

## Τεχνολογικές πλατφόρμες και στρατηγικές οικοσυστημάτων



**ecosystem**: «a group of interacting firms that depend on each other's activities» [Jacobides et al., 2018].

James Moore (1993), "business ecosystem"—a network of organizations and individuals that co-evolve their capabilities and roles and align their investments so as to create additional value and/or improve efficiency. A vibrant ecosystem can enable activities, assets, and capabilities to be flexibly and constantly reconfigured in response to the unexpected.

**Technology ecosystems:** <u>product platforms defined by core components</u> made by the platform owner and complements made by autonomous companies in the periphery.

#### These ecosystems have two primary characteristics:

- (1) they should perform an *important function* within a "system of use" or solve an *important technical problem* within an industry, and
- (2) it should be easy to *connect to or build on* the core solution in order to expand the system of use and allow new and even unanticipated end uses. The core firm's product has important, but limited, value when used alone but substantially increases in value when used with complements (Gawer and Cusumano 2002, 2008).

## Τεχνολογικές πλατφόρμες και στρατηγικές οικοσυστημάτων



Today, lead companies—such as

**ARM Holdings Plc**, a major supplier of intellectual property to the semi-conductor industry; **Dassault Systemes**, Europe's second largest software company;

SAP; Apple; and Google—

have gained success by powerfully shaping (although not fully determining) the formation of business ecosystems around them that help fuel their growth and enhance their returns.







#### Our Purpose

Dassault Systèmes provides business & people with **3D**EXPERIENCE universes to imagine sustainable innovations capable of harmonizing product, nature & life.



# ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗ ΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

## Τεχνολογικές πλατφόρμες και στρατηγικές οικοσυστημάτων

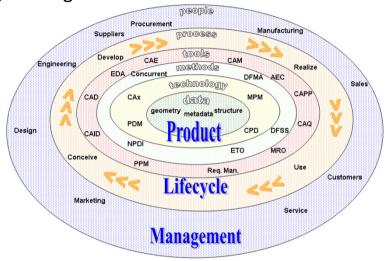
**Dassault Systemes** – French company - World Leader in providing solutions for Product Life Cycle Management (PLM), i.e. 3D Design & Engineering Software

Their <u>core product</u> is a suite of computer-aided platforms for product and process design, testing, and simulation bundled in **Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) systems**.

The core software platforms for computer-aided design, computer-aided manufacturing, simulation, and document management can be considered to be a standard product.

However, the application of these products in a particular industry requires a lot of customization. The fashion industry requires a very different approach from that of the automotive industry or the food industry.





Key to its strategy is its "PLM Ecosystem, a broad and tightly knit network of partners, all contributing to the enhancement of the product offering, facilitating the deployment and optimizing the use." That, in turn, allows their ecosystem to deliver a wider product offering and more customization to the needs of these users in particular industries.

<u>DS collaborates with hundreds of partners</u>, including system integrators, customers, and suppliers.

Many of these development partners are granted managed access to the internal DS social network. It is this ecosystem of partners that enables DS to be relevant, innovative, and successful in 11 different industries and to gradually increase its market share in PLM systems

## Τεχνολογικές πλατφόρμες και στρατηγικές οικοσυστημάτων



ICT is dramatically narrowing the efficiency gap between the traditional corporate hierarchy and ecosystems composed of diverse and dispersed partners.

Dassault Systemes has developed software that enables engineers from the lead firm and its partners all over the world (in France, the USA, Japan, and India) to work together on a mechanical design in real time.

Difficulties *due to differences in language* have been reduced significantly by the creation of **a** standard technical language for actions that designers take on the common design.



#### The animation studio Wild Brain:

It uses independent writers based in Florida, London, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

The animation of the characters is done by specialist companies in Bangalore with edits done in San Francisco.

A single film involves **eight teams** in Bangalore matched to eight counterpart writers working in parallel using a private network that allows every participant to share feeds of sound and images from the recording sessions, real-time script, and all the animation designs from every location simultaneously.

## Τεχνολογικές πλατφόρμες και στρατηγικές οικοσυστημάτων



**ARM** - British semiconductor and software design company owned by Japanese conglomerate SoftBank

APM ecosystem around its designs for Reduced Instruction Set Computing (RISC) chips

ARM's strategy "create a partnership with our customers and broader community of third parties to enable the creation of end products more efficiently through ARM than from any other source."

In 2010, its designs powered 98% of the world's mobile telephone handsets:

- they can share the costs of developing *a flexible platform* on which to build their devices across virtually the entire industry
- Being part of the ecosystem for RISC chips allows handset makers to choose from a wide range of semiconductor manufacturers who use the same standard designs, rather than being locked into proprietary technology.
- It improves their chances of finding supplies when an upswing in the semiconductor cycle leads to a shortage.

**ARM's ecosystem involves different "levels" of membership**, what is today analogous to a club of over 400 regular members and thousands of loose affiliates.

- The top twenty strategic partners were assigned to one of ARM's directors (the CEO and his direct reports) to manage the overall relationship.
- The **second level** is managed by **ARM's "segment marketing"** organization and was created for **each end-use applications area**: wireless, storage, imaging, automotive, consumer entertainment, networking, security, and industrial.
- Partnerships with early stage and start-up companies are handled through a "light touch" relationship focused on providing them with the tools and the other support necessary to integrate ARM technology into their products.
- a broader community numbering tens of thousands of developers and other participants

### ΔΠΜΣ «Επιχειρηματικότητα»

#### $\overline{\mathsf{ARM}}$ - British semiconductor and software design *company* owned by Japanese conglomerate $\overline{\mathsf{SoftBank}}_{\mathsf{N}\ \mathsf{E}\ \mathsf{\Pi}\ \mathsf{I}\ \mathsf{\Sigma}\ \mathsf{T}\ \mathsf{H}\ \mathsf{M}\ \mathsf{I}\ \mathsf{O}}$ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

#### FIGURE 1. ARM's Connected Community

ARM licenses its

the mass market.

electronic products for

ARM collaborates with

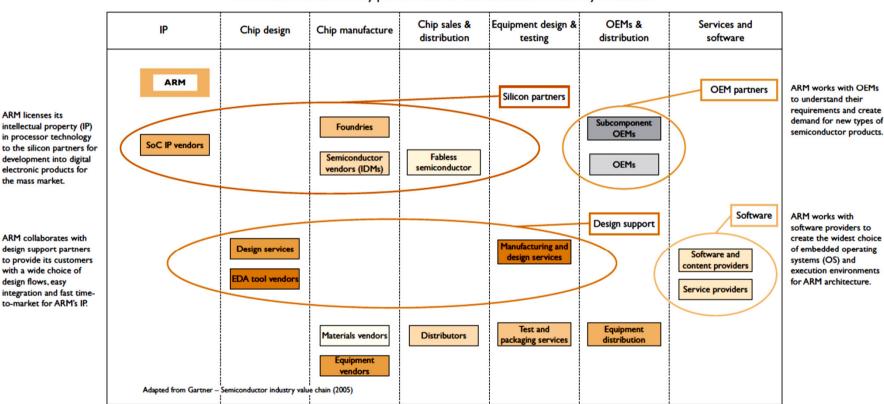
design support partners

with a wide choice of

to-market for ARM's IP.

design flows, easy

#### ARM connected community presence across the semiconductor industry value chain



# Τεχνολογικές πλατφόρμες και στρατηγικές οικοσυστημάτων

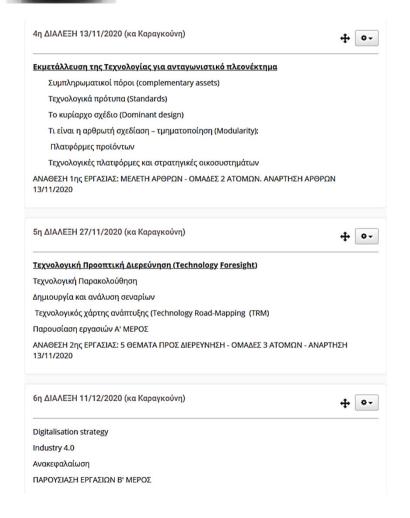
## **TABLE I.** Keys of Ecosystem Advantage

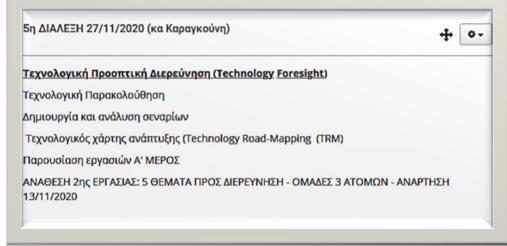


TABLE 1. Reys of Ecosystem Advantage			ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ
Key to Advantage	Criticality	Implementation	
Pinpointing the Added Value	Pre-requisite to cover inevitably higher costs than vertically integrated structures	By identifying the primary sources of value added, firms such as ARM, Google or Dassault were able to target the required complementarities and hence the right partners to attract.	
Structuring Differentiated Partner Roles	Essential to achieving the benefits of specialization and focus for individual partners and promoting cooperation over competition	By differentiating partner roles, the lead firm can keep the burden of partner interaction to manageable levels. Of its more than 400 network partners, ARM for example, 20 are identified as key, beliwether partners where the relationship is managed by an ARM director.	
Stimulating Complementary Partner Investments	Enables the lead firm to amplify the impact of its investment and create potential for increasing returns to scale	An analogy is that of "striking a match and positioning it to get a fire going." In its iTunes ecosystem, for example, Apple has encouraged hundreds of thousands of developers to make complementary investments in developing "apps."	
Reducing Transaction Costs	Key to minimizing an important cost disadvantage relative to vertically integrated structures	Dassault Systemes, for example, facilitates co-development with hundreds of partners by granting managed access to its design tools and internal knowledge network.	
Enabling Flexibility and Co-Learning	Flexibility and accelerated co-learning are important potential advantages relative to vertically integrated structures	ARM's ecosystem, for example, is structured through a mix of formal contracts and informal sharing based on continuous interaction so as to flexibly promote knowledge creation, not only for ARM itself, but also for its partners—including new entrants to the network.	
Engineering Value Capture Mechanisms	Ecosystems have a risk of "free-rider" problems where the network architecture established by the lead firm creates value for participants but fails to capture value for itself	Successful ecosystem strategies by companies like ARM and Apple have deployed a combination of three value capture mechanisms: rents on underlying proprietary technology on which the whole system depends, reaping economies of scale for their own operations, and by positioning themselves to uniquely access some of the accelerated learning generated	Adapted from Williamson and De Meyer (2012) 8









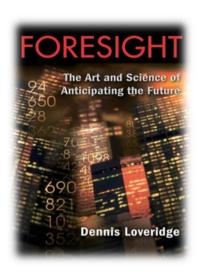




## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight)

"Foresight is simply the act of looking forward"

Denis Loveridge



## Τεχνολογική Παρακολούθηση

Δημιουργία και ανάλυση σεναρίων

Τεχνολογικός χάρτης ανάπτυξης (Technology Road-Mapping (TRM)



## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Τι είναι;

The broad aim of technology foresight is to identify emerging generic technologies likely to yield the greatest economic and social benefits

Ben Martin (1995), SPRU, research foresight: "the process involved in *systematically* attempting to look into the longer-term future of science, technology, the economy and society with the aim of *identifying* the areas of strategic research and the emerging generic technologies likely to yield the greatest economic and social benefits."

Luke Georghiou (1996), PREST, technology foresight: "a *systematic* means of *assessing* those scientific and technological developments which could have a strong impact on industrial competitiveness, wealth creation and quality of life."

There are five important aspects to these definitions:

- Attempts to look into the future must be systematic to be called "foresight".
- Foresight must be concerned with the longer term, which is generally considered to be beyond normal planning horizons. Foresight time horizons therefore typically range between five and thirty years.
- Science/technology push should be balanced with market pull. technology foresight **should not be** dominated by science and technology (S&T) alone. Attention also needs to be paid to socio-economic factors that are well known to shape innovations.



# Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Τι είναι;

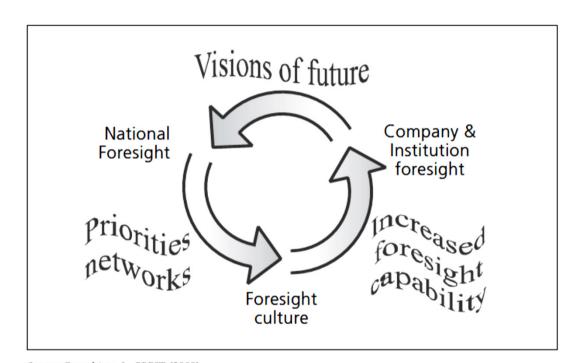
# Δράσεις Τεχνολογικής Προοπτικής Διερεύνησης (Foresight)

συστηματική αλλά κυρίως συμμετοχική διεργασία συλλογής απόψεων και προσδοκιών για το μέλλον, από τον επιχειρηματικό κόσμο της Περιφέρειας / χώρας / παγκόσμια

και καθίσταται εφαλτήριο της μετεξέλιξης της περιφερειακής / εθνικής / παγκόσμιας οικονομίας στην συγκεκριμένη αγορά (ενέργεια, αγροτικά κοκ).

# Τεχνολογικά Παρατηρητήρια (technology watch),

Π.χ. δικτυακοί τόποι που παρέχουν συνεχή, εξειδικευμένη και επίκαιρη πληροφόρηση για τις τρέχουσες τεχνολογικές εξελίξεις στον τομέα π.χ. της Ενέργειας, των ΗΥ, των αγροτικών κοκ

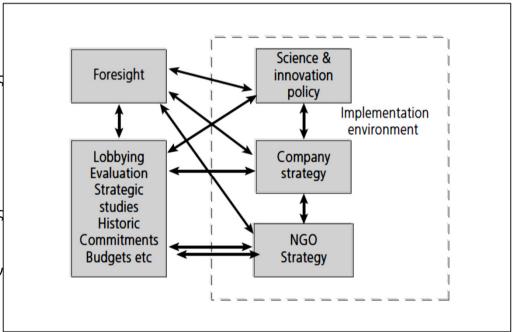


Source: Georghiou, L. PREST (2003).



## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Τι είναι;

"... η Προοπτική Διερεύνηση σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο στοχεύει στην παροχή πληροφοριών που μπορούν να ενισχύσουν το σχεδιασμό στρατηγικών και πολιτικών στις περιφέρειες, τους δήμους και τις κοινότητες. Δεδομένου ότι οι γνώσεις για τις εξελίξεις που μπορούν να διαμορφώσουν το μέλλον βρίσκονται ευρέως διασπαρμένες στις κοινωνίες, με αποτέλεσμα κανείς οργανισμός να μην διαθέτει το σύνολο των σχετικών γνώσεων, η Προοπτική Διερεύνηση σε περιφερειακό επίπεδο δίνει έμφαση στη δικτύωση ως μέσο πρόσβασης στις γνώσεις αυτές.. Και ... στοχεύει στην προαγωγή της συμμετοχής μεγαλύτερης μερίδας του πληθυσμού ή των βασικών φορέων του στη δημιουργία οραμάτων και στην κινητοποίηση συλλογικών στρατηγικών δράσεων" (Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, 2002).



Source: Georghiou, L. "The UK Technology Foresight Programme." Futures, vol. 28(4), (1966).



## Τεχνολογική Παρακολούθηση (Technology Watch) Τι είναι;

Το Συστήμα Τεχνολογικής Παρακολούθησης και Ανίχνευσης Τεχνολογιών (Technology Watch) αποτελεί ένα ολοκληρωμένο εργαλείο γνώσης που στοχεύει στην καταγραφή και ταξινόμηση εξειδικευμένης επιστημονικής, επιχειρηματικής και γενικότερης πληροφόρησης σχετικής με κάποιον τομέα (π.χ. της ενέργειας).

Βασικός άξονας των δράσεων της τεχνολογικής παρακολούθησης αποτελεί η διάχυσή της γνώσης και των πληροφοριών, με κύριο στόχο την υποβοήθηση της ακαδημαϊκής κοινότητας και, ιδιαίτερα, του επιχειρηματικού ιστού έτσι ώστε να αντιμετωπιστούν οι ποικίλες προκλήσεις.



## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία

#### Scoping: ενέργειες διαμόρφωσης μιας ΤΠΔ

Scoping TF involves three main tasks:

- Gathering background information (literature reviews through books, journals, reports, and web sites).
- Eliciting views and advice through private bilateral discussions with key stakeholders, scoping workshops, open conferences. The aim is to gather ideas, obtain commitment of future support and participation, and to begin the process of securing buy-in to the results of the exercise.
- Articulating and presenting options

#### Why scoping?

- To review and perhaps pilot foresight options—there are many different ways to conduct foresight and setting out some of these options can be useful.
- To assess current and past arrangements—what is done already and what are its strengths and shortcomings?
- To assess requirements against capabilities—foresight exercises can sometimes be resource-intensive, in terms of human, social and financial capital. Not all foresight approaches are suited to all situations.
- To establish the need for any new structures or arrangements that will have to be put in place—existing structures and/or routines may not be readily adapted to the participatory and creative environments demanded by foresight.
- To generate a flexible (and responsive) blueprint for the exercise that uses the most appropriate methods—it is important for scoping to lead to an exercise plan that is responsive to changing conditions.
- To make the case for foresight—a well-written report that demonstrates an understanding of foresight and sets out the various options can be a powerful tool for convincing others of the merits (and limitations) of undertaking an exercise.

## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία



# The 12 scoping elements of TF

it is impractical to set out to cover all possible themes and/or sectors in any given TF exercise. This means that some sort of selection is inevitable

DEGREE OF CHOICE

TF can be undertaken at almost any location of decision-making Initially at national level, then regional, industry, NGO etc.

Starting Point

Methods

Organisation

& Management

Formal Products

Foresight processes have different objectives Desired Outcomes

involve the key stakeholders. IMPORTANT! communication to potential supporters, The foresight process should also be clearly explained, transparent and

participants and users

as 30+ or as short as 5 years

Policy Milieu & Time Horizon

Socio-Economic Culture

Policy Intervention

Coverage

Resources - Human, Financial, Time, etc. **Political support** 

Participation -Nature, Extent & Frequency

Time Horizon National Foresight Exercises 5 Years French Key Technologies

10 Years Netherlands Technology Radar, Czech Foresight

average time horizon for national and regional foresight exercises seems to be around 10 to 15 years, although it may be as long

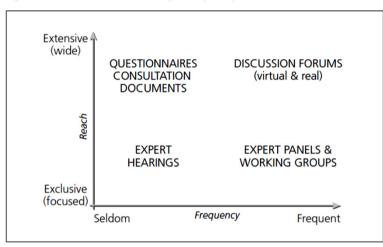
CONDITIONS

**MODULATORS** 

# Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία Ποιος λαμβάνει μέρος;

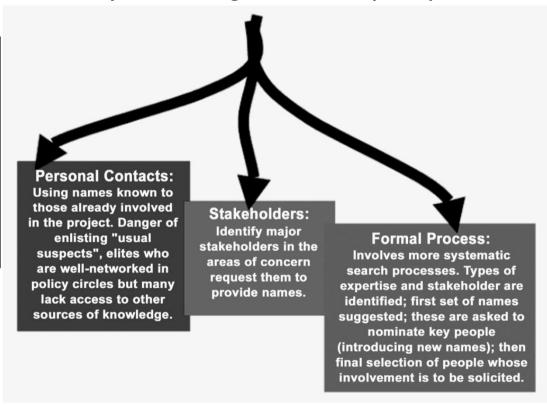






Source: Keenan, Miles, (2003)

#### Three ways of recruiting members and participants

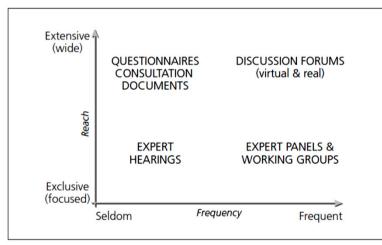


Usual panels in a selection of European national S&T foresight exercises: sector, technology, society

# Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία Ποιος λαμβάνει μέρος; Ποια είναι η μορφή των αποτελεσμάτων;



Figure V. Methods of different styles of participation



Source: Keenan, Miles, (2003)

Figure VI. Some types of output from foresight

	Formal outputs	Informal outputs
Material for long-term reference and dissemination activities beyond those organizations directly involved in the foresight	Reports, books, electronic records (videos, web resources).	Networking with foresight activities and actors in other settings, etc.
Dissemination within those organizations directly involved	Workshops, newsletters, press articles, web sites.	Visions developed in workshops, results and evaluation circulating within networks.
Networking	Institutionalization of networks e.g. through formation of permanent organizations and meeting places.	Development of new networks or new links established within existing ones.
Strategic process	Formal incorporation of results within strategic processes, e.g. through use of lists of key priorities as a framework for assessing projects and plans.	Informal incorporation of results and knowledge of networks and key sources of knowledge, within strategic processes.

Source: Keenan, Miles, (2003)



## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία

#### **Desired outcomes**

Foresight processes have different objectives; but since foresight cannot meet them all specific targets have to be set. In the context of policy-making, the most important are:

- To enlarge the choice of opportunities, to set priorities and to assess impacts and chances.
- To prospect the impacts of current research and technology policy.
- To ascertain new needs, new demands and new possibilities as well as new ideas.
- To focus selectively on economic, technological, social and ecological areas as well as to start monitoring and detailed research in these fields.
- To define desirable and undesirable futures.
- To start and stimulate continuous discussion processes.

Of course, a single foresight activity or programme cannot meet all the objectives at once (although some make the mistake to try).

### **TECHNOLOGY FORESIGHT METHODS**



#### **FORESIGHT DIAMOND**, 4 παράγοντες, περίπου 33 μέθοδοι-εργαλεία

The Foresight Diamond

Creativity

Wild Cards

Science Fiction

Simulation Gaming

Literature review

Evidence

Αυτές οι μέθοδοι στηρίζονται σε μεγάλο ποσοστό στην ευρηματικότητα και την ευστροφία ατόμων που εξειδικεύονται σε κάποιο τομέα, όπως οι συγγραφείς επιστημονικής φαντασίας ή στην έμπνευση που προκύπτει από τις ομάδες ανθρώπων που συμμετέχουν σε ομάδες brainstorming («γκουρού» της τεχνολογίας)

ικανότητα και η γνώση ατόμων

ένα θέμα

πάνω σε ένα συγκεκριμένο τομέα ή

Essays / Scenario writing

Gen lus forecasting Role Play/Acting
Backcasting SWOT Brainstormin
Relevance trees / Logic chart Scenario work
Roadmapping Delphi Survey Citize
Expert Panel Morphological analysis Conferences /
Key/Critical Technologies Multi-criteria Voting
Quantitative Scenarios/SMIC Stakeholders An
Interviews Cross-impact / Structural analysis
Indicators / TSA Patent analysis
Bibliometrics Benchmarking
Extrapolation Scanning

εμπειρία κερδίζεται συχνά από τη συγκέντρωση και την συναναστροφή με άλλους εμπειρογνώμονες (αλλά και με απόψεις μη ειδικών). Δεδομένου ότι οι δραστηριότητες πρόβλεψης πραγματοποιούνται συχνά στις κοινωνίες όπου τα δημοκρατικά ιδανικά είναι διαδεδομένα και η νομιμότητα κερδίζεται, «από κάτω προς τα επάνω», συμμετοχικές δραστηριότητες είναι συχνά απαραίτητες έτσι ώστε τα αποτελέσματα να μην βασίζονται μόνο σε αποδείξεις και εμπειρογνώμονες.

Interaction

υποστήριξη της αξιόπιστης τεκμηρίωσης με αναλυτικά μέσα, όπως π.χ. Με στατιστικές και διάφορους τύπους δεικτών μέτρησης

Εικόνα 1. Οι διαστάσεις των ασκήσεων Τεχνολογικής Προοπτικής Διερεύνησης

Πηγή: Popper, 2008

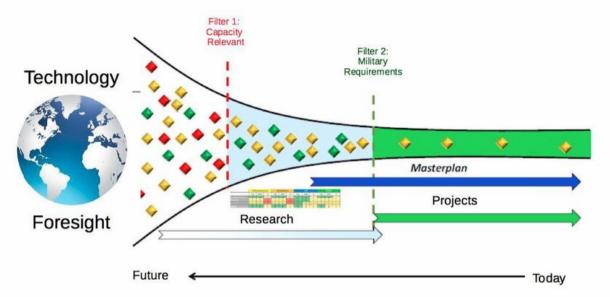


Group	Method	
Identifying Issues	Environmental Scanning, SWOT Analysis,	
	Issue Surveys	
Extrapolative Approaches	Trend Extrapolation, Simulation Modelling, Genius	
	Forecasting, Delphi	
Creative Approaches	Brainstorming, Expert Panels, Cross-Impact Analysis,	
	Scenarios	
Prioritization	Critical (and Key) Technologies, Technology	
	Roadmapping	

Source: Miles and Keenan, (2003).



- Delphi.
- Scenario building.
- Brainstorming.
- Critical Technologies.
- Roadmapping
- SWOT



#### foresight information mpact tool indicator decision making governance parternance accounts planning innovation uncertainty research and development management strategic foresight model policy making science delphi method scenario delphi perspective technology foresight technology

#### Some other techniques

Analytical hierarchy process
The Bayesian model
Morphological analysis



- Delphi.
- Scenario building.
- Brainstorming.
- Critical Technologies.
- Roadmapping.

# Εν συντομία

Μέθοδος **Delphi** είναι μια καθιερωμένη τεχνική που περιλαμβάνει την επαναλαμβανόμενη ψηφοφορία των ίδιων ατόμων, που ανατροφοδοτούν (για μερικές φορές) τις «ανωνυμοποιημένες» απαντήσεις από τους προηγούμενους κύκλους της ψηφοφορίας. Η ιδέα είναι ότι αυτό θα επιτρέψει καλύτερες κρίσεις που γίνονται χωρίς αδικαιολόγητη επιρροή από τους ισχυρούς ή τους υποστηρικτές που κατέχουν υψηλές θέσεις.

Οι έρευνες Delphi πραγματοποιούνται συνήθως σε δύο κύκλους – και λιγότερα συχνά σε 3 κύκλους. Υιοθετούνται συχνότερα για να αποσπάσουν τις απόψεις ως προς το εάν και πότε πρόκειται να συμβούν συγκεκριμένες εξελίξεις, αλλά η τεχνική μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί για κάθε είδος άποψης ή πληροφορίας – όπως αποτέλεσμα επιδράσεων πολιτικών ή τεχνολογιών.

# ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία - TECHNOLOGY FORESIGHT METHODS

# Εν συντομία

- Delphi.
- Scenario building.
- Brainstorming.
- Critical Technologies.
- Roadmapping.

Τα **σενάρια** αναφέρονται σε ένα ευρύ φάσμα προσεγγίσεων– λίγο πολύ συστηματικών και ρεαλιστικών όσον αφορά την μελλοντική κατάσταση.

Μπορούν να παραχθούν με τη βοήθεια δευτερογενούς έρευνας, εργαστηρίων συνδιαμόρφωσης, ή ακόμα και υπολογιστικών μοντέλων.

Τα «εργαστήρια σεναρίου» περιλαμβάνουν συνήθως ομάδες εργασίας που αφιερώνονται στην προετοιμασία εναλλακτικού ή του επιθυμητού μέλλοντος.

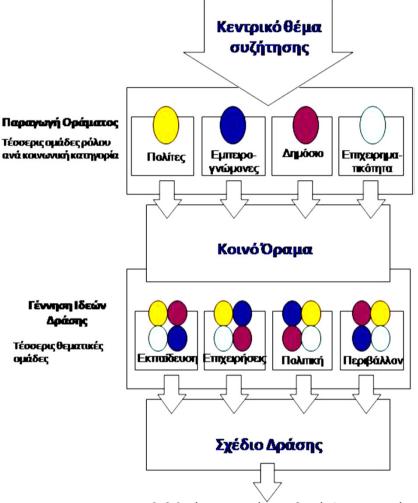
Υπάρχουν πολυάριθμοι τρόποι για να αρθρωθούν και να αναλυθούν τέτοια σενάρια. Παραδείγματος χάριν, με τη χρήση ενός 2x2 πίνακα διασταύρωσης των θεμελιωδών βασικών παραμέτρων, χρησιμοποιώντας τα «αρχετυπικά» σενάρια όπως το 'καλύτερα από το αναμενόμενο', 'χειρότερα από το αναμενόμενο', κλπ.

Αλλά υπάρχουν επίσης τα εργαστήρια που στοχεύουν στη δημιουργία ενός φιλόδοξου ή εφικτού σεναρίου, π.χ. διαμορφώνοντας ένα όραμα του επιθυμητού και εφικτού φιλόδοξου μέλλοντος

# ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία - TECHNOLOGY FORESIGHT METHODS

- Delphi.
- Scenario building.
- Brainstorming.
- Critical Technologies.
- Roadmapping.



Μεθοδολογία Εργαστηρίου Συνδιαμόρφωσης Σεναρίων

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## Τεχνολογική Προοπτική Διερεύνηση (Technology Foresight) Η διαδικασία - TECHNOLOGY FORESIGHT METHODS

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- expert panels
- Critical Technologies.
- Roadmapping
- SWOT

# Εν συντομία

Το brainstorming αποτελεί μια δημιουργική και συμμετοχική μέθοδο, που χρησιμοποιείται στις κατά πρόσωπο και απευθείας συνεδριάσεις, για να παράγει νέες ιδέες γύρω από έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα ενδιαφέροντος. Στοχεύοντας στην αφαίρεση φραγμών, στερεότυπων και του περιορισμένου φάσματος οπτική, επιτρέπει στους ανθρώπους να σκεφτούν πιο ελεύθερα, να κινηθούν σε νέους τομείς σκέψης, και να προτείνουν νέες λύσεις στα προβλήματα. Το πρώτο βήμα περιλαμβάνει την ανταλλαγή των απόψεων, από μια επιλεγμένη ομάδα ανθρώπων. Αυτές οι απόψεις προκύπτουν χωρίς κριτική ή σε βάθος συζητήσεις και συγκεντρώνονται για επιπλέον επεξεργασία. Στη συνέχεια, όλες οι ιδέες συζητούνται και συγκεντρώνοντα από κοινού.

**Expert Panels** come in many shapes and sizes, although the common conception is of a "Bunch Of Guys Sat Around a Table" (BOGSAT). Such a panel normally consists of 12 to 15 individuals and is mandated to use its collective expertise in addressing a particular problem or set of issues. Experts meet face-to-face, normally in private session, at regular intervals over a fixed time period



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Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat (SWOT) ανάλυση είναι μια μέθοδος που αναλύει αρχικά τους εσωτερικούς παράγοντες επηρεασμού στο σύστημα που μελετάται (π.χ. ιδιαίτερες ικανότητες, εμπορικά σήματα, κ.λπ.) και τους ταξινομεί σε Δυνατά σημεία και Αδυναμίες. Εξετάζει ομοίως τους εξωτερικούς παράγοντες (π.χ. τις ευρύτερες κοινωνικοοικονομικές και περιβαλλοντικές αλλαγές, ή τη συμπεριφορά των αντιπάλων, των ανταγωνιστών, των αγορών, κ.λπ.) και τους παρουσιάζει από την άποψη των Ευκαιριών και των Απειλών. Αυτό χρησιμοποιείται στη συνέχεια για να ερευνηθούν πιθανές στρατηγικές – που θα αναπτυχθούν και θα στηριχθούν στις δυνάμεις και θα υπερνικήσουν ή θα προσαρμοστούν στις αδυναμίες, παρέχοντας τη διορατικότητα ως προς τους πόρους και τις ικανότητες που απαιτούνται για να αντεπεξέλθουν σε ένα μεταβαλλόμενο περιβάλλον. Χρησιμοποιείται ευρέως για τη διαμόρφωση στρατηγικής και τη λήψη αποφάσεων.



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**Critical or key technologies** are particularly useful approach as for assessing various technologies (or research directions)

The method is based on *four generic steps*.

- 1. locate and select a cohort of experts for consultation.
- 2. an initial list of technologies is generated— this can be produced starting from existing lists (e.g. from previous foresight studies), or the list can be produced by a combination of brainstorming and bibliographic searches. In other cases, panels of experts are used in combination with patent analyses, bibliometrics and other studies.
- 3. clustering and prioritizing the list of technologies. This is typically done through discussion and often voting procedures. It is at this stage that the criteria of criticality are applied.
- 4. assemble the final list of critical technologies. The final list may be accompanied by "ID sheets" of identified critical technologies, specifying their main characteristics, application areas and the critical problems to be addressed.

The outcomes of the exercise do not constitute final decisions; rather, they formulate important recommendations by experts to policy-makers



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# Εν συντομία

**Technology roadmapping (TRM)** is used widely in industry to support technology strategy and planning. Increasingly, the approach is being applied in foresight studies, especially in those exercises that are focused upon particular industrial sectors.

Technology roadmaps can take many forms, which can be attributed to the flexibility of the roadmapping concept. In general, however, roadmaps are comprised of multi-layered time-based graphical charts that enable technology developments to be aligned with market trends and drivers. In this way, research and other development directions can be established and actions determined in a goal-oriented manner.

More details on the technology roadmapping later......