**Course descriptor**

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| Title of the course | **Innovation Management** |
| Title of the Academic Programme  | Bachelor’s Programme “International Business and Management Studies” |
| Type of the course  | Core |
| Prerequisites | The course is developed for students, who have completed the following courses: Management; Economic Foundation of Management; International Business; Business Ethics; Corporate Finance. |
| ECTS workload | 6 |
| Total indicative study hours | Directed Study | Self-directed study  | Total |
| 54 | 174 | 228 |
| Course Overview | The course is devoted to strategic management of innovation. General purpose of this course is students’ acquaintance with fundamentals of Management of Innovation and studying its toolkit. It is aimed at the creation of competencies in the following fields:* Search of the sources of innovation and ideas generating.
* Defining types and patterns of innovation.
* Defining innovation-related strategic decisions within organizations.
* Evaluation of innovation-based projects.
* Developing the path of co-operation for innovation-based projects.
* Managing the processes of new product development.

The course is aimed mostly at corporate level of Management of Innovation, though other fields of this very important part of economic and social life are also considered. |
| Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO) | The main outcome of the course is to prepare for the further theory of innovation management course. The outcomes will also include the understanding of the mechanisms how do innovations and markets’ functioning, what indices are responsible for these processes, and how the innovation’s creating effectiveness and efficiency could be measured. |
| Teaching and Learning Methods | The course is based on the active learning technologies, mostly at case studies. Each topic includes one large case and a couple of small cases illustrating the main concepts of the topics, methods and technologies used by leading companies, factors influencing successes and market failures of innovation-based strategies. Students are asked to fulfill the comparative analysis of domestic companies and leading innovators and apply it to the specific situation described in each case. |
| Indicative Assessment Methods and Strategy  | The assessment will be based on workshops, home tasks and review. Also final presentation of students’ projects will be obligatory at the end of the course. Assessment of students' knowledge is based on a point system with accordance to results of the activities in workshops, homework, review and project presentation. The maximum number of points that can be achieved for this course is 10.**Assessment**

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| **Type of testing** | **Form of testing** | **Parameters** |
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| **Current (50%)** | Homework | Document of not less than 10 pages, containing the results of analysis of the innovation company |
| **Final (50%)** | Exam | Development of investment proposals in the form of project and its defense in front of a potential partner |

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| Readings / Indicative Learning Resources | **Main textbook**Trott, P. Innovation Management and New Product Development. 5th Edition. Pearson, 2012.Schilling, M.A. Strategic Management of Technology Innovation. 3rd Edition. McGraw-Hill, Irwin, 2011.**Additional readings**Chiesa, V. (2009). R&D strategy and organization: making technical change in dynamic contexts. London: Imperial College PressMetrick, A (2007). Venture Capital and the Finance of Innovation. NJ. WileyMaital Sh., Seshadri D.V.R. (2007). Innovation management: strategies, concepts and tools for growth and profit. London: Sage Publications Ltd.Barclay I., Lunt P.J. (1989). Successful management of the introduction of new technology. In: Innovation: Adaptation and Growth*,* edited by R. Rothwell and J. Bessant Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam.Cooper R.G., Kleinschmidt E.G. (1996). Winning Businesses in Product Development: The Critical Success Factors //Research-Technology Management. Vol. 39. № 4.Cooper R.G*. (2008).* Maximizing Productivity in Product Innovation // Research Technology Management.. March-April. P. 47-58.Community innovation statistics: From today’s Community Innovation Surveys to better surveys tomorrow: <http://oecd.org/dataoecd/37/39/37489901.pdf>Drake M.P., Sakkab N., Jonash R. (2006) Maximizing Return on Innovation Investment //Research Technology Management. November – December. P. 32-41Frascati Manual: Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development. OECD, Paris, 2002Jaruselsky B., Dehoff K. (2010). How the top innovators keep winning //Strategy+business. Issue 61. Reprint 10408. Kandybin A. Which Innovation Efforts Will Pay? (2009) //Sloan Management Review. Fall. p. 53-60. Kozlov K., Yudaeva K. (2004). Imitations and Innovations in a Transition Economy. – Moscow: CEFIR, MimeoOslo Manual. The measurement of scientific and technological activities proposed guidelines for collecting and interpreting technological innovation data. OECD Publications: Paris, 2005 Penrose E. (1959). The theory of the growth of the firm. Fourth edition. First published in 1959. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009 Porter M.E. (1998). Competitive advantage: creating and sustaining superior performance: With a new introduction. – N.Y.: Free PressTeece D.J. (2007). Explicating dynamic capabilities: The nature and microfoundations of sustainable development // Strategic Management Journal. № 28 (13). Р. 1319-1350**Internet resources**[www.managing-innovation.com](http://www.managing-innovation.com) |
| Course Instructors | Vitalii Lipatnikov |