

FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY IPT

QUESTIONNAIRE

CONSORTIUM BENCHMARKING AGILE INVENTION 2018





At regular intervals, the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology IPT collaborates with the Laboratory for Machine Tools and Production Engineering WZL of the RWTH Aachen, the KEX Knowledge Exchange AG and the INC Invention Center to undertake consortium benchmarking projects with a range of key priority areas. The Consortium Benchmarking in Agile Invention 2018 is linked to a series of research activities around this topic. Participate in this benchmarking project to take a critical look at the early stages of your innovation process and benefit from the outcomes of this study, which will reveal current trends. If you are identified and awarded the distinction of "Successful Practice Company", you will win the opportunity to participate directly in an exchange of experience and in visits to other companies. All other participants will be entered into a draw from which the ten winners picked will each receive an assessment of their technology or innovation management conducted by our technology experts on the basis of the results of the study.

You are cordially invited to fill in this questionnaire, thereby helping us to compile the benchmarking study.

Univ Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dipl.-Wirt. Ing.

Günther Schuh

Benefits for you

- All participants will be entered in the draw from which 5 will be picked to recieve a free pass for the 12th Aachen Technology and Innovation Management Conference each worth of 1.400€
- You will receive a copy of the anonymized study results free of charge
- The five most successful companies will be awarded the distinction of "Successful Practice Company"
- Participation in the company visits of the "Successful Practice Companies" and exchange of experiences with the consortium (only if selected as a "Successful Practice Company")

The Consortium



























Subsequent Procedure

If your approaches are identified as successful, we will contact you in order to conduct a telephone interview. Subsequently, anonymized case studies, from which the consortium will select five "Successful Practice Companies" will be drawn up on the basis of the telephone interviews. The "Successful Practice Companies" will then be visited by members of the consortium and by the other companies selected and will, in return, have the opportunity to take part in all company visits.

The "Successful Practice Companies" will present their most highly lauded approaches in the early phases of their innovation process. Finally, all findings from the study and the company visits will be presented at the closing event in November 2018, published as an anonymous study and the "Successful Practice Companies" publicly awarded.

Consortium Benchmarking »Agile Invention« 2018

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or								
This	questionnaire c	overs the follo	owing topics:					
	1. General info	ormation abou	it your company or	business unit	Page 2			
	2. Organizatio	nal structure			Page 3			
	3. Identificatio	n & evaluation	n of ideas		Page 6			
	4. Agile proces	ses & methods	s		Page 9			
	5. Culture & m	indset			Page 15			
conte phase	ext of the prese	ent study, the generation of	development of ra	for a successful invention produced innovations in the early dementation of a first small se	evelopment			
Car		lala wa Alawa						
SCO	pe of consi	ideration						
entii		r for a selec		to fill in the questionnaire, eith t. To which scope of considerat				
	Company		Business unit:					

Def	initio	on:							
product-, process- or innovation. In the co				duct-, provation.	or b cont on o	evention is a great idea. This usiness model invention. It context of the present study, the fideas to the implementation looked at.	an be e earl	the origin of an y development phases,	
innovation. Radic long-term growth				ovation. g-term <u>c</u>	Radio growth	al in thro	essfully implemented in the innovations are thereby innovations are thereby innovations changes the creation of new ones.	vatio	ons with the aim of
1. 0	Gen	eral i	nfo	rmati	on a	bou	t your company or b	ousi	ness unit
01.	Wh 201		s the	numbe	er of e	mpl	oyees in your company o	r you	ır business unit in
		al num		f					
		oloyees oloyees		&D:					
	,	,							
02.	Wh	ich se	ctor i	s your	comp	any	or business unit mainly p	art o	f?
		Plant engir		echanica ng	al		Energy		Defense
		Auto	matic	n			IT		Telecommunication
		Auto	motiv	⁄e			Plastics		Textil industry
		Const	ructi	on			Food		Transport & logistics
		Chem biote					Aerospace industry		Other:
		Servi	es				Medicine & pharmaceuticals		
		Electi	onics	;			Commercial vehicles		
03.	Wh	at wa	s the	turnov	/er [m	illio	ns] of your company or b	usine	ess unit in 2017?
	Cur	rency		€		\$	Turnover [millions]:		

04. What was the ratio of research and development budgets to total sales in your company or business unit in 2017 and how do you estimate the trend for 2018?

Trend 2018: □ **7** rising □ → constant □ **1** falling

R&D budget/total revenue 2017 [%]: _____

05.	What is the budget ratio of radical innovation projects within your research & development of your company/business unit?									
		0%		1 – 5%		6 – 10%		11 – 15%		
		16 – 25%		26 – 50%		> 50%				
06.				e development market launch i						
		< 1 year		1 – 2 years		3 – 5 years				
		6 – 10 years		11 – 20 years		> 20 years				
07.				ing the given p or business un		es/characteris	tics, ho	w would		
	Pro	ocess and Tools						iduals and eractions		
		Vorking olutions						orehensive mentation		
		ustomer aboration						ontract gotiation		
	Follo	wing a Plan						onding to Change		
2. 0	Organ	nizational st	tructu	re						
08.	Is the	ere an inventio	on proce	ess in your com	pany?					
		Yes, there is a sy	stematic	invention proces	ss.					
		Yes, but the inve	ention pi	ocess is not syste	matize	d or formally d	efined.			
	□ 1	No, but it is beir	ng plann	ed for the future						
	□ 1	No, and it is not	planned	for the future.						
09.	Self-a		Ne regu	larly succeed ir	n bring	ing radical in	novatio	ns to		
	Stro	ongly disagree					Str	ongly agree		
Defi	inition:	: Phases of the	invent	ion process						
	ea phas			entification and	creative	development	of ideas			
Co	ncept	phase:	Co	Conceptual elaboration and detailing of ideas						
De	velopn	nent phase:	Co	oncrete realizatio	n of th	e ideas (e.g. firs	st protot	ypes)		
lm	pleme	ntation phase:		Testing and implementation of the ideas at real customers (e.g.						

10.	 Do you use separate innovation paths (e.g. incubators, innovation labs, etc.) to promote innovations outside existing structures? (if »no«, please proceed to question 14) 								
		□ Yes			No (proceed to qu	uestion 14)			
11.	For wh	nich phases of the invent	ion process o	do you	use separate in	novation			
			No use			Intensive use			
	Idea ph	nase		Γ					
	Concep	ot phase							
	Develo	pment phase							
	Implem	nentation phase		Г					
12.	12. How are the inventions from separate innovation paths generally exploited? (multiple answers are possible)								
	□ Inf	tegration in existing structu	ires of the pare	ent con	npany.				
\square Integration in new created structures of the parent company.									
☐ Exploitation through the separate innovation path. (proceed to question 14)									
	□ Fo	ounding of a new company.	(proceed to q	uestion	14)				
	□ Ot	ther:							
13.	If you	ı integrate the invention	in the paren	ıt com	pany				
		vhat time are the invent iple answers are possibl		red?					
		Idea phase			Development p	hase			
		Concept phase			Implementation	n phase			
		ich problems do mainly d iple answers are possibl		the tra	insfer process?				
		Loss of development pac	e		Missing accepta organization	ince within the			
		Lack of availability of res	sources		Missing interfac	ces			
		Unclear responsibilities vorganization	vithin the		No clear assigni organization po	ment within the ossible			
		Other:							

14.	Which of the following statements about collaboration on radical development projects in your company is generally accurate?											
		The specialist disciplines wo classical line organization. I group leaders.										
		The specialist disciplines are together project-specifica interdisciplinary manageme	ı lly . A project m	nanager is res								
		Employees of the specialist disciplines are released for a comprehensive project and work exclusively in the interdisciplinary project team .										
15.	Wh	at networks do you use w	ithin your inv	ention proce	ess?							
	Inte	ernal networks:	No use			Very intensive use						
	Intra	a-divisional cooperation										
	Cros	ss-divisional cooperation										
	Gro	up-wide networks										
	Oth	er:										
	Ext	ernal networks:	No use			Very intensive use						
	Cor	porate networks										
	Cust	tomer networks										
	Sup	plier networks										
	Rese	earch/university networks										
	Asso	ociations										
	Oth	er:										
16.		Which are your primary goals of using internal and external networks within the invention process?										
			No goal			Strong goal						
	Red	ucing of costs										
	Higl	her creativity										
	Bett	ter market access										
	Kno	whow access										
	Savi	ng of resources										
	Oth	or:	П	П	П	П						

17.	How are your network c	ooper	ations gen	erally de	signed for	innovation	projects?
	Strictly contractual network					Loose coo network v contractual r	without
	Own intellectual property (IP) is openly made available in the network					Own inte property deliberat provi	(IP) is ely not
	Generated IP is strictly separated between cooperation partners					Generated join	
3. I	dentifying & evaluat	ing i	deas				
18.	How are new ideas as a in your company/busine			innovati	ons predo	minantly ge	nerated
	Actively (through »development«)					Passiv (through »pi	
	Internally (e.g. through employees)					Exterr (e.g. through	
	Market Pull					Technolo	gy Push
19.	Which divisions/departm company?	nents (are the ma	in source	s of radica	al ideas in yo	our
			No partici- pation			Very high partici- pation	Area does not exist
	Research & development						
	Predevelopment						
	Series development						
	Innovation management						
	Technology management						
	Corporate management						
	Production						
	Marketing/sales						
	Separate innovation paths: incubators, innovation labs accelerators						
	Strategy units/corporate development						

Other: _____

21.

20. Which methods or instruments do you use to identify radical ideas?

		Very intensive use						
Internal idea competitio	ons							
Stationary idea boxes/suggestion boxes								
External idea competition hackathons)	ons (e.g.							
Open innovation platfo	rms							
Startup events								
Customer surveys								
Customer observation								
Research/university cooperations								
Market/Trend analysis								
Scenario technique								
Patent analysis								
Other:								
How many new, radio	cal ideas ha	ve you g	enerated with	in the last tl	hree years?			
□ None □	1 – 5		l 6 – 20	□ 21	– 50			
□ 51 – 100 □	101 – 250		l > 250	□ N/A	A			
How many of these ic	leas have b	een cond	ceptually pursu	ued?				
□ None □	< 5%		5 – 10%	□ 11	- 20%			
□ 21 – 35% □	36 – 50%] 51 – 75%	□ >7	5%			
How much percentage brought to market	How much percentage of the ideas conceptually pursued were successfully							
□ None □	< 5%		5 – 10%	□ 11	- 20%			
□ 21 – 35% □	36 – 50%		51 – 75%	□ > 7	5%			

	ans	swers are possibl	e)							
		Individuals from t	top management	, e.g. managing	directors					
		Individuals from re.g. business unit	manager/departi	ment manager,	-					
		Board of internal (e.g. marketing, o								
		(Open, internal) i	nnovation comm	unities						
		External experts/o	consultants							
	□ Customers									
		Other:								
23.	. What kind of criteria do you use to evaluate different ideas in your company in the respective phases of the invention process? (multiple answers per phase are possible)									
			Subjective assessment	Qualitative criteria	Quantitat criteria		No evaluation of ideas			
	Ide	a phase								
	Concept phase									
	Dev	velopment phase								
	lmp pha	olementation ase								
24.	Wh	nat specific criter	ia do you use to	o evaluate idea	as?					
				evaluation riterion			Very strong evaluation criterion			
		sonal appearance <i>i</i> npetencies of the <i>x</i>								
	Visi	ion of the idea								
	Fit	for strategic orient	ation							
	Differentiation potential/uniqueness									
	Att	ractiveness of the	market							
	Risl	k potential (e.g. im	itability)							
	Tec	hnical feasibility o	f the idea							

22. Who is responsible for evaluating the radical ideas in your company? (multiple

(continuation) What specific criteria do you use to evaluate ideas?

			No evaluation criterion			Very strong evaluation criterion
	Capital	l requirements				
		ation potential margin/ROI)				
	Other:					
25.		your company or busi nation of invention p		ned essential	criteria fo	or the
		☐ Yes			□ No	
	If yes,	what are they?				
26.		ssessment: »Our evalu arket at the right tim		bles us to pla	ace the rig	ht ideas in
	Stror	ngly disagree			St	rongly agree
4. <i>A</i>	Agile p	processes & meth	ods			
27.		ou, working in an agi tiple answers are pos				
		possessing high tra	nsparency in process	ses.		
		building prototype	s at regular intervals	i.		
		spending a lot of ti	me on communicati	on.		
		self-organization a	nd individual respor	sibilities of tea	ams.	
		handling unclear d	ecision processes.			
		higher personal res	sources.			
		obtaining product	feedback regularly.			
		iterative work in cy	cles.			
		being in direct con	tact with the custom	er.		
		lower process-relat	ed structuring.			
		development witho	out a completely def	ined list of req	uirements.	
		Other:				

28. In which projects do you use agile methods or agile project management? (multiple answers are possible)

	()	Software developme proceed to ques	nt	(proce	Hardware engineerin eed to ques	g	No a		tion of agile :hods
								I	
	If y	ou use <u>no</u> agil	e meth	ods:					
		y aren't agile ultiple answer		_	our compa	any or bu	usiness u	nit?	
		Established pr	ocesses/	methods are	successful.				
		Agile methods	have a	lready been	used, but h	ave been	discarded	l again	1.
		The method is	not cor	nvincing.					
		Thinking abou	ıt dealin	g with the t	opic in futu	re.			
		The method is	not or	hardly know	n.				
		Implementation	on is too	difficult.					
		Not suitable fo	or our fi	eld of activit	y.				
		Other:							
	→	If you are <u>no</u> continue wit			ngile meth	ods in yo	our comp	oany,	please
29.	Hov uni	w long have yo t?	ou beer	n using agil	e methods	in your	compan	y or b	usiness
		< 1 year		1 – 2 years		3 – 5 yea	ars	□ :	> 5 years
30.		y did your con wers are poss		nitially dec	ide to intr	oduce a	gile metl	nods?	(multiple
		Shorter time-t	o-marke	et					
		Improvement	of prod	uct/process c	luality				
		Reduction of p	oroject r	isks					
		Optimization (of planr	nability					
		Demand from	a custo	mer/supplier					
		Reduction of o	develop	ment costs					
		Improved tear	nwork						
		Improving the	ability [.]	for innovatio	on				
		Other:							
31.	Wh	at percentage	of dev	elopment _l	orojects ar	e carried	l out usii	ng agi	le methods?
		< 25%	□ 25 –	- 50% □	51 – 75%	ъ п	76 – 99%		100%

32.	During which phases do you use agile methods? (multiple answers are possible)						ble)				
		In the early p (invention		es			n the late phases ries development)				
33.		ase answer how agil hin your company/b				are i	nterdisciplinary used				
					Not at all applicable		Fully applica				
		whole organization us e methods and princip									
	invo dev	All divisions/departments involved within a agile development project are working with agile methods									
34.		at measures have be iness unit? (multiple				meth	ods in your company o	or			
		Single successful pilot	t pro	ojec	ts						
		Training of individua	l em	plo	yees						
		□ Training of all managers									
		Establishment of a staff position									
		Complete restructuring of the organizational structure									
		□ So far no rolling out									
		Other:									
35.		ich agile methods do ultiple answers are p				activi	ty?				
		SCRUM		Ka	nban		Design Thinking				
		Lean		Lea	an Startup		Other:				
		ich agile tools/techn ultiple answers are p				e in yo	our field of activity?				
		Product Backlog			Daily meeting		Sprint review				
		Time boxing			User stories		Sprint backlog				
		Planning poker			Personas		Sprint retrospective				
		Burndown chart			Release planning		MoSCoW Prioritization				
		Story Points			Slack		Team-based estimation				
		Task board (e.g. Kanban/Scrum Board)		Other:						

Wh	nich process do you generally use i	n vour de	velopment projects?						
	 a) Depending on the type of develence traditional processes 	iopment pro	oject, purely aglie or purely						
	b) Use of agile methods in traditio	nal process	es (e.g. agile in Stage Gate)						
	c) Situative, selective development 'traditional')	t (dependin	g on the project phase 'agile' or						
	d) Purely agile development proce	ess							
If y	you select a):								
	nat are the criteria for selecting a pultiple selection possible)	pure agile	process?						
	Wide range of solutions		High market relevance						
	High resource availability		Low market accuracy						
	Low technological capability		High market volatility						
	Prototyping capability given		Other:						
If y	you select b):								
	w can agile methods be integrated ultiple answers are possible)	d into the	traditional development process?						
	Aligning the agile process with co	mpany-spec	rific deadlines (e.g. trade fairs)						
	Agile cycles/sprints between the ga	ates of the	traditional process						
	Traditional development process uboard,)	ısing individ	dual agile methods (e.g. Kanban						
	Other:								
lf y	you select c):								
	ring which phases do you prefer to ultiple answers are possible)	o use the i	respective processes?						
	Agile process in early phases, then	change to	traditional process						
	Traditional process in early phases	Traditional process in early phases, then switch to an agile process							
	Situation-specific change between	developme	ent methods						
	Other:	Other:							

38.

37. Please indicate the extent to which the following statements on the use of agile methods apply to your company's development.

By using agile methods...

	Not at all applicable			Fully applicable
our ability for the dynamic handling of priorities has risen.				
our project results have improved.				
the productivity and efficiency of our development teams have risen.				
the morale and motivation in our development teams have risen.				
we achieve a shorter time-to- market .				
we succeed in terminate non- relevant projects at an early stage.				
our innovation ability has risen.				
we can better handle uncertainties in our innovation process.				
we limit ourselves to a minimum number of product requirements at first.				
we have improved with respect to deadlines .				
we achieve a higher customer orientation.				
we have improved with respect to budget compliance .				
On average, how many developments of the simultaneously?	opment projects	are yo	ur employees in	volved in
□ 1 □	2		3 – 4	
□ 5-6 □	7 – 8		> 8	

39. How do you involve your customers in the respective development phases? (multiple answers per phase are possible)

	Idea phase	Concept phase	Development phase	Implemen- tation phase
Market studies				
Sales survey				
Survey of lead customers				
Customer observation				
Validation based on prototypes				
Collaborative development				
No integration				
Other:				

40. Which of your business units have customer contact? (multiple answers are possible)

	No contact		Very intensive contact	Area does not exist
Research & development				
Predevelopment				
Series development				
Innovation management				
Technology management				
Corporate management				
Product management				
Marketing/sales				
Separate innovation paths: incubators, innovation labs, accelerators				
Strategy units/corporate development				
Other:				

41. To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the use of prototypes in your company/business unit?

			Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
	Prototypes are systemati used for specifying and validating single require	-					
	Prototypes are the neces result after a developme		. 🗆				
	Prototypes are always sp in such a way that they p the full range of function	resent					
42.	In what time interval development project?		w prototypes (generally	y develope	ed wit	hin a
	□ 1 – 2 weeks		3 – 4 weeks		5 – 8 we	eeks	
	□ 9 – 16 weeks		17 – 24 weeks		> 24 we	eks	
	One-time defined budget Full freedom of the team over the released budget					emanc at flex Strict (d-driven budget kible intervals controlling by dget financier
5. C	ulture & mindset						
44.	Self-assessment: »We	enable	our employee	s to dev	elop and t	try out	t new ideas.«
	Strongly disagree						Strongly agree
45.	Please indicate to what corporate culture of y				cteristics	apply [.]	to the
			No characteristic				Strong characteristic
	Established culture of tru	ust					
	Room for creativity						
	Flat hierarchies						
	Conscious assumption of	risks					

(continuation) Please indicate to what extent the following characteristics apply to the corporate culture of your company/business unit.

			No characteristic	<u> </u>			Strong characteristic
	Little sild innovati	o mentality – a lot of joint on					
		formation and nication behavior					
	Accepta and failu	nce & openness to errors ures					
	Learning	gorganization					
	Other: _						
46.		evers/approaches do you e of invention«? (multip				gence of a s	successful
		Culture and training progemployees	rams for		Commun vision and	ication of cor d values	porate
		Freely available budget			Defined t	arget	
		Honouring of employees best failure award)	(e.g.			omotion of e	
		Free space for employees	(time)		Promotio communi	n of (interest ties)
		Defined employees as cultrepresentatives	tural		Other:		
Defi	nition:						
Int	rapreneu	Ir: An intrapreneur is ar an entrepreneur, eve					
47.		ndicate to what extent t ees apply.	he followi	ng sta	tements a	about your (company's
				Strongly disagree			Strongly agree
		nployee can be thrilled for t methods.	he use				
	as an int	nployee can be empowered rapreneur and successfully ent innovations.	to act				
	possesse	itional »(technical) invento s the ability to bring invent o market maturity.					
	and inte	to actively empower intrap grate them within each ment team.	oreneurs				

48.		w do you identify the actual om the employees as a whole		n your com	npany/busin	ess unit
	☐ Via internally advertised idea competitions					
		Via internal innovation platfor	ms/forums			
		Via the assessments of superio				
		Via the assessments of colleagu	ues			
		Through the employees' own a	applications			
		Other:		_		
49.		hat, in your opinion, are esse ho, as intrapreneurs, promot				
			Not important			Very important
	Op	otimism				
	Sa	fety awareness				
	Te	am spirit				
	Th	e ability to motivate others				
	En	trepreneurial spirit				
	Inv	ventive talent				
	Ex	perience				
	W	illingness to take risks				
	Cu	ıriosity				
	Op	penness				
	En	thusiasm				
	Cr	eativity				
		ood knowledge of the arket/industry				
	Ge	eneral expertise				
	Sp	ecialized knowledge				
	Ot	her:				

	nich incentive models do you use to motivate your intrapreneurs? ultiple choices are possible)
	Proportional participation in the success of the project
	Fixed reward if the project is successful
	Exemption of own capacities by securing the workplace
	Successful invention as a career springboard
	Top management attention
	Company-wide appreciation through »official« awards
	There are no inventive models
	Other:
dit	ional
CO	there a concrete example in the context of agile invention within your mpany/business unit which you would state as special and unique? If yes, ease describe it.
	Thank you for your participation!
Ma	ay we send you future informations?
De	claration of consent to the storage and use of personal data
my (BE	ereby give my consent for Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology IPT to collect data by in accordance with the provisions of the German Federal Data Protection Act DSG) and to send me information about the research activities and service portfolio of Fraunhofer IPT by mail, fax, or e-mail.
Thi	is consens has been given voluntarily and can be withdrawn at any time.
 Pla	ce, date Signature

INITIATORS

Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology IPT

On behalf of our customers we develop and optimize new and existing solutions for modern production. The aim of the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology IPT is to conduct application and industry-oriented research and development for companies throughout the entire manufacturing sector. The results are promptly implemented in the operating practice of our customers. We focus on sectors ranging from the automotive industry and its suppliers, particularly on tool and die making, through aerospace, precision engineering and optical industries through to machine tool construction.



Laboratory for Machine Tools and Production Engineering WZL

The Laboratory for Machine Tools and Production Engineering WZL of the RWTH University Aachen conducts both basic and industry-oriented research and consulting projects, developing innovative, practice-based solutions to safeguard successful company development. The goal, to address the whole range of production engineering issues, results in an expansive field of activity extending from strategy innovation, production and quality management to control, machine, manufacturing and measuring engineering.



Invention Center

The Invention Center on the RWTH Aachen campus is where participating companies can obtain further qualifications in the field of technology and innovation management along with optimum solutions to any challenges which arise. In collaboration with the TIME Research Area, the Fraunhofer IPT, the WZL of the RWTH Aachen University and the KEX Knowledge Exchange AG, a "World of Experience" is designed, which provides planners and decision-makers in industry with the opportunity to experience the entire process from the initial development idea through to the manufacture of products suitable for mass production. The underlying concept is fine-tuned carefully to match the projects, capabilities and interests of companies involved.



KEX Knowledge Exchange AG

KEX Knowledge Exchange AG is a professional service providing technology and market-related information. The enterprise concentrates over 20 years of experience acquired by Aachen-based institutes covering a diverse range of disciplines in searching for, assessing and interpreting information. Intelligent knowledge management systems and the comprehensive links to exclusive sources of information and to a unique network of experts permit technologies and markets to be scanned, scouted and monitored effectively. By providing requirement-specific information, the enterprise supports corporate decision-making ranging from the identification of technologies of relevance in the competitive environment through the observation of markets, competitors and M&A candidates to the identification of new business areas.



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