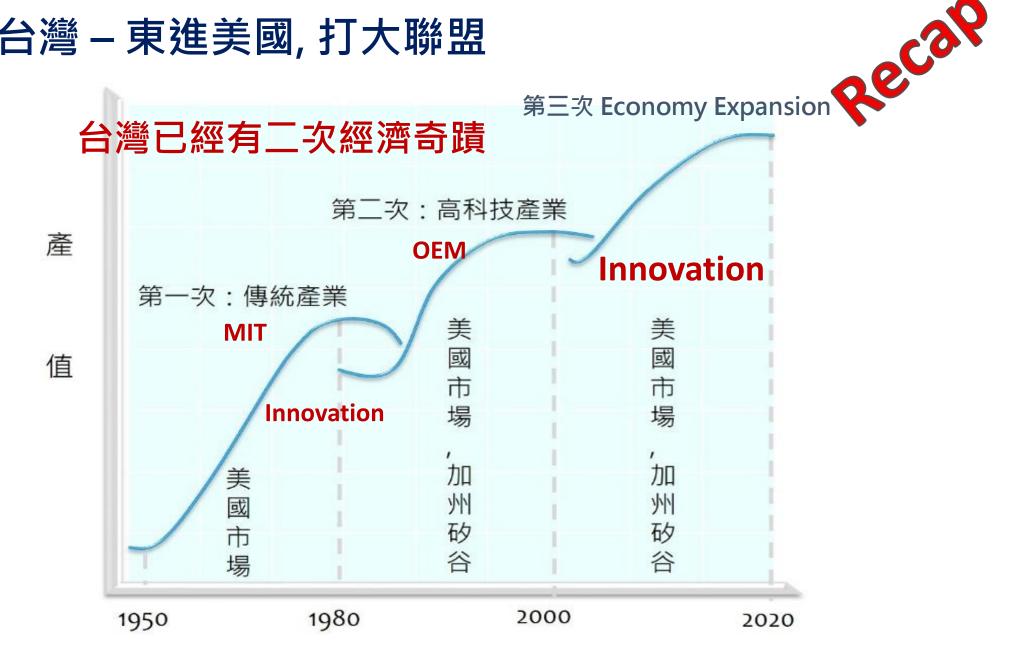


Secrets of Innovations – Secret, Paranoid & Protection of Intellectual Properties CTW Training Team

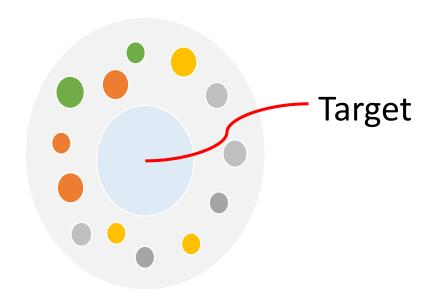
Steve Hwang
David Kuo
Eric Chang
Frank Chang
Shifu Lee
William Liu

June 16, 2018

## 放大台灣-東進美國,打大聯盟



### **Continuing Experimentation Strategy**



 Machine guns – continuous firings (experimentation) to understand market and directions



Canon – Capture market

#### Why

- 1. 1% success rate
- 2. Unknown market
- 3. Difficulty in determining needs



#### **Five Secrets of Innovation**

- Disruptive Products Create new market to upset old market
  - Apple PC > iPod > iPad > iPhone
- Core Competency Number One or Two in the World
  - Fuji Film vs. Kodak
- Continuing Experimentation
  - Honda Motorcycle
- Secrecy, Paranoid, Protection (SPP)
- World-class Team

#### **How Has SPP Evolved Over Time?**

American vs.
Japanese Auto
Industry in
1960s

Today's New Auto Industry –





**UBER** 





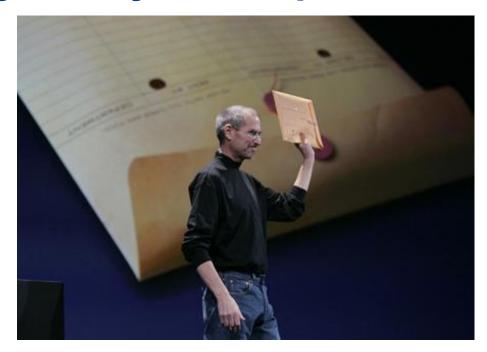


S: Secret

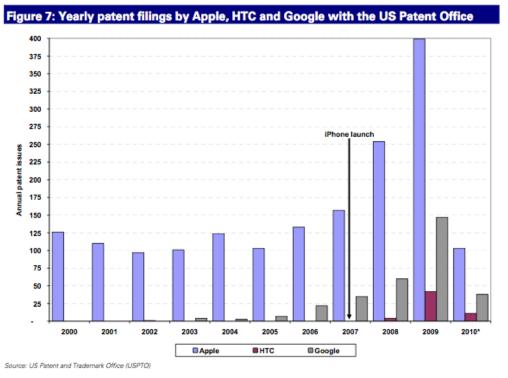
P: Paranoid

**P: Protection** 

### Why Today's Companies Invest So Heavily on SPP?

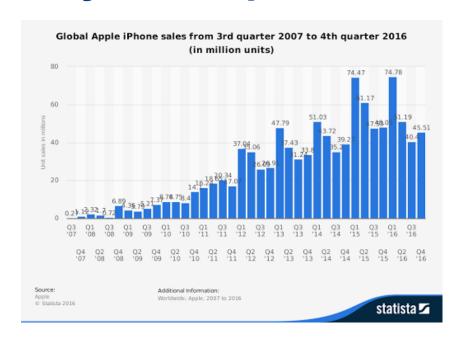


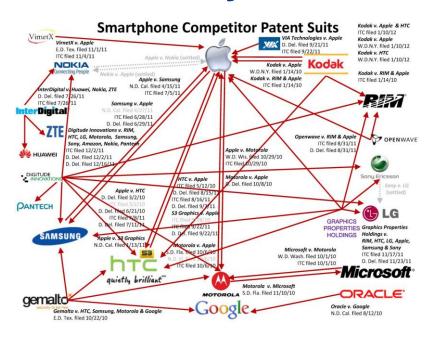




Why Apple chose to sue HTC in 2010?
What other options could have HTC considered back then?

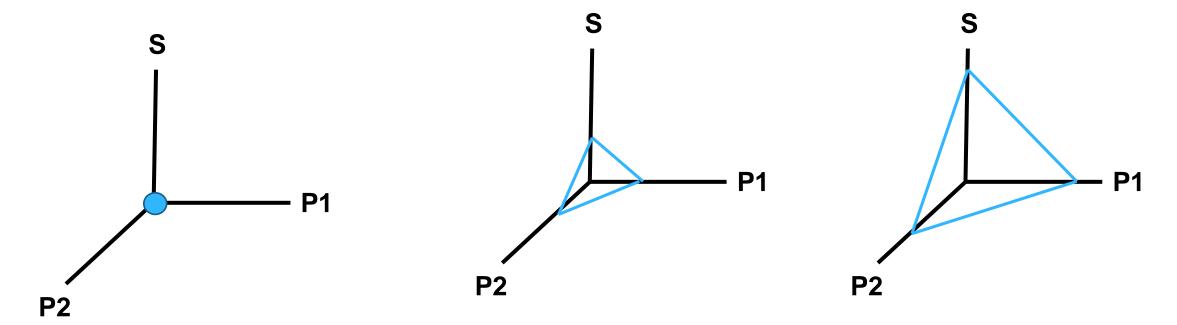
#### Why Today's Companies Invest So Heavily on SPP?





- •Jan. 2007: Steve Jobs unveils the iPhone. "Boy have we patented it," he says.
- •June 2007: Apple releases first iPhone.
- •Dec. 2007: Google announces Open Handset Alliance. HTC, Sony, and Samsung are members.
- •Oct. 2008: HTC Dream, based on Android, but with swing-out keyboard, is released.
- •Jan. 2010: Google and HTC release Nexus One with touchscreen keyboard and multi-touch gestures.
- •Mar. 2010: Apple sues HTC. Steve Jobs vows to go "thermonuclear" on Android.
- •Dec. 2010: Samsung releases Nexus S, its version of the Nexus One.
- •April 2011: Apple sues Samsung. Claims infringement of patents, trademarks, user interface, and style.
- •April 2011: Samsung countersues. Claims infringement of mobile-communications patents.

## **Company's SPP Progression**



Very little SPP

Some SPP

Significant SPP

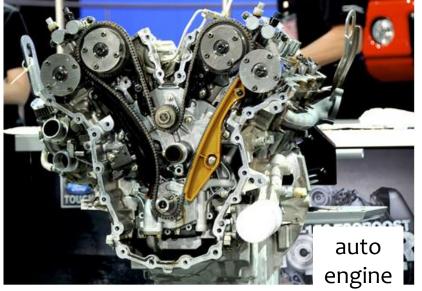
# Identifying Strengths and Weakness - Importance of Competitive Analysis

MY
NAME
IS BOND.

JAMES
BOND.



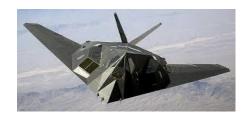


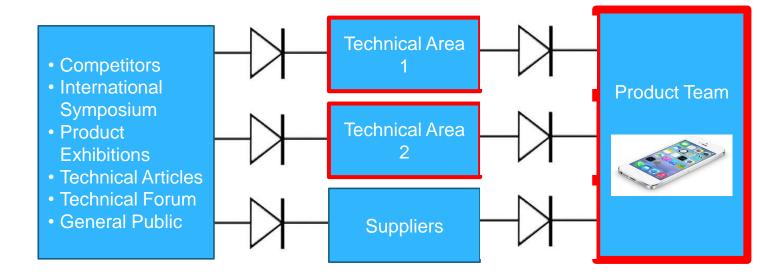


#### Methods to Secrecy, Paranoid & Protection

**Execution of Secrecy** 

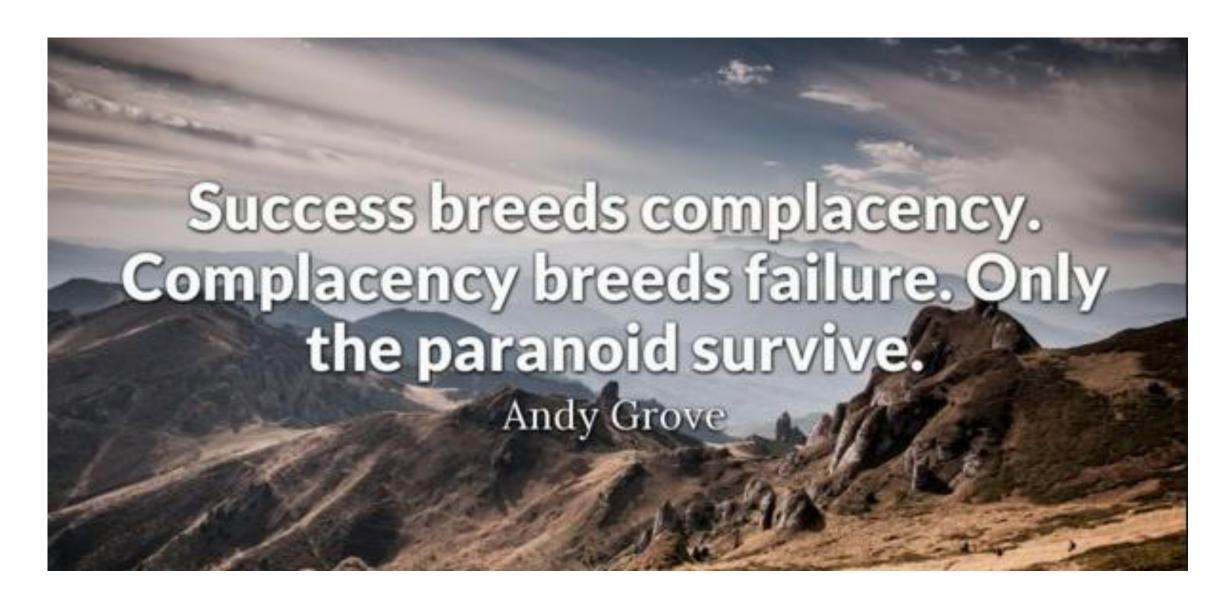
- 1.Diode
- 2.Stealth





# To ensure business continuity & survival, we must deploy proper strategies vs. the competitors, regardless of their size

- Protect Prevent your competitors from entering your markets
  - Patent
  - Trademark
  - Trade Secret
  - Copyright
- Attack Stop your competitors from entering your markets
  - Legal actions / lawsuits
  - Products competitions/Time to Market



# Case Study: SPP

### **Case Study**

In 2006, a key component supplier to a large US company enjoyed 90% market share and over 50% profit margin.

To mitigate a potential supply chain risk and to reduce cost, this US company decided to identify a second source. This potential Asia company still lacked technology maturity; however, it offered a significant cost and turn around time advantages.

You are the CEO of this existing, key component supplier, you have several choices:

- 1. Reduce cost and enhance customer services to attack this Asia company
- 2. Resort to legal. However, this action involves huge legal cost. In addition, this Asia company was not technologically competitive and it might not have infringed any patent
- 3. Explore other options (e.g. take over or invest). Make this Asia company becoming an ODM

What would you do? Why? Or are there other strategies?

#### **Reality – This Key Supplier:**

- 1. Took legal action. This Asian company eventually settled and paid settlement charges.
- 2. Filed complaints to the US company for risking and jeopardizing supply chain relationship.