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Swiss Confederation

**Innosuisse – Swiss Innovation Agency**

# Innovation Booster call for the 2024-2027 funding period

## Q&A





This document addresses questions concerning the Innovation Booster call for the 2024-2027 funding period. Please note that the answers build upon and frequently reference the information provided in the call documents on the call webpage:

<https://www.innosuisse.ch/inno/en/home/project-set-up-assistance-and-networking/innovation-booster/launch.html>

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## 2. APPLICATION

### **What are the selection criteria for the IB call and how are different criteria weighted?**

The content criteria and the distribution of points awarded are described in detail in the IB application 2024-2027, chapter 5. They are also listed below:

Content criteria are used to assess whether the Innosuisse funding applied for will be used in accordance with the designated funding objective, whether it can have a sufficiently positive impact on the Swiss economy and society and whether the leading house, with the support of the alliance, can achieve the required performance. The content criteria for this application are:

- A: Current and future importance of the innovation topic for applied research as well as for the Swiss economy and society
- B: Definition of the innovation topic and chances that this topic will lead to innovation projects during the support period
- C: Quality of the plan and of the methods and mechanisms presented for KTT
- D: Competences of management to involve the relevant actors and manage the innovation topic
- E: The budget and in particular the plausibility of the stated costs, cost-benefit ratio, the level of self-financing and third-party funding acquisition
- F: Contributions to the sustainable development of society, economy and environment
- G: Measures to improve and sustain an appropriate gender representation and participation to management and activities
- H: Necessity of Innosuisse support in the chosen topic to make sure KTT happens

The content criteria must be addressed in a complete, detailed and clearly understandable manner. If a criterion is subdivided into individual points, all these individual points must be dealt with in detail. If the point is described in detail elsewhere, a reference to the corresponding text passage is sufficient.

The content criteria are grouped into 4 categories (5.1-5.4: Value creation, Implementation, Project management and Cost/benefit).

The scoring system works as follows:

- The application has an overall maximum score of 120 points
- The maximum score for each of the 4 categories is 30 points.
- Each of the 4 categories has three scored subsections with a maximum score of 10 points each.
- The total score for each category will be the sum of the points received for each scored subsection.
- The overall score for the application will be the sum of the points received for each category

Based on the overall score for the application, a ranking will be established. The best proposals, receiving the highest overall scores, will be selected for funding.

In addition, successful applications must meet the following conditions:

- A minimum overall score for the application of 80 points
- A minimum score of 15 points per category
- A minimum score of 5 points for the subsection 5.4.2

**Can applicants add images and diagrams to their presentation? Should they be added to the form IB application 2024-2027?**



Yes, in the form IB application 2024-2027, applicants can add images directly in the box in chapter 6.3. All images used in the application should be added there and referenced throughout the application. Please note that only images explicitly referenced will be taken into account during the evaluation.

### **Should applicants show what synergies they have with running IB initiatives and how they plan to make use of them operationally?**

In chapter 5.3.2 of the form IB application 2024-2027, applicants are asked to describe the following: “How the innovation theme will avoid competition with already established initiatives (including already active IBs) and can create synergies instead.”

Applicants should address how the IB will be positioned in relation to running IB initiatives if there is an affinity or even overlap between innovation themes. If applicants already have ideas on how to make use of synergies operationally, they should discuss them in this subsection.

### **When will the next IB call take place?**

IB calls for applications are planned to take place every two years. Based on this planning, the next call after the current one will take place in 2025 and will select IBs for the funding period 2026-2029.

### **Can IBs get an extension after the four-year funding period?**

In principle, the IB instrument is intended to support initiatives without a direct extension of existing contracts. However, IBs are eligible to re-apply in the context of regular calls for applications. Leading houses can even have more than one running IB, meaning they can apply to start a second IB before the first one has ended, provided they have the capacities to handle the full portfolio.

## **3. LEADING HOUSE AND ALLIANCE**

### **Is there an ideal type of organisation that should act as the leading house?**

Any organisation with its own legal personality and a registered office in Switzerland is eligible to apply and act as a leading house. Innosuisse does not prescribe what kind of organisations would be the ideal leading house.

All organisations applying must make a strong case for their ability to implement and manage an IB initiative. They must, in particular, show that they possess or have access to the required resources to lead an IB in the area of their chosen innovation theme.

### **Is there an ideal type of organisation that should act as an alliance member?**

Innosuisse does not prescribe what organisations should be part of the alliance. In their application, applicants must be able to show how alliance members will make an active contribution to the successful implementation and management of the initiative. The goal should be to show the active interest of the alliance members in the future IB initiative. Contributions can be in-kind or financial.

Specifically, alliance members could also support the leading house in promoting open innovation and knowledge transfer by bringing together participants from research, economy,



politics and society along the entire value chain of their innovation theme. They could also support full national coverage of the future IB initiative.

### **Can an IB alliance have more than 5 alliance members?**

An alliance can consist of more than 5 members. While the application asks applicants to list a maximum of 5 key organisations that will act as alliance members, IBs are free to involve additional alliance members.

The IB application 2024-2027 asks for detailed information on max. 5 alliance members. A letter of support should be submitted for each alliance member listed as Appendix A (IB application 2024-2027, chapter 6.1). However, if applicants would like to mention additional alliance members beyond the five key alliance members listed, they can do so in the first box of chapter 5.3.1 “Governance” of the IB application 2024-2027.

### **Is there a minimum number of alliance members an IB should have?**

Applicants can propose fewer than 5 alliance members. Whatever number they propose, they must show how the alliance members can support the leading house to successfully implement the IB initiative.

### **Can associations be alliance members and, if so, should companies and research institutions that are members of these associations express their support with a letter of support?**

Associations can be alliance members. Importantly, if an association acts as alliance member, the letter of support should come from the alliance in question and not from a member of the association.

### **What is the difference between alliance members and additional alliance members? In chapter 5.3.1 of the IB application 2024-2027, point 2) asks applicants to describe the following: “Any additional alliance members who are not part of the leading house but who will actively support the IB initiative”.**

The distinction drawn here is that alliance members can be part of the leading house or they can be members of the alliance without being part of the leading house. Alliance members can be part of the leading house, if several alliance members come together to create a new organization with a legal personality and based in Switzerland, This allows them to collectively act as the applicant and contractual partner vis-à-vis Innosuisse.

In chapter 5.3.1 of the IB application 2024-2027, the term “additional alliance members” simply describes alliance members who legally are not part of the leading house. Applicants are therefore asked to explain how alliance members, who aren’t legally part of the leading house, will actively support the IB initiative.

### **Does Innosuisse require leading houses to have a minimum size in terms of FTEs?**

There are no minimum requirements in terms of FTEs. In the application, applicants should use the budget proposal to indicate the expected budget allocations for leading house personnel or external mandates.

If the leading house submitting the application will need to hire additional personnel or external mandates in case of a successful application, this should be proposed in the budget in chapter 5.4.1 of the IB application 2024-2027. It is important that applicants make a



realistic assessment of what resources they will need to manage the initiative and how they will be covered financially.

**Should we register our IP (Intellectual Property Rights) before applying to breakdown any risks?**

As initiatives in charge of helping participants generate ideas for radical solutions and responsible for selecting ideas to be tested in innovation teams, Innovation Boosters do not produce any IP themselves. However, they do need to sensitize their participants and especially selected innovation teams about the sensible handling of background IP and about regulating resulting foreground IP.

**Can international organisations act as alliance members?**

In the spirit of open innovation, the inclusion of international organisations for the purposes of knowledge transfer is very welcome. However, crucially, applicants will need to show that the inclusion of international organisations in the alliance supports value creation in Switzerland.

#### **4. INNOVATION THEME AND WORK TOPICS**

**Should an Innovation Booster focus on one single topic?**

IBs must focus on one overarching innovation theme for their IB. The innovation theme should appeal to a large number of relevant sectors, industries and communities, but nevertheless maintain enough focus to be able to initiate targeted and effective innovation co-operation.

Furthermore, IBs identify within their overarching innovation theme concrete subtopics and specific challenges with their stakeholders.

**In the IB application 2024-2027 form, do we need to specify potential products or services that will be outcomes of the IB initiative?**

No. The primary goal of IBs is to boost radical innovation by helping their open innovation communities generate novel ideas and get them off the ground. These ideas should be generated by participants to open innovation events organised by the IB.

Accordingly, applicants need to show how, in the context of their innovation theme, their IB will enable idea generation during the “challenge stage” and support innovation teams with the testing of selected ideas during the “idea stage”.

These stages are early stages of the innovation process that are not aimed at realizing advanced innovation projects but at first generating ideas and then testing their desirability, viability, and feasibility.

Applicants should explain how they plan to implement the two IB stages with the aim of boosting the development and testing of ideas for radical solutions that could ultimately lead to novel products, services or processes. The implementation of these ideas and thus the actual realisation of novel products, services and processes generally takes place after the IB support.

Please see the IB guidelines 2.0, chapter 4.1 for more information on the challenge and idea stages.



## 5. GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION

### **Is there any formal link between the IB instrument and Innosuisse Start-up Coaching?**

There is no formal link between the Innosuisse IB instrument and Innosuisse Start-up Coaching.

### **What is the timeline of the “challenge and idea stage” that an IB needs to manage?**

A central goal of all IB initiatives is to help participants come up with ideas for radical solutions and test them quickly to decide next steps. For this reason, the challenge and idea stage of an IB should form a cyclical innovation process taking place and repeating every year.

While ideas should be selected each year, innovation teams can test their ideas past the end of the year and conclude their work during the following year. The timing and duration of this process may vary between different IBs. Applicants can make a proposal on how they would like to implement these stages in their application.

## 6. RADICAL INNOVATION

### **What does Innosuisse mean by “radical” innovation? How does Innosuisse define “radical” innovation? Can you give an example of a radical innovation that came out of a current Innovation Booster?**

For our definition of radical innovation, please consult the following video on the Innovation Booster YouTube channel: [Radical Innovation Part 1: What is an innovation? What is radical innovation?](#)

Some examples funded by Innovation Boosters:

[Innovation Booster Sport and Physical Activity – Bearmind](#)

[Innovation Booster Applied Circular Sustainability - KUORI](#)

[Innovation Booster Technology and Special Needs - Touchcontrol Cooktops](#)

## 7. CHALLENGE STAGE

### **If someone reaches out with a promising innovation idea, can the IB fund them directly?**

No, IBs cannot fund ideas that have not been developed as part of IB activities. To be eligible for receiving innovation team funding, ideas must be outcomes of the IB’s challenge stage, meaning they must have emerged from or undergone significant development in the framework of IB activities during that stage.

### **What criteria should IBs apply when selecting ideas for radical solutions during the challenge stage and for the idea stage?**

To be selected, innovation teams should be able to present a clear plan on how they will verify and test their idea for a radical solution in terms of desirability, viability and feasibility.

In the selection of the best ideas, IB must consider the impact and the level of innovation of the proposed idea as well as the methodological quality of the proposed plan to test the idea.

For definitions of these concepts, please see the IB guidelines 2.0, chapter 4.1.1.



## 8. IDEA STAGE

### **Can an innovation team participate in the idea stage several times? Can an innovation team reapply when not awarded to test the idea (idea stage)?**

Innovation teams can participate multiple times with different ideas. While the Innosuisse contribution to innovation team funding is limited to CHF 25'000 in total per idea (e. g. idea stage process with staged instalments in chapter 10 of this Q&A), organisations can develop a different idea and can then apply again.

Innovation teams whose idea did not receive innovation team funding from an IB may be invited to rework their proposal during another challenge stage and re-submit their application for innovation team funding. They are also welcome to apply for other suitable Innosuisse programs (e. g. innovation mentoring, innovation cheques, innovation projects).

## 9. FUNDING GENERAL

### **What maximum amounts of funding are available?**

The maximum amount of Innosuisse funding to manage a single IB initiative is CHF 500'000 per year. This amount is divided into Innosuisse contributions to programme funding and Innosuisse contributions to innovation team funding; at least 50% of the overall Innosuisse contributions must be used for innovation team funding. This also means that, within the maximum CHF 500'000 Innosuisse contributions per year, the amount of Innosuisse contributions to innovation team funding can be higher than CHF 250'000 per year.

### **The guide for applicants states that, in the event of a successful application, IB contracts will be signed by 31.12.2023. We, as an applicant for an IB initiative, intend to invest time and effort into preparing the launch during the last months of 2023. Will Innosuisse reimburse costs that arise before the contract is signed?**

The contract will specify a funding period from 01.01.2024 until 31.12.2027. Therefore, only costs as of 01.01.2024 can be reimbursed.

## 10. PROGRAMME FUNDING

### **How can IBs use the CHF 15'000 “reserved” for Innosuisse?**

Innosuisse asks that each IB reserves an amount of CHF 15'000 in each year's budget. This amount is reserved for expenses tied to activities that support the building of the IB community such as communication measures, exchanges and trainings.

Innosuisse may invoice some of the reserved funds for activities and measures it organizes. At the beginning of each year, the Innosuisse office will communicate what parts of the CHF 15'000 the IBs can use for defined purposes or jointly organised capacity building workshops and under what conditions.





## 11. INNOVATION TEAM FUNDING

**Does the maximum Innosuisse contribution of CHF 25'000 to innovation team funding per selected idea still apply if the IB chooses to make multiple payments to a single idea?**

IBs can use their Innosuisse contributions to innovation team funding to support selected ideas with up to CHF 25'000. They can choose to pay funds to innovation teams in several payments, but the total amount paid by Innosuisse can still not exceed CHF 25'000 per idea.

**Does the maximum Innosuisse contribution to innovation team funding include third-party contributions?**

This maximum amount of CHF 25'000 per selected idea only applies to Innosuisse contributions and does not include additional third-party contributions. The total amount to innovation team funding can exceed CHF 25'000 when including third-party contributions.

**How should the IB pay the innovation team funding to the selected innovation teams? What amounts should the IB award to innovation teams?**

The IB has the flexibility to decide the process and amount of funding and can decide how they want to structure this in the application. It can decide to pay full single or staged payments. Whatever process the IB decides on, it must be transparent and clearly communicated before innovation team funding is awarded to selected ideas.

In addition, IBs can reserve part of the innovation team funding for methodological support. In this case, they can decide to provide beneficiaries with a voucher for methodological support instead of a cash contribution for the amount dedicated to methodological support.

**What expenses are eligible for innovation team funding?**

Innosuisse requires that innovation team funding be used for necessary expenses directly tied to the testing of the selected idea for a radical solution. This includes activities such as:

- feasibility, user or market studies;
- the development of explorative models and prototypes to illustrate innovation ideas and test potential solutions;
- the methodological support provided to the innovation teams by specialists, for example using design thinking methods.

In addition, IBs are able to define additional rules regarding eligible expenses for innovation team funding.

**Can activities that prepare the idea stage such as ideation workshops and activities to support the formation of innovation teams be covered by idea funding?**

No, these events are part of the challenge stage and thus financed with programme funding. Innovation team funding has to be awarded to innovation teams. This can only happen once innovation teams have been formed and their ideas have been selected by the IB.

**Who will receive the innovation team funding? Is it the innovation team, meaning both the research partner and innovation partner?**

The IB provides the funds to one organisation that acts as the beneficiary. This beneficiary can allocate funds to other partners in the innovation team for the purposes of testing the idea for a radical solution.



The beneficiary can be the implementation partner or the research partner. Whichever organisation acts as the beneficiary oversees and is responsible for the proper use of funds and the full documentation of the expenses.

### **What responsibilities do IBs have to check how innovation teams use their funding?**

Innosuisse provides a form, which beneficiaries of idea financing use to declare the funds they received as well as their expenses. In addition, they use this form to confirm that 1) the Innosuisse and third-party contributions to team funding received were used exclusively for necessary expenses in connection with the funded idea, 2) that these expenses were not already covered by other funding and that 3) all original receipts are available and can be consulted in the event of queries, checks and audits on site.

It is the IBs' responsibility to follow up on supported ideas and to ensure supported teams follow the conditions and fill in the form once their work on the idea is completed. IBs should inform beneficiaries of their obligation to document their expenses and keep original receipts in advance.

As IBs enter into a contractual relationship with the beneficiaries of innovation team funding, it is the responsibility of each IB to decide how they want to ensure compliance, e. g. with audits or targeted checks of supported innovation teams. Innosuisse has no mandatory requirements in this regard but will do regular audits with the IBs.

## **12. THIRD PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS**

### **Does the leading house need to provide matching funds?**

All IBs need to generate additional third-party contributions to the IB initiative covering at least 10% of their total expenses.

The 10% third-party contributions required by the IB can be generated by innovation teams as well as the IB and be used as programme funding or idea funding. There are several sources for third-party funding accepted in the IB instrument.

For more information on eligible third-party contributions to programme and innovation team funding, please see the IB guidelines 2.0, chapter 8.

### **Do innovation teams have to provide 10% third party contributions?**

No, while Innosuisse requires part of the third-party contributions to be used as idea funding, it does not specify a minimum percentage that should be used in this way. Innosuisse does, however, require IBs to ensure that some part of the third-party contributions generated are used as innovation team funding.

### **Are in-kind contributions considered third-party contributions?**

No, in-kind contributions (money invested in the IB by the leading house and alliance in the form of labour, materials or similar) do not count as third-party contributions. All third-party contributions generated in the context of an IB initiative must be cash contributions.

For more information on eligible third-party contributions, please see the IB guidelines 2.0, chapter 8.2.

**Can Innosuisse or third-party contributions to programme funding be used to pay for standard infrastructure or office rent?**

Contributions to programme funding, whether from Innosuisse or third-parties, cannot be used for overhead costs such as standard infrastructure or office rent.

**Can public funds be declared as third-party contributions?**

Innosuisse does not consider public funding<sup>1</sup>, which IBs receive for the general management of the initiative, as third-party contributions. However, public funds can be declared as third-party contributions to innovation team funding if the contribution goes to the innovation team; AND the public partners making the cash contribution play an active role in the testing of an idea by a supported innovation team. For more information, please refer to the IB guidelines 2.0, chapter 8.3.

It is also essential that there is no double funding, i. e. that contributions from Innosuisse are only used for costs that are not also covered by other contributions.

**13. INNOVATION TEAMS****Do innovation teams always need an implementation and a research partner?**

Yes, to be eligible for IB support, innovation teams must consist of at least one implementation partner and one research partner. For definitions of these categories, please see chapters 5.2 and 5.3 in the IB guidelines 2.0.

Please note that these are minimum requirements. Innovation teams can have more than one research and one implementation partner. Innosuisse does not prescribe a maximum number of innovation team partners.

**Can international partners receive innovation team funding?**

Innovation teams can include international partners whose support is necessary for the successful testing and verification of an idea. An international partner in a supported innovation team can receive innovation team funding if its contribution directly benefits the testing of the selected idea. However, as the IB instrument should primarily benefit the Swiss economy and society, the following conditions apply:

- 1) IBs have to award and release the innovation team funding to a Swiss beneficiary
- 2) At least one Swiss implementation partner must be part of every innovation team; and the main value creation must occur in Switzerland

**14. OPEN INNOVATION****The IB application 2024-2027 has a section on open innovation. Is open innovation a requirement and, if so, does this mean all IP produced in the context of an IB initiative has to be open?**

Open innovation is a mandatory aspect of every IB initiative. However, Innosuisse is aware of the fact that it is important to specify what this means:

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<sup>1</sup> Public funding refers to contributions from the public sector or from public actors.



With their open innovation processes, IBs promote a culture of collaborative exploration, ideation as well as quick testing and learning. It is therefore a requirement that all events the IB organises are open and accessible to all interested participants.

Open innovation in the IB instrument does not mean that all IP must be open at every stage of the innovation process. While IBs promote a pragmatic and fair handling of intellectual property based on trust, they also develop an approach that protects business secrets and secures the intellectual property of the involved. IBs need to design their open innovation approach to suit the needs of their community and tailor it to different innovation phases. The application must show how the IB plans to approach this challenge.

For more information on open innovation in the IB instrument, please see the IB guidelines 2.0, chapter 4.2.

For a short introduction into IP in Open Innovation, please consult the following videos on the Innovation Booster YouTube channel:

[Open Innovation and IP: The benefits and how to handle IP issues](#)

[Open Innovation and IP: How to prepare your participation to an event](#)

## 15. COMMUNICATION

### **Are there requirements for the communication channels of an Innovation Booster?**

An Innovation Booster has to set up and run the following required channels during the contract period of the initiative:














- Dedicated website or subsite on the Leading House website
- A portrait video on the Innovation Booster
- Dedicated LinkedIn and Twitter enterprise profile
- Use hashtag #swissinnovationbooster and @Innosuisse in social media posts
- Produce testimonials and success stories according to the requested annual outputs

Overview content and channels:



## Content

IBs are obliged to communicate their activities, findings and results. They explain how they live a culture of open innovation and what methods they use for collaboration (agile and user-centric methods, problem analysis, design thinking, etc.). They target their audience using the following content on at least these channels:

	Content	Format	Minimum channels
<b>News about IB activities</b>	→ Events, calls, etc.	can be freely selected	 IB website  Social Media: LinkedIn company profile AND group, Twitter 
<b>IB profile</b>	→ IB topic and vision; who is the IB alliance; what are the activities, processes, methods of the IB; what is the IB vision; Call to Action	Video (Guide, see p. 17)	 IB website  IB YouTube account  Social Media: LinkedIn company profile AND group, Twitter 
<b>IB testimonials</b>	→ brief statements, testimonials, recommendations on user-centric methods and processes, open innovation culture; examples of work and ideas that have been developed as part of the IB, etc.	can be freely selected, e.g. text, podcast, video	 IB website  Social Media: LinkedIn company profile AND group, Twitter 
<b>IB success stories</b>	→ best practices and comprehensive use cases with encountered problems and solutions, prototypes, results; role of open innovation and user-centric methods for work and results; knowledge gain of the team	can be freely selected, e.g. text, podcast, video	 IB website  Social Media: LinkedIn company profile AND group, Twitter 

For more information, please consult the communications guidelines “IB Communications and visual presence”.

## 16. BUDGET

### Are there assistive tools such as a budget calculator for constructing the budget plan?

There is no calculator tool, but Innosuisse provides a simple budget structure in the application form that applicants need to use to propose their budget plan.

### Are there any guidelines on how programme funding shall be distributed among the partners of the alliance? I understand additional partners can join existing Innovation Boosters in following years; will this impact budget distribution of the programme funding?

In their application, applicants will have to submit a budget for their initiative. Their budget proposal must follow the structure provided by Innosuisse and they will have to express the costs they calculate to run the IB initiative.

As part of their application, applicants will also propose annual Innosuisse contributions to programme and innovation team funding for all four years. On this basis, Innosuisse will calculate two-year cost ceilings for 2024/2025 and 2026/2027 as well as a four-year cost ceiling covering all four years.

The actual expenses and the deviations from the budget are assessed as part of the annual evaluation process. Each year, IBs submit a cost report covering their actual expenses. They also submit a budget proposal for the following year. As part of this process, IBs can propose changes in the allocation of resources within the cost ceilings.



In principle, budget changes aren't prohibited. However, they require prior approval from Innosuisse if they constitute a significant change in the IB's strategic planning. The same rules apply if, for example, a reallocation of funds becomes necessary when a new alliance member takes over an important role in the management of the initiative.

**How is VAT treated in innovation team funding? Can VAT be declared? Is VAT reimbursed by Innosuisse? Can we add VAT to third-party funds?**

In general, it should be noted that the amounts paid by Innosuisse are grants. The cost ceilings represent the maximum contribution by Innosuisse and no extra costs can be added to these amounts.

With the grant received from Innosuisse, the leading house can pay for all eligible costs that are necessary to fulfil the purpose of the grant (as defined in the contract and the annexed documents). If any such eligible cost is subject to VAT, then the VAT is part of the eligible cost, needs to be put down in the annual accounting including VAT and can be paid through the Innosuisse grant.

To find out whether or not any specific expenses are subject to VAT is the responsibility of the leading house - any doubts or questions must be clarified directly with the tax administration (email contact [MWST@estv.admin.ch](mailto:MWST@estv.admin.ch)). It is not in the area of competence of Innosuisse to give any legally binding opinion or recommendation with respect to this subject matter.

## 17. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

**In chapter 5.4.3, the IB application 2024-2027 asks for output objectives. Are these output objectives the same as the KPIs used to measure the IB's performance?**

The output objectives are not the same as the KPIs used to assess an IB's performance. The output objectives are quantitative targets indicating what the IB aims to achieve in terms of output. The KPIs, on the other hand, measure what the IB achieved through these outputs.

For instance, while the number of open innovation events organised by the IB constitutes an output objective, the participant satisfaction reached in these events is a KPI assessed for each year of activity.

**Are the KPIs for approved IBs already known? What are they?**

All running IBs are evaluated according to the following KPIs:



#	Source	KPI	Subcategory
<b>Open innovation</b>			
1	Event statistics	Number of participants to the IB's open innovation events	
2	Event statistics	Percentage of participants from different sectors:	Academic sector
	Event statistics		Social sector
	Event statistics		Political sector
	Event statistics		Economic sector
3	Participant survey	Participant satisfaction	
4	Participant survey	Extent to which the event helped participants work with people outside of their existing network	
<b>Problem exploration</b>			
5	Participant survey	Percentage of participants with significant progress in understanding of problems	
6	Participant survey	Percentage of participants who developed or generated new ideas at the events	
<b>Diversity</b>			
7	Event statistics	Average percentage of female presenters or speakers at IB events:	
8	Event statistics	Percentage of female participants at events	
<b>Support for radical ideas</b>			
9	Implementation partner survey	Percentage of supported ideas that are radical	
10	Implementation partner survey	Percentage of ideas with user testing	
11	Implementation partner survey	Percentage of ideas with improvement	
12	Implementation partner survey	Percentage of ideas tested in terms of desirability, viability and feasibility	Desirability
	Implementation partner survey		Viability
	Implementation partner survey		Feasibility
13	Implementation partner survey	Improvement in capacity to develop ideas for radical solutions	
<b>Interest from the community</b>			
14	Annual financial report	Percentage of total expenses covered by third-party contributions (min. 10%)	
<b>Expert evaluation</b>			
15	Provisional/final report	Expert evaluation of overall IB performance	