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OPEN ACCELERATORS FOR START-UPS SUCCESS: A CASE STUDY

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*OPEN ACCELERATORS FOR START-UPS SUCCESS: A CASE STUDY***Abstract**

Purpose

This paper wants to investigate how the context of open innovation offered by accelerators can affect successful growth of start-ups. We explore practices and tools of accelerators sustaining start-ups in their innovation process to increase survival probability with the aim of addressing the following research questions: How can start-ups benefit from participation in an accelerator programme from an open innovation perspective?

Design/methodology/approach

We carried out a review of literatures on failures in start-ups and on major practices in Open Innovation paradigm, declining them in the context of accelerators. Given the absence of a literature on accelerators practices for supporting start-ups, we collected them searching on the platform f6s.com. Aiming at a comprehensive understanding on how the open environment inside the accelerator influences a start-up' survival (or even success) mitigating the probability of failure, we conducted an exploratory and inductive case study in an English accelerator.

Findings

We show the open innovation practices mediated by accelerator and the ones that are not covered but that can benefit start-ups survival. From the other side opening up innovation process cannot address all main causes of failures. Intrinsic characteristics of founders team seem not to be addressed by an open approach, neither participation to an accelerator program. Main effective practices, such as dyadic co-creation with accelerator network partners and crowdsourcing, are revealed to address mostly lacks or wrong direction in product, marketing and relative managerial abilities, which are not usually owned by a start-up due to its "newness".

Originality/value

The paper is the first one that studies accelerators, start-ups and open innovation.

Introduction

Open Innovation paradigm (Chesbrough, 2003) requires firms to open up their innovation process leveraging on both internal and external sources of knowledge and realizing new business opportunities (Chesbrough and Rosenbloom, 2002).

Literature focuses mainly on how large corporations engage with start-ups. Weiblen and Chesbrough (2015) examine for example balancing speed and agility against control and strategic direction. They describe how “when it comes to agility, start-ups have an edge over large corporations - whereas large corporations sit on resources which start-ups can only dream of”. Among external sources of innovation, start-ups play a key role in value networks of incumbent firms (Chesbrough, 2006; Shane, 2001), since they are founded to convert innovative ideas into commercial products.

This paper focuses instead on the other side: how start-ups benefit from open innovation practices. Schumpeter (1934) underlined the importance of new firms as key drivers of economic development (e.g. job creation - Birch, 1987), industry evolution (in the sense that they renovate the market and facilitate competition) and innovation (Beckman et al., 2012).

However, many new firms fail in the early stages of their life (Dahl and Reichstein, 2007) and few grow to medium size (Kirchhoff et al., 2013). Different factors have been studied by scholars to explain the survival or failure of start-ups (Phillips and Kirchhoff, 1989; Shane, 2003). One of the critical factors is openness to external knowledge sources, where its importance is connected to the limitations of the normal small size of start-ups that derives in increased costs of research and development and lack of resources (Dahlander and Gann, 2010; de Jong et al., 2010).

Open innovation implies leveraging external knowledge and commercialization opportunities by managing the knowledge flows across corporate boundaries (Chesbrough and Bogers, 2014; West and Bogers, 2014). Among innovation network actors, business incubation and venturing mechanisms received increasing attention in open innovation literature (Chesbrough, and Brunswicker, 2014; van de Vrande et al., 2009). Eftekhari and Bogers (2015) and Scillitoe and Chakrabarti (2010) demonstrate that being located in the open environment of a business incubator was one of the main factors affecting new ventures success in terms of survival, sales and employment growth and new collaborations. In fact, this kind of organisations was established with the aim of supporting and accelerating new entrepreneurial companies creation by offering them access to external networks of partners and resources (Pauwels et al., 2015). With their role in boosting new ventures, institutions such as incubators, accelerators and angel ventures are recognised as key players in promoting innovation and economic growth with effects on the overall innovation ecosystem (Isabelle, 2013).

This paper wants to investigate how the context of open innovation offered by accelerators can affect successful growth of start-ups. We explore practices and tools of accelerators sustaining start-ups in their innovation process to increase survival probability with the aim of addressing the following research questions: How can start-ups benefit from participation in an accelerator programme from an open innovation perspective?

Theoretical background

Start-ups and failure

Entrepreneurs create value by leveraging innovation to exploit new opportunities, create new product market domains and commercialize new technologies (Drucker, 1985; Miles, 2005). In fact, the term start-up implies that a venture is new and may be seeking to create a new market. Starting a new business means creating innovation (an innovative product or service) realising a scalable and repeatable business model (Blank, 2010; Blank and Dorf, 2012) in a context of extreme uncertainty and higher competitive pressure (Ries, 2011; Trimi and Berbegal-Mirabent, 2012). A business model describes how strategy is concretely implemented (Casadesus-Masanell and Ricart, 2010), and then how a company creates, delivers and captures value (Osterwalder and Pigneur, 2010).

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3 Start-ups are defined as organisations built to search for a business model that is (1) scalable, as the
4 customer base should be easily increased with a gain greater than the expenditure for customer
5 acquisition, (2) repeatable in time, and (3) profitable in terms of return from invested money (Blank,
6 2010; Blank and Dorf, 2012). Often many start-ups fail before they fulfil their entire business
7 potential (CB Insights, 2015; Crowne, 2002; Feinleib, 2011; Giardino et al., 2014; Ries, 2011).

8
9 Since start-ups introduce new products or services that put in doubt the positions of incumbent
10 firms, they are often considered the sources of “creative destruction” (Criscuolo et al., 2012) and
11 often more innovative than established firms (Shane, 2008). Despite that, statistics suggest that
12 business mortality of start-ups can be as high as 70% in the first five years, depending on the
13 specific industry in question (Gruber and Enkel, 2004). Failure for a start-up means closing down
14 (Bruno et al., 1992), divesting through sale to another corporation or to individuals (Bruno et al.,
15 1992), not achieving a worthwhile return on the investments (Crowne, 2002).

16 Start-ups have in fact both limited resources and numerous investment needs, including R&D,
17 organization building and market development but also management skills. A lack of knowledge of
18 how to identify and exploit opportunities may pose a challenge to entrepreneurs’ decision-making
19 (Alvarez and Barney, 2010). Normally, start-ups lack of market visibility as well as connectedness
20 to resource networks due to their “newness” and need support in promoting innovation and
21 entrepreneurship (Wong et al., 2005). Among SMEs, start-ups are not always able to exploit
22 opportunities for innovation offered by the mechanisms of external knowledge sourcing (Cohen and
23 Levinthal, 1990) and external learning (Almeida et al., 2003).

24
25 Determinants of start-ups failure have been studied in literature with reference to different
26 profiles of founders and to different industries (e.g. Cooper et al., 2014) or to a single industry (e.g.
27 Crowne (2002) and Giardino et al. (2014) in the software development and Shah et al. (2008) in the
28 micro- and nanotechnology one). Table 1 collect main factors driving start-ups failure in scientific
29 literature, making evidence of the most studied and providing a classification based on their
30 underlying similarity in the scope.
31

32
33 *Table 1 – Determinant factors of start-ups failure in literature*
34

35 Classification of determinants of failure reflects the main start-ups features revealing their
36 potential and assessed during selections for funding, i.e. product or service characteristics,
37 mechanisms of business development, personality characteristics and experience of individuals
38 (entrepreneur / founders team), effect of environmental factors (such as market and financial
39 characteristics) (Afful-Dadzie et al., 2015; Wong et al., 2005).

40
41 Scholars observed a combination of factors affecting start-ups failure of success – while there is
42 not a predominant one – with different weights and importance evaluated by interviewed founders.
43 In particular, Zacharakis et al. (1999) observed that new venture failure were attributed mostly to
44 internal and firm-specific factors. Teal and Hofer (2003) considered also industry structure and
45 dynamics as key determinant.

46 An innovative product or service presuming market acceptance (Bruno and Leidecker, 1988) is
47 one of the most considerable factors when founding a new business. This is strictly linked to a
48 missing or low marketing strategy and absence of awareness of understanding customers real needs
49 and then constantly collect their feedbacks.

50
51 Another requirement investigated by many authors is the attention to financial details, such as
52 the risk of running out of cash (CB Insights, 2015) or having too expenses (Shah et al., 2008) also
53 when the new venture succeed in attracting investors. Also the amount of initial capital is a key
54 issue, since it is related to the initial strategy that might be pursued (Cooper et al., 1994).

55 Founders’ team choice and emergent dynamics are also a critical issue, in particular as regards
56 individual skills specialisation (Crowne, 2002). Finally, personal backgrounds in terms of education
57 – that relates to knowledge, skills, problem-solving ability, discipline, motivation, self-confidence –
58 is also one of the most studied among entrepreneurial variables (Cooper et al., 1994).
59
60

Start-ups and Open Innovation

As a consequence that an important problem for start-ups is knowledge for decision making, Powell *et al.* (1996) and von Hippel (1998) find that varied access to distributed knowledge is critical for new ventures performance. This concept is expanded by Chesbrough (2003) in his argument that the increasing relevance of external resources augurs a new model of open (as opposed to closed) innovation for firms. The valuable advantages of opening up the innovation process to the external context is widely acknowledged (Boudreau and Lakhani, 2009) and proved both for large and small-medium-size enterprises (SMEs) (Brunswick and Vanhaverbeke, 2015; Huizingh, 2011).

But do also start-ups benefit from participating in open innovation environments and in contributing their own resources to their development?

Work on the strategies of firms' participating in open systems remains less developed (Lerner and Tirole, 2005). Wagespack and Fleming (2009) study why a start-up should participate in an open community, proposing ways that participation might increase a start-up's chances of a liquidity event. These are related to knowledge and reputation (simply attending physical meetings of the community and endorsement of the start-up's technology standard), entrepreneurship/development (openly developing the start-up's technology within the community) and networking (having start-up's members elected to leadership positions). Recently, Eftekhari and Bogers (2015) explored how an open approach to start-ups creation – purposefully managing knowledge flows across the venture's organizational boundary – can be beneficial for start-up entrepreneurs. They find that ecosystem collaboration, user involvement and an open environment directly influence new venture survival, and that their effects were moderated by the entrepreneurs' open mindset.

Given a resource-constrained context, start-ups' survival and success is dependent on a combination of internal knowledge and external resources (Eisenhardt and Schoonhoven, 1996; Presutti *et al.*, 2011). Having a solid network is emphasized as one of the key factors influencing the emergence and successful development of a start-up (Rothschild and Darr, 2005). Networks are critical for the survival and growth of a small firm because they can provide access to e.g. information, advice and influence as well as resources held by others (e.g. Hoang and Antoncic, 2003). Diverse external knowledge-sourcing relationships are an important determinant of entrepreneurs' ability to identify more (and more varied) market opportunities (Gruber *et al.*, 2013). Founders have the possibility to gain access to resources more cheaply by using their network contacts than if they were in a situation where they had to resort to market transactions. The entrepreneurs can acquire resources from the network that would not be available via market transaction at all (Witt, 2004).

Physical proximity to other companies can play a beneficial role, as they can catalyze the entrepreneurial process and also facilitate collaboration among firms (European Commission, 2002). This points at the fact that the physical incubator environment is conducive to the cross-fertilization of ideas, advice and networking.

In this line, openness to external knowledge sources and creation of business relationships for innovation have been recognised as two crucial factors in the early stages of firm development (Carlsson and Corvello, 2011; Eftekhari and Bogers, 2015; Kask and Linton, 2013). The general network (Chesbrough and Bogers, 2014), the frequency of interactions with external partners (Harms *et al.*, 2009) and the management of various and diverse inflows of new ideas and intellectual property (Chesbrough, 2003; Gruber *et al.*, 2013) have an impact on start-ups' acquisition and exploration of external knowledge.

Taken from the review of West and Bogers (2013), Chesbrough and Brunswick (2014) and our literature review, we derived the main open innovation practices of SMEs described in the literature. We mostly examined the in-bound and coupled modes of open innovation because we wanted to identify practices that benefit start-ups.

Table 2 – Main in-bound and coupled Open Innovation practices in SMEs

Start-ups and Accelerators

Accelerators are a recent and rising phenomenon, driven by the changing economics of early stage start-ups, especially the tech ones, which benefit from a dramatic decrease in costs of experimentation (Pauwels et al., 2015). From the first Y Combinator founded by Graham in 2005 – defined as the most successful and copied accelerator (Christiansen, 2009; Pauwels et al., 2015) – this new kind of incubating organisations for new ventures is rapidly growing in number and expanding from US to Europe (Christiansen, 2009; Cohen and Hochberg, 2014).

Accelerators derive many of their characteristics from the business incubators, focusing on firms at the earliest stage of development and providing them entrepreneurial support services, but their programmes have distinguishing characteristics (Cohen and Hochberg, 2014; Miller and Bound, 2011; Pauwels et al., 2015). In particular they provide a time-limited and intense mentorship and education programme, allowing entrepreneurs to focus attention and to reduce dependence from accelerators – leading in this way to quicker growth or quicker failure (that can be beneficial in moving to a higher-value opportunity) (Cohen and Hochberg, 2014). The application process is worldwide open and highly competitive, and focus on small teams – with technical background (Christiansen, 2009) – instead of individual founders and involved in classes or batches of start-ups. Moreover, they provide pre-seed investment, in exchange of equity stakes of participating ventures. Many accelerators are indeed for-profit (Isabelle, 2013) and private owners often have extensive experience as entrepreneurs or angel investors (Cohen and Hochberg, 2014), considering also portfolio perspective (Kim and Wagman, 2014). Finally, main valuable aspect is provision of intense mentoring and advice, and of numerous opportunities of networking with investors and other start-ups, embedded in a supportive peer-to-peer environment and entrepreneurial culture (Christiansen, 2009; Cohen and Hochberg, 2014; Hoffman and Radojevich-Kelley, 2012).

In this sense, successful accelerator programmes demonstrated having a key role in boosting the local start-up ecosystem they belong to and acting as focal points for introducing and building new network ties between founders, investors and other stakeholders (Miller and Bound, 2011). Even though the phenomenon has received growing interest by practitioners, there have been few attempts for formal analysis and research in scientific literature.

Research gap and questions

Openness as a way to accelerate internal innovation activities has attracted increasing attention in both research and practice (West and Bogers, 2014). As regards open innovation, scholars (e.g. van de Vrande et al., 2009; Lee et al., 2010) call for further research in open innovation field to fully understand how its adoption can play a role in different types of SMEs – e.g. start-ups – and in different phases of companies' growth. Moreover, start-ups' success can be significantly challenged by the innovation ecosystem in which it is embedded (Nambisan and Baron, 2013). Therefore more attention on impacts on ventures participating to incubation or acceleration programmes is also required (Isabelle, 2013). Despite start-ups benefit significantly from external sources of innovation, this topic has not received much attention in the open innovation literature (van de Vrande et al., 2009; Chesbrough and Bogers, 2014).

While previous literature (e.g. Grimaldi and Grandi, 2005; Lendner and Dowling, 2007; McAdam and Marlow, 2007; Schwartz, 2013) is mostly focused on incubators and their role in addressing start-ups failure, research on accelerators received attention only recently (Cohen and Hochberg, 2014; Isabelle, 2013; Kim and Wagman, 2014; Malek et al., 2014; Miller and Bound, 2011; Pauwels et al., 2015). Scientific literature on accelerators is recent and lacks of comprehensive data sources (Cohen and Hochberg, 2014) and of consistent theoretical lens to study the phenomenon (Pauwels et al., 2015). Miller and Bound (2011) conduct a first deep study on evolution, benefits and business models of accelerators and their programmes but they do not focus

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3 on services and tools offered to start-ups. Later Cohen and Hochberg (2014) compare their key
4 features with the ones by incubators and angel investors in terms of programmes duration, business
5 model and education and mentorship offered; while Isabelle (2013) focus on how these differences
6 influence new entrepreneurs choice in joining them. Malek et al. (2014) identify key capabilities of
7 accelerators classifying them in R&D focused, technology enabled, market enabled, and network
8 enabled ones, limiting them to clean tech industry. Kim and Wagman (2014) focus on the financial
9 perspective with a model on the choice of portfolio. Finally, Pauwels et al. (2015) delineate
10 different models of accelerators based on heterogeneity of strategies and operations – the
11 “ecosystem builder”, the “deal-flow maker” and “welfare stimulator” – but they do not investigate
12 effects of different types of organisations on accelerated start-ups. Therefore, a deep analysis on
13 accelerators practices and their effects on graduated start-ups is still missing.

14
15 We address this research gap by investigating how openness to external knowledge sources can
16 mitigate start-up failure. Starting from the above mentioned, this paper aims to address both open
17 innovation literature and entrepreneurship literature by answering the research questions formulated
18 as follows:
19

20
21 *How do accelerators mediate open innovation practices to address potential failure of start-ups?*
22
23

24 **Methodology**

25 For the purpose of this study, a single case study (Yin, 2003) was performed. This choice is
26 supported by the exploratory finalities of our research (Eisenhardt, 1989). Given the absence of a
27 literature on accelerators practices for supporting start-ups, the first step of the research was based
28 on Seed-DB, an online database of accelerators and their graduated companies, and on FS6.com, an
29 online platform that supports a community of accelerators, potential investors and other funding
30 institutions for start-up owners. From these sources, we identified the first list of potential
31 interesting cases starting from their specific description. In this case, the selection was restricted to
32 the organisations that fully fit the key features of accelerators identified in literature (Christiansen,
33 2009; Cohen and Hochberg, 2014; Miller and Bound, 2011; Pauwels et al., 2015), as following:

- 34 1) an open, rigorous and highly competitive application process;
- 35 2) limited-duration and intensive programmes (lasting around three months);
- 36 3) involvement of batches or classes of start-ups instead of individual ones;
- 37 and generally:
- 38 4) offering pre-seed investment in exchange for equity stakes;
- 39 5) ending with a public pitch event or “demo-day”.

40
41 Since accelerators demonstrated having a specific geographical focus and operating
42 autonomously at local level (Pauwels et al., 2015), we further add the criterion of selecting
43 institutions located in a single specific country. As country base we selected UK, which stands out
44 as one of the most attractive thanks to: (1) the special visa to live and work promoted by the
45 Government for foreign company founders accepted onto an English accelerator programme (Miller
46 and Bound, 2011) (2) the important presence of business angels and venture capitalists that
47 demonstrated performing better than US in return on investments (Lerner et al., 2011), and (3) the
48 acknowledgment of London as one of the leading accelerator regions in Europe (Pauwels et al.,
49 2015).
50

51
52 Aiming at a comprehensive understanding on how the open attitude inside the accelerator
53 influences a start-up’ survival (or even success) mitigating the probability of failure, we conducted
54 an exploratory and inductive case study (Eisenhardt, 1989; Yin, 2009) in an English accelerator.
55 The sources have been interviews and secondary sources (mainly online databases and institutional
56 websites).
57

58 The case study was analysed by tracking the 12 weeks programme offered by the English
59 accelerator *Searchcamp* for early stage internet start-ups in 2013. Among the initial eight start-ups
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3 accepted in the programme, two ventures were not able to conclude the programme as planned for
4 legal issues. After almost two years by its completion, an investigation on the six start-ups that
5 completed the whole programme revealed that two start-ups were successfully acquired by an
6 incumbent firm and one is still operating with good economic results. The remaining three fail (due
7 to high expenditures) after the conclusion of accelerator programme (Miller and Bound, 2011) and
8 had to cease their business activity.
9

10 The analysis initially highlighted the services offered by the accelerator, from the providing of
11 offices and co-working spaces to the mentorships. We then explored the main tools adopted
12 specifically for each practice.

13 Results of this step were integrated by data collected in a semi-structured interview with
14 founders' team of one of the start-ups that successfully completed the program. Since accelerator
15 programme continuation is based on the start-ups it invests in being successful (Miller and Bound,
16 2011), we argue indeed that focusing on the best performing one allows gaining richer insights
17 about the advantages of the open environment offered by the accelerator from the point of view of
18 start-ups.
19

20 Finally, we evaluated the accelerator tools and practices in their potentiality to mitigate possible
21 failure from an open innovation perspective, basing on primary and secondary data.
22
23

24 Findings

25 The final dataset resulting from the research on online databases includes a total of 24 accelerators
26 from UK. Table 3 lists the main features of selected accelerators: name, location, industry, initial
27 investment, share of equity required, duration of the programme, number of start-ups participating
28 in each batch or class and main practices and services offered in the programme package.
29

30
31 *Table 3 – UK accelerators: main features and services*
32

33 Initial investments support the initial costs of start-up process, allowing co-founders maintain
34 the focus on their business development, without having to look for a second job (Miller and
35 Bound, 2011). It emerges that most of accelerators focus on generic industries or sectors (Pauwels
36 et al., 2015), providing mentoring that aims to cover lacks in general management and
37 entrepreneurial skills most than specialisation in a very specific industry or sector. The amount of
38 initial investment is limited (Christiansen, 2009; Pauwels et al., 2015) and varies from 16.000 to
39 30.000 € – except for *Accelerator Accademy*, that requires an initial payment eventually reimbursed
40 at the end of the programme. *Ignite100*, *SearchCamp*, *Startup Bootcamp* and *True Start* include also
41 a supplemental package of services – i.e. room and board, meeting rooms and prepaid server
42 services – that reaches a value of 450.000 € in the case of *Startup Bootcamp*. In return to this initial
43 investment accelerators acquire from a minimum of 5% to a maximum of 15% of start-ups shares –
44 aiming at an economic return after start-up acquisition by an incumbent firm (Cohen and Hochberg,
45 2014).
46

47 Most of the accelerators provide intense programmes of an average of 3 months, involving up to
48 20 start-ups per batch and then fostering peer-to-peer learning (Pauwels et al., 2015), sharing of
49 experiences and emergent ideas from one side and of some kind of expenditures – e.g. legal – on the
50 other (Miller and Bound, 2011).
51

52 Among the listed accelerators, *SearchCamp* offers one the most complete package – beyond
53 other supplemental services for personal need of team members as mentioned before. Beyond the
54 provision of office and co-working space tailored for start-ups (Hoffman and Radojevich-Kelley,
55 2012; Miller and Bound, 2011), networking and mentoring represent its main valuable support. In
56 particular, networking activities were divided according to their scope in:
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58
59
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- a) Tax and legal advice: network of consultants, law and tax firms with consolidated experience in the field, with which accelerators granted packages of services beneficial to start-ups;
- b) Start-ups: the accelerator organises meetings and special events (that can also be competitions) where entrepreneurs, professionals and start-ups from the same or from different industries have the opportunity to share information and feedbacks on their respective activities and to create new potential synergies;
- c) Investors: most accelerators have an own network of business angels and venture capitals willing to provide funding to the most promising start-ups participating at the programme;
- d) Tech partners: accelerator partners that support product or service technical development, e.g. with test and prototyping services. The collaboration during the program can be further converted in long-term partnerships for product or service co-development between successful start-ups and tech partners became first level suppliers.

As regards mentoring activities, we distinguish between:

- e) Education / workshops: workshops and classes dedicated to specific issues – both technical and industry-related and both dedicated to management and entrepreneurial topics – and delivered by coaches, entrepreneurs and technical experts.
- f) Mentorship: mentors work in very close contact with start-up founders during the whole programme offering advice, recommendation and feedbacks based on their previous experience as entrepreneurs. Mentors play also a key role during the process of selection.

In Table 4 specific tools adopted by *Searchcamp* accelerator for each above mentioned service are listed and described.

Table 4 – Services and tools in Searchcamp accelerator

In the following pages, tools efficacy is discussed in one of the firm successfully acquired at the end of the program, named *Tangle*. This start-up was founded by four engineering and computer science students with the aim of developing an application for business dating, based on geo-localisation and on real interest of people in meeting up business people met in occasions such as conferences and business meetings. During their acceleration course, they succeed in changing properly product and target market in an online application for dating people identified as interesting and met during the day.

The founders worked on their product development 7 days a week in the office space offered, where they could benefit of the peer-to-peer interaction and cross learning from experiences and knowledge sharing also with other teams. The office was often used also to meet advisors and mentors for further consolidate relationships and benefit of their advice in an informal environment.

Also potential investors of *Searchcamp* network, such as business angels and venture capitalists, regularly visited the co-working space in order to know thoroughly the different business ideas and to monitor their progress. *Tangle* labs succeeded in attracting two investors in consecutive moments and, thanks to their funding, they could improve constantly their product and testing marketing actions, that further allowed to improve product fit to the market.

Due to its focus of internet start-ups, a resident CTO (Chief Technology Officer) and numerous computer engineers constitute *Searchcamp* tech network. *Tangle* team was able to benefit from the co-development of their product with computer experts that helped improving programming language at the base of the application. Teams had also the opportunity to participate to Demo Days where to present their product or service idea to a larger audience of investors. One of these events was organised in the Google Campus in London, where *Tangle* founders had the opportunity to getting in contact with other experts providing Google online functionalities useful for their application.

Moreover, from the synergy among some of the present and the past teams of *Searchcamp* program and a group of mentors, a community of practice located in Middlesbrough was founded.

This represented another valuable opportunity to share expertise and experiences among professionals and other actors of the same industry.

As regards founders education, workshops and lessons delivered were focused on both technical issues (such as software development) and managerial ones (such as how to develop properly a business model following Osterwalder and Pigneur's (2010) method). For instance in *Tangle* case, lessons on analytics tools were useful as members learnt how to adopt them in order to daily or weekly monitor number, localisation and behaviour (e.g. time spent on the application and actions made) of application users. Advices on available strategic tools, need of customers centrality and choose of the right marketing strategy, led the start-up team in conducting numerous interviews in order to identify target market, which they found out being young people between 18 and 34 years. Potential customer feedbacks and questionnaire results showed that 30% of the sample have difficulty in approaching face to face with a new person and 70% regret not having had the opportunity to get in touch with a person met during the day. This data were further elaborated with outputs of system monitoring customers behaviour in order to improve product marketability.

Finally, the intense interaction with the pool of high quality mentors offering support and share of experiences as entrepreneurs, allowed to consolidate the knowledge acquired during the program and to apply it systematically. *Tangle* demonstrated being able to recognise the value of the whole contributions offered by the accelerator, to assimilate it and then to apply it in improving their product and their business strategy. This carried out to the successful acquisition by a Scottish corporation in June 2014.

Discussion

While proposing innovative products and services, start-ups lack of market visibility as well as connectedness to resource networks and need support in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship (Wong et al., 2005). Search of investors and in general partners allows to increase probability of start-up survival thanks to their provision of larger and deeper expertise, experience and resources (Cooper et al., 1994).

In this sense, accelerators play the role of intermediary between the new ventures and the external sources of knowledge and resources to support their development process. They provide a network of high quality external experts and entrepreneurs that are willing to share their experience and knowledge and to offer their money (in the case of investors) to make start-ups judged as innovative and high-potential growing successfully – and then to mitigate their possible causes of failure.

Opening up the innovation process to external sources is the base of the Open Innovation paradigm as theorised by Chesbrough (2003). In this line, efficacy of services and tools offered by accelerators from participating founders point of view can be evaluated in an open innovation perspective.

In Table 5, main services and tools of *Searchcamp* accelerator are crosschecked with SMEs practices of open innovation in order to highlight their validity as regards open innovation from start-ups perspective.

Table 5 – Tools and practices of accelerator as open innovation practices

It emerges that services offered by the accelerator meet most of the practices generally adopted from SMEs while opening their innovation process. Only mass customisation cannot find a correspondence in the accelerator tools, since it presumes a direct involvement of customers in the process of innovation (Stoetzel, 2012) and it strictly depends from start-ups main business.

Also the practices and tools offered by the accelerator that are not linked directly to an open innovation practice concern mostly technical and strategic issues that do not imply use of external

sources of knowledge to innovate business. For instance, the Kanban Board is focused on optimising workflows and tax and legal advices are strictly direct to bureaucratic issues.

Other practices are linked to networking and external knowledge acquisition that benefit companies in innovating their product or services and then their business.

Use of a common office space, face-to-face meetings with mentors and feedbacks of tech partners are most valuable factors to access external knowledge. They represent a valuable opportunity to practice informal networking and technology brokering, getting in contact with potential partners for future collaborations and learn from innovative solutions developed by experts other new ventures.

Actually start-ups conclude accelerator programme with an own network – made by expertise and experience from different areas and even from different industries. Mentors, experts and other entrepreneurs of this network become the co-developers of the innovative product / service proposed by the start-up, that can be further improved both technically and both in making it marketable thanks to their feedbacks and suggestions.

The following table helps in further formulate the link between the open innovation practices mediated by accelerator tools and practices and the main potential causes of start-ups failures they are supposed to address.

Table 6 – Open Innovation practices and accelerators tools for mitigating start-ups failure

In Table 6, we show the open innovation practices mediated by accelerator and the ones that are not covered but that can benefit start-ups survival. For instance, mass customisation helps in addressing a specific marketing strategy and in customising products or services in order to meet customer requirements at their best. R&D collaborations can be pursued also beyond accelerator boundaries by leveraging on a stronger market share in front of high dynamics market.

From the other side opening up innovation process cannot address all main causes of failures. Intrinsic characteristics of founders team seem not to be addressed by an open approach, neither participation to an accelerator program. In particular, personal background and problem relationship dynamics inside the team cannot be affected by the availability of external expertise, which instead can help in improving their technical and managerial skills.

Main effective practices, such as dyadic co-creation with accelerator network partners and crowdsourcing, are revealed to address mostly lacks or wrong direction in product, marketing and relative managerial abilities, which are not usually owned by a start-up due to its “newness”.

In answering our research question, we can then formulate the following preposition:

Open innovation practices facilitated by tools and practises offered by accelerator address specific potential failure causes of start-ups participating to their programme, in particular the ones concerning product or services characteristics, target market / needs awareness, strategic focus and relative managerial and industry-specific know-how.

Conclusions

This work has important practical implications both for founders of early-stage ventures and for accelerators and other supporting institutions. This work has implications both from open innovation literature and from practitioners’ point of view. By demonstrating the key role of accelerators in enhancing open innovation practices for start-ups, it offers a valuable perspective for entrepreneurs to valuable ways of obtaining the knowledge and the resources needed to better fulfil their business potential.

Even before evaluating the possibility of applying for an accelerator programme, start-ups should be aware of their business status. In this sense, the list of the most important failure drivers

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3 presented in Table 1 can represent a first checklist for potentially avoiding failure (Bruno and
4 Leideckerand, 1998) redirecting start-up strategic process of evolution.

5 The obtained results revealed how the key practices offered by accelerators can foster openness
6 to external knowledge sources in start-ups. In particular, the open environment offered by the
7 accelerator conveys the effort of the start-up in creating an innovative product or service in
8 collaboration with customers. From the literature point of view, we showed practices and tools
9 toward an open innovation approach that have an effect on potentially mitigating start-ups' failures.
10 Understanding these allows more effective policies to be drawn to encourage and stimulate
11 entrepreneurial activities with growth potential.
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13 The main limitation of the study is that it is based on a single case study. Further work of the
14 authors is directed towards multiple case studies and a deep investigation of the single failure
15 factors in an open innovation approach.

16 For a start-up, newness can derive in lack of specific roles and capabilities and lack of
17 organisational structure. Smallness can derive in scarce resources, mainly human and financial
18 ones. These are real challenges for management by the start-up itself and by the intermediary
19 organisations (accelerators, incubators, policy system, etc.). An open innovation approach can
20 mitigate many of these problems, by constructing knowledge and capabilities, building
21 relationships, making the company less vulnerable, opening new possibilities and shifting the
22 organization to a more favourable strategic position.
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MAIN FAILURE FACTORS		References													TOTAL		
		Bruno and Leidecker (1988)	Bruno et al. (1992)	CB Insights (2015)	Cooper et al. (1994)	Crowne (2002)	Duchesneau and Gartner (1990)	Feinleib (2011)	Giardino et al. (2014)	Rea (1989)	Ries (2011)	Shah et al. (2008)	Song et al. (2008)	Stuart and Abetti (1987)		Teal and Hofer (2003)	Zacharakis et al. (1999)
Product / Service	Wrong Time-to-Market	x	x	x		x						x					5
	Low level / Lack of innovation/ technology					x						x	x	x			4
	Low or no product/ market fit (marketable product)	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x		x	x		10
Industry	Need of patent protection and licensing / Legal issue			x								x	x				3
	Unattractive market								x					x			2
Market	High dynamics market / High likelihood of potential entrance of competitors	x		x						x			x	x	x		6
	Little (or none) Customer Feedback / needs / involvement awareness	x		x				x	x		x	x			x		7
	Inappropriate Marketing / Distribution / Selling strategy	x	x										x			x	4
Financial	Low Marketing Intensity / Market research			x			x	x					x	x		x	6
	High Overheads / Too far return on investment / Run out of cash	x	x	x						x				x			6
	Initial undercapitalization / Low Capital Investment	x	x		x	x				x						x	7
Strategy	Little (or none) availability of funding / financial support / interested investors	x	x	x								x	x		x	x	7
	Wrong (or absent) strategy direction / positioning / scope											x		x	x		5
	Few (or none) focus on business partners / partnerships / potential alliances / networking				x		x					x	x	x			5
	Unclear (or none) Business Plan or Business Model / Narrow Planning Breadth / Low focus on long-term	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x					8
Founders Team / Entrepreneurs	Lack (or Low) use of professional advices				x							x	x	x			4
	Lose of focus due to personal or communication and coordination problems / absence of leadership	x		x								x		x			5
	Low or missing entrepreneurial experience				x		x							x	x		4
	Low or missing management-specific know-how (e.g. marketing, prior management experience)		x		x	x	x					x	x				6
	Low or missing industry specific know-how			x	x							x			x		4
	Members background (education, family, cultural / social diversity, ethics and integrity)		x	x	x	x							x		x	x	7
	Narrow Breadth of vision / Low flexibility to changes or risk reduction			x			x						x				3
Ineffective team / Low qualification / expertise / skill diversity	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x	x		10	

Table 1 – Determinant factors of start-ups failure in literature

Practice	Definition	References
Competitions / awards	Invitation to participate in innovation challenges and submit innovative ideas.	Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014
Crowdsourcing / communities	The act of outsourcing a task in the problem solving process to an undefined crowd (crowdsourcing) or to a specific group (community), in the form of an open call.	Almirall et al., 2014; Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014
Dyadic co-creation / co-development in the upstream network	Involvement / Integration of one or multiple innovation creators (suppliers) in the innovation process.	Burcharth et al., 2014; Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014; Gassman and Enkel, 2004; van de Vrande et al., 2009
Dyadic co-creation / co-development in the downstream network	Involvement / Integration of one or multiple innovation creators (consumers / customers / users / lead users) in the innovation process.	Brunswicker et al., 2012; Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014; West and Bogers, 2014
Informal external networking	It includes all activities to acquire and maintain connections with external sources of knowledge, comprising both formal contractual collaborations and more general and informal activities.	Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014; Oliveira and Alves, 2014; van de Vrande et al., 2009
Information networking / Collecting information from external sources	In this practice are included for example searching internet for new trends or technology, reading technical magazines, collecting information from other organizations	Burcharth et al., 2014
Mass Customization	Production of products which have been customized by the customer, at production costs similar to those of mass-produced products.	Stoetzel, 2012
R&D collaborations and technology alliances / consortia	Cooperation (without equity involvement) between non-competing firms with the aim to pursue a common innovative objective	Bianchi et al., 2011; Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014; Gassman and Enkel, 2004; West and Bogers, 2014
Technology Brokering	To span multiple, otherwise disconnected industries, to see how existing technologies could be used to create breakthrough innovations in other markets	Hagardon and Sutton, 1997
Research grants	Funding of external research projects by researchers and scientists in universities (faculty, PhD students, or postdoctoral fellows) to access external knowledge	Chesbrough and Brunswicker, 2014

Table 2 – Main in-bound and coupled Open Innovation practices in SMEs

#	Name	Location	Sector / industry	Investment [€]	Share of equity required [%]	Program duration [months]	Accelerated start-ups per batch [#]	Services included in program package						
								Provision of office and co-working space	Tax and legal advice networking	Start-ups networking	Investors networking	Tech Partners networking	Education / workshops	Mentorship
1	<i>Accelerator Academy</i>	London	Generic	-3,500	N.A.	3	N.A.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	<i>Bethnal Green Ventures</i>	London	N.A.	20,000	6%	3	20			x	x			x
3	<i>Cinnamon Bridge</i>	London	Food and Beverage	N.A.	10%	N.A.	20				x	x	x	x
4	<i>Collider</i>	London	Generic	50,000	11%	4	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	<i>Dotforge Impact Accelerator</i>	Manchester	Social	25,000	N.A.	3	N.A.	x		x	x	x	x	x
6	<i>Emerge Education</i>	London	Education	20,000	8%	8	16	x		x	x	x	x	x
7	<i>Fintech Innovation Lab</i>	London	Fintech	N.A.	N.A.	3	N.A.	x			x		x	x
8	<i>Entrepreneur First</i>	London	Generic	24,000	8%	4	N.A.	x		x	x	x	x	x
9	<i>Healthbox Europe</i>	London	Healthcare	65,000	10%	4	7				x	x		x
10	<i>Ignite100</i>	Newcastle	Generic	23,000	8%	3	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11	<i>JLAB</i>	London	Retail	27,000	N.A.	3	N.A.	x			x	x	x	x
12	<i>Microsoft Ventures</i>	London	Generic	0	0%	3	N.A.	x		x	x	x	x	x
13	<i>Oxygen Accelerator</i>	Birmingham	Generic	21,000	8%	3	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
14	<i>PiLabs</i>	London	Generic	27,000	7%	3	15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
15	<i>SearchCamp</i>	Middlesbrough	Internet / mobile	20,000	10%	3	8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
16	<i>SeedCamp</i>	London	Generic	25,000	5%	3	15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17	<i>SpringBoard</i>	Cambridge	Generic	20,000	6%	3	10	x		x	x		x	x
18	<i>Staridoms Virtual</i>	Leicester	Generic	N.A.	N.A.	3	N.A.				x	x	x	x
19	<i>StartPlanetNI Accelerator</i>	Belfast	Generic	20,000	8%	3	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20	<i>Startup Bootcamp</i>	London	Generic	20,000	8%	4	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
21	<i>TechStars</i>	London	Generic	16,000	10%	3	10	x		x	x	x	x	x
22	<i>True Start</i>	London	Retail	35,000	10%	6	N.A.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
23	<i>UpAccelerator</i>	Edinburgh	Generic	34,000	N.A.	N.A.	20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
24	<i>WHLabs (William Hills)</i>	London	WH related	34,000	N.A.	3	8					x		x

Table 3 – UK accelerators: main features and services

SERVICE	TOOLS AND PRACTICES	
Provision of office and co-working space	Office space	Office space tailored for start-ups where founders have 24h access to work on their business / product / service development and to meet external partners
Tax and legal advice networking	SEIS application	Registration to national SEIS ((Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme) program that incentivises investments by providing tax cuts for people and institutions investing in early-stage start-ups
	Tax and legal advice	Advice and face-to-face meetings with experts on legal issues such as intellectual property, trademarks, privacy policy, terms and conditions for websites, VAT (Value Added Tax) registration, societal and personal obligations
Start-ups networking	Local press and websites	Promotion of participating start-ups in local press and industry websites
Investors networking	Investors meetings	Face to face meetings at office space with investors such as business angels and venture capitalists
	Demo days	Events where start-ups founders present their product or service to an audience of investors
Tech Partners networking	CTO (Chief Technology Officer) and computer experts	Experts in computer science stable or coming to office space
Education / workshops	The Value Proposition Canvas	It helps in describing explicitly how company product or service creates value for customer (Osterwalder and Pigneur, 2010). It helps in raising awareness of product/market fit by highlighting “gains” and “pains” both for company and for potential customers
	The Business Model Canvas	It aims at revealing how a company create, deliver and capture value and then how strategy is implemented through organisational structures, processes and systems. It is useful as a blueprint to frame key building blocks (Osterwalder and Pigneur, 2010).
	The Lean start-up Loop	Build-Measure-Learn Loop that aims to create the so-called Minimum Viable Product as a first version of the product, able to deliver main value for customer (initially without secondary functions); after measuring customers respond it can be further improved following feedbacks or completely changed – realising a “pivot” in redirecting business (Ries, 2011)
	The Kanban Board	Visual tool used to optimising workflows
	The Four Step to Customer Development	Process of four steps: 1) customer discovery (identification of a business idea that can solve a real problem), 2) customer validation (evaluation of idea marketability), 3) customer creation, 4) company building (transforming idea in a real business) (Blank and Dorf, 2012)
	Analytics tools Masterclass	Advice on how to implement analytics systems to study customers behaviour
	Customer interviews and feedbacks	Advice on how to implement systems collecting feedbacks, complaints and specific needs of customers
	Sales and marketing Masterclass	Advice on how to better improve sales, marketing and distribution strategy
	Facebook advertising Masterclass	Advice on how to use “Facebook for Business” tool that allows companies to create commercial sections and advertisements and to elaborate information on user preferences in order to deliver more valuable and customised products or services
Mentorship	Raise capital Masterclass	Advice on how to attract investors and obtain funding
	Mentors feedbacks	Face-to-face meetings with mentors (also external) in order to constantly collect feedbacks and advice
	Pitch Coaching	Preparation for the “pitch”, namely a brief speech to convince audience of investors and other potential partners of product / service innovative value

Table 4 – Services and tools in Searchcamp accelerator

SERVICE	TOOLS AND PRACTICES	OPEN INNOVATION									
		Competitions / awards	Crowdsourcing / communities	Dyadic co-creation / co-development in the upstream network	Dyadic co-creation / co-development in the downstream network	Informal external networking	Information networking / Collecting information from external sources	Mass Customization	R&D collaborations and technology alliances / consortia	Technology Brokering	Research grants
Provision of office and co-working space	Office space			x	x	x	x		x	x	
Tax and legal advice networking	SEIS application										
	Tax and legal advice										
Start-ups networking	Local press and websites					x	x				
Investors networking	Investors meetings	x				x	x			x	x
	Demo days	x				x	x			x	x
Tech Partners networking	CTO (Chief Technology Officer) and computer experts			x	x	x	x		x	x	
Education / workshops	The Value Proposition Canvas			x	x						
	The Business Model Canvas			x	x						
	The Lean start-up Loop										
	The Kanban Board										
	The Four Step to Customer Development		x		x						
	Analytics tools Masterclass										
	Customer interviews and feedbacks		x		x						
	Sales and marketing Masterclass		x		x						
Mentorship	Facebook advertising Masterclass		x		x						
	Raise capital Masterclass										
	Mentors feedbacks					x	x			x	x
	Pitch Coaching						x			x	

Table 5 – Tools and practices of accelerator as open innovation practices

MAIN FAILURE FACTORS		OPEN INNOVATION PRACTICES										ACCELERATOR TOOLS AND PRACTICES OUTSIDE OPEN INNOVATION
		Competitions / awards	Crowdsourcing / communities	Dyadic co-creation / co-development in the upstream network	Dyadic co-creation / co-development in the downstream network	Informal external networking	Information networking / Collecting information from external sources	Mass Customization	R&D collaborations and technology alliances / consortia	Technology Brokering	Research grants	
Product / Service	Wrong Time-to-Market				x	x	x					
	Low level / Lack of innovation/ technology		x	CTO and computer experts						CTO and computer experts		x
	Low or no product/ market fit (marketable product)		x		The Value Proposition Canvas				x			The Lean start-up Loop
	Need of patent protection and licensing / Legal issue								x			Tax and legal advice
Industry	Unattractive market				x							Analytics tools Masterclass
	High dynamics market / High likelihood of potential entrance of competitors			x	x				x			
Market	Little (or none) Customer Feedback / needs / involvement awareness		Customer interviews / feedbacks; The Four Step to Customer Development		Customer interviews / feedbacks; The Four Step to Customer Development				x			The Lean start-up Loop; Analytics tools Masterclass
	Inappropriate Marketing / Distribution / Selling strategy		Sales and marketing Masterclass; Facebook advertising Masterclass		Sales and marketing Masterclass; Facebook advertising Masterclass				x	x		
	Low Marketing Intensity / Market research		Sales and marketing Masterclass		Sales and marketing Masterclass	x	x					
Financial	High Overheads / Too far return on investment / Run out of cash									x		Tax and legal advice; The Business Model Canvas
	Initial undercapitalization / Low Capital Investment	x										
	Little (or none) availability of funding / financial support / interested investors	Investors meetings; Demo days										Raise capital Masterclass
Strategy	Wrong (or absent) strategy direction / positioning / scope					x	x					The Business Model Canvas
	Few (or none) focus on business partners / partnerships / potential alliances / networking			The Business Model Canvas							CTO and computer experts	
	Unclear (or none) Business Plan or Business Model / Narrow Planning Breadth / Low focus on long-term					x	x					The Kanban Board
	Lack (or Low) use of professional advices			Office space	Office space	Office space	Office space		Office space	Office space		
Founders Team / Entrepreneurs	Lose of focus due to personal or communication and coordination problems / absence of leadership											
	Low or missing entrepreneurial experience			x						x		Mentors feedback
	Low or missing management-specific know-how (e.g. marketing, prior management experience)			The Value Proposition Canvas; The Business Model Canvas	The Value Proposition Canvas; The Business Model Canvas; The Four Step to Customer Development; Customer interviews / feedbacks; Sales and marketing Masterclass; Facebook advertising Masterclass					x		The Kanban Board
	Low or missing industry specific know-how		x	CTO and computer	CTO and computer experts	CTO and computer	CTO and computer			CTO and computer		

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			experts		experts	experts			experts		
	Members background (education, family, cultural / social diversity, ethics and integrity)										
	Narrow Breadth of vision / Low flexibility to changes or risk reduction		x	x				x			The Lean start-up Loop; The KanBan Board
	Ineffective team / Low qualification / expertise / skill diversity		CTO and computer experts	CTO and computer experts				x			

Table 6 – *Open Innovation practices and accelerators tools for mitigating start-ups failure*