>B1.3 Market   | Technology<br>Performance                       |   |
| <b>2. Price Competitiveness</b><br>Maier (1998); Bossel (2004); Milling (2002).   | B2 Pricing   | Budget Costs of Innovation                      |   |
| <b>3. Quality</b><br>Lyneis & Ford (2007); Rahmandada & Weiss (2009); Rahmandad & Hu (2010); Ford & Sterman (1998); Lyneis et al. (2001); Love et al. (2002).   | R3.1 Internal Rework Cycle<br>R3.2 External Rework Cycle   | Technology Rework<br>Finished Development Order |   |
| <b>4. Time for Development</b><br>Rodrigues & Williams (1998); Lyneis et al. (2001); Love et al. (2002); Lyneis & Ford (2007); Richardson (2014).   |  | Time Delay                                      |   |
| <b>5.1 Internal Capacity Expansion</b><br>Lyneis & Ford (2007); Rodrigues & Bowers (1996); Ford & Sterman (1998); Rodrigues & Williams (1998); McGray & Clark (1999); Lyneis et al. (2001); Morecroft (2008). | R5.1 Internal Capacity Expansion   | Recruitment                                     |   |
| <b>5.2 External Capacity Expansion</b><br>Ford & Sterman (1998)   | R5.2 External Acquisition<br>R5.3 External R&D Placing   | Requirement buying in<br>Development            |   |
| <b>6. Technical Qualification</b><br>McGray & Clark (1999); Lyneis & Ford (2007); Warren (2008); Lyneis et al. (2001); Rodrigues & Williams (1998).   | B6.1 Internal Acquisition of Knowledge<br>B6.2 External Acquisition of Knowledge                           | Technology Competence                           |   |
| <b>7. Knowledge Transfer</b><br>Georgantzias & Katsamakos (2008); Warren (2008); McGray & Clark (1999); Luna-Reyes et al. (2008); Rahmandada & Weiss (2009).  | B7.1 Knowledge Drain Reverse Engineering<br>B7.2 Knowledge Drain External<br>B7.3 Knowledge Drain Internal | Knowledge Transfer                              |   |

## References (full references in the paper)

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