

# Knowledge Management – Is it all done by IT?

## A practical view

Agricultural Products

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 **BASF**

The Chemical Company

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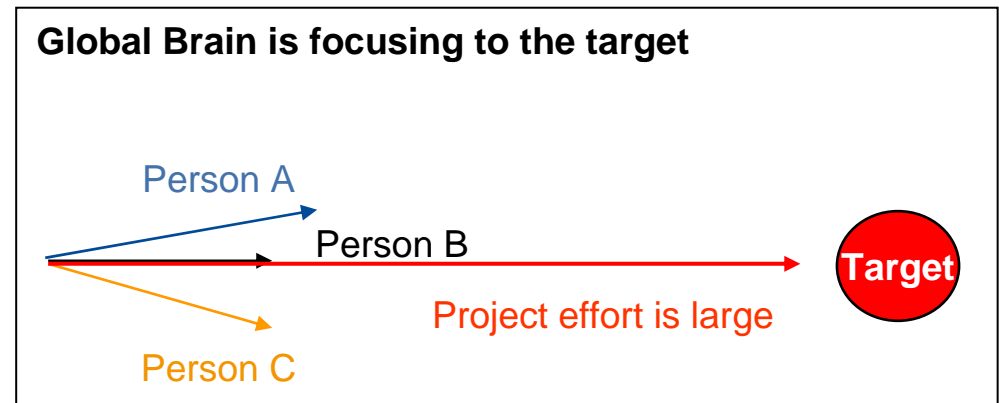
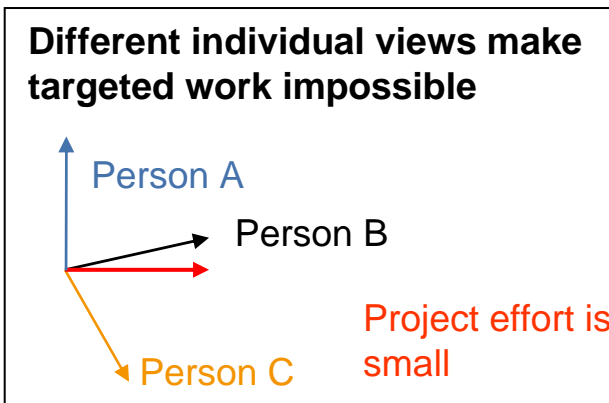
- How is work organized in today's R&D?
- Why Knowledge Management?
- Data, Information and Knowledge
- Target of Knowledge Management
- Fundamental Problem in cooperative work
- Processes, Data & Information and Communication
- Summary

# How is work organized in today's R&D in industry?

- Work is organized by task sharing between different individuals
- Persons are embedded in complex process networks with many interfaces
- Critical success factor:  
**Collective understanding** of the targets and tasks

# Key *Target* of Knowledge Management: Collective understanding of targets and tasks

- Work processes do have complex aspects and interfaces, which cannot be overseen by an individual alone
- To be successful in a team, each individual has to have an imagination of the targets and tasks
- The more individuals have similar (“same”) imaginations the more the work has a chance to be realized successfully



Information = Data + Context

Standards  
definable

IT-Systems

Data

**AHBS BS AHC ACXA**

Context

T ↔ A; I ↔ B; E ↔ C

Information

**THIS IS THE TEXT**

Information is a precondition for  
knowledge creation

Knowledge = Learned information

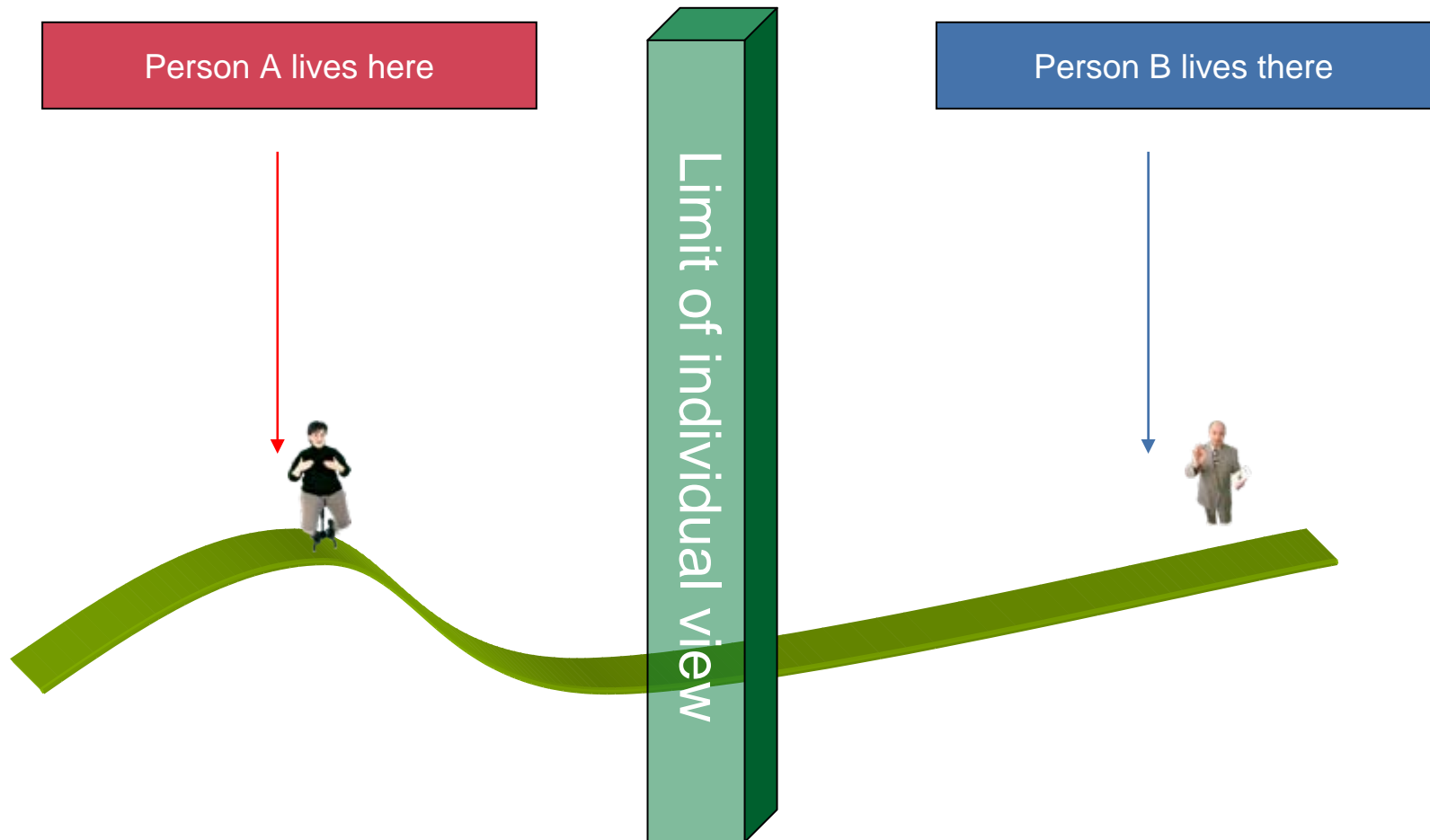
Individual

Located in  
brain



Knowledge enables to do the  
right things right

# Key *problem* in cooperative work: Building a Collective Brain between different individuals

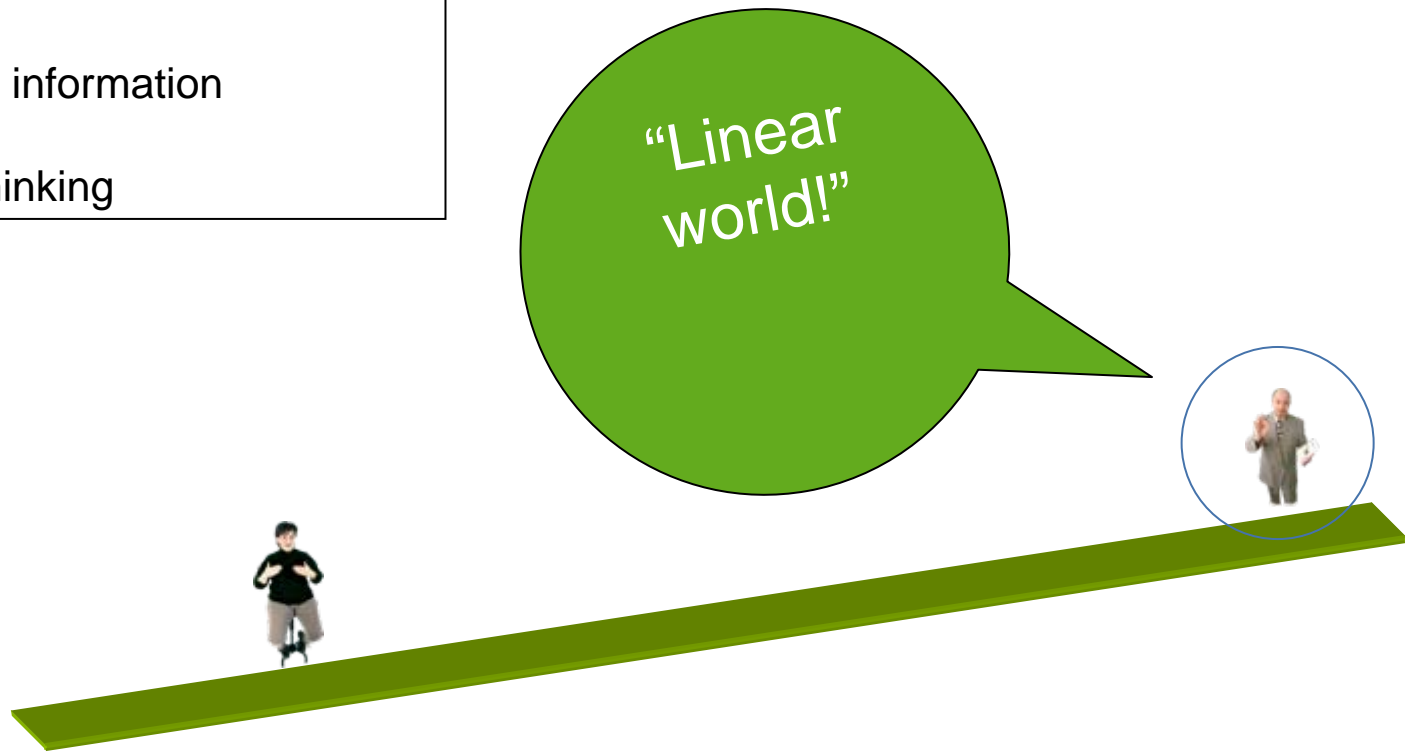


# What person A assumes behind the “wall”



# What person B assumes behind the “wall“

- World of the others is unknown
- Marginal information
- Linear thinking

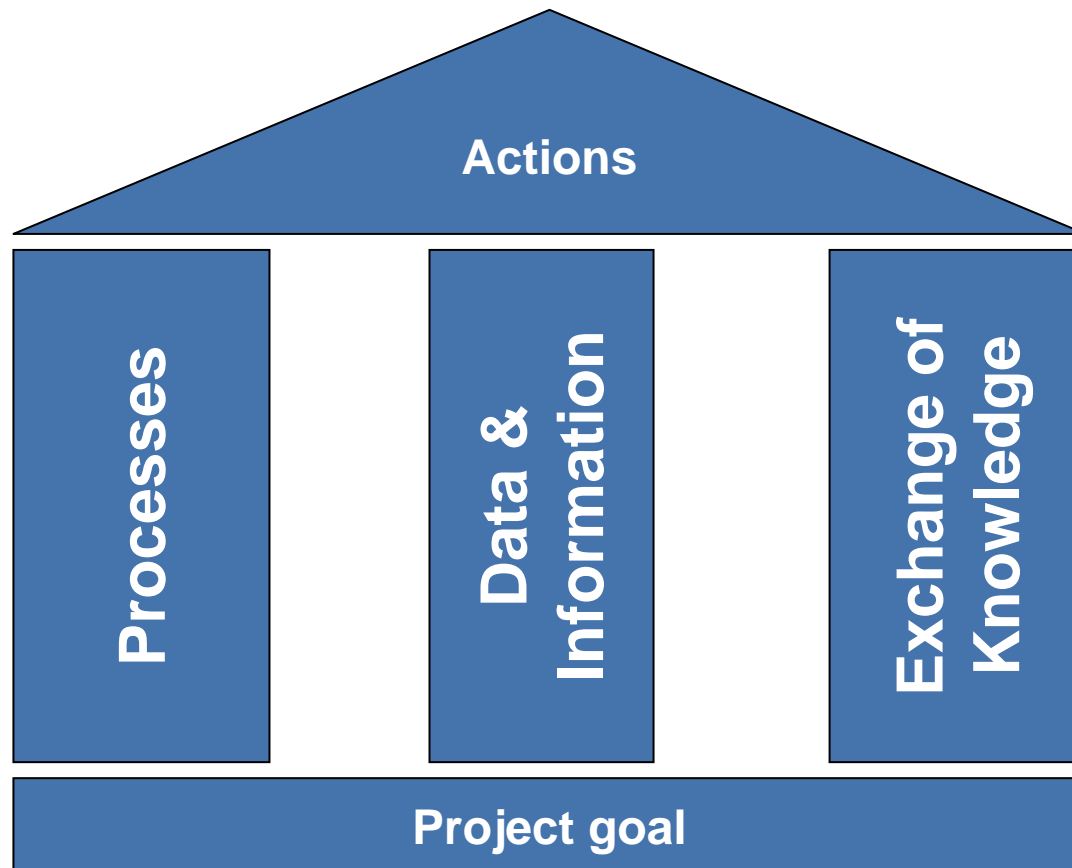




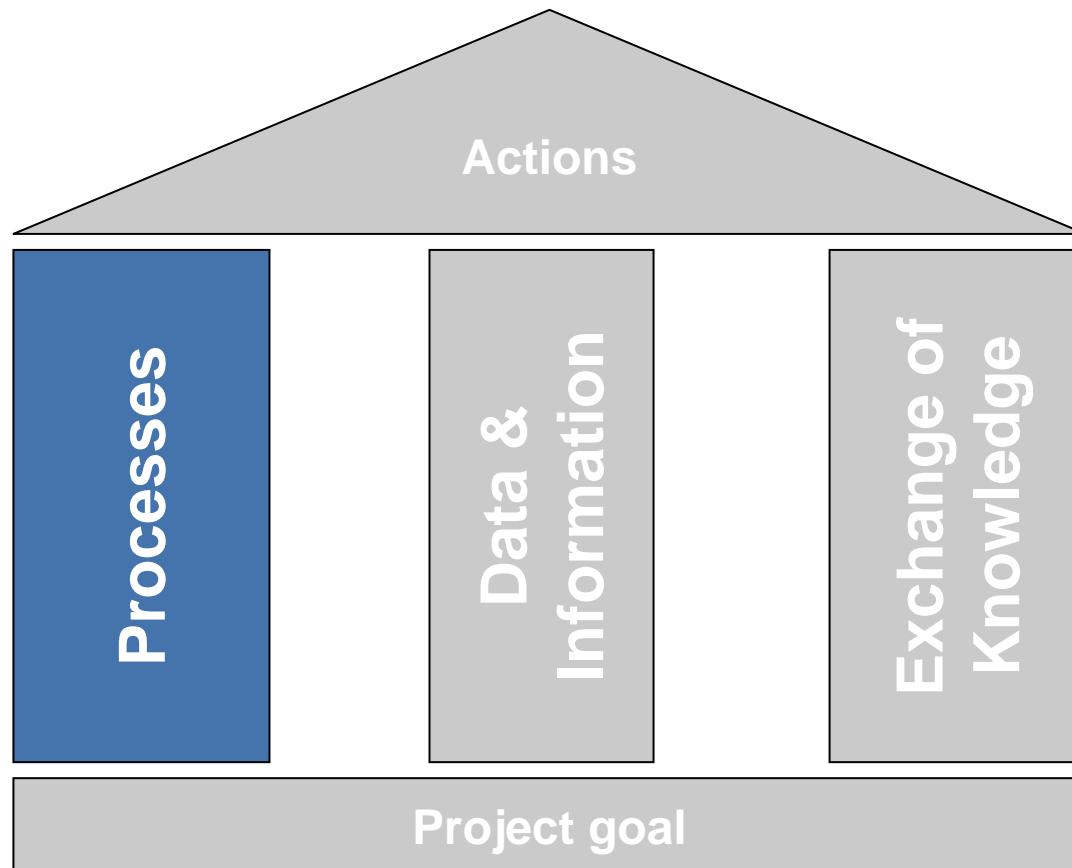
# Goal of Knowledge Management: Building a collective brain with a systematic approach



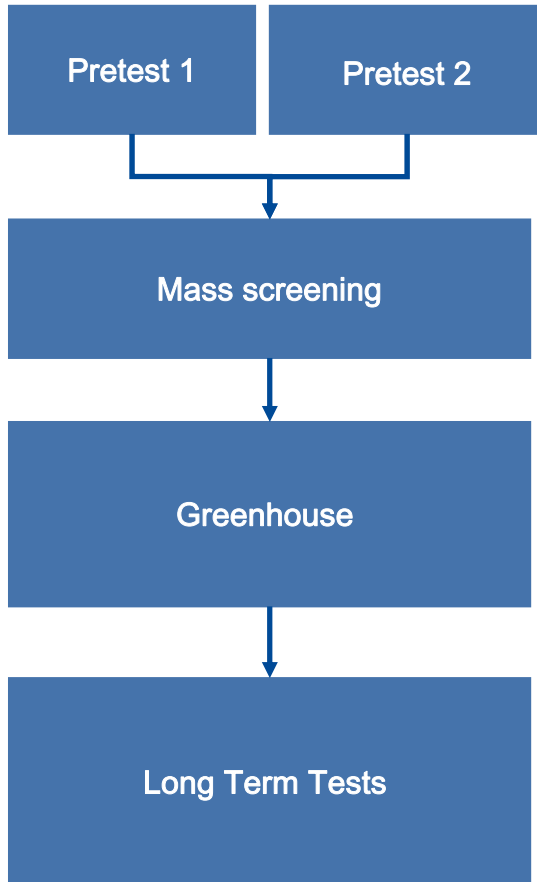
# Trinity of Knowledge Management: Building a collective brain for doing the right actions



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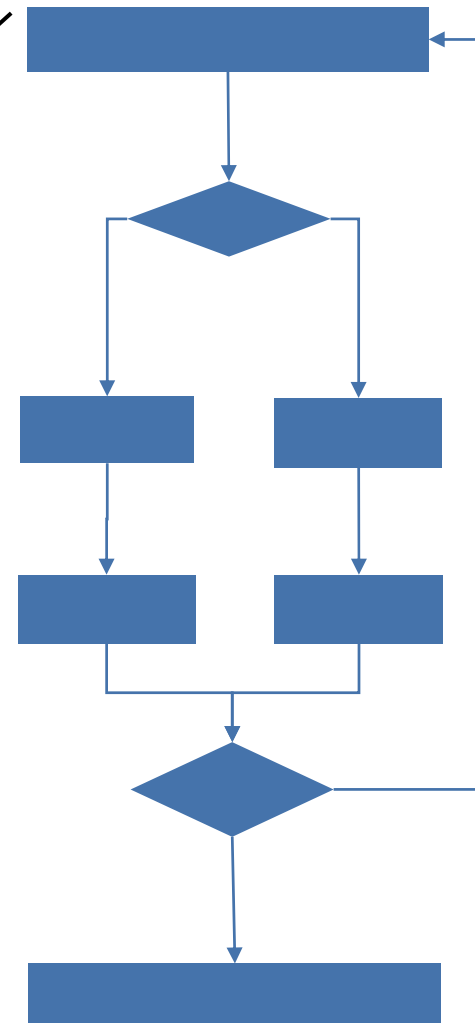
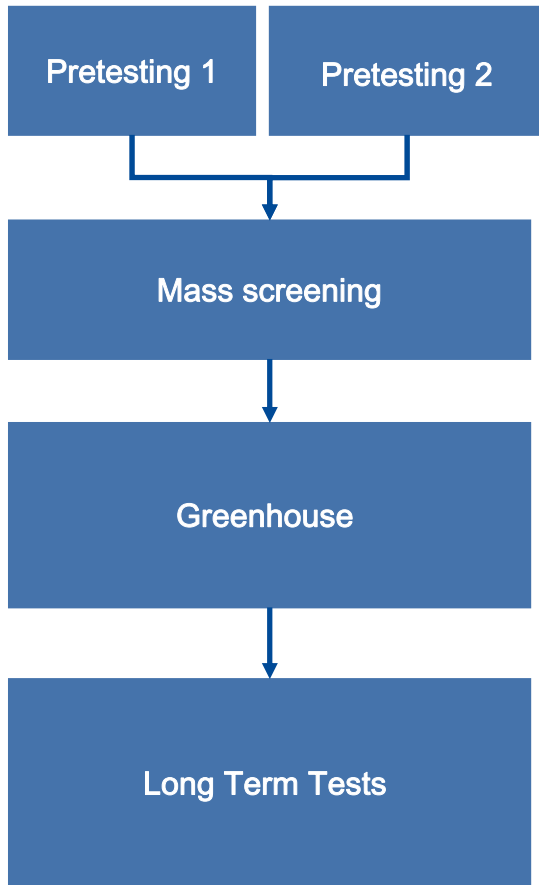
- **We know about what we are doing.**
  - No! If asking a little, the initial process knowledge is thin and always different when asking different individuals
- **There is no time left to discuss the processes in detail. No more paperwork. Start solving the real problems now!**
  - No! Acquiring missing process knowledge during project execution is much more time consuming than acquiring process knowledge at the beginning.
- **Processes are always linear and simple structured**
  - No! Almost all processes are complex systems.

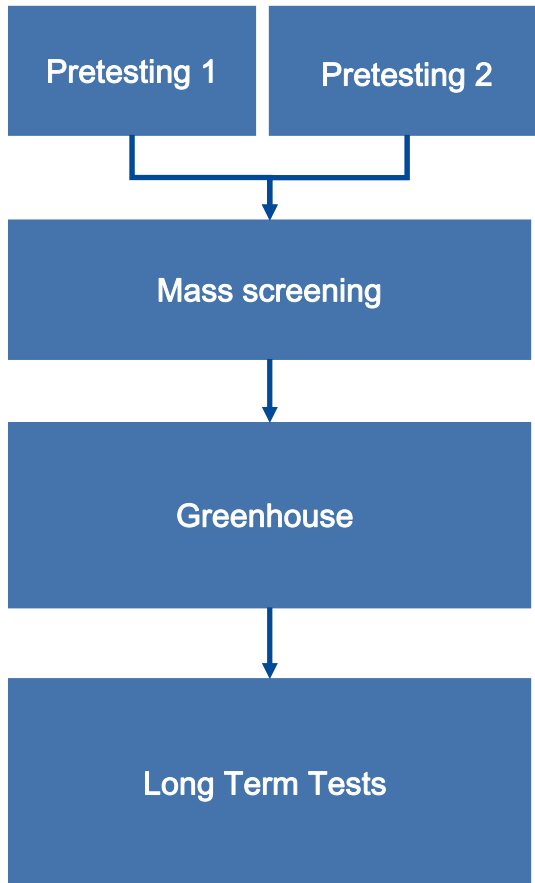


Simple?

Obvious to all?

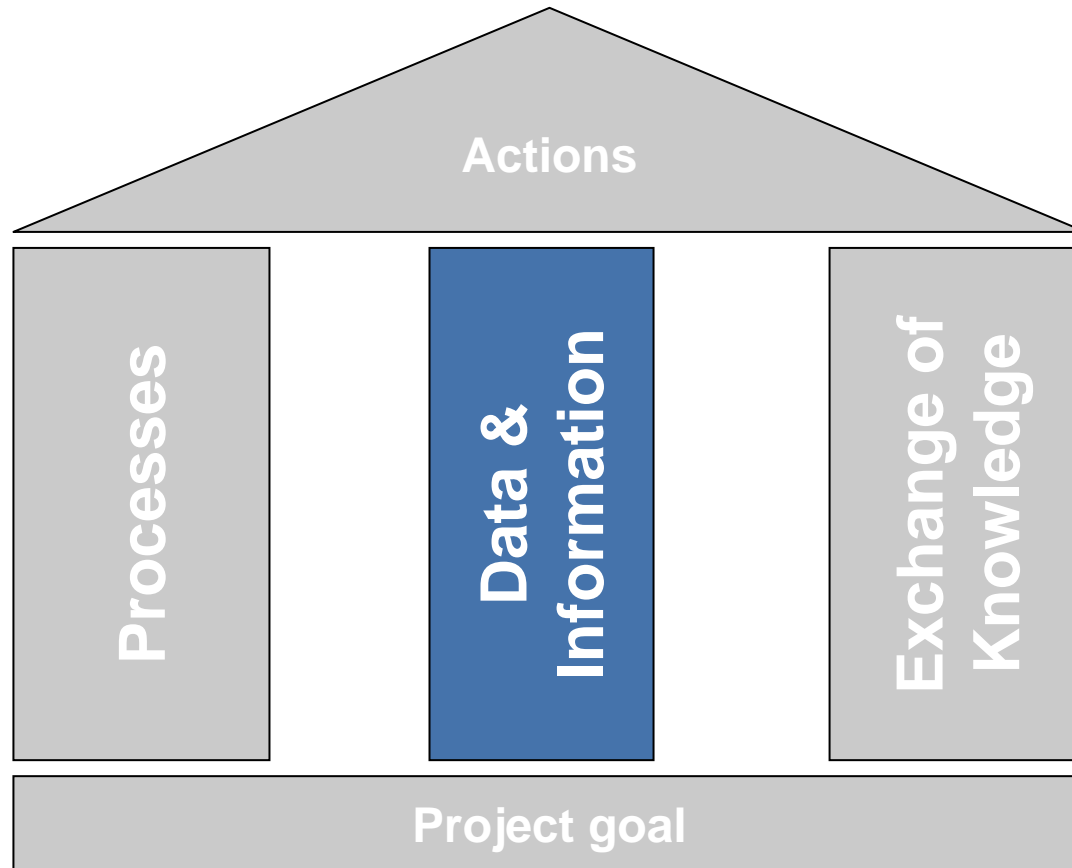
# Processes: Tasks and Targets





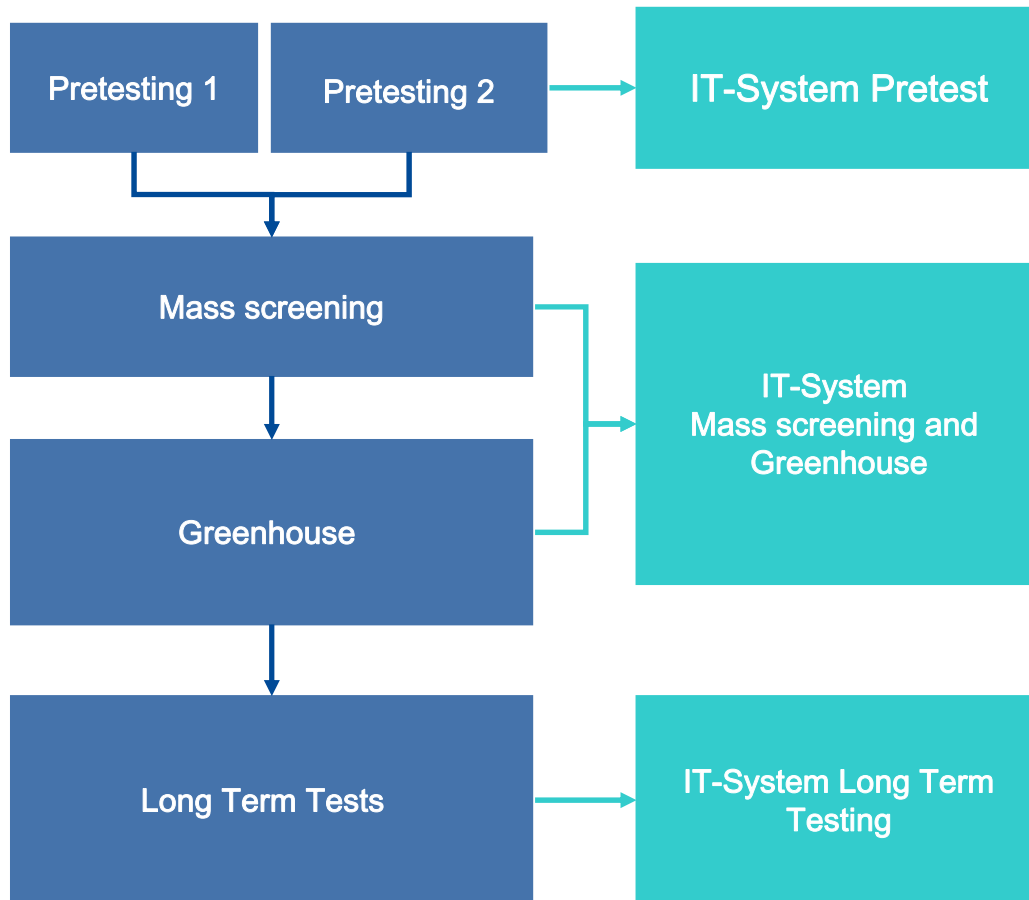
- Processes represent the individual and global activities, tasks and targets of work
- Processes can be documented, made accessible to all relevant team members and can be collectively developed
- Process analysis helps to detect bottlenecks and critical points
- Processes are necessary for efficient development of supporting IT-systems

# Trinity of Knowledge Management: Building a collective brain for doing the right actions





# Data and Information: Where and how do we store data and information



- Long term storage of data
- User Friendliness
- Unification of data and technical terms

# Data and Information: Where and how do we store data and information

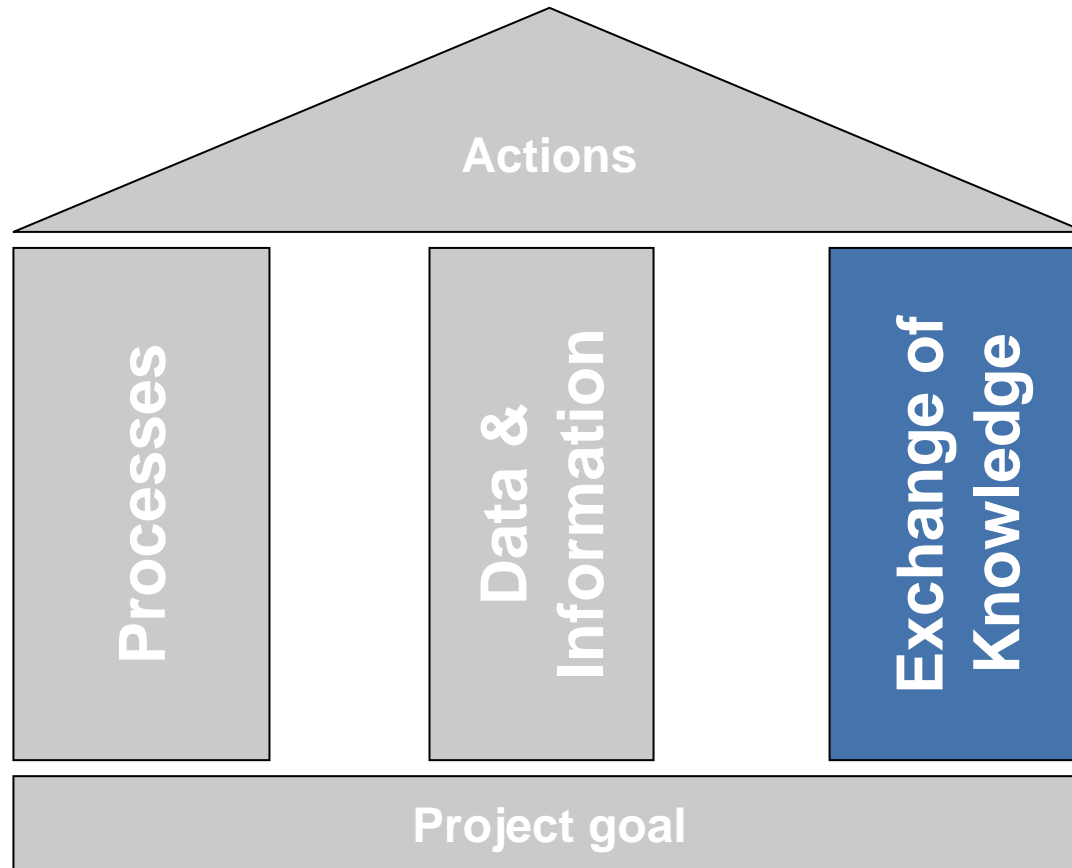


**User Interface (Rich Client or Web Client)**

**Business Logic (Processes)**

**Persistency Layer (Databases)**

# Trinity of Knowledge Management: Building a collective brain for doing the right actions



# Exchange of Knowledge: Increase probability of contacts between individuals

Workshops

Coffee corners

Document management  
system

Discussion forums

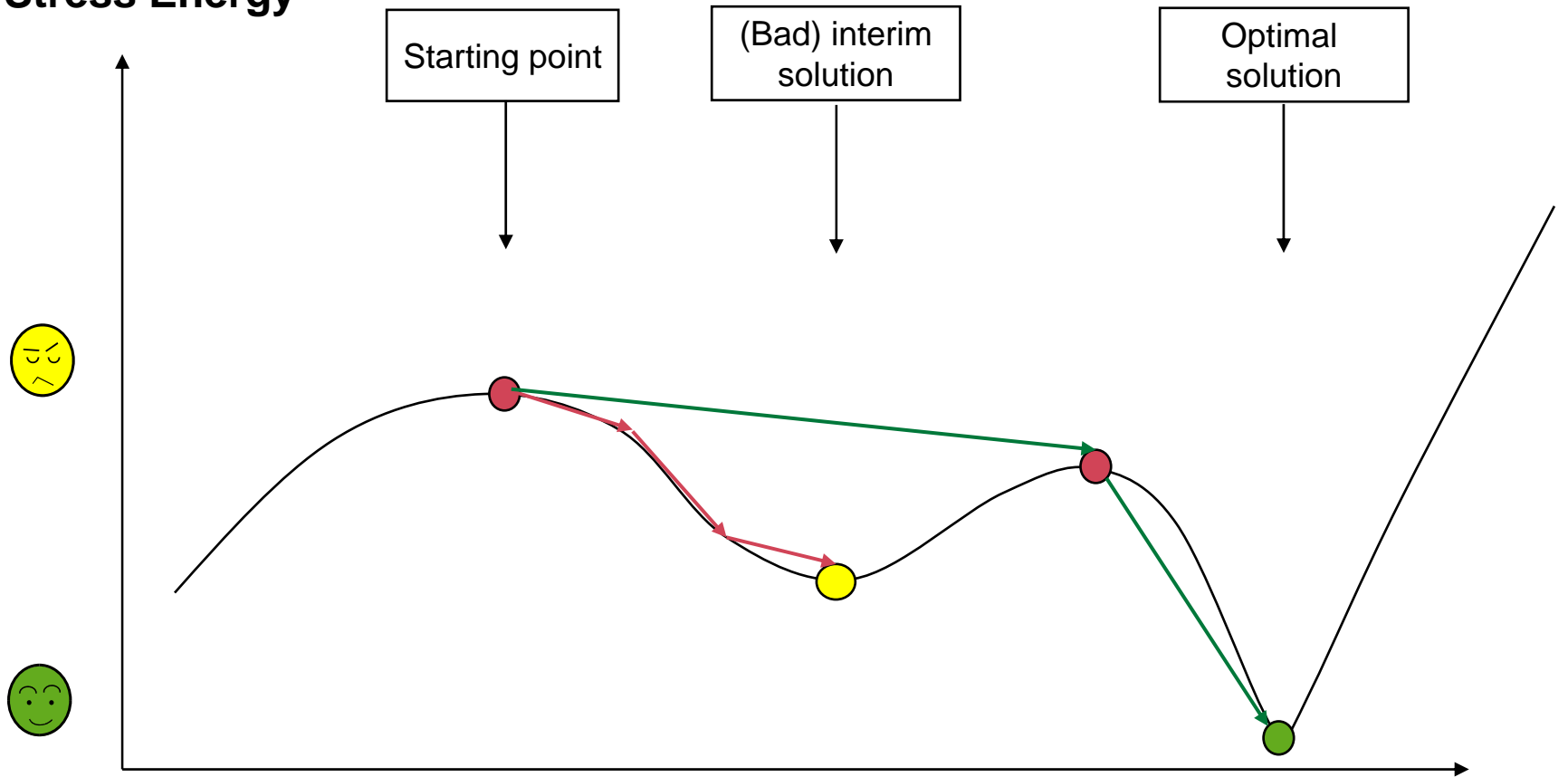
Social events

- Link between different organizations and projects
- Focusing on
  - Targets
  - Interests
  - Spirit
- Working towards a collective brain



# Finding of a collective standpoint is an iterative process minimizing the stress energy

**Stress Energy**

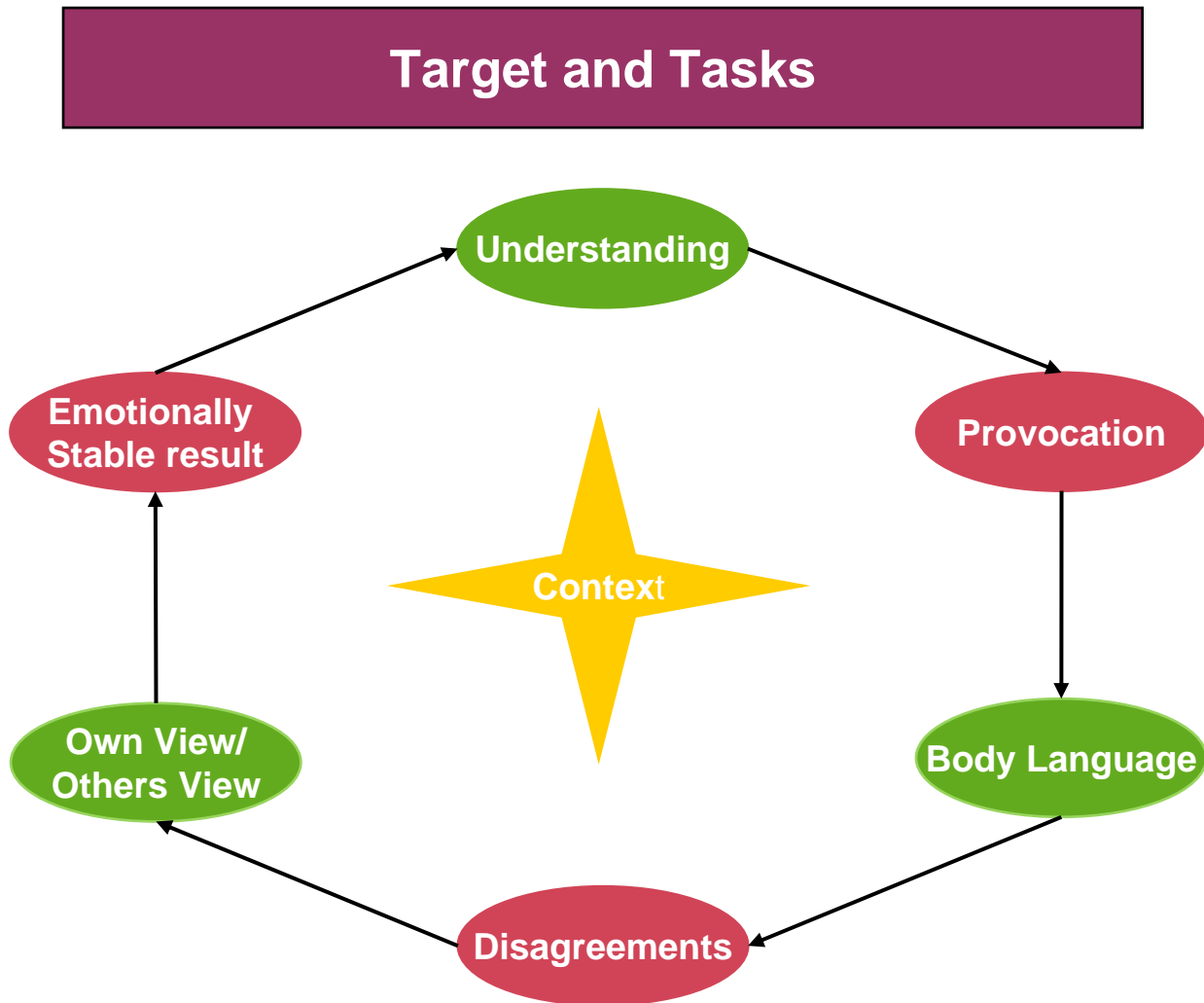


**Collective standpoint**

# Seven heuristically *rules* for finding a quick path to a collective standpoint

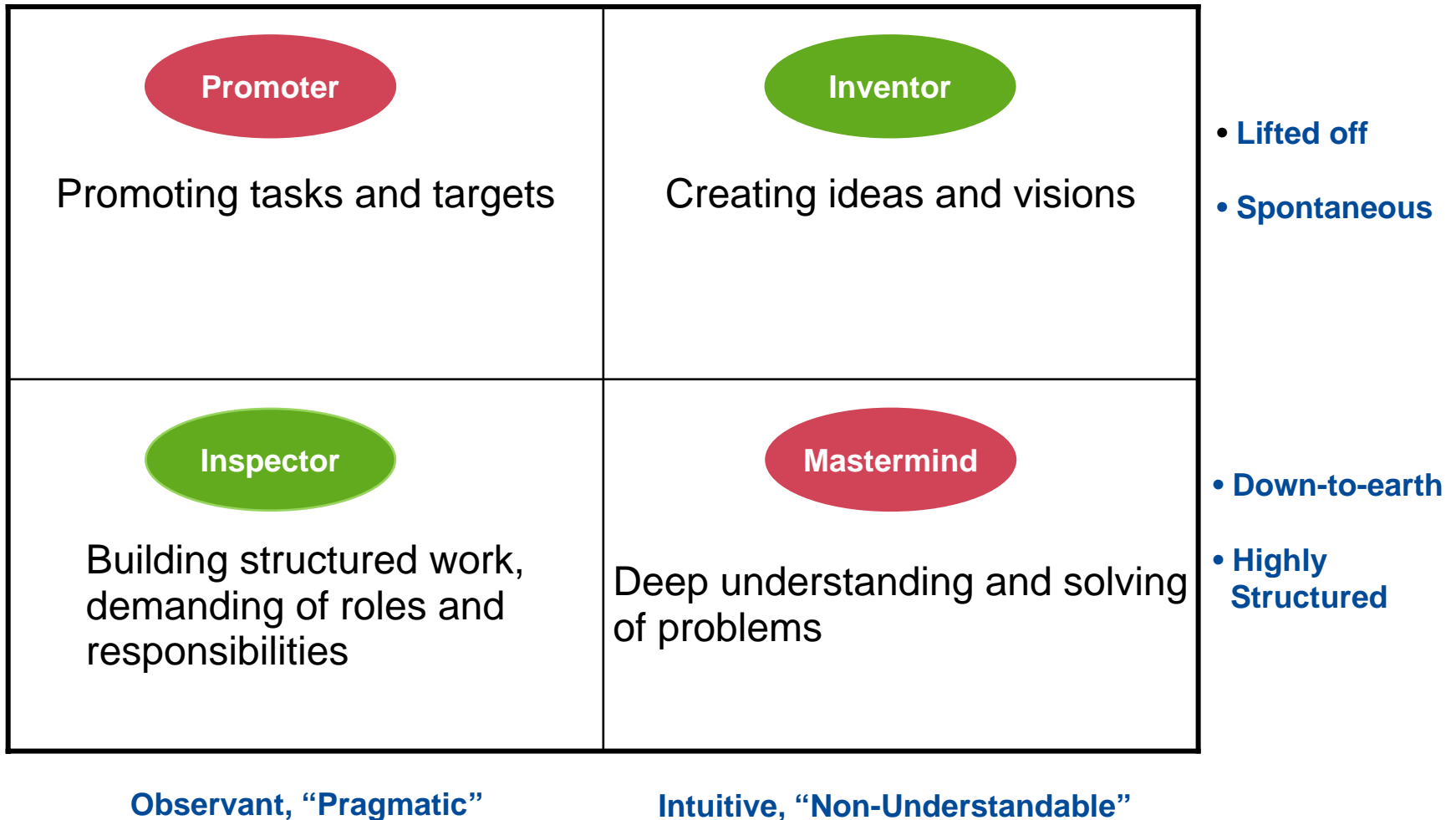
- Don't believe that your discussion partner understands you initially or that you understand him or her.
- Don't believe that the context of the topic in discussion is completely known to all.
- Provoke opposite views in order to check the stability of the common view of the discussed topics
- Be always aware of your body language and those of the others
- Eliminate disagreements immediately, even if they are only tangible
- Summarize your point of view with your own words and let summarize results in the words of your discussion partners
- Only be satisfied with a result of a discussion, if the result is emotionally satisfying to all

# Seven heuristically *rules* for finding a quick path to a collective standpoint





# Knowledge on temperaments supports to cope with different working styles: Examples of different temperaments ([www.keirsey.com](http://www.keirsey.com))



- **Do you know about all your processes?**
- **Do you care about your data and information?**
- **Do you cultivate a communication culture?**