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## Foreign Innovators

### Generators of Open Innovation

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**Dedicated to:** To Tamaroush, Naama, Ben Ben, Omer and Dany.

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## Summary

We argue that foreign innovators carry with them inflow of outside knowledge and change the outpourings of knowledge into discontinuous and disruptive open innovations. Few of them are women. Too many barriers prevent them to realize their potential. Marie Curie from Poland and Rahda Basu from India are two illustrative cases of how much the world is losing by not investing in women innovators. Patents or diploma statistics cannot express the impact of foreign innovators on

innovation processes. A case by case analysis is necessary in order to evaluate the impact of their researches. A positive ecosystem around cooperation with foreign innovators could contribute to a more valuable development. We present in this book the impact of some of those foreign innovators who by their innovations have generated a huge impact on the life of everyone in a wide range of specialization.

## Introduction

Lundvall (1992) considers innovation to be an on-going procedure of getting the hang of, seeking and investigating, which result in innovative items and new or improved markets. (Marques,2014). Innovation is extremely wide, thus different groupings have been produced and utilized as a part of the writing (Abernathy and Clark, 1985; Cumming, 1998; Johannessen, Olsen and Lumpkin, 2001).

Open Innovation is the last theory developed by Chesbrough , 2006). It is the use of inflows and outflows of knowledge to accelerate internal innovation and to improve competitiveness.

Open innovation accentuates the significance of participation with outer sources, keeping in mind the end goal to enhance the creative capacities of a firm. It can be founded on technologies creating better value. Our research links between open innovation theory, discontinuous innovation theory

(Miller and Morris, 1999) and Christensen (2006) disruptive innovation theory.

We argue that foreign innovators carry with them inflow of outside knowledge and they create likewise discontinuous innovations as the consequence of collaboration with native born researchers with a viral development impact in several domains (Bessant, 2005, pp. 35; Van Geenhuizen et al., 2008). Cooperation with innovators from developing countries generates also disruptive innovation because of the necessity background from their home country (Christensen, 2006; Raynor, 2011). Patent statistics cannot express such impact because the number of patents express only we interest of inventors to register patents. Few of them succeed to have some impact. We analyze the impact of case studies in selected specializations.