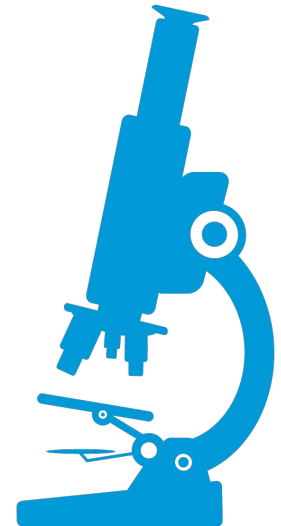


Objective Project Valuation and Selection: R&D Portfolio Management Best Practice

Gartner asked R&D executives what about portfolio management they'd most like to change, and Objective Project Valuation and Selection was revealed as a top area for improvement

Here we profile a best practice for Objective Project Valuation and Selection to help you drive portfolio management rigor



Gartner®

First, drive objective valuation by classifying new product introduction projects by their intended outcome

Outcomes-Focused Project Classification

Project Type	Breakthrough ¹	Advancing ¹	Incremental ¹
Components			
Intellectual Property	Broad coverage of intended application area or exclusive (in)license or manufacturing know-how/trade secret	Patent(s) protecting specific development only or non-exclusive (in)license	No patent protection available
Marginal Income	≥ 2Y% point improvement on average sub-BU or BU MI%; OR Product MI% is ≥ 2X% better than the average sub-BU or BU MI% OR MI% is ≥ Z%	≥ Y% point improvement on average sub-BU or BU MI% OR Product MI% is ≥ X% better than the average sub-BU or BU MI%	< Y% point improvement on average sub-BU or BU MI%
Peak Sales	≥ \$2Q M OR ≥ 10% of BU total sales	≥ \$Q M OR ≥ 5% of BU total sales	< \$Q M OR < 5% of BU total sales

Pushing Valuation Credibility Across Three Tiers

- Individual Level** — R&D project teams receive basic financial training, arming them with the foundational knowledge and tools to create projections.
- Business Level** — At Idea Review Council meetings, the global BU director, technical director, and marketing director use their collective experience challenge numbers and stress-test assumptions. They also have an added layer of accountability, as these projections go into their budgets.
- Executive Level** — The division president and his leadership team review “pro forma” summaries of the top 15 projects to further refine financial projections at the highest level.

Source: Adapted From NewForce

¹ To mask actual dollar amounts and percentages, X, Y, Z, and Q have been used in the chart.

*Pseudonym for a North American chemicals company with \$1-\$5 billion in annual revenue and 5,000-10,000 employees.



Then, use standard criteria and explicitly defined scoring scales to select projects

Scoring Standards

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Score (1-4)	
1. Strategic Alignment	Business Fit	4	
	Expected Marginal Income ¹	4	
2. Attractiveness	"Guesstimate" of Sales in Peak Year ¹	3	
	Growth Opportunity	4	
3. Distinctiveness	Competitive Advantage	1	
	"Guesstimate" of IP Landscape ¹	3	
4. Exposure	Capital Investment	2	
	Time to Reach "Peak Sales"	2	
5. Technical Feasibility	Probability of Technical Success	4	100%
	Ease of Manufacturing	3	75%
6. Commercial Feasibility	Probability of Commercial Success	4	100%
	Ease of Commercialization	4	100%
Average Score		3.25	75% ²

Scoring Guidelines

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Score (1-4) Guidelines
1. Technical Feasibility	Probability of Technical Success	2. Technology unknown 3. Technology identified in a different industry OR technology path clearly identified within the project 4. Only minor adjustments needed on existing technology OR prototype created in the lab 5. Technology proven within NewForce OR development completed and move to scale up

Source: Adapted From NewForce

¹ Shaded criteria factor into project classifications: Breakthrough, Advancing, Incremental.

² Technical Feasibility and Commercial Feasibility scores combine to form the project's probability of success.

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