



Knowledge Management and Innovation in a Global Knowledge Economy

KM Egypt 2010, April 20-21, Cairo, Egypt

Ron Young, CEO/CKO Knowledge Associates International Ltd, UK

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“The most important, and indeed truly unique, contribution of management in the 20th century was the fifty-fold increase in the productivity of the manual worker in manufacturing.

The most important contribution management needs to make in the 21st century is similarly to increase the productivity of knowledge work and the knowledge worker”

Peter F. Drucker



Origins of the UK Government White Paper 'UK Competitiveness in the Knowledge Driven Economy'

- Knowledge viewed as a key determinant of economic growth and, therefore, national prosperity.
- Knowledge Driven competitiveness, globally, exploits knowledge, skills and creativity – difficult to copy

National Success in the Knowledge Driven Economy

“ Our success depends on how well we exploit our most valuable assets: our knowledge, skills and creativity. These are key to designing high-value goods and services and advanced business practices. They are at the heart of a modern, knowledge driven economy.”

The Right Hon Tony Blair MP, Prime Minister

Source: 1998 DTI Our Competitive Future,

Building the Knowledge Driven Economy.



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Innovation within Government

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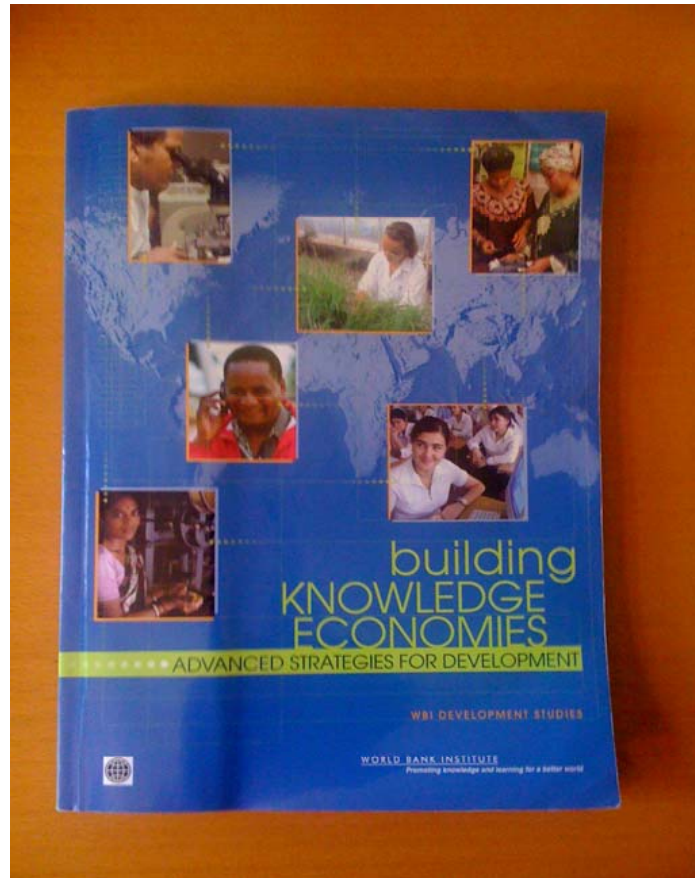
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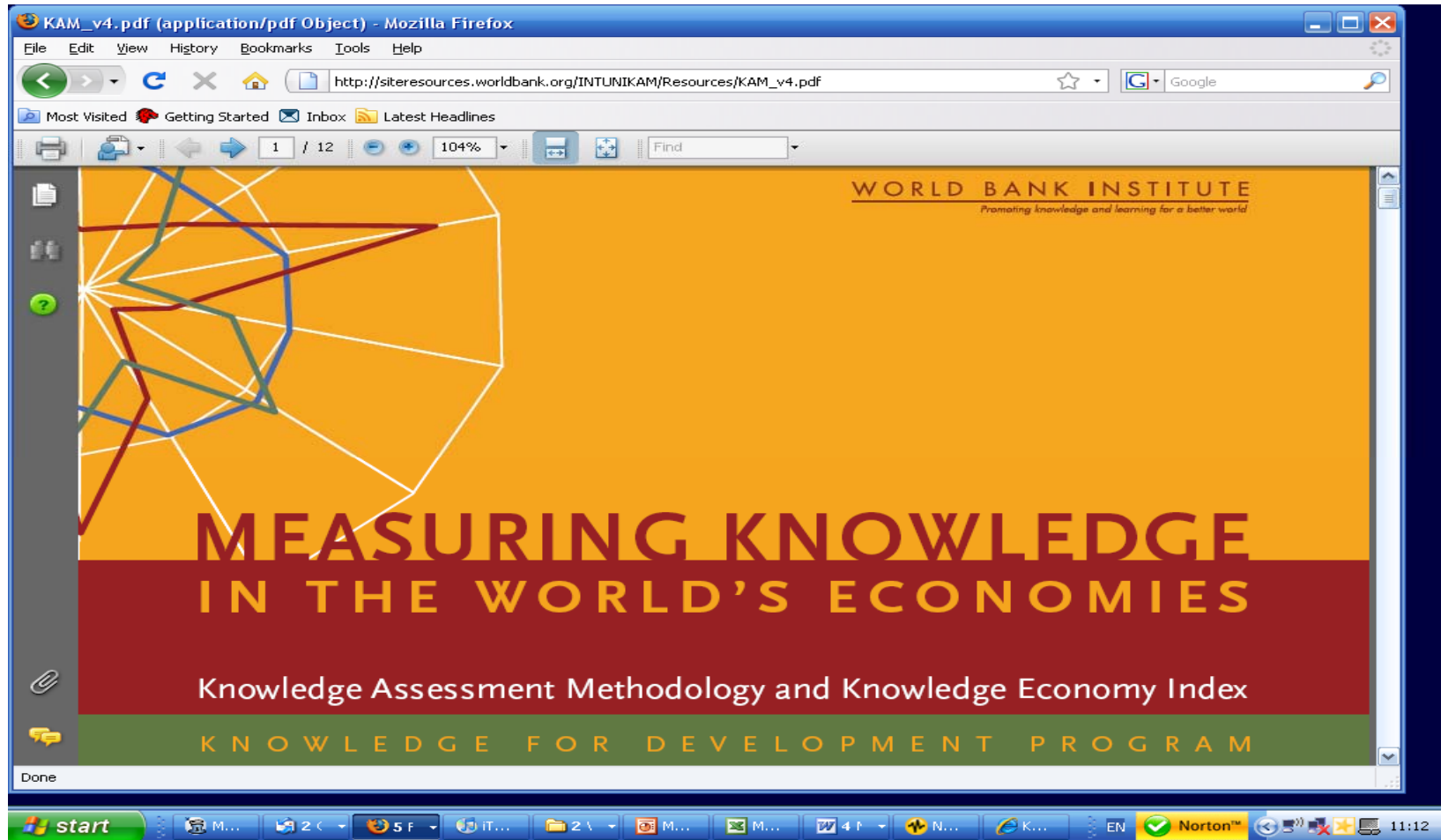
Learning, Knowledge, Skills,
Creativity, Innovation,
Global Knowledge Economy

Building Knowledge Economies



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Introducing the Knowledge Assessment Methodology

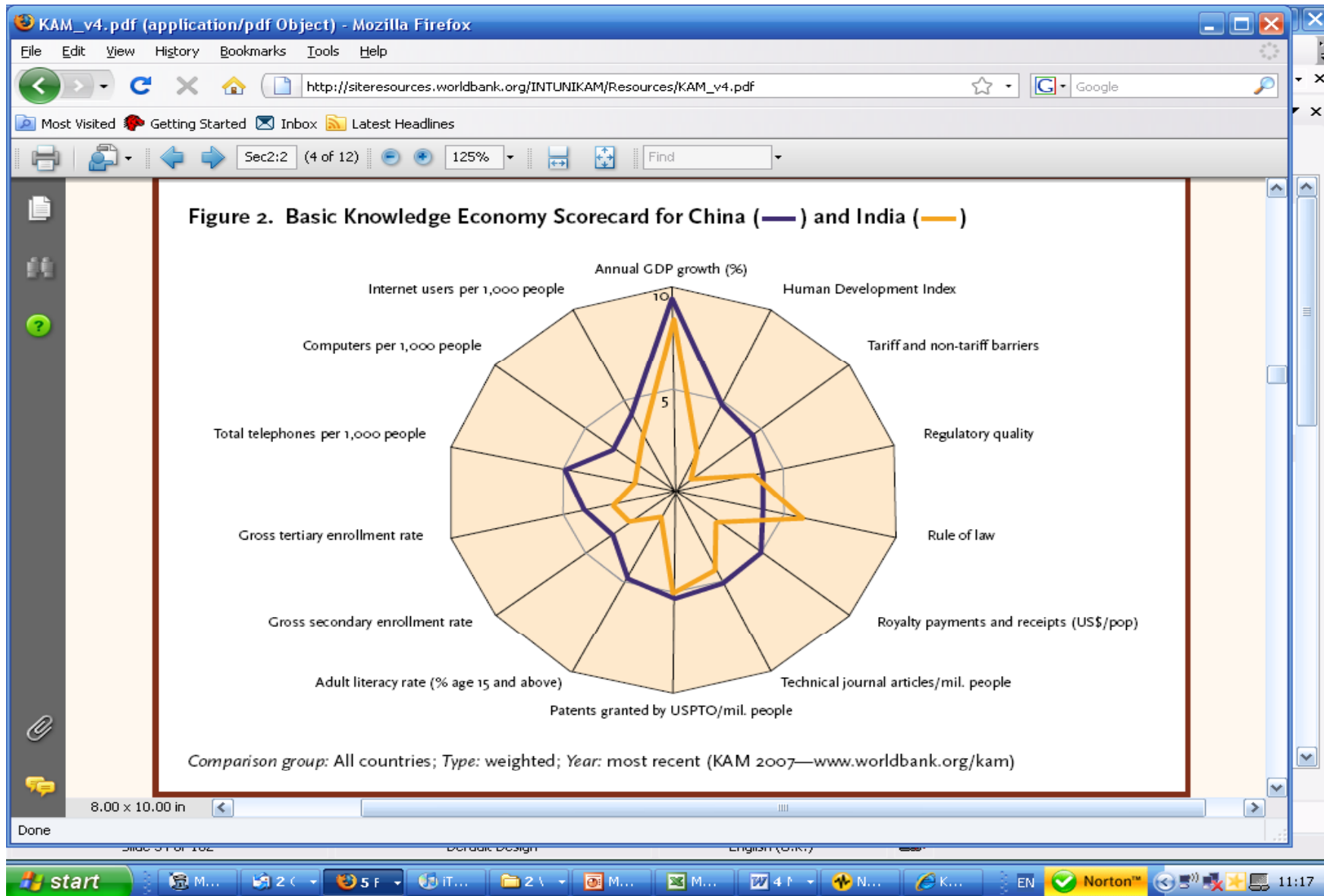
THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING A NATIONAL KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY is to understand your country's strengths and weaknesses, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of actual and potential competitors. Countries must then articulate their goals and develop policies and investments to achieve them.

Figure 1 The four pillars of the knowledge economy

PILLAR 1 Economic and institutional regime	PILLAR 2 Education and skills	PILLAR 3 Information and communication infrastructure	PILLAR 4 Innovation system
The country's economic and institutional regime must provide incentives for the efficient use of existing and new knowledge and the flourishing of entrepreneurship.	The country's people need education and skills that enable them to create and share, and to use it well.	A dynamic information infrastructure is needed to facilitate the effective communication, dissemination, and processing of information..	The country's innovation system—firms, research centers, universities, think tanks, consultants, and other organizations—must be capable of tapping the growing stock of global knowledge, assimilating and adapting it to local needs, and creating new technology.

Done

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Table 2 2008 Knowledge Economy Index—top 10 countries plus Brazil, China, India, and Russia

Country	KEI Rank	KEI	EIR Rank	Economic Incentive Regime Index	Innovation Rank	Innovation Index	Education Rank	Education Index	ICT Rank	ICT Index
Denmark	1	9.58	2	9.66	4	9.57	2	9.79	7	9.32
Sweden	2	9.56	13	9.18	2	9.79	6	9.44	1	9.83
Finland	3	9.37	5	9.47	3	9.66	3	9.77	19	8.59
Netherlands	4	9.30	12	9.18	6	9.47	9	9.21	5	9.32
Norway	5	9.29	10	9.25	13	9.06	5	9.59	9	9.24
Canada	6	9.14	6	9.42	8	9.43	8	9.24	23	8.47
Switzerland	7	9.13	4	9.50	1	9.89	32	7.76	4	9.36
United States	8	9.10	14	9.16	7	9.45	15	8.79	13	9.02
Australia	9	9.09	19	8.66	19	8.71	4	9.66	6	9.32
Germany	10	9.01	15	8.99	15	9.00	10	9.17	15	8.86
BRICs										
Russian Federation	53	5.58	124	1.55	38	6.88	35	7.62	50	6.26
Brazil	55	5.50	73	4.30	49	6.06	54	5.78	58	5.87
China	77	4.36	80	4.01	64	5.10	87	4.06	78	4.28
India	100	3.04	91	3.67	81	3.95	106	2.11	108	2.45

Source: Reconstructed using data from KAM 2008, "KEI and KI indexes" mode (www.worldbank.org/kam).

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Figure 4. The Knowledge Economy and current economic performance

KEI weighted
 $R^2 = 0.8735$

GDP per capita 2006 (current international \$)

KEI score 2008

Source: World Bank.

3 Regression results show a statistically significant positive correlation between the KEI and economic development.

Done

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HOW?

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HOW?

The right Knowledge Management,
Learning and Innovation Strategy.

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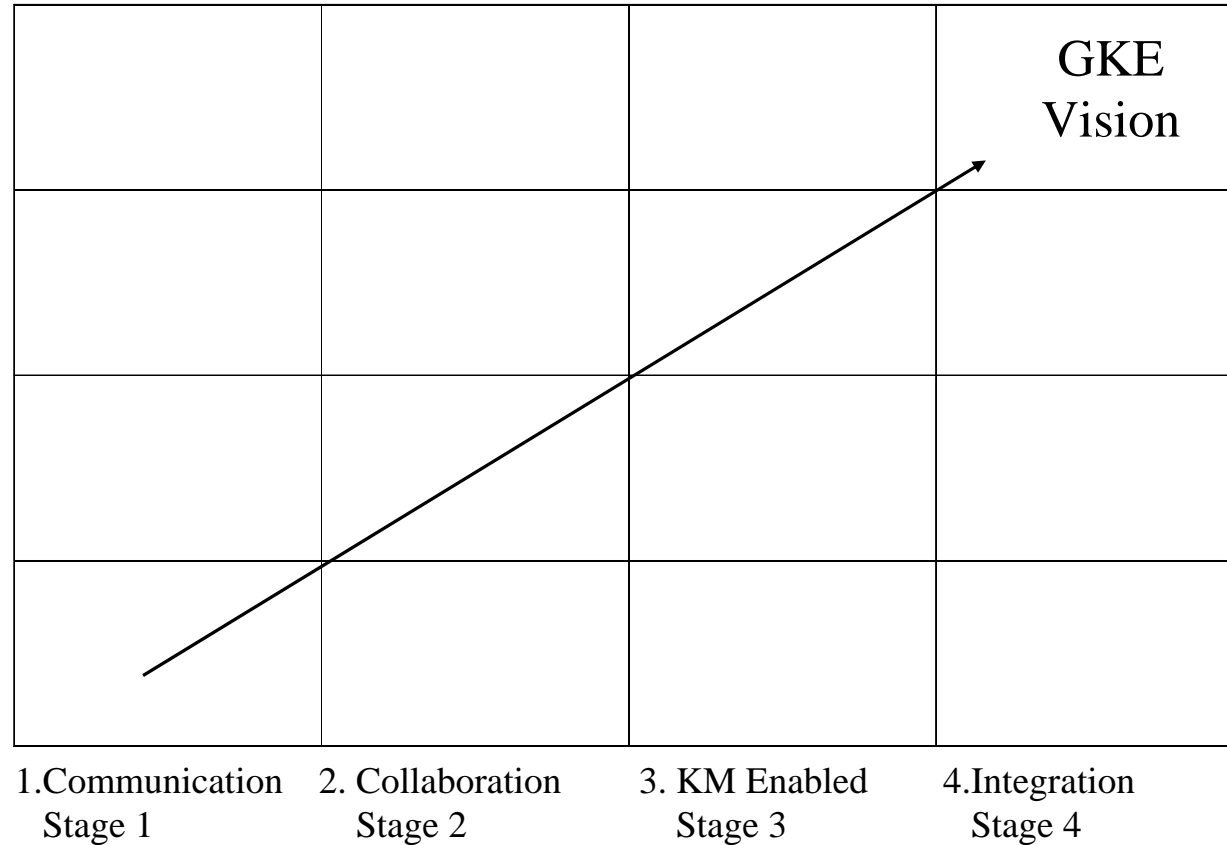
"Knowledge Management is the discipline of enabling individuals, teams and entire organisations to collectively and systematically create, share and apply knowledge, to better achieve their objectives"

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Types of Knowledge Management

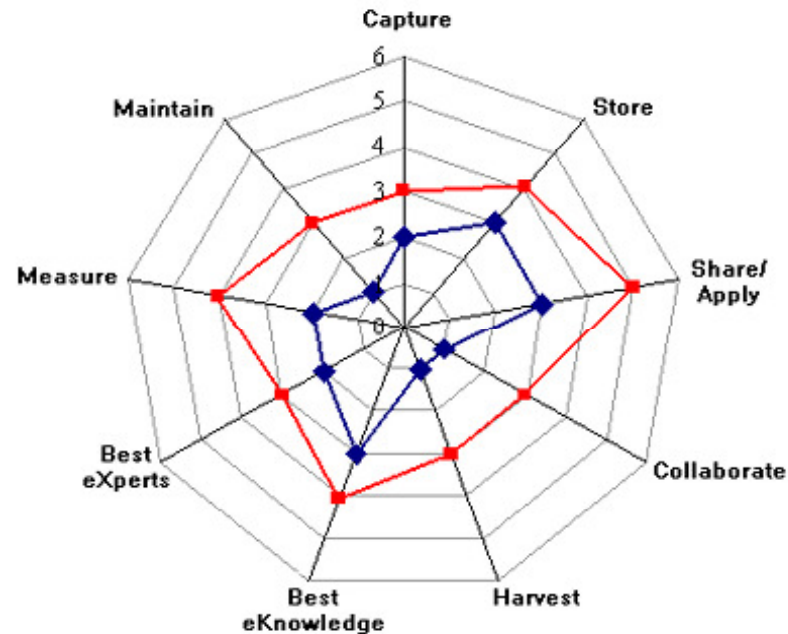
- Ordinary Knowledge Management
- Extraordinary Knowledge Management
- Operational Knowledge Management
- Strategic Knowledge Management

4 Dimensions of a Global Knowledge Economy



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Organizational, Team and Personal Knowledge Competencies



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Knowledge Sharing



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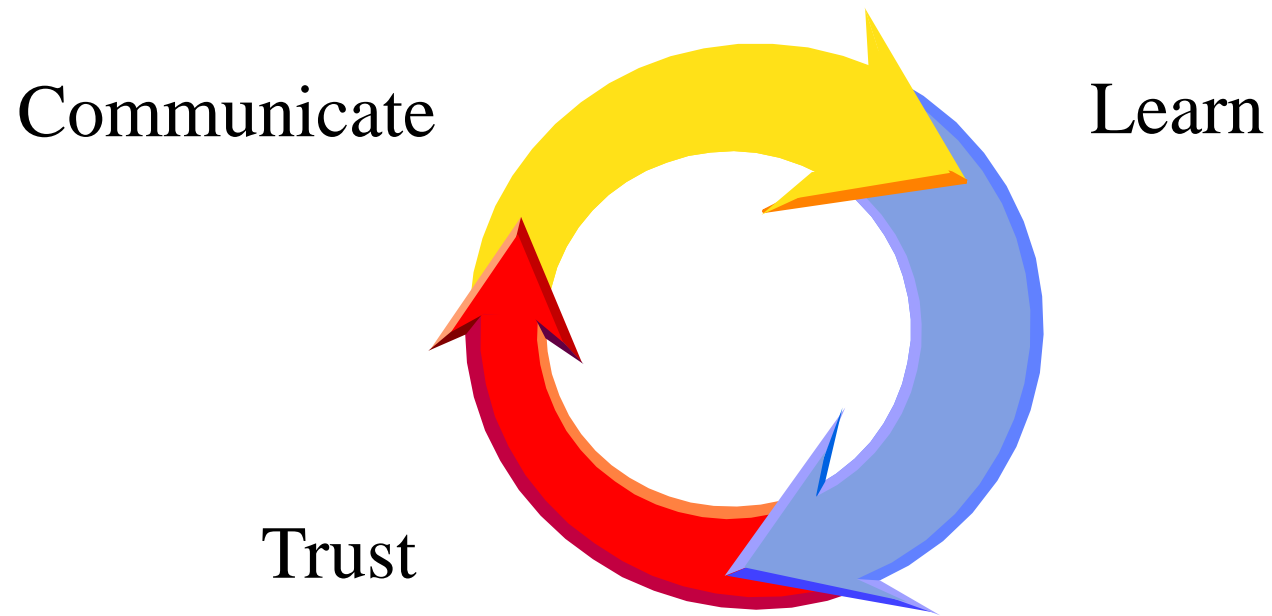
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Trust

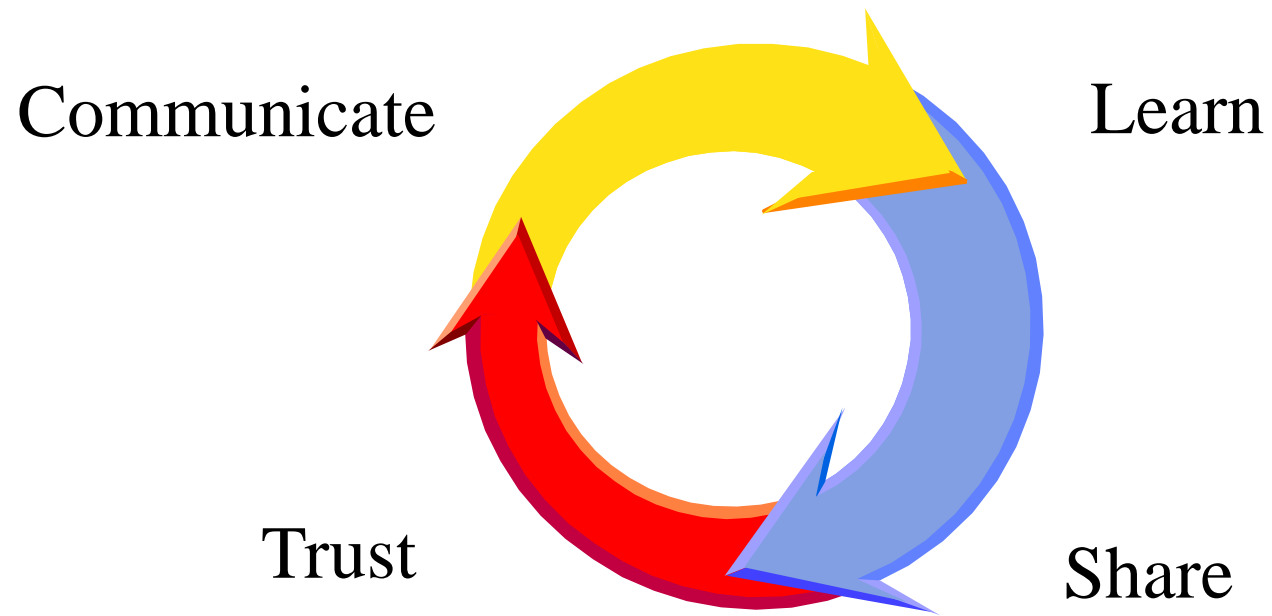
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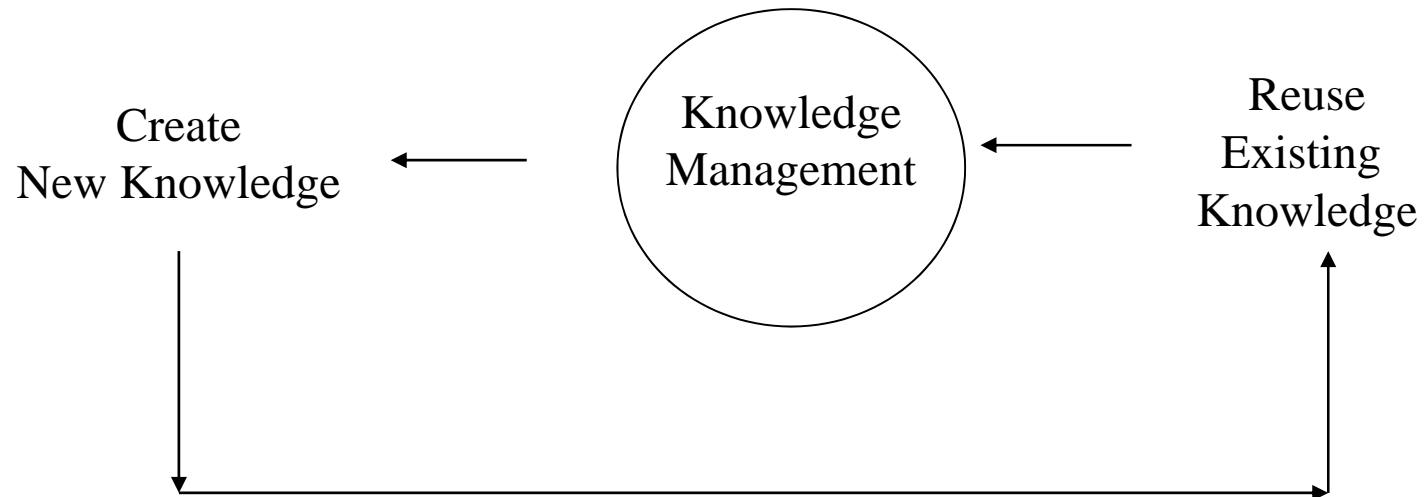
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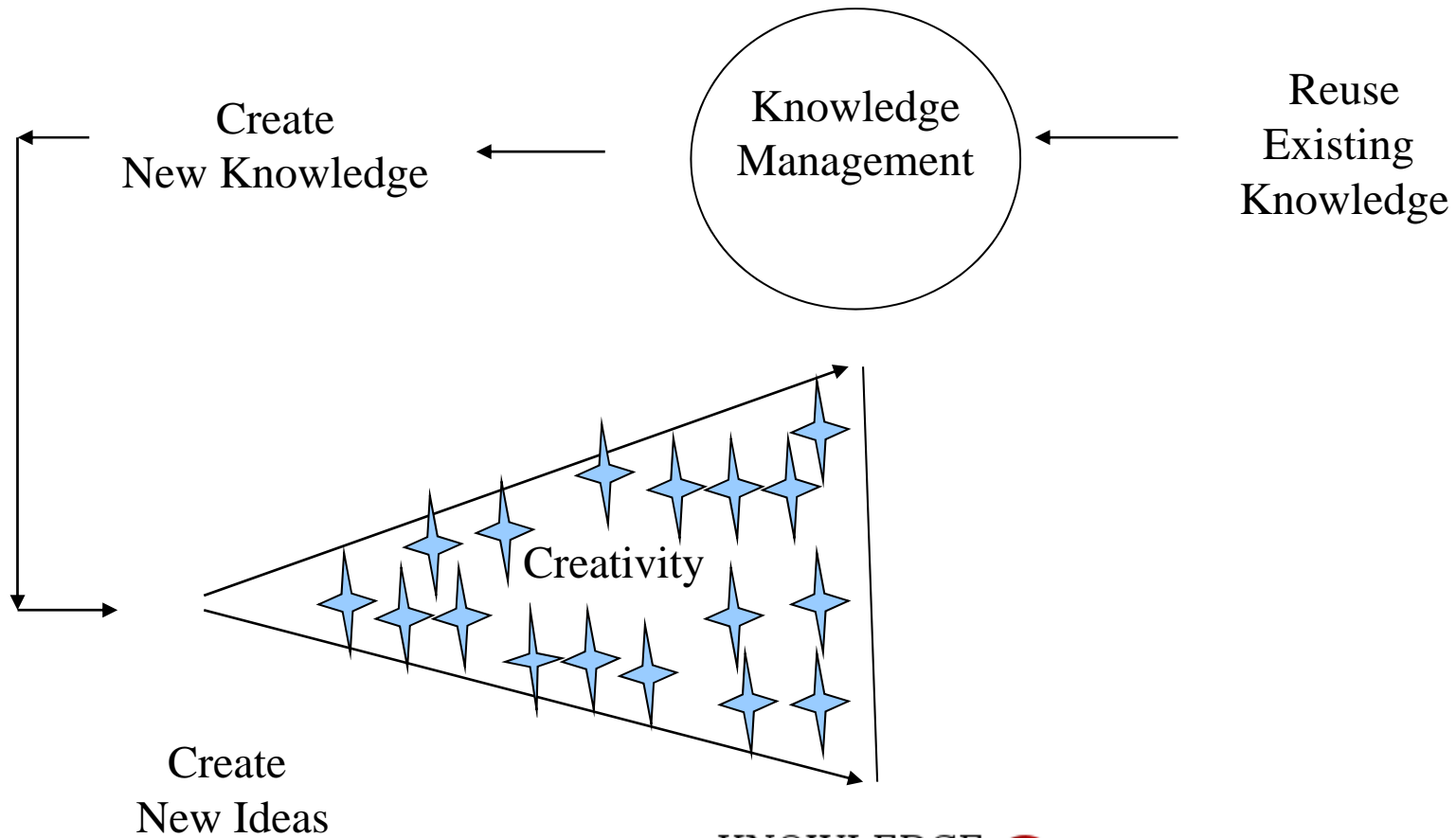
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KM as a catalyst for Creativity & Innovation

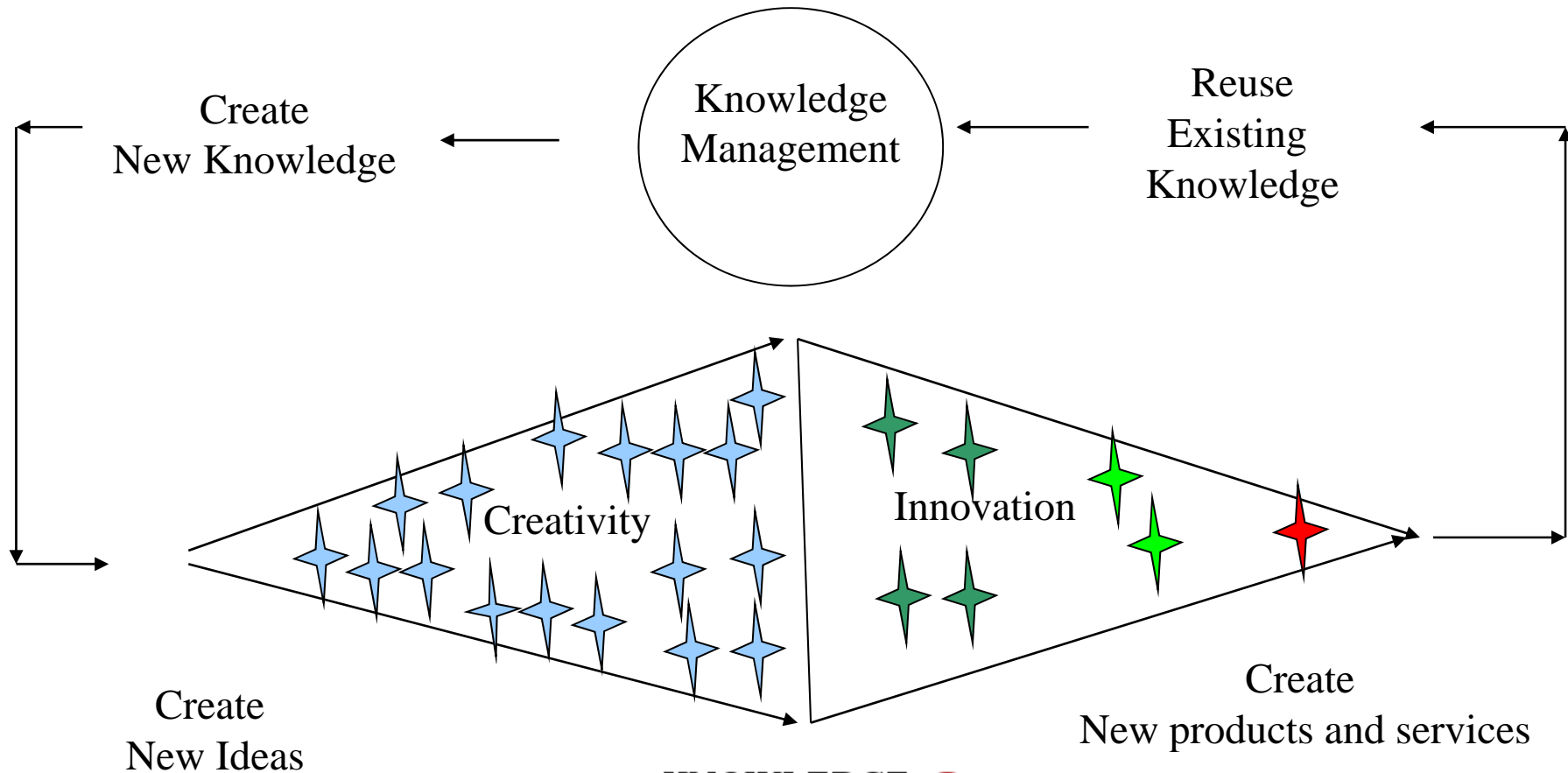


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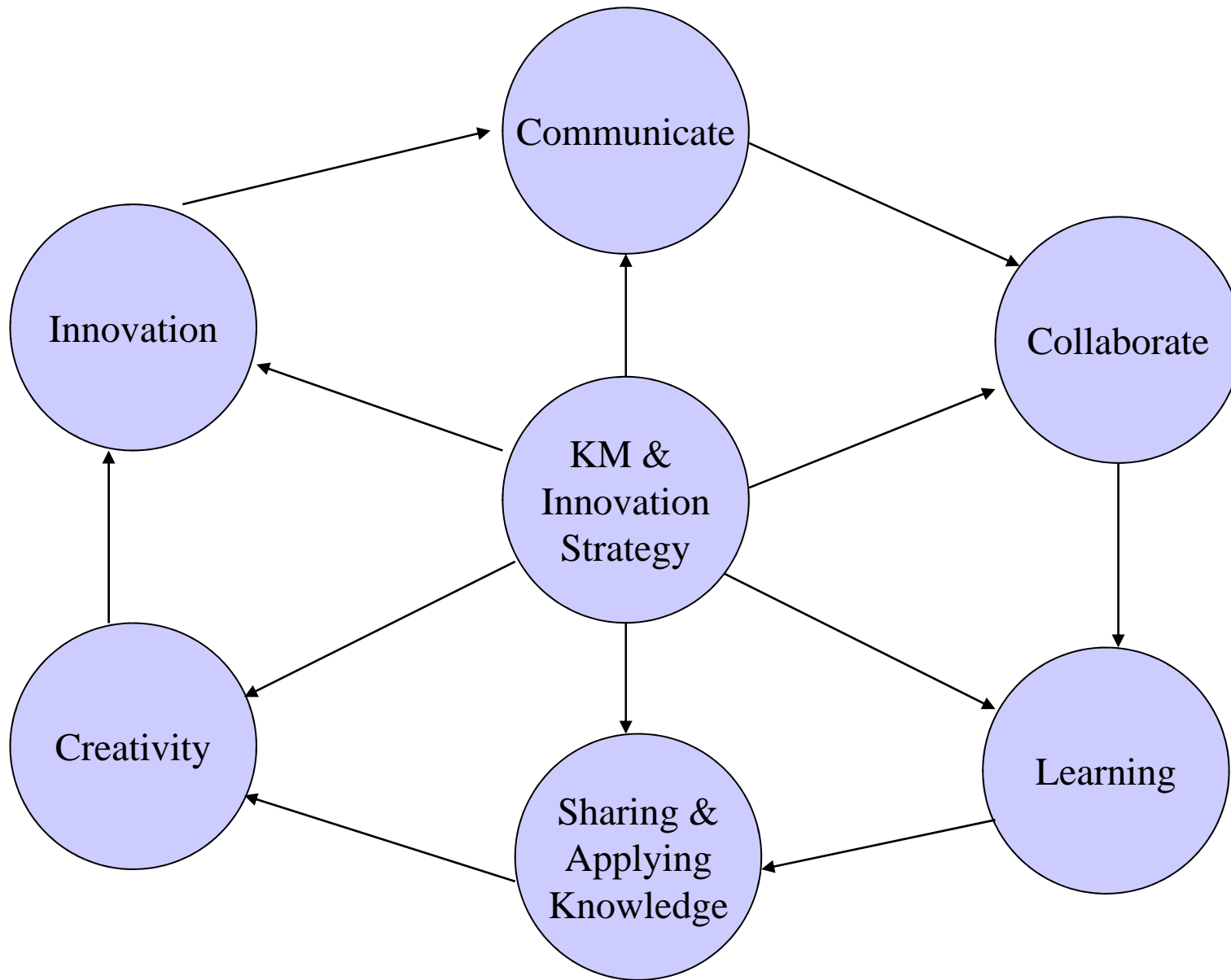


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KM as a catalyst for Creativity & Innovation



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To succeed in the Global Knowledge Economy

- Learning, knowledge, knowledge working competencies, creativity and innovation, are the key determinants of economic growth and prosperity
- Knowledge and Innovation driven strategies will globally exploit the Nation's knowledge, knowledge working competencies, creativity and innovation. This is (almost) impossible to copy
- Successful Knowledge and Innovation is the key to designing high-value goods and services and advanced business practices. They are at the heart of a modern knowledge and innovation driven economy
- Government needs to learn, manage its critical knowledge assets, and innovate as much as the private sector.

The 7 Strategic Imperatives

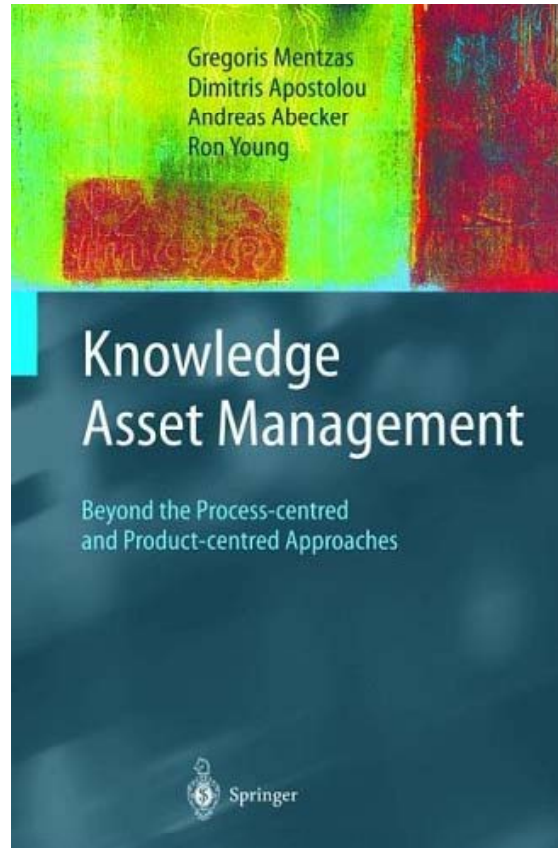
- The ‘right’ knowledge management, learning & innovation strategy
- 4 Dimensions – personal, team, organizational, inter-organizational
- Robust methods and processes for ‘continuous’ learning, knowledge sharing, creativity and innovation
- A ‘naturally’ flourishing knowledge sharing culture
- Knowledge working ‘skills and competencies’
- Enabling technologies
- Measures to gauge the value and benefits

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- Blogging: at km-consulting.blogspot.com
- Twitter: www.twitter.com/ronyoung
- Email: ronyoung@young-int.com