Human Capital and Knowledge Management in the New Economy



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One of the important paradigm shifts in the knowledge based economy

is the shift from "Copyright" to the "Right to Copy".

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Management in the New Economy 2000, PAKM 2000, www.raich.net

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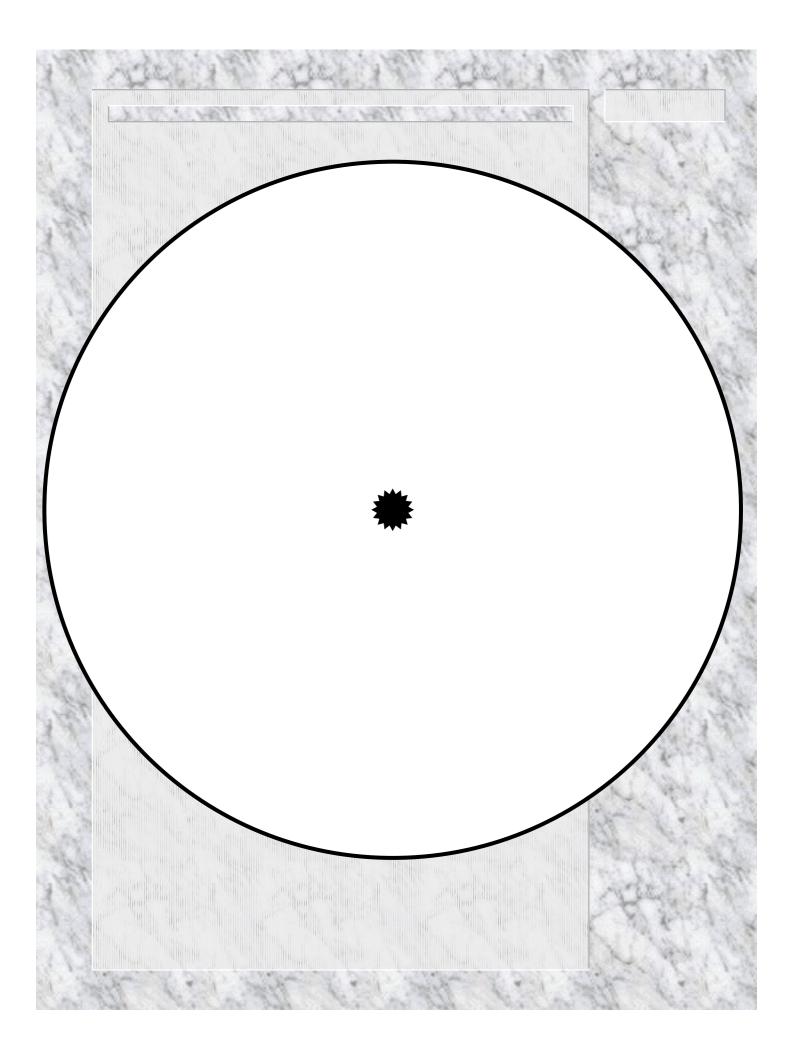
The Objectives

- Share with you some insights of the research in the "New Economy".
- Present some provoking thoughts about the "New Reality"
- Face you with some questions

Introduction

The "New Reality" is much about:

- changing the perspective,
- a different view,
- out-of-the-box,
- out of the habits,
- out of the rules,
- out of the routines, etc.





Command and control Focus on existing business

Industrial

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old, classic Economy New

Economy

turbulence uncertainty Direct participation
Focus on opportunities

Knowledge

future Economy

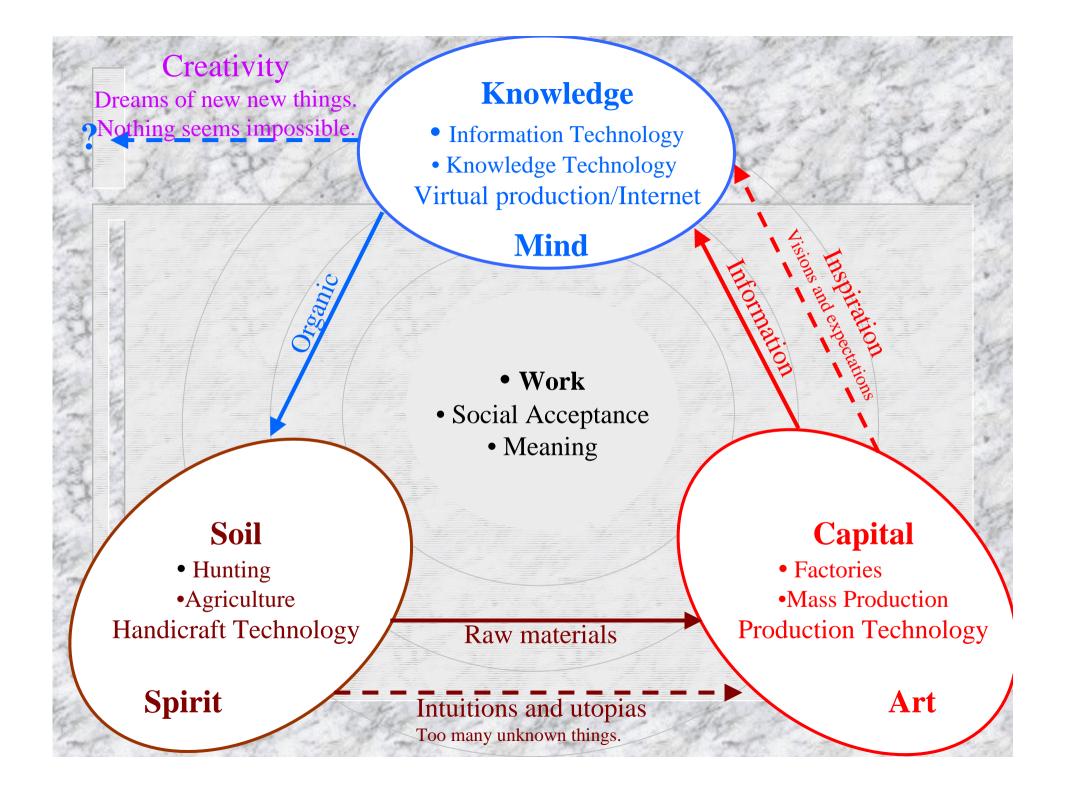
We know all about the history! We don't know much about the future.

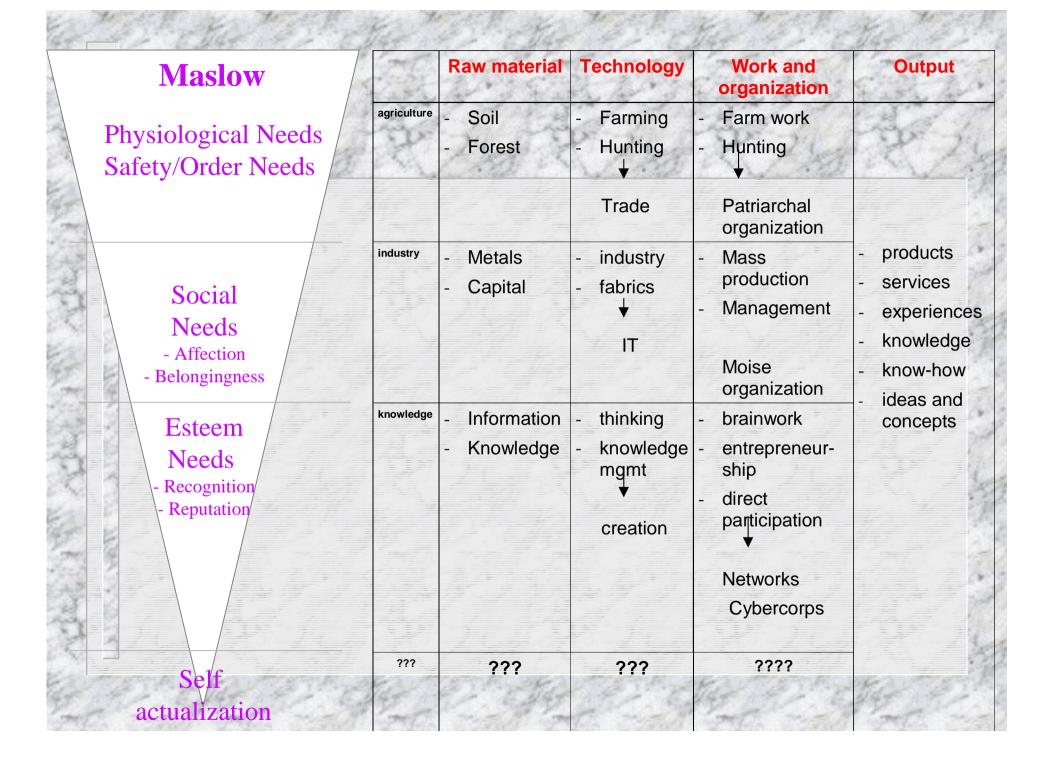
Did you know?

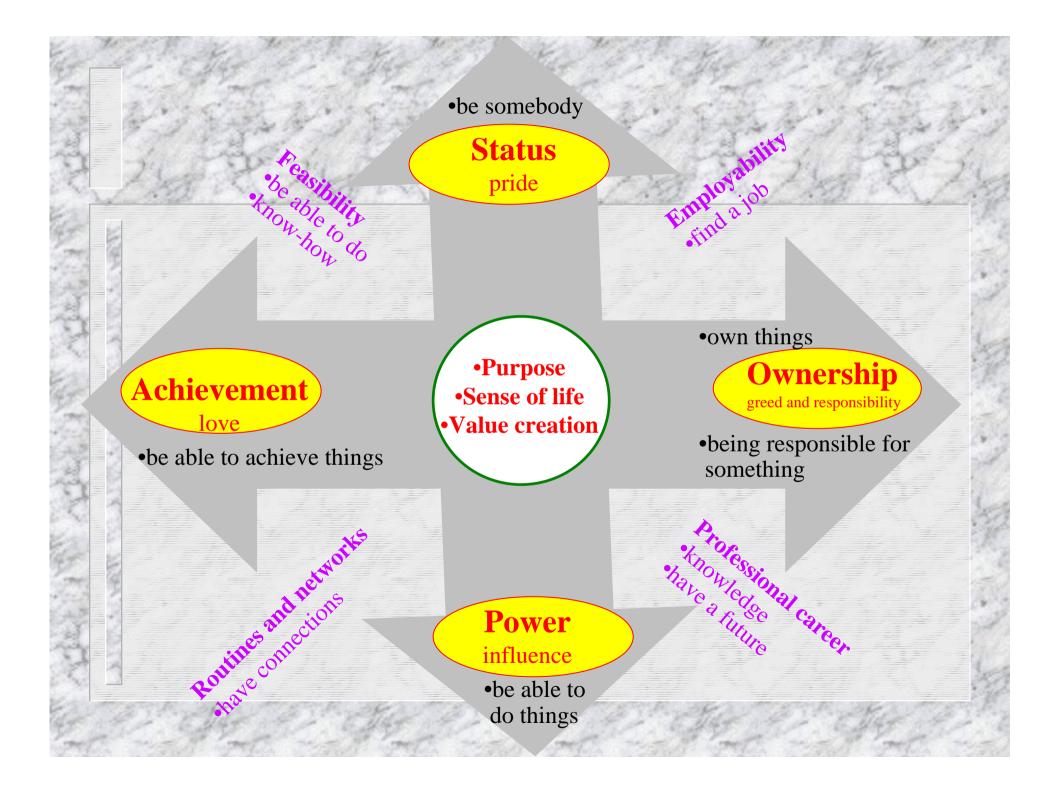
- There are 2.1 billion static web pages and
- There are 610 billion e-mails per year
- We have 1-2 Exabytes of information per year = 250 Megabytes pro person
 - 1 Exabyte = 10^{18} bytes
- Printed documents = 0.003%

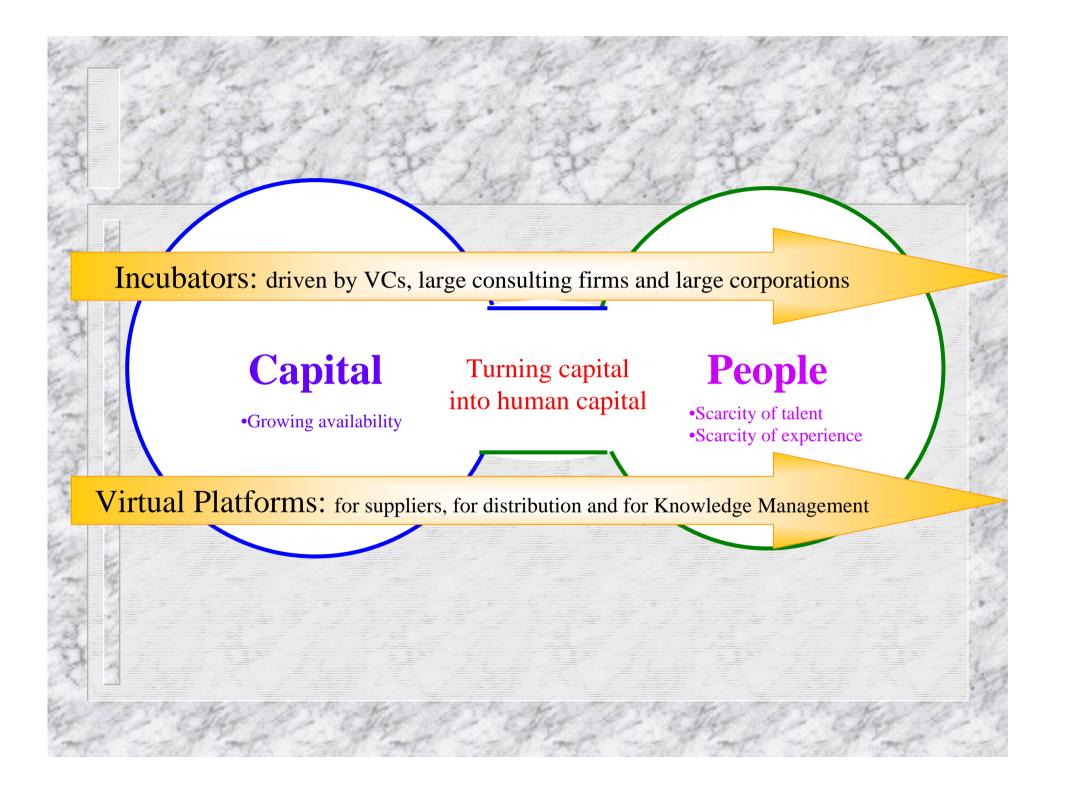
Did you know?

We have worldwide	9:			
	Titles	Terabytes		
- Books	968,735	8		
- Newspapers	22,643	25		
- Magazines	80,000	10		
- Office Documents 7'500,000,000 195				



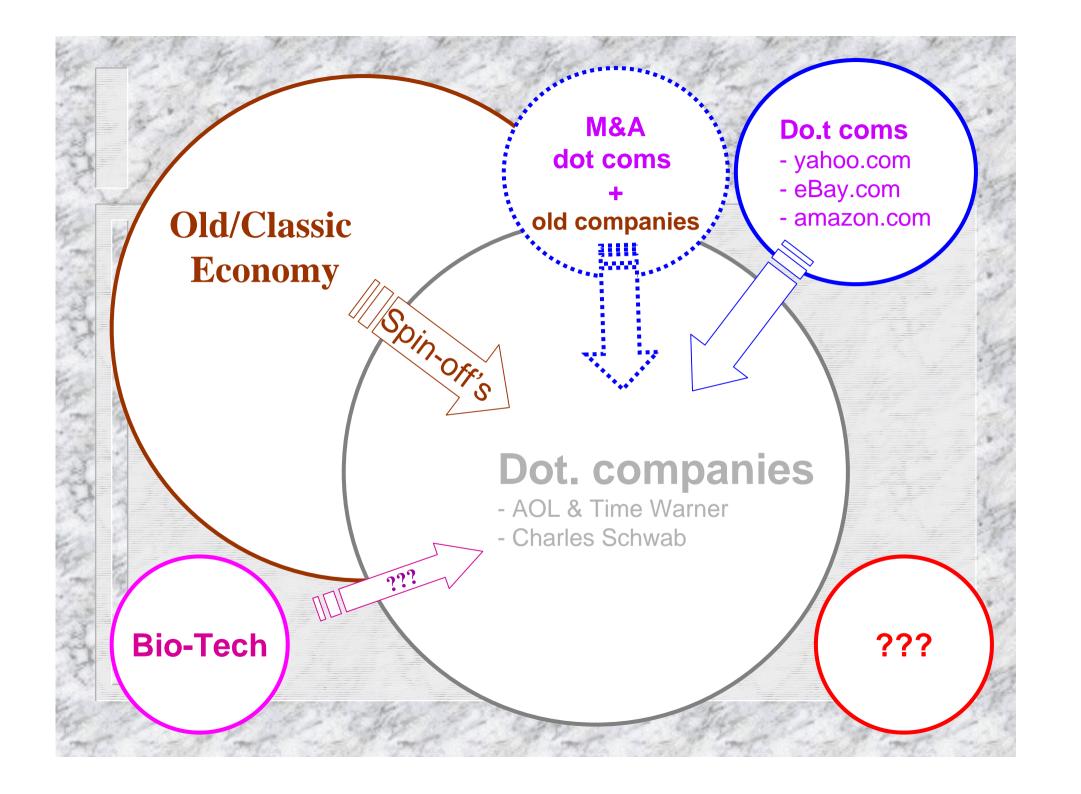






New rules are driving the development of the "New Economy"

- Speed
- Start from scratch
- New business models.
- Lots of technology
- Lots of information
- Low entry barriers.
- The competition is ferocious



Classic vs. New Economy

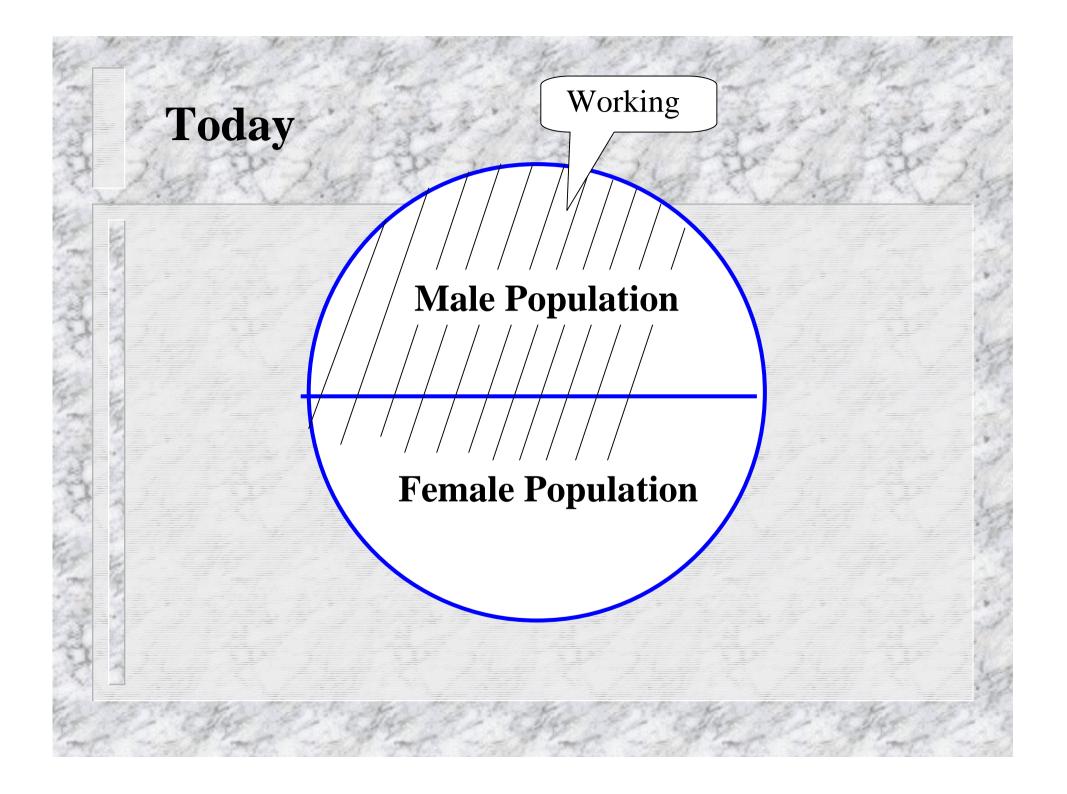
- Speed of recruitment
- New business models
- New business and management practices
- Command and control vs. Entrepreneurship
- **■** Employment vs. direct participation
- Having and being vs. becoming

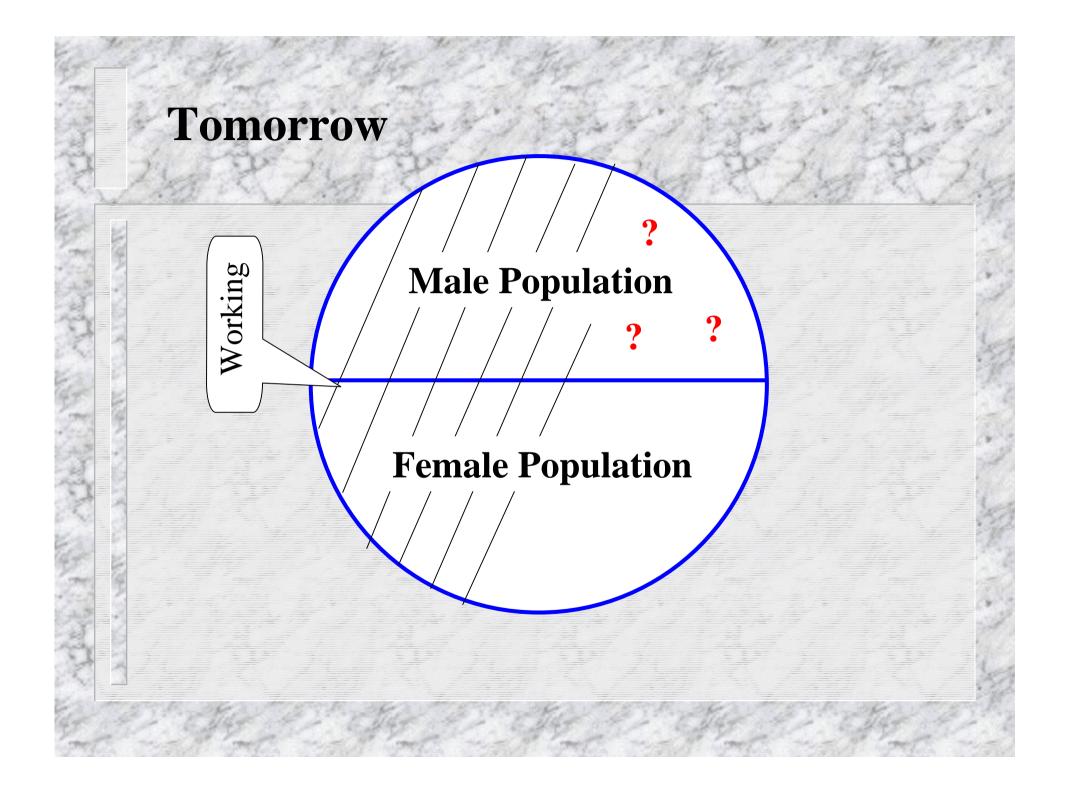
Classic vs. New Economy

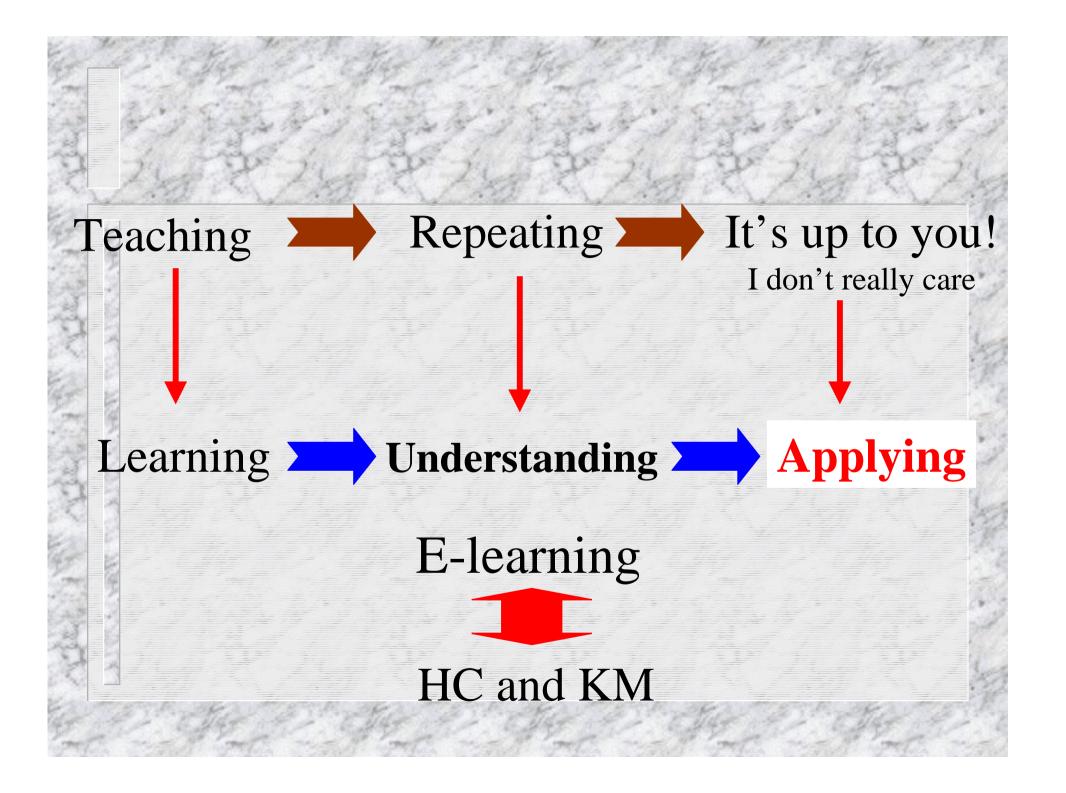
- Legacy vs. speed of development
- Structure and organization vs. Culture
- Ownership vs. core
- Tenure and age vs. performance and value creation
- Production technology vs. IT
- Work a s duty vs. fun and excitement

People will be more valued for their creativity, thinking skills, relationship management, their networking skills and capabilities;

which means that the third millennium could well be a women's millennium.







E-learning

- The education market is \$ 2.1 Trillion (W.R. Hambrecht & Co.)
- On-line learning will be \$ 22 Billion in 2003 (Gartner Group)
- >33% of US higher education institutions offer on-line courses

According to PWC

70% of the 1000 top-tier companies cite lack of trained employees as number one barrier to sustaining growth.



Many managers haven't changed enough. They remain addicted to treating people as if they were still children, instead of treating them as adults capable to work on their own and to take on

responsibilities.

External emerging context

Internal emerging context

Organization

•Purpose

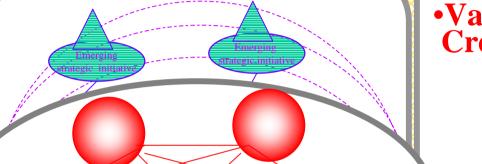
Strategic Direction

Corporate Objectives

•Key Stakeholder

Requirements
Expectations
Needs
Wishes and dr

Wishes and dreams Stakeholder Knowledge: for the value creation and the STOPs



Value - Creation

STOPs-

•Values Created

Results

- •Organization
- Society
- •Key Stakeholder

Culture, LEM, Change and Transformation, Knowledge,

Strategic Framework

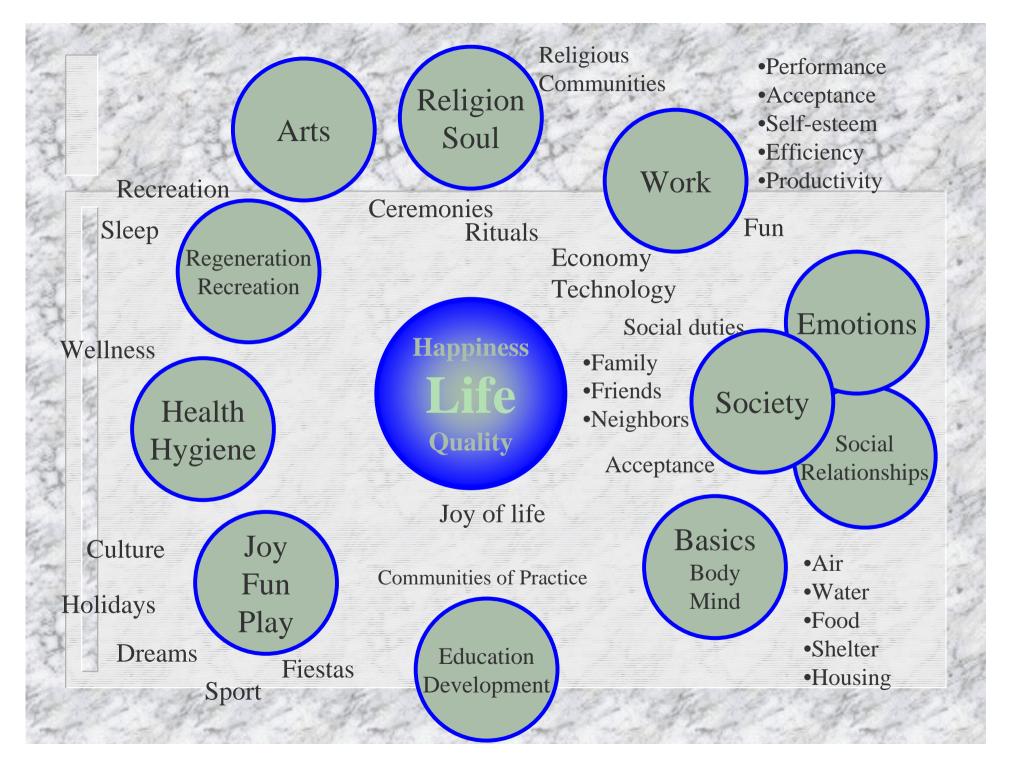
- **Purpose**
- Stakeholder
- Corporate Objectives
- Business Model
- Value Creation
- Organization, Structure and Culture
- **Corporate Core Competencies**
- Transparent Progress Reporting

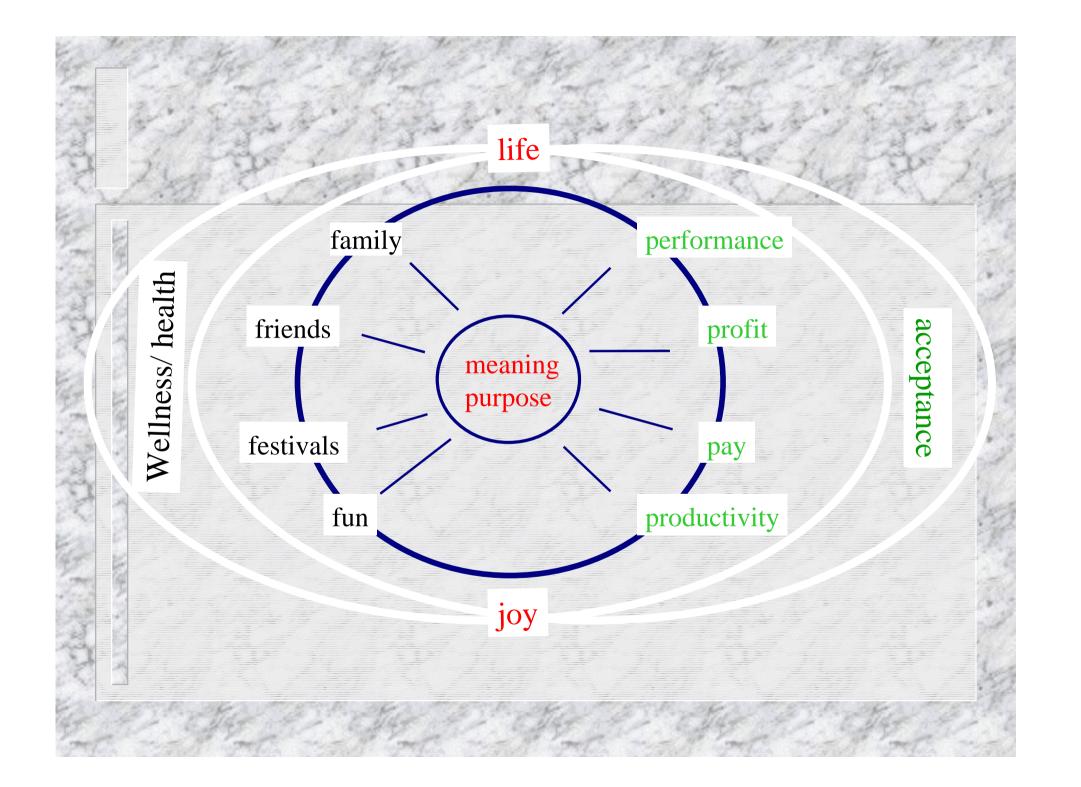
2012	ey akeholder	Needs and expectations of the key	Values expected by the key stakeholder	Corporate objectives
		stakeholder		
•	Owner/Share holder			
•	Management team			
•	Employees			
	Strategic partners			
•	Customers			
•	Suppliers			
•	other			

New Corporate Culture

- Becoming
- Entrepreneurship
- Direct participation







"Working smarter not harder!"