Innovation and its Diffusion The Aeronautical Case

IKINET PROJECT

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Contents

- Introduction
- Production of Innovation: uncertainty and cost innovation, adaptation and diffusion.
- European Industry: Contrasting Data.
- The Aeronautical sector: a hybrid model.
- Polycentric Innovation nodes: local and global impact.
- Conclusion.

- Initially we assume two large categories of industrial firms.
- Small and medium industrial firms (SMEs) inserted in a local milieu and operating mainly in competitive markets where price is crucial.
- Large firms (LFs) which tend to participate in increasingly global oligopolistic markets where innovation is crucial.

- Our objective will be to answer the following two questions:
- How can the process of generating and diffusing innovation be explained?
- How well does that process fit the aeronautical case?

LFs in oligopolistic competition

Respond with routine R+D (Innovation)

But need to charge P>MC to recoup costs

Because they know innovation is a public good

Therefore, the economic rents are temporary

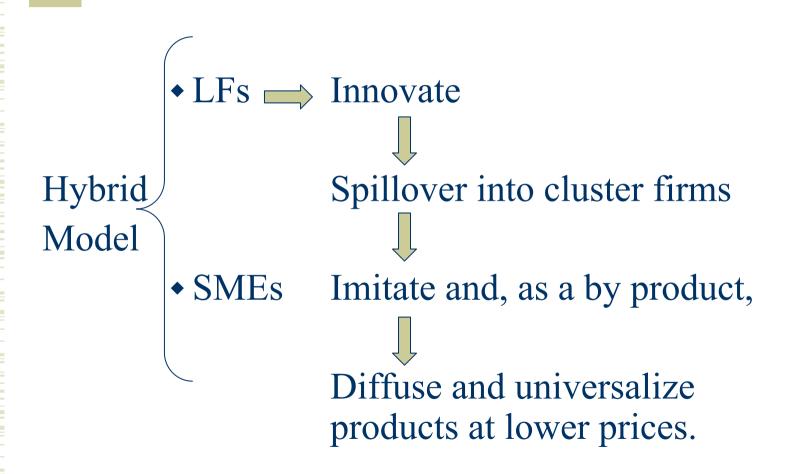
• SMEs acting as price takers

Respond with cluster technology which imitates but doesn't innovate

Can only charge P=MC

Must adopt and adapt just to stay in the same position

The Dynamics





Aeronautical Sector: From production to transaction costs

Arsenal Mentality

Sector as a Defense Public Good

Characteristics:

- State budget support
- Knowledge as a Public Good
- Production Chain, mainly "in house" production
- High Technological Level
- No cost conscious
- Relatively removed from the market.



Results:

Tendency to high production costs





Restructuring

State aid for restructuring

and Subcontracting

Objetives:

- Lowering production costs
- Moving toward the market
- Greater flexibility in production
- Outsourcing
- Spin offs
- More cooperation among firms
- More competitiveness



Results for EADS/AIRBUS

High transaction costs



- -Explosion of Enterprises
- -Contract management difficulties
- -Coordination problems
- -Increase in the number of quality certificates
- -Delay on production time



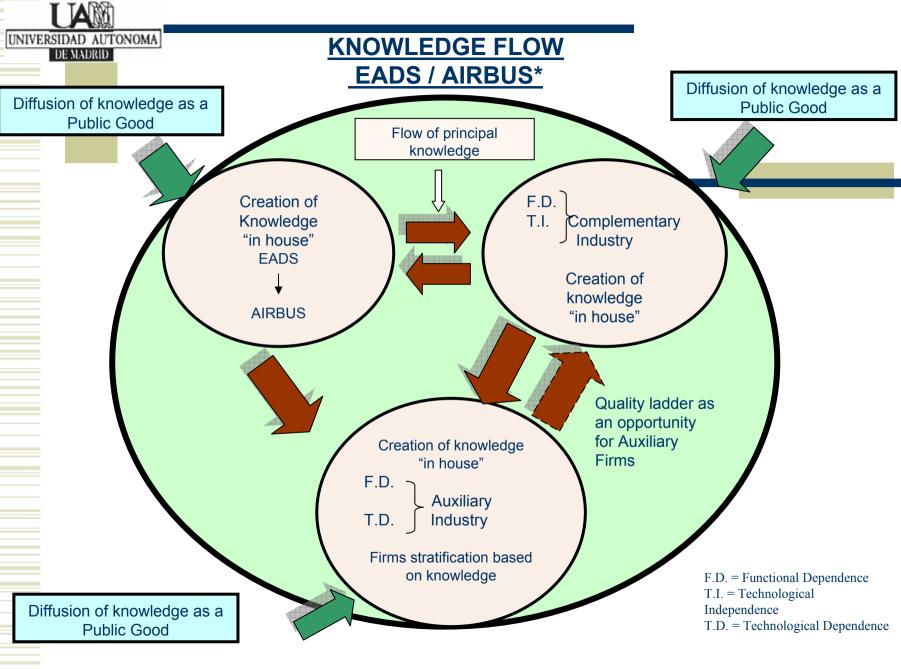
Response:

Tendency to reduce subcontracting

New contract terms in EADS/AIRBUS



- Increase of subcontracting (in volume terms)
- Decrease of number of subcontracting firms (quantity)
- Increase use of I.T. among enterprises.
- Need to increase the SME strength



EN	ITERPRISE	WORKFORCE	R+D employees	SELLING V° (million €)	KNOWLEDGE FLOW
MAIN ENTER	PRISE				
EADS / CASA		5141	10% (514)	813€	Capacity to produce complete processes of
AIRBUS		2272	19% (432)	468 €	manufacture-Integration of aeroplanes.
					Creator of knowledge.
1st LEVEL SU	BCONTRACTOR				
GAMESA AERONAUTICA		1552	17% (263)	233€	
INDRA		5200	8% (416)	607.4 €	Creator of knowledge.
SENER (BORE	EAS)	89	6% (5)	4 €	Complementary Industries. Independent
CESA		212	23% (49)	32€	technologically. Functional dependent.
2nd LEVEL SU	JBCONTRACTOR				
TECNOBIT		159	2% (3)	22€	SME. Functionally and technologically
AERLYPER		51	4% (2)	7€	dependent. Capacity of design and
TGA/TEGRAF		100	5%(5)	10,10€	specific engineering development.
GRUPO TAM		300	1% (3)	11,90 €	
3rd LEVEL SU	JBCONTRACTOR				
APRIM		46	2% (1)	5€	
INDUSTRIA CARMORA		19	0	2€	SME. Functional Dependence
RAMEN		19	16% (3)	1.5€	Technological Dependence. Work
QUALITY METAL		17	0		under blue print.
GAZC		11	0	4.9 €	

INDRA

Knowledge Creation and Diffusion:

1st level Subcontractor. Main activity: electronic systems (knowledge independence)

- High level of knowledge creation (in house)
- 7% of its budget to R+D
- High quality of human capital
- High level of cooperation with clients and other actors
- Internationalization (present on more than 40 countries)
- Knowledge flow: interactive with other suppliers
- 4.7 en I+D (7.7% del total)

N° employees	6092 (corporation) 5200 in Madrid	
R+D employees	416	
R+D cost	20.4 mill € (corporation)	
Main Cooperating actors	Ministerio de Defensa español AENA Agencia Espacial Europea Organismo de control de tráfico aéreo alemán SOGECABLE	

INDRA consists of

- Head Enterprise: INDRA SISTEMAS, S.A. (Madrid, España)
- INDRA ATM, S.L. (Madrid, España)
- INDRA EMAC, S.A (Madrid, España)
- ◆ INDRA Espacio, S.A. (Madrid, España)
- INDRA Sistemas de Seguridad, S.A. (Barcelona, España)
- INDRA SI, S.A. (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- INDRA Médica, S.A. (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
- Tecnologías de la Información Avanzada del Perú (Lima, Perú)
- Europraxis Atlante, S.L. (Barcelona, España)
- Sistemas Integrales Indra Seguridad, S.L. (Madrid, España)
- INMIZE Capital, S.L. (Madrid, España)
- INDRA Chile, S.A. (Santiago de Chile, Chile)
- Europraxis Consulting Brasil LTD (Brasil)
- INDRA CPC, SGPS (Lisboa, Portugal)
- Europraxis Group Argentina, S.A. (Argentina)
- INDRA Italia, S.r.I. (Roma, Italia)
- INDRA Beijing Information Technologic System (Beijing, China)
- INDRA Systems Inc. (Orlando, USA)
- INDRA do Brasil Ltd (Brasil)

TAM

Knowledge Creation

2nd level subcontractor. Main activity: manufacturer of machinery tools

- · Knowledge dependent
- · Manufacturing of machinery tools
- Low level of Knowledge creation (in house)
- · Increase in recent times of capacity of design and specific engineering development
- · Need of more personnel in R+D
- Lack of I.T. (platforms)

Nº employees	300
R+D employees	3
R+D cost	595000 € (5%)
Main Cooperating actors	Airbus GMBH (Germany) Eurocomposites AG (Luxemburg) Fischer FCC (Austria) Fokker Stork (Holand)

RAMEN

3rd level Subcontractor. Main activity: high qualify machine tools

- Knowledge dependent
- Work through blue prints
- Subcontractor of 1st level firms
- Diversification of sectors (automobile)
- High level of cooperation
- Need of personnel in R+D
- Lack of I.T. (platforms)

Nº employees	13
R+D employees	3
R+D cost	270000 €
Cooperating actors	Instituto de Microelectrónica y sincrotrón de la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (España) Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (España) Universidad de Yale (USA) Centro Español de Metalurgia

Conclusions

- LFs Innovate (creation of something new) mainly in oligopolistic markets (P>MC), but with spillovers over the rest of the industry.
- SMEs Adopt and adapt with rapid diffusion and universalization of products (P=MC)
- The aeronautical sector behaves well with the above conditions