# REFERENCES



- Adams, M.E., Day G.S., and Dougherty D. (1998). Enhancing New Product Development Performance: An Organizational Learning Perspective. <u>Journal of</u> <u>Product Innovation Management</u>. 15, 15: 403-422.
- Adler, P. S. (1992). Managing DFM: Learning to coordinate product and process design. In G. I. Susman (ed.). <u>Integrating Design and Manufacturing for</u> <u>Competitive Advantage</u>. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Adler, P. S., Mandelbaum A., Nguyen, V., and Schwerer E. (1996). Getting the most out of your product development process. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 74 (March-April): 134-152.
- Adler, P. S., Riggs, H. E., and Wheelwright, S. C. (1989). Product development knowhow: Trading tactics for strategy. <u>Sloan Management Review</u>. 31 (Fall): 7-17.
- Akao, Y. (1990). <u>An Introduction to Quality Function Deployment</u>. Quality Function Deployment (QFD): Integrating Customer Requirements into Product Design. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Productivity Press.
- Anderson, D. M. (1997). <u>Agile product development</u>. Agility & Global Competition. 1, 4: 21-31.
- Andrew, L. Harrison, Ertugrul Dalkiran, and Ena Elsey (2000). <u>Global Competition</u> <u>from a European Perspective</u>. International Business. University of Teesside: Oxford University Press.
- Anon (1995). The straining of quality. The Economist. 14 (January): 65-66.
- Anon (2000). <u>Beyond ERP Collaboration and value networks</u>. Benchmarking Partners and IBM whitepaper.
- Baker, M. J., Brown, A. J., Brownlie, D., Crosier, K., Drayton, J. L., Kennedy, A., Kinsey, J., and Parkinson, S. T. (1983). <u>New-product development</u>, in M. J. Baker, A. J., Brown, et al., Marketing: Theory and Practice, 2nd ed. Macmillan: Basingstoke.
- Ballard, G., and Howell, G. (1998). Shielding Production: An Essential Step in Production Control. Journal of Construction Engineering and Management. ASCE.

Bandurek G. (1992). Tools for Quality. George Bandurek, Worthing, UK.

- Barclay, I. (1992a). The new product development process: past evidence and future practical application, Part 1. <u>R&D Management.</u> 22, 3: 255-263.
- Barclay, I. (1992b). The new product development process: part 2. Improving the process of new product development. <u>R&D Management.</u> 22, 4: 307-317.
- Bartezzaghi, E., Corso, M., and Verganti, R. (1997). Continuous improvement and inter-project learning in new product development. <u>International Journal of</u> <u>Technology Management</u>. 14, 1: 116-138.
- Baxter, A. (1995). Polaroid focuses on speed. Financial Times. 5 May, London.
- Berman, E. M, & Khalil, T (1992). Technological Competitiveness in the Global Economy: A survey. <u>International Journal of Technology Management</u>. 7, 445: 347-358.
- Bostrom, R. P. (1989). Successful Application of Communication Techniques to Improve the Systems Development Process. Information and Management. 16: 279-295.
- Bowen, H. K., Clark, K. B., Holloway, C. A., and Wheelwright, S. C. (1994a),
  Development projects: The engine of renewal, <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 72 (September-October): 110-120.
- Bowen, H. K., Clark, K. B., Holloway, C. A., and Wheelwright, S. C. (1994b). Make projects the school for leaders. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 72 (September-October): 131-140.
- Bozdogan, K., Deyst, J., Hoult, D., and Lucas, M. (1998). Architectural innovation in product development through early supplier integration. <u>R&D Management</u>. 28, 3: 163-173.
- Buckler, B. (1996). A learning process to achieve continuous improvement and innovation. <u>The Learning Organization</u>. 3, 3: 31-39.
- Caffyn, S. (1995). <u>Continuous improvement beyond the factory floor: Report of the 12th CIRCA workshop</u>. UK: University of Brighton.
- Caffyn, S. (1997). Extending continuous improvement to the new product development process. <u>R&D Management</u>. 27, 3: 253-267.
- Cahn David M., Swanton Bill (2001). <u>Collaborative manufacturing execution</u> (CME) powers outsourced high-tech manufacturing. The report on manufacturing e-business: AMR Research publication.

- Calantone, R. J., Schmidt, J., and Song, X. M. (1996). <u>Controllable Factors Of New</u> <u>Product Success: A Cross National Comparison</u>. Marketing Science. 15: 341-358.
- Calantone, R. J., Vickery, S. K., and Droge, C. (1995). Business Performance and Strategic New Product Development Activities: An Empirical Investigation. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 12: 214-223.
- Christian T., Roger, E. B. (2000). <u>Learning and Process Improvement during</u> <u>Production Ramp-Up</u>, California, San Diego: The Wharton School and University of San Diego.
- Christian T., Kuong S. C., Roger, E. B. (2000). <u>An Exploratory Study of International</u> <u>Product Transfer and Production Ramp-up in the Data Storage Industry</u>. California, San Diego: The Wharton School, Sun Microsystems, and University of San Diego.
- Ciborra, C. U., and Patriotta, G. (1998). Groupware and teamwork in R&D: Limits to learning and innovation. <u>R&D Management</u>. 28, 1: 43-52.
- Clark, E., (1994). ICUs transport policy for continuous improvement. <u>CIRCA</u> <u>Continuous Improvement Conference</u>. 20 January, London, UK.
- Clark, K. and Fujimoto, T. (1989). *Reducing the time to market: the case of the world auto industry*. Design Management Journal. 1, 1: 49-57.
- Clark, K., Fujimoto, T. (1991). <u>Product Development Performance. Strategy</u>, <u>Organisation and Management in the World Auto Industry</u>. Boston, MA: Harvard Business School Press.
- Clark, K., Wheelwright, S. (1993). <u>Managing New Product and Process</u> <u>Development: Text and Cases</u>. New York: The Free Press.
- Cooper, R. G. (1988). The new product process: A decision guide for management. Journal of Marketing Management. 3, 3: 238-255.
- Cooper, R. G. (1992). The New Prod system: The industry experience. Journal of <u>Product Innovation Management</u>. 9: 113-127.
- Cooper, R. G. (1994). Third-generation new product processes. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 11: 3-14.
- Cooper, Robert G., Elko, J. K. (1995). Benchmarking the Firm's Critical Success Factors in New Product Development, <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 12: 374-391.
- Cooper, R. G., Kleinschmidt E. J. (1991). New product processes at leading industrial firms. <u>Industrial Marketing Management</u>. 20: 137-147.

- Cooper, R. G., Kleinschmidt, E. J. (1993). Screening new products for potential winners. Long Range Planning. 26 (December): 74-81.
- Costanzo, L. (1993). Speeding to market. Engineering. September: 12-13.
- Cusumano, M. A. (1994). The limits of "lean". <u>Sloan Management Review</u>. 35 (Summer): 27-32.
- Dahlman, C. J. (1989). Technological Change in Industry in Developing Countries. <u>Finance and Development</u>. 26, 2: 13-16.
- Davenport, T. H. (1993). <u>Process Engineering: Reengineering Work Through</u> <u>Information Technology</u>. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Davenport, T., Jarvenpaa, S., and Beers, M. (1996). Improving Knowledge Work processes. <u>Sloan Management Review</u>. 37: 53-66.
- David, C. T., Jeffrey, M. H., and John, W. W. (1995). <u>Winning with Quality: Applying</u> <u>Quality Principles in Product Development</u>. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.
- Day, G.S. (1994). Continuous learning about Markets. <u>California Management</u> <u>Review</u>. 36: 98-31.
- Debackere, K., Van, L. B., and Vliegen, J. (1997). A process view on managing quality during the creation of technical innovations: lessons from field research. <u>R&D Management</u>. 27, 3: 197-211.
- Dennis Buss (1992). Mutual Learning: Industry/ Academic Collaboration for Improved Product Development. <u>Quality Management Journal</u>, 1, 1.
- Deshpande, R., and F. E. Webster Jr. (1993). Corporate Culture, Customer Orientation, and Innovativeness in Japanese Firms: A Quadrad Analysis. Journal of Marketing. 57: 23-27.
- Drucker, P. F. (1991). The New Productivity Challenge. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 69: 69-76.
- Dyer, J. H., and Nobeoka, K. (2000). Creating and managing a high-performance knowledge-sharing network: The Toyota case. <u>Strategic Management Journal</u>. 23: 345-367.
- Engardio, P., and Gross, N (1992). Asia's High-Tech Quest: Can the Tigers Compete World-wide?. <u>Business Week</u>. December 7.
- Ettlie, J. E. (1992). Checking out the foundations of the "house of quality". <u>Production</u>. 104, 8: 18.

- Ettlie, J. E. (1995). Product-Process Development Integration in Manufacturing. <u>Management Science</u>. 41.
- Ettlie, J. E., and Reza, E. M. (1992). Organizational Integration and Process Innovation. <u>Academy of Management Journal</u>. 35: 795-827.
- Eureka, W. E. (1988). <u>The Customer-Driven Company</u>: <u>Managerial Perspectives on</u> QFD. ASI Press.
- European Foundation of Quality Management (1996). <u>Self-assessment 1996.</u> Brussels: European Foundation of Quality Management.
- Evans, J. R. (1996). Something old, something new: a process view of the Baldrige criteria, International. Journal of Quality Science. 1, 1: 62-68.
- Evans, J.R., and Lindsay, W.L. (1993). <u>The Management and Control of Quality</u>. New York: West Publishing Company.
- Fisher, J., Kirk C., and Taylor, D. (1995). The implications of TQM for R&D strategy in New Zealand firms'. <u>Technovation</u>. 15, 1: 1-9.
- Funk, J. L. (1993). Japanese product-development strategies: A summary and propositions about their implementation. <u>IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management</u>. 40, 3: 224-236.
- Gatignon, H., and Robertson, T. S. (1991). <u>Innovative Decision Process: Handbook</u> of Consumer Behavior. Prentice-Hall.
- Garvin, D.A. (1993). Building a learning organization. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 71: 78-91.
- Greer, D. F. (1981). <u>Control of Terms and Conditions for International Transfer of</u> <u>Technology to Developing Countries: Competition in International Business</u>. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Griffin, A. (1997). PDMA research on new product development practices: Updating trends and benchmarking best practices. <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 14: 429-458.
- Griffin, A., and Hauser, J. R. (1991). <u>The Voice of the Customer</u>. Working Paper, Sloan School of Management.
- Griffin, A. and Hauser, J. R. (1996). Integrating R&D and marketing: A review and analysis of the literature. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 13, 3: 191-215.
- Gupta, A. K., and Wilemon, D. L. (1990). Accelerating The Development Of Technology-Based New Products. <u>California Management Review</u>. 22: 24-44.

- Hahn, C. K., Watts, C. A., and Kim, K. Y. (1990). The Supplier Development Program: A Conceptual Model. <u>Journal of Purchasing and Materials</u> <u>Management</u>. 26: 2-7.
- Harryson, S. J. (1997). How Canon and Sony drive product innovation through networking and application-focused R&D. <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 14, 4: 288-295.
- Hart, S. (1995). Where we've been and where we're going in new product development research. In M. Bruce and W. G. Biemans (eds.). <u>Meeting the Challenge of the Design-Marketing Interface</u>. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Hart, H., and Berger, A. (1993). Using time to generate corporate renewal: Experience from the T50-programme in Asea Brown Boveri, Sweden. <u>Management</u> <u>Conference</u>. UK: European Institute for Advanced Studies.
- Hayes, Robert H., and Abernathy, William J. (1980). Managing Our Way to Economic Decline. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. July-August: 67-77.
- Hoopes, D. G., and Postrel, S. (1999). Shared Knowledge, "Glitches", and Product Development Performance. <u>Strategic Management Journal</u>. 20: 837-865.
- Imai, Nonaka I., and Takeuchi, H. (1985). Managing the new product development process: How Japanese companies learn and unlearn. In K. B. Clark, R. H. Hayes and C. Lorenz (eds.). <u>The Uneasy Alliance: Managing the Productivity-Technology Dilemma</u>. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Ingham, M., and Mothe, C. (1998). How to learn in R&D partnerships?. <u>R&D</u> <u>Management</u>. 28, 4: 249-261.
- Inkpen, A. (1998). Learning, knowledge acquisition, and strategic alliances. European <u>Management Journal</u>. 16, 2: 223-229.
- Institute of Software Engineering (1992). <u>Practical Quality Improvement through</u> <u>Software Process Maturity</u>, The MARI Group.
- Jahn, S. (1996). Reengineering the product generation process. <u>R&D Management</u>.
- Jain, R. K., & Triandis, H. C. (1990). <u>Management of R&D Organizations</u>, New York Wiley Interscience.
- Johne, A., and Snelson, P. (1988a). Auditing product innovation activities in manufacturing firms. <u>R&D Management</u>. 18, 3: 227-233.
- Johne, F. A., and Snelson, P. A. (1988b). Success factors in product innovation: A selective review of the literature. <u>Journal of Product Innovation Management</u>. 5: 114-128.

- Kahn, K. B. (1996). Interdepartmental integration: A definition with implications for product development performance. <u>Journal of Product Innovation Management</u>. 13, 2: 137-151.
- Kahn, K. B., and McDonough, E. F. (1997). An empirical study of the relationships among co-location, integration, performance, and satisfaction. <u>Journal of Product</u> <u>Innovation Management</u>. 14, 3: 161-178.
- Kamath, R. R., and Liker, J. K. (1994). A second look at Japanese product development. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 72 (November-December): 154-170.
- Karlsson, C., and Ahlstrom, P. (1996). The difficult path to lean product development. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 13: 283-295.
- Karlsson, C., and Ahlstrom, P. (1997). Changing product development strategy: A managerial challenge. <u>Journal of Product Innovation Management</u>. 14, 6: 473-484.
- Karlsson, C., and Ahlstrom, P. (1999). Technological Level and Product Development Time. <u>Journal of Product Innovation Management</u>. 16: 352-362.
- Kenneth Crow (2003). <u>The principle of Integrated Product Development</u>, DRM Associates.
- Kenneth Hagås (2000). Global Study on Product Development. Tokyo.
- Khalil, Tarek, M. (2000). The Key to Competitiveness and Wealth Creation, <u>Management of Technology</u>. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc.
- Khurana, A., and Rosenthal, S.R. (1997). Integrating the Fuzzy End of New Product Development. <u>Sloan Management Review</u>. Winter: 103-120.
- Khurana, A., and Rosenthal, S. R. (1998). Towards Holistic "Front Ends" in New Product Development. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 15: 57-74.
- Kim, D. (1993). The Link Between Individual and Organizational Learning. <u>Sloan</u> <u>Management Review</u>. Fall: 37-50.
- Kim, E. Y. (1990). <u>Multinationals: Preparation for International Technology</u> <u>Transfer</u>, Technology Transfer: A Communication Perspective.
- King, B. (1989). <u>Better Designs in Half the Time: Implementing QFD</u>. USA: GOAL/ QPC.
- Kiyoshi Uchimaru (1992). <u>Total Quality Management for Technical Groups</u>. Productivity Press.

- Koskela, L., Ballard, G., and Tanhuanpaa, V. (1997). <u>Towards Lean Design</u> <u>Management</u>. Proceedings 5th Annual Conference International Group for Lean Construction, Gold Coast, Australia. 16-17 July.
- Kogut, B., Zander, U. (1992). Knowledge of the firm, combinative capabilities, and the replication of technology. <u>Organization Science</u>. 3: 383-397.
- Krehbiel, J. (1993). Finding a better way to develop products. <u>Machine Design.</u> 65, 5: 90.
- Lambe, C. J., and Spekman, R. E. (1997). Alliances, external technology acquisition, and discontinuous technological change. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 14, 2: 102-116.
- Lambert, D. M., and Cooper, M. C. (2000). Issues in Supply Chain Management. Industrial Marketing Management. 29: 65-83.
- Lawrence, P. R., and Lorsch, J. W. (1967). <u>Organization and Environment: Managing</u> <u>Differentiation and Integration</u>. Boston: Harvard University Press.
- Leonard, B. D. (1995). <u>Wellsprings of Knowledge: Building and Sustaining the</u> <u>Sources of Innovation</u>. Boston: Harvard University Press.
- Li, T., and Calantone, R. J. (1998). The Impact of Market Knowledge Competence on New Product Advantage: Conceptualization and Empirical Examination. Journal of Marketing. 62: 13-29.
- Maass, R.A. (1988). Supplier certification: A positive response to just-In-time. <u>Quality Progress</u>. 21: 75-80.
- Madhavan, R., and Grover, R. (1998). From Embedded Knowledge to Embodied Knowledge: New Product Development as Knowledge Management. <u>Journal of</u> <u>Marketing</u>. 62 (October): 1-12.
- Maffin, D., Thwaites, A., Alderman, N., Braiden, P., and Hills, B. (1997). Managing the product development process: Combining best practice with company and project contexts. <u>Technology Analysis & Strategic Management</u>. 9, 1: 53-74.
- Markham, S. K., and Griffin, A. (1998). The breakfast of champions: Associations between champions and product development environments, practices and performance. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 15, 5: 436-454.
- May, C., and Pearson, A. W. (1993). Total Quality in R&D. Journal of General Management. 18, 3: 1-22.
- McKone, K. E., and Tumolo, Paul (2002). Redefining contract manufacturing. Supply Chain Management Review.

- Miles, B. L., and Swift, K. (1998). Design for manufacture and assembly. <u>Manufacturing Engineer</u>. October: 221-224.
- Miller, R. (1995). Applying quality practices to R&D. <u>Research and Technology</u> <u>Management</u>. 38, 2: 47-54.
- Moenaert, R. K., and Caeldries, F. (1996). Architectural redesign, interpersonal communication, and learning in R&D. <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 13, 4: 296-310.
- Moffat, L. K. (1998). Tools and Teams: Competing Models of Integrated Product Development Project Performance. <u>Journal of Engineering Technology</u> <u>Management</u>. 15: 55-85.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1995). "<u>Technology Transfer and</u> <u>You</u>". NASA Center for Aerospace Information, Linthnicum Heights, MD.
- Narver, J. C., and Slater, S. F. (1990). The Effect of a Market Orientation on Business Profitability. Journal of Marketing. 54: 20-35.
- Nelson, K.M., and Cooprider, J. G. (1996). The Contribution of Shared Knowledge to IS Group Performance. <u>MIS Quarterly Review.</u>
- Nevens, T. M., Summe G. L., and Uttal, B. (1990). Commercializing technology: What the best companies do. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 68 (May-June): 154-163.
- Nonaka, I. (1994). A Dynamic Theory Of Organizational Knowledge Creation. <u>Organizational Science</u>. 5: 14-37.
- Nonaka, I., and Takeuchi, H. (1995). <u>The Knowledge-Creating Company</u>. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Olthuis, G. (1996). Product creation process at Philips Electronics. <u>R&D Management</u>.
- Paashuis, V. (1998). <u>The Organization of Integrated Product Development</u>. Springer-Verlag London Limited.
- Page, A. L. (1993). Assessing new product development practices and performances: Establishing crucial norms. <u>Journal of Product Innovation Management</u>. 10: 273-290.
- Pavitt, K. (1991). Key characteristics of the large innovating firm. <u>British Journal of</u> <u>Management</u>. 2: 41-50.
- Pawar, K., and Riedel, J. (1993). Achieving integration through managing concurrent engineering. <u>International Conference on Managing Integrated Manufacturing</u> <u>Organisation Strategy and Technology</u>. UK.

- Pearson, A. W., and Ball, D. F. (1993). A framework for managing communication at the R&D / Marketing interface. <u>Technovation</u>. 13, 7: 439-447.
- Poter, M. E. (2001). Strategy and the internet. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. March.
- Prahalad, C. K., and Hamel, G. (1990). The Core Competence of the Corporation. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 68: 79-91.
- Ragatz, G. L., Handfield R. B., and Scannell, T. V. (1997). Success factors for integrating suppliers into new product development. <u>Journal of Product</u> <u>Innovation Management</u>. 14, 3: 190-202.
- Robert de Graaf. (1996). <u>Assessing Product Development: Visualizing Process and</u> <u>Technology Performance with RACE</u>. The Netherlands: Eindhoven University of Technology.
- Rommel, G., Bruck F., Diederichs, R., Kempis, R. D., Kaas, H. W., Fuhry, G., and Kurfess, V. (1996). <u>Quality Pays</u>. Macmillan Press Limited.
- Rosenthal, S. R., and Tatikonda, M. V. (1992). <u>Competitive advantage through design</u> <u>tools and practices: Integrating Design and Manufacturing for Competitive</u> <u>Advantage</u>. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rother, M., and Shook, J. (1998). <u>Learning to See: Value Stream Mapping to Add</u> <u>Value and Eliminate Muda</u>. Brookline: The Lean Enterprise Institute.
- Rothwell, R. (1992). Successful industrial innovation: critical success factors for the 1990s. <u>R&D Management</u>. 22, 3: 221-239.
- Saren, M. A. (1984). A classification and review of models of the intra-firm innovation process. <u>R&D Management</u>. 14, 1: 11-24.
- Sasaki, T. (1991). How the Japanese accelerated new car development. Long Range <u>Planning</u>. 24, 1: 15-25.
- Sergio, R., and Lopes, Jr. (1994). <u>Technology Transfer in the Americas</u>, National Technology Transfer Center. Wheeling, West Virginia.
- Slade, B. N. (1993). <u>Compressing the Product Development Cycle: From Research to</u> <u>Marketplace</u>. American Management Association.
- Slater, S. F., and Narver, J.C. (1994). Does Competitive Environment Moderate the Market-Orientation-Performance Relationship?. Journal of Marketing. 58: 46-57.
- Sobek, D. K. II, Liker, J. K., and Ward, A. C. (1998). Another Look at How Toyota Integrates Product Development. <u>Harvard Business Review</u>. 36-49.

- Sobek, D. K. II, Ward, A. C., and Liker, J. K. (1999). Toyota's Principles of Set Based Concurrent Engineering. <u>Sloan Management Review</u>. 67-83.
- Song, X. M., Montoya-Weiss, M. M., and Schmidt, J. B. (1997). Antecedents and consequences of cross-functional cooperation: A comparison of R&D, manufacturing, and marketing perspectives. <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 14, 1: 35-47.
- Song, X. M., Thieme, R. J., and Xie, J. (1998). The impact of cross-functional joint involvement across product development stages: An exploratory study. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 15, 4: 289-303.
- Souder, W. E., Sherman J. D., and Davies-Cooper, R. (1998). Environmental uncertainty, organizational integration, and new product development effectiveness: A test of contingency theory. <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 15, 6: 520-533.
- Starkey, M., Aughton, J. and Brewin, R. (1997). Extending process thinking: design of experiments in sales and marketing. <u>The TOM Magazine</u>. 9, 6: 434-439.
- Swink M. L., Sandvig J. C. and Mabert V. A. (1996), <u>Customizing concurrent</u> <u>engineering processes: Five case studies</u>, Journal of Product Innovation Management, Vol. 13, No. 3, pp.229-244.
- Szakoonyi, Robert (1992). <u>Ten Blind Spots in Most American Companies'</u> <u>Management of Technology</u>. CA, Menlo Park: SRI International.
- Takeuchi, H., and Nonaka, I. (1986). The new product development game. <u>Harvard</u> <u>Business Review</u>. 64 (January-February): 137-146.
- Tanaka, M. (1996). <u>Target cost management (TCM) at the product design stage in</u> Japanese companies.
- Taylor, R., and Pearson, A. (1994). Total quality management in research and development. <u>The TOM Magazine</u>. 6, 1: 26-34.
- Thomas, R. J. (1993). <u>The ongoing process of new product development, in R.J.</u> <u>Thomas New Product Development: Managing and Forecasting for Strategic</u> <u>Success</u>. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Turner, C.E., and Parry, G.C. (2003). <u>Lean Thinking: Lean New Product Introduction</u>. UK Lean Aerospace Initiative, University of Warwick.
- Turner, J.R. (1993). <u>The Handbook of Project-Based Management</u>. London: McGraw-Hill.
- Verganti, R. (1997). Leveraging on systemic learning to manage the early phases of product innovation projects. <u>R&D Management</u>. 27, 4: 377-392.

- Veryzer, R. W. (1998). Discontinuous innovation and the new product development process. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 15, 4: 304-321.
- Ward, A., Liker, J. K., Cristiano, J. J., and Sobeck, D. K. (1995). The second Toyota paradox: How delaying decisions can make better cars faster. <u>Sloan</u> <u>Management Review</u>. 36 (Spring): 43-61.
- Wasti, S. N., and Liker, J. K. (1997). Risky business or competitive power? Supplier involvement in Japanese product design. <u>Journal of Product Innovation</u> <u>Management</u>. 14, 5: 337-355.
- Westbrook, R., and Barwise, P. (1994). <u>Continuous Improvement in Leading FMCG</u> <u>Companies</u>. London: London Business School.
- Wheelwright, S. C., and Clark, K. B. (1992). <u>Revolutionizing Product Development</u>. New York: The Free Press.
- Wiggenhorn, W. (1993). Motorola U: When training becomes an education. In R. Howard (ed.). <u>The Learning Imperative: Managing People for Continuous</u> <u>Innovation</u>. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Wood, A. R., and Coughlan, P. D. (1990). Northern Telecom: The Gate Procedure. In J. E. Ettlie and H. W. Stoll (eds.). <u>Managing the Design-Manufacturing</u> <u>Process</u>. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Yin, R. K. (1994). Case Study Research: Design and Methods. <u>Applied Social</u> <u>Research Methods Series</u>. 5. CA, Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Zander, U., and Kogut, B. (1995). Knowledge and the Speed of the Transfer and Imitation of Organizational Capabilities: An Empirical Test. <u>Organizational</u> <u>Science</u>. 6: 76-91.
- Zien, K. A., and Buckler, S. A. (1997). Dreams to market: Crafting a culture of innovation. Journal of Product Innovation Management. 14, 4: 274-287.

# APPENDIX

# New Product Introduction Success Factors Survey Questionnaire\*

This survey asks about your satisfaction on new product introduction performance of the team and factors that may influence on succession of the project.

Please note that all answers will be treated in confidence.

This survey divided into 4 sections:

Section1: New Product Introduction Personnel Background

Section 2: New Product Introduction Project Background

Section 3: New Product Introduction Performance Evaluation

Section 4: New Product Introduction Success Factor Evaluation

This questionnaire should be completed by the person with responsibility for operations, or the person with an overview of the New Product Introduction activities.

The answers should reflect the situation of the New Product Introduction project, regardless of whether the project is an independent or incorporate with the other project.

When completed, please return the questionnaire in the envelope provided.

#### \*\*\*\*\* Thank you very much for your coordination \*\*\*\*\*

\* This survey is being conducted by Sujitra Luangvangpho, it is a part of Master's Degree Programme in Engineering Business Management between Chulalongkorn University and The university of Warwick, UK.





## Section 1: New Product Introduction Personnel Background

1. What is your sex?

	Female	Male		
2.	What is your age?	e		
	20 – 24 years old		25 – 29 years old	30 – 34 years old
	35 – 39 years old		40 and over	
3.	What is your education?			
	Bachelor's Degree		Master's Degree	Doctoral Degree
4.	For how long have you been	workin	g at Fabrinet?	
	Less than 1 year		1-3 years	4-6 years
	7 – 9 years		10 years and over	
5.	What is your department?			
	Manufacturing		Engineering	Quality Assurance
	Industrial Engineering		Production Planning	Financial Control
	Purchasing		Tooling Design	Supplier Quality Assurance

#### Section 2: New Product Introduction Project Background

1. What does your new product introduction project do?

Optical Passive Component	Optical Active Component
Optical Amplifier	Data Communication
Automotive	Mass Storage
Imaging	

2. How many different new product introduction projects have you been working within?

0 project	1 - 2 projects	3 - 4 projects
5 - 6 projects	7 projects and more	

3. How many people getting involve in your new product introduction projects, except operators?

1 - 3 people	4 - 6 people	7 - 9 people
10-12 people	13 people and more	

4. How long did your project take since first start until luanching to mass production?

1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 9 months
10-12 months	more than 1 year	

5. What do you see as the largest problem within your NPI project for *team ability in knowledge sharing and leaning*?

Low knowledge background of the project	
Less information/ knowledge sharing with customer	
Less information/ knowledge sharing with customer	
Less information/ knowledge sharing within team	
Low ability in team learing	
Other, please specify	

6. What do you see as the largest problem within your NPI project for *team ability in solving problem solving andreduce any uncertainty*?

Low knowledge background in using problem solving and improvement tools Less budget to support problem solving and improvement in the project
Less time to perform any problem solving and improvement
Not enough people to perform any problem solving and improvement No data/ information avilable to use for problem solving and improvement
No tools to support any problem solving and improvement No one ever encourage to engage in problem solving and improvement
No risk management is applied Other, please specify

7. What do you see as the largest problem within your NPI project for *team ability in managing tasks and coordination with external team and intenal team* ?

Low performance in task management	
Less communication and coorperation between team and customer	
Less communication and coorperation betwen team and supplier	
Less communication and coorperation within team	
Low support from management or project champion	
Less multi-discipline team or not enough people to perform any specific tasks	
Other, please specify	

8. What do you see as the largest problem within your NPI project for *team ability to reduce complexity in product, process, system, documentation, and organization*?

Low flexibility and low response to change in design and development
Organization does not support in increasing decision-making authority and lower level in team
Low support from management or project champion
No support tools avilable such as computer based- tools, prototype, quality tools, etc.
No standard procedures use for carring out the NPI project
No generic method use to guide project planning
No procedure or method use to evaluate the project performance and status against customer requirements
Other, please specify

#### Section 3: New Product Introduction Performance Evaluation

Please ranking your satisfaction on new product introduction performance of the team. Ranking score will be started from low performance (ranking 1) to high performance (ranking 5). According to the questions presented in table 1, table 2, table 3, and table 4, ranking 1 to ranking 5 responses to the question as:

- 1: Never
- 2: Rarely
- 3: Casually
- 4: Nearly Always
- 5: All the Time

Item	Dimension	Performance level		elevel		
Item	Dimension	1	2	3	4	5
1	Are you encouraged to come up with ideas for improving the NPI process?					
2	Are you responsible for implementing new idea and changes to the NPI process?					
3	Have you ever had an idea for improving the NPI process?					
4	If you learn someting about NPI process (e.g. how to do something more efficiently), or if you have implemented an improvement individually, do you tell anyone else about it?					
5	Is the learning captured in writing and keeping in formalized processes for knowledge sharing?					
6	Do you hear about changes/ improvements that other people have made to the NPI process?					
7	Are you sharing your information on new product introduction process with customer and supplier?					
8	Is the organization providing training in product development improvement techniques to you?					
9	Are you working on new product introduction project together with other people as a team with a common goal?					
10	Is your the product development process being improved based on past experiences?					
11	Did you know the requirements of your customers?					
12	Do you receive training to upgrade your skills for a certain project?					
13	Can member of your new product introduction process team easily communicate and share information with each other?					

Table 1: Knowledge Integration

	Dimension		Perf	ormance	level	
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Do you see any problems exsiting in your project today?					
2	Is useful information on failure					
	analysis used during development?		1			
3	Are computer aided design and					
	simulation tools or check lists used					
	to ensure the product functionality?			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11	Is the product's quality status					
	monitored continuously during					
	development?					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Is data collected to measure the					
	effectiveness of the product					
	development process?					
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Is the data collected to measure the					
	effectiveness of the development					
	process used to manage this process?					
6 7 8 9	Are the key influences on the					
	product development process					
	identified and understood?			_		
7 8 9	Are the methods used for evaluation					
	of customers' requirements reviewed					
	in order to improve them?					
8	Do you ever consciously engage in					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 11	resolving problem within the new					
	product introduction process?					
10	Is there any barrier in solving		1			
	problem in your project such as					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11	budget, technology, time, people,					
	etc.?					
11	Is risk analysis approaches such as					
	FMEA, Cause & Effect analysis,					
	etc. is made and utilized to reduce					
	the risk during each prospective.					
12	Are your front-line peoples					
	consciously engaged in solving					
	problem within the new product					
	introduction process?					
13	Are you and your team have been					
	trained in problem solving and					
	improvement tools (e.g. SPC,					
	Brainstorming, 5S, QFD, Pareto, ,					
	etc.)?					

Table 2: Problem solving and Uncertainty reduction

	Dimension		Perf	ormance	level	
	Dimension	1	2	3	4	5
1	Do crises that occur during the					
	project strengthen the team's spirit?					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Do multiple disciplines concurrently					
	make trade-off decisions involving					
	the product design and technology or					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	manufacturing process design and					
	development?					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 11 12	Does cooperation with others, inside					-
	and outside the company, comply					
	with a strategically planned		1			
	framework?					
1	Does each team member clearly					-
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	understand his project					
	responsibilities?					
5	<u>.</u>					
3	During which stages of the product					
	development is the customer					
	involved?					1
	(1: Not at all, 2: Later Stages, 3:					
	Early Stages, 4: Early & Later					
	Stages, 5: Continuous)					
6	During which stages of the NPI					
	process are the customers'					
	requirements evaluated?					
	(1: Not at all, 2: Later Stages, 3:					
	Early Stages, 4: Early & Later					1
	Stages, 5: Continuous)					
7	Are organizational policies					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12	implemented that support working in					1
	teams?					
8	Is it possible for team members to					
	work jointly in optimizing and					
	reviewing their work?					
9	Is the present project integrated with					
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11	the organization, its suppliers,					
	customers, etc.?					
10	Is the focus of the team members					
5 6 7 8 9 10	fully project oriented during the					
	whole development cycle?					
11	Do individual team members tend to					
	put the team's interests before their					
	own?					
12	Is management or team leader					
	actively participating in the NPI					
	process.					
13	Does your NPI project receive					1
±.J	adequate resources?					

**Table 3: Continuous Concurrent** 

	Dimension	Performance level						
		1	2	3	4	5		
1	Is a team empowered to make							
	organizational changes in order to							
	reduce any complexity?							
2	Are the NPIprocess and organization							
	documented?							
3	Are the reasons for design changes/							
	process changes or improvements							
	reviewed and documented?							
4	Are procedures used to monitor and							
	motivate teams?							
5	Are methods or tools used to assist in							
	gathering requirements from							
	customers?					_		
6	Are methods or tools used for							
	evaluating whether customers'							
	requirements are met?							
7	Are customized tools used to flow							
	down requirements from the							
	customer to the teams?	_						
8	Is a standardized procedure used for							
	carrying out the project?					_		
9	Is a generic method used to guide							
	project overlaping and planning?							
10	Are quality tools used to							
	collaborative work and reduce any		r					
	complexity throghout the project?							
11	Is there any procedure and tools used							
	to monitor and evaluate a project							
	performance?							
12	Is the project data avilable to all the							
	team members?							
13	Are you ever engage in reducing the							
	unnecessry task or complexity in the							
	project?							

**Table 4: Simplicity** 

#### Section 4: New Product Introduction Success Factor Evaluation

Please ranking your level of agreement on new product introduction success factors. Ranking score will be started from strongly disagree (ranking 1) to strongly agree (ranking 5). According to the questions presented in table 5, ranking 1 to ranking 5 responses to the question as:

- 1: Strongly Disagree
- 2: Disagree
- 3: Undecided
- 4: Agree
- 5: Strongly Agree

	Dimension		Agre			
		1	2	3	4	5
1	A team's ability to integrate and					
	embed in shared knowledge and					
	understanding of current customers'					
	needs and future value to customer					
	among product development					
	members is essential to succession of					
	the NPI project.					
2	A team's ability to integrate and					
	embed in shared understanding of					
	suppliers' design, process, and					
	manufacturing capabilities among					
	product development team members					
	is essential to succession of the NPI				1	
2	project.			<u> </u>		
3	A team's ability to integrate and					
	embed in shared understanding of the					
	firm's internal design, process and					
	manufacturing capabilities among					
	product development members is				1	
	essential to succession of the NPI			}		
	project.					
4	A team's ability to integrate and					
	embed in sustain significant					
	improvements in development over					
	long periods of time rests on the					
	capability to learn from experience is					
	essential to succession of the NPI					
	project.					
5	A team's ability to has effectively use					
2	of communication and information					
	flow between the team is essential to					
	succession of the NPI project.					
6						
0	A team's ability to identify and solve					
	problems in the early phases is					
	essential to succession of the NPI					
	project.					
7	A team's ability to avoid and reduce					
	uncertainty already in the early					
	phases is essential to succession of					
	the NPI project.					
8	Applying quality management					
	practices such as lean, TQM, and					
	countinuous improvement principles					
	will lead to succession of the NPI					
	project.					
9	A team's ability to overlap tasks in					
	the early phases is essential to					
	successof the NPI project.					
10	Keeping relevant people and					
	functions continuously involved from					
	the early to the late phases by the use					
	of cross-functional or multidiscipline					
	team is essential to succession of the					
	i wani is essentiar to succession of the					

 Table 5: New Product Introduction Success Factor

	Dimension	Agreement level						
		1	2	3	4	5		
11	Supportive from top management or							
	team champion/ leader will help the							
	project to mintain momentum when							
	it runs into difficulties.							
12	A team's ability to <i>reduce complexity</i>							
	in products, processes, systems,							
	documentation, and organization, and							
	by this reducing the overall							
	development task and making the							
	individual tasks simpler is essential							
	to succession of the NPI project.							
13	Applying the standard tools and							
	practices such as Design for							
	Manufacturability, Design of							
	Experiments, Computer-based tools,							
	Prototype, etc. will make the project							
	more efficient and effective.							

Table 5: New Product Introduction Success Factor

## \*\*\*\*\* Thank you very much for your coordination \*\*\*\*\*

#### BIOGRAPHY

Miss Sujitra Luangvangpho was born at Lop Buri, Thailand, on January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1972. She graduated from the department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Rangsit University in April, 1995. She started her study for Master's degree in Engineering Management at the Regoinal Centre for Manufacturing Systems Engineering, Chulalongkorn University in November, 2002, as a full-time student.

She is now working with Fabrinet Co., Ltd., Thailand, as a senior engineer in department of Quality Assurance.

