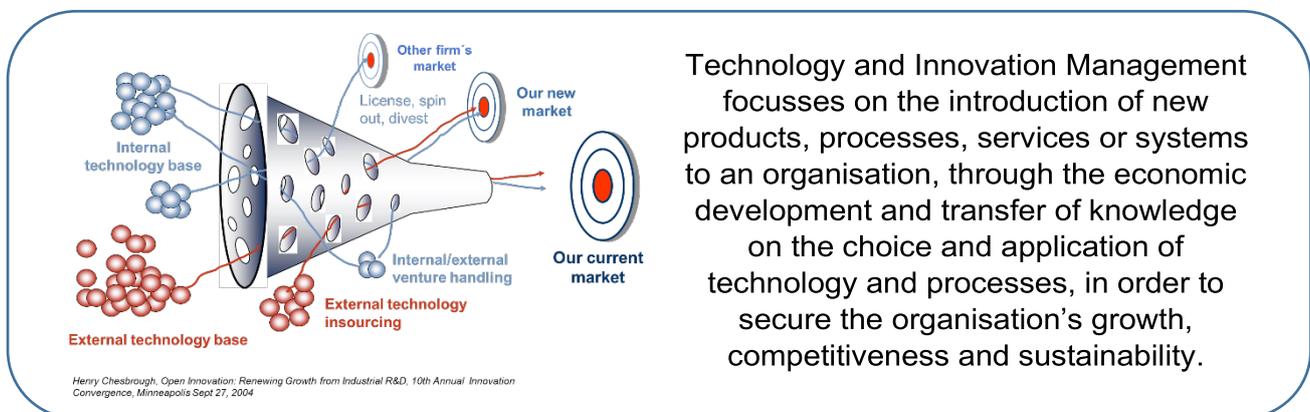


Background

Innovation in all its forms, encompassing the introduction of a new process, product, service or system to an organisation or into a company, is considered to be the key to long term economic growth and improved quality of life. At firm level, innovation is generally essential to its competitiveness and sustainability; indeed, it is often stated that companies which fail to innovate will lose market share and disappear within a short period. The process of innovation is supported by the transfer or development of knowledge, and particularly knowledge on the choice and application of technology. The twin activities of innovation and technology management are therefore essential in order to ensure the optimal absorption and utilisation of new knowledge leading to the introduction of new products, processes or services.



Education and Research Alignment

In the Masters programme on Technology and Innovation Management, the educational content focuses on the basics of innovation management, technology management, human resource development and strategic management, all of which support the long-term goals of building levels of innovation and productivity within an organisation. Students learn how to identify technology transfer and absorption processes, how to manage these processes, how to support firm-level innovation with in-house research and development, how to engage on open or inclusive innovation, how to use big data to support innovation processes and how to maximise the acquisition of new technology within the normal constraints of financial and human resources.

The alignment of the educational content of the programme with the research focus areas of the Technology and Innovation Management field is of great importance. The research focus areas are Knowledge Systems, Learning Processes, Entrepreneurship, Regulatory Systems, Networking and Systems and Optimising Innovation.



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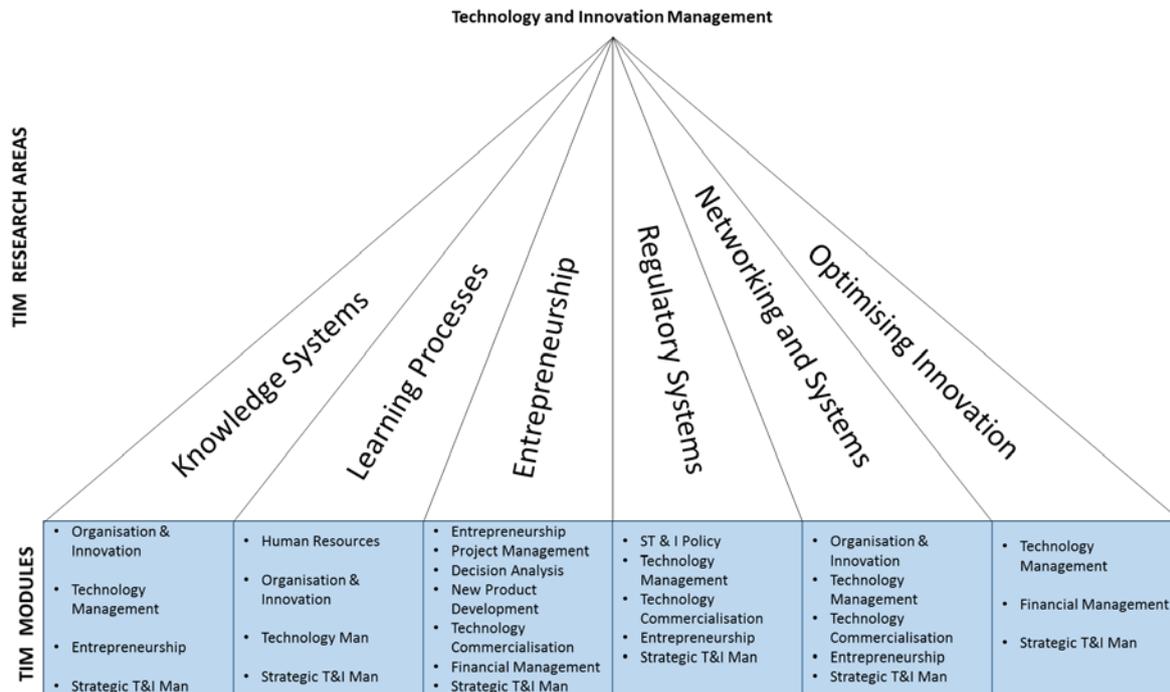


Graduate School of
Technology Management



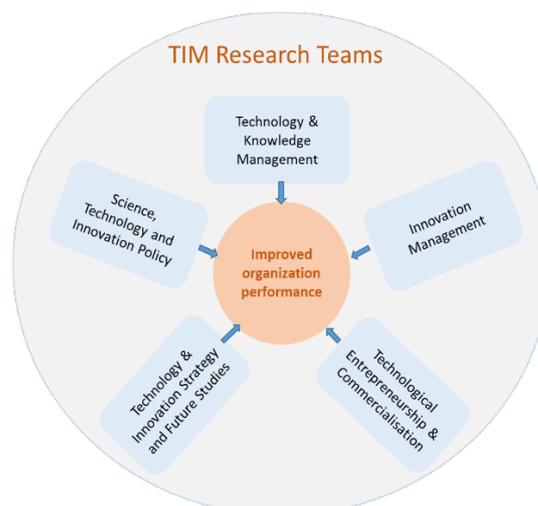
The diagramme below illustrates the alignment between the programme modules and the research focus areas.

Education and research target the private industry (small, medium and large), government departments, state-owned enterprises and science councils. Application sectors include for example energy, manufacturing, pharmaceutical, bio-technology, ICT, mining and more.



Technology and Innovation Management Research Group

The Technology and Innovation Management Research Group has five Research Teams focusing on the areas of Technology and Knowledge Management, Innovation Management, Technological Entrepreneurship and Commercialisation, Technology & Innovation Strategy and Future Studies and Science, Technology and Innovation Policy. The main aim is to improve organisational performance through the integration of the different research areas.



Technology Management



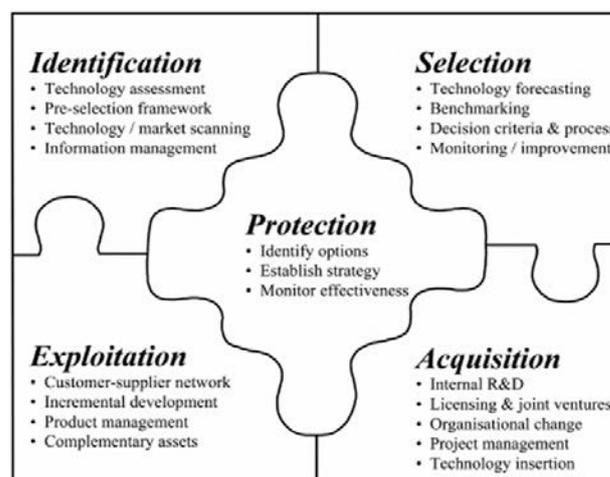
Prof Tinus
Pretorius

Technology is often seen as the engine of economic growth. Michael Porter confirms this in his statement: “An upgrading economy demands a steadily rising level of technology. Technological change, in the broadest sense of the term, accounts for much of economic growth”. The management of technology is therefore an important function within any organisation,

whether it be as a core resource of technology-based companies or as a support resource in service organisations. Technology, in different formats and in many different applications, is present over the whole lifecycle of projects and its activities. Gregory (1995) identified the typical technology management activities as Identification, Selection, Acquisition, Exploitation and Protection.



Many different methods and tools / frameworks were developed to assist organisations in the execution of their technology management activities and the search for new ones continues as the business environment keeps changing because of new emerging and disruptive technologies. Therefore, the main research question of the theme is: How can technology shape the competitiveness of organisations? Researchers thus ask questions such as: how can we assess current and emerging technologies?; how can we forecast future technology landscapes?; how can we select new technologies that will add value to the organisation?; what processes do we need to acquire and transfer new technologies (including R&D)?; how should we exploit and protect our technologies for optimal utilisation?; and what methods and tools can we use to perform the various technology management functions? Because of the nature of technology management, the interface with the field of knowledge management through technology and knowledge intelligence is obvious.



Source: Gregory (1995)

Gregory MJ: Technology Management: a process Approach, Proceedings of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers

For a full list of publications, see

<http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/1702/browse?value=Pretorius%2C+Marthinus+W.&type=author>

Innovation Management



Dr Alice
Chan

It is widely known that innovation, both as a process and as an outcome, brings competitive advantage to organisations, regions and nations in this era of globalization and increased speed in competition. Organizations in emerging economies often face a range of obstacles, especially the lack of capabilities or limited resources that hinder them when innovating. Swan and Scarbrough (2005:914) stated that “innovation is actually more likely to occur at the interstices of collaborating groups and organizations”.



Prof Leon
Oerlemans

Establishing and maintaining relationships and networks with other actors inside and outside the organization allows for collective learning as well as for gaining capabilities that in turn may enhance innovation performance. In the last decade, network analysis has gained a lot of attention, in particular the impact of networks on innovation processes and outcomes. The key (academic) research question for this theme is: What are the relations between network and innovation at the individual / team / project/ organisational levels and how are these levels intertwined?

This research group predominantly uses quantitative methodologies to study the relationships between networks and innovation at different levels of analysis.

For a full list of publications, see

Dr Chan:

<http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/1702/browse?value=Chan%2C+Kai-Ying&type=author>

Prof Oerlemans:

<http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/1702/browse?value=Oerlemans%2C+Leon+A.G.&type=author>



Technological Entrepreneurship and Commercialisation



Prof Elma van
der Lingen

Technological entrepreneurship and commercialisation can take various forms, such as self-commercialisation resulting from in-house research and development; creation of spin-outs or start-ups; joint ventures and alliances, and technology transfer via licensing of patents and know-how to third parties. Technology entrepreneurs identify business opportunities in the scientific and engineering space and create value. Entrepreneurship is imperative to enhance

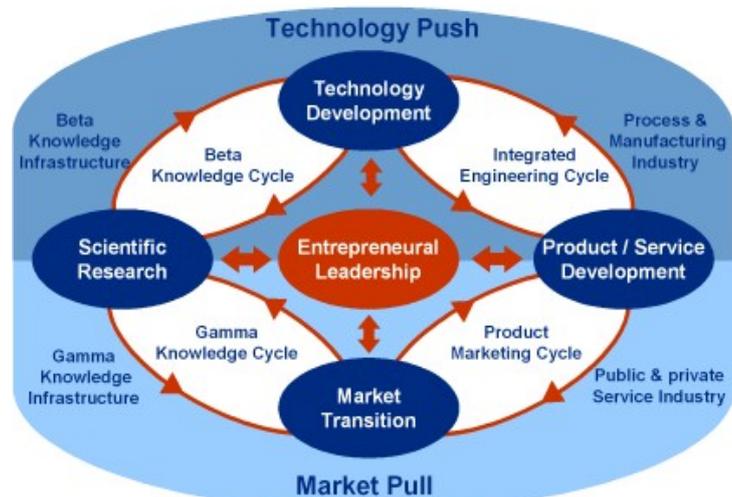


Prof Joe
Amadi-
Echendu

SMME, corporate and national competitiveness.

The focus of this research area will be to:

- Develop technology commercialisation and business models for technology driven organisations.
- Investigate the enabling and controlling mechanisms of Corporate Entrepreneurship.
- Uncover the key determinants affecting the outcome of corporate digitization processes or the strategic pursuit of leveraging digital technologies to increase profitability.



Source: TU Delft – Prof. Guus Berkhout, modified by Caneval BV

For a full list of publications, see

Prof van der Lingen: <https://scholar.google.co.za/citations?user=QA55f9wAAAAJ&hl=en>

Prof Amadi-Echendu: <http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/1702/browse?value=Amadi-Echendu%2C+J.E.+%28Joe%29&type=author>

New Product Development



Prof Antonie
de Klerk

Research regarding the development of new products and services in a technology-based organization or environment. With the unparalleled pace of introduction of new products in an ever-increasing competitive environment, the process and success rate of developing new products is an area of active research. Research is required into the management of a product development portfolio, optimum investment in new products, selection of new product ideas, factors determining market success, impact of emerging technologies on product development, and the development processes applied in various environments.



Technology and Innovation Strategy and Future Studies



**Prof Tinus
 Pretorius**

Technology and innovation driven organisations need new paradigms of strategic thinking in rapidly changing and competitive markets. To support the corporate strategy, a carefully developed technology and innovation strategy is required. This strategy is very dependent on emerging and disruptive technologies, the behaviour of people in the marketplace and inside the organisation and events that influence future business. Strategic planning is undergoing a metamorphosis in the increasingly complex world where the rate of change is enormous and where decision making is based

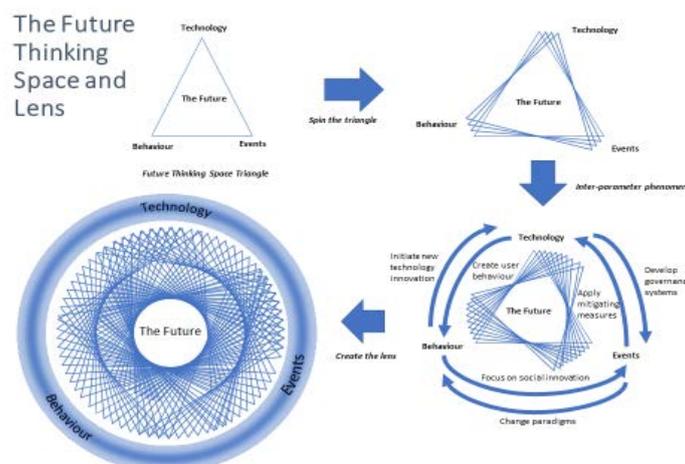


**Dr Anthon
 Botha**

on emergence and sense making rather than analysis and complete understanding. Often, technology and innovation strategy is guided by business model innovation where value-adding has to be shaped and oriented to fast evolving areas of the market. Technology life cycles are becoming shorter and the requirements for innovative solutions drive value appreciation in the marketplace. Embedding knowledge deep into intelligent products have become the norm of a knowledge economy.

The main research question for the theme is: How can strategies for organisations and industries be developed in order to ensure optimal and sustainable organisational performance in the future? Researchers thus ask questions such as: how should organisations think about the future and what should their visions be?; what intelligence needs to be done to assess the internal and external environments?; how should strategic selection and portfolio development be done?; how should technology-; innovation- and business strategies be aligned?; how should the paths to the future be mapped?; what are the new business models that should be aligned with future strategies?; what will the socio-economic impact of the strategies be?; what new methods and tools should be developed to assist organisations in their strategy development and implementation processes?

Beyond strategy lies the future. The future is not predictable, but at the same time it is not predetermined. This research team uses future thinking to open the way for effective strategic planning. Future thinking encompasses many of the existing techniques and processes to estimate a future and develops new philosophies and executive outlook towards strategic thinking.



For a full list of publications, see

Prof Pretorius:

<http://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/1702/browse?value=Pretorius%2C+Marthinus+W.&type=author>

Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

Research Management and Innovation Policy for Sustainability Transitions



New approaches to research management and innovation policy are critical to achieving the required transitions in socio-technical systems from their present reliance on non-sustainable practices to more progressive structures that ensure that global goals in respect of development and sustainability are met. The focus of this research area will be to:



Prof David
Walwyn

- Undertake programme evaluation of research strategies, especially at national level
- Assess historical innovation policy mix within developing countries, including South Africa, in order to understand the relationship between economic growth and policy
- Develop new frameworks for research and innovation management which will link to active policy processes and assist in improving the social returns on research expenditure, especially public expenditure
- Apply the approach of technological innovation systems as a means of identifying critical barriers to the development of new innovation systems in South Africa, especially those systems pertaining to hydrogen fuel cells and photovoltaics.

For a full list of publications, see https://www.researchgate.net/profile/David_Walwyn

National Systems of Innovation and Innovation Policy Effectiveness in Africa



Prof John
Mugabe

Since the mid-1990s many African countries have adopted and are using the concept of National Systems of Innovation (NSI) in designing and governing their science, technology and innovation (STI) policy processes and frameworks. The NSI concept which was initially developed and applied in industrialised economies, particularly in countries of the Organization Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), is gaining currency in Africa in both academic research and public policy circles. However, its relevance and applicability in African contexts have not been adequately researched.

This research focus area aims at:

- Identifying and analysing factors that are influencing African countries' adoption and application of the NSI concept framework;
- Developing methodological tools and a analytical frameworks for assessing the dynamism of African NSI and STI policy;
- Assessing the effectiveness of national STI policy frameworks and proposing specific measures to improve the quality of STI policy processes and related outcomes; and
- Studying drivers of and barriers to regional integration of African NSI in Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC);



For a full list of publications, see <http://scholar.google.co.za/citations?user=gFQYEK0AAAAJ&hl=en>

Technology and Innovation Management Group

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30
years of
innovation
1987 - 2017

Doctoral Research

Refer to the GSTM website for completed doctoral research topics.

www.up.ac.za/gstm/phd



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