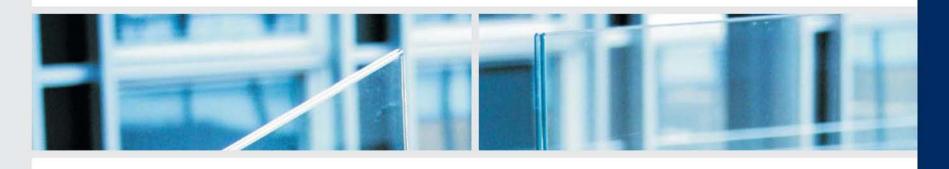
HOW A FIRM'S RENEWAL CAPABILITY CAN BE MEASURED, DESCRIBED AND VALUED



Culture as Innovation
Turku 7.6.2007
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The Points of Departure

 The more knowledge intensive business environment, the more the competitiveness is based on <u>organization</u>

 The more turbulent business environment, the more competitiveness is based on <u>organization's</u> renewal ability

Organizational Renewal

is a three-dimensional phenomenon consisting of

- 1) effective standardization, replication, implementation and maintenance of the existing knowledge base
- 2) continuous incremental development of it
- 3) production of radically new knowledge and innovations.

KM factor® measurement

- is a web based questionnaire, easy and quick to fill in
- shows what is the enterprise's capacity for renewal compared to the reference group

KM factor® measurement

analyses the capacity of the organization

- to implement the company's (aimed) strategy
- to survive from the changes on the market (flexibility)
- potential for internal innovativeness.

Systemic Analyses of the Organization

Mechanistic system

 strategic emphases of added value on fixed production lines, cost efficiency –relatively stable markets

Organic system

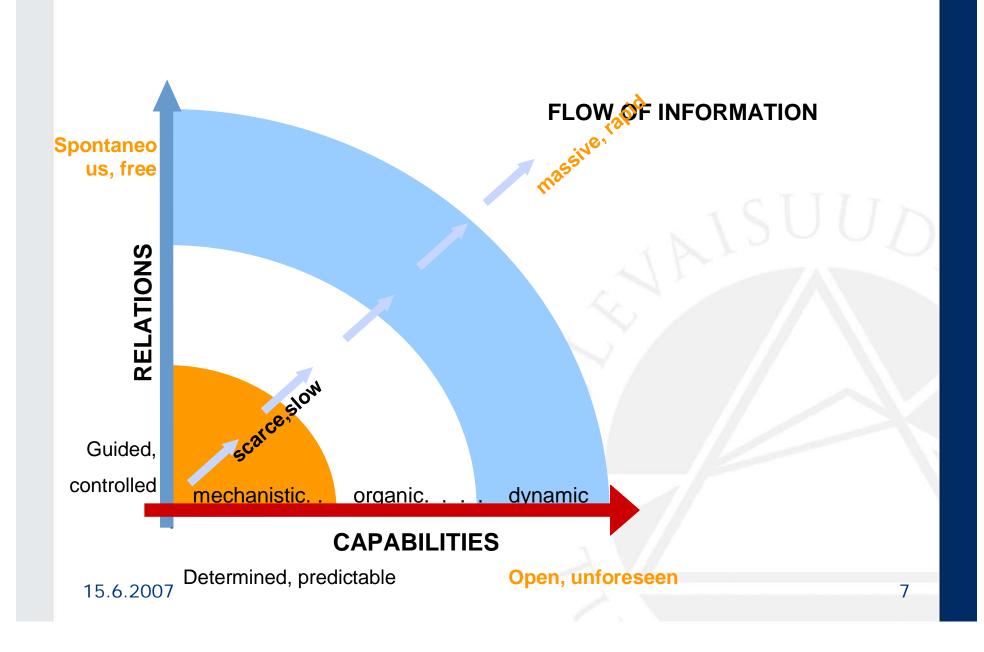
 emphases on customized services, quick adaptation – markets with constant changes

Dynamic system

 added value from radical growth and innovativeness – turbulent markets

All three are important for all the companies, but one of these is the main strategic focus.

Organization as a Knowledge System

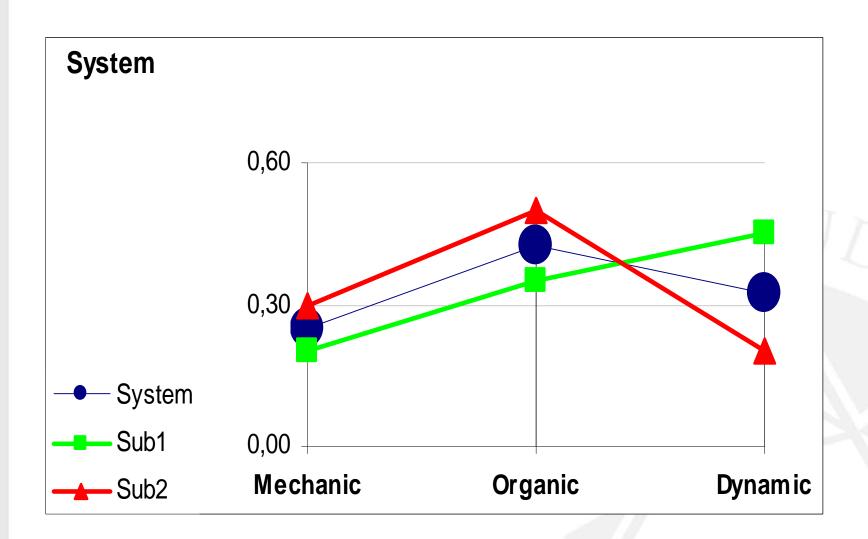


| SYSTEM CLASS CONSTITUENT | Mechanical | Organic | Dynamic | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Capabilities | DEFINED EXPLICIT | EXPERIENTIAL, HIDDEN, TACIT | INTUITIVE, EMERGING, POTENTIAL | |
| Information flow | ONE-WAY TOP-DOWN | MULTI-WAY, COMPLEX | CHAOTIC | |
| Relationships | DETERMINED BY HIERARCHY | RECIPROCAL, DOUBLE CONTINGENT | SPONTANEOUS NETWORKED | |
| Management | ORDERS, DIRECT USE OF POWER | COACHING, EMPOWERMENT | PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT, RELINQUISHING POWER | |

The Phases of the Analyses

- 1. phase directly based on the theory of organizations as 3 dimensional systems
 - reported as systemic profiles
- 2. phase based on analyses on the systemic behavior of the numeric data of the respondants
 - reported as 10 indexes
 - based mainly on consistency, coherency and resonance of the respondants

The 1. Phase Analyses: Systemic Profiles



2. Phase Analyses: Renewal Indexes

Strategic Capability

- n How unanimously the current situation is viewed
- n Is the current operational mode in line with the strategy
- How unanimously the developmental challenges are viewed
- n Are the desired changes in line with the strategy
- n How much sensitivity to weak signals there is

Power to Change

- h How ambitious the goals are
- n How much potential for innovation there is
- How high the motivation level is
- n How much mutual commitment to goals there is:

management < -> personnel

n The level of internal networkedness

How the Indexes are Composed

- all indexes are relational figures, composed in relation to the comparison group (= always 100)
- about 200 measured organizations in the databank (=comparison group)
- f.ex. Renewal index 116 means that the company's renewal capability is 16% higher than that of the comparison group

Examples of Correlations between KM-factor and Financial Key Figures

| Examples of inter between Kmfact economic k | or indexes and | Renewal ability | Strategic capability | Unanimity regarding present situation | Strategic fit of operational profiling | Unanimity regarding objectives | Stragegic fit of objectives | Sensitivity to weak signals |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Profit/Loss | | | | | | 0,49 | 0,38 | |
| Overall profitability | | 0,55 | | | | 0,73 | | 0,62 |
| Financing encumbra | ance | 0,33 | 0,48 | 0,46 | | | | |
| Low financing risk | | 0,57 | 0,39 | 0,38 | | 0,72 | | 0,70 |
| Overall rating | | 0,54 | 0,51 | 0,55 | | 0,46 | TIT | 0,65 |
| Overall Points | | 0,52 | 0,48 | 0,52 | | 0,41 | | 0,60 |
| Turnover growth rate | е | | | | 0,70 | D. L. | | |
| Operating profit befo | ore depreciation | | | | 4 / | 1 | 0,53 | |
| Operating profit/loss | 3 | | | | _ | | 0,55 | |
| Profit before extraor | dinary items | | | | And the | 0,31 | 0,52 | |
| Net profit/loss | | | | 0,38 | | | | |
| Return on capital en | nployed | 0,56 | | | | 0,68 | 0,49 | 0,55 |
| Return on capital | | | | Jia. | 7 / | 0,63 | 0,44 | |
| Return on equity | | | | 4 | | 0,69 | 0,59 | |
| Turnover/person | | 0,49 | 0,47 | 0,39 | | 1.0 | | 0,46 |
| Added value / perso | n | 0,64 | | - | | 0,74 | | 0,60 |
| Personnel expenses | s/ person | 0,47 | | 4. | | 0,49 | | 0,44 |
| Real productivity of | work | | | | | 1 | 0,55 | |
| Added value / turno | ver | | | | | 111 | | \ \ |

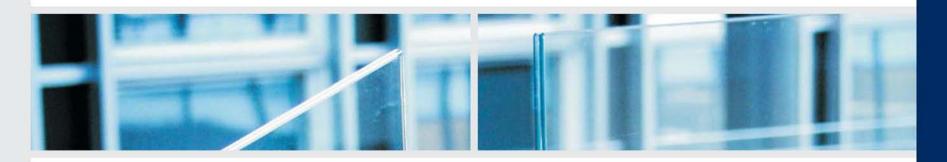
In this table r() > 0.25 significant, r() > 0.45 very significant

Examples of Correlations between KM-factor and Financial Key Figures

| Examples of internal correlations between Kmfactor indexes and economic key figures | Renewal ability | Power for change | Challenge presented by target level | Innovation potential | Level of motivation | Commitment to objectives | Internal networking |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Profit/Loss | | | | | | 0,50 | |
| Overall profitability | 0,55 | 0,62 | 0,63 | 0,72 | | | 0,50 |
| Financing encumbrance | 0,33 | | | | 0,59 | | 0,43 |
| Low financing risk | 0,57 | 0,60 | 0,55 | 0,62 | | 0,31 | 0,60 |
| Overall rating | 0,54 | 0,50 | 0,40 | 0,62 | 0,43 | | 0,60 |
| Overall Points | 0,52 | 0,48 | 0,40 | 0,66 | 0,48 | aTT | 0,55 |
| Turnover growth rate | | | | | 0,45 | | |
| Operating profit before depreciation | | | | | 1 1 | 0,37 | \cup_{I} |
| Operating profit/loss | | | | | 1 | 0,39 | |
| Profit before extraordinary items | | | | | | 0,41 | |
| Net profit/loss | | | | 0,44 | 0,51 | ///AN | |
| Return on capital employed | 0,56 | 0,68 | 0,74 | 0,81 | | 0,51 | 0,42 |
| Return on capital | | | 0,40 | A 2 | | 0,50 | |
| Return on equity | | | 1 | _ Y / | | 0,68 | |
| Turnover/person | 0,49 | 0,39 | 4.1 | | 7 | 0,78 | 0,54 |
| Added value / person | 0,64 | 0,76 | 0,82 | 0,51 | // | 0,72 | 0,51 |
| Personnel expenses/person | 0,47 | 0,56 | 0,36 | 0,61 | 0,41 | | |
| Real productivity of work | | | 1 | | 1/// | 0,56 | |
| Added value / turnover | | | | 0,41 | 0,52 | | |

In this table r() > 0.25 significant, r() > 0.45 very significant

CASE: Measuring renewal capability in training service business







Why?

Measuring renewal ability are the first steps to start to understand dynamics inside it and the impact of renewal capability to business performance according to strategy and even to financial figures

..share systematic best practices to achieve innovation leadership..

..incorporate knowledge sharing in learning environment..

..encourage innovation via opportunity exploiting..

..establish learning services as growth engine for business..

Results: strategic focus and operations emphasis

Strategic focus of the case organization defined by management is:

- Flexible organization focusing on service concepts and customization
- Innovative organization capable of managing radical renewal and/or growth

The current state of the operation is not in line with the strategic focus:

• Service centered operations are under emphasized, development and production centered operations are over emphasized

Results: Renewal indexes

| C C | All lustere | Unit 1 d | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 | Average |
|--|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Renewal capability Strategic capability | 115 110 | 114 107 | 108 105 | 108 112 | 105 102 | 109 106 |
| Unanimity regarding the current situation | 120 | 101 | 116 | 124 | 110 | 113 |
| Operational profiling according to strategy | 109 | 101 | 103 | 118 | 100 | 106 |
| Unanimity regarding objectives | 104 | 110 | 96 | 92 | 99 | 99 |
| Strategic fit of development challenges | 96 | 112 | 97 | 100 | 94 | 101 |
| Sensitivity to weak signals | 112 | 120 | 105 | 106 | 104 | 109 |
| Power to change | 120 | 122 | 111 | 105 | 108 | 112 |
| Challenges presented by target levels | 144 | 171 | 134 | 118 | 121 | 136 |
| Innovation potential | 109 | 146 | 110 | 80 | 94 | 108 |
| Level of motivation | 108 | 98 | 103 | 105 | 109 | 104 |
| Commitment to objectives (management <> personnel) | 129 | 88 | 106 | 113 | 114 | 105 |
| Internal networking | 108 | 109 | 103 | 108 | 101 | 105 |

Note

Due to missing information Unit 5 is part only in the clustered result

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Results: The summary of required change directions

Competence

the master and development of
management and one's own
leadership work work

Information flow

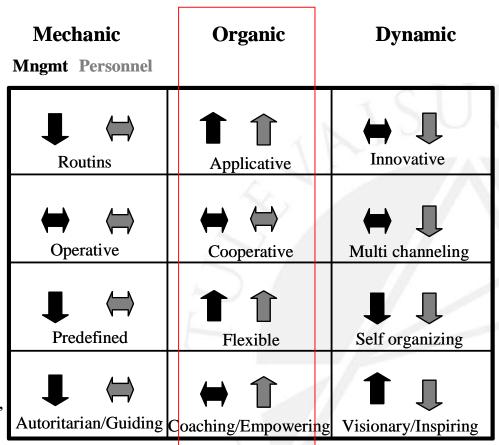
the availability and exploiting of information

Relations

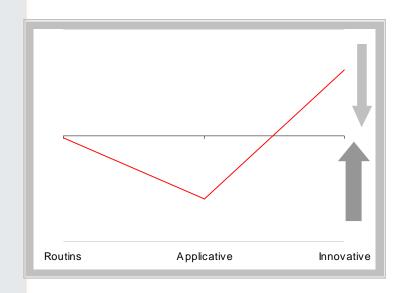
co-operations, responsibilities and influence channels

Management

the support systems of technology, processes and employees



Example of the results: The change compass for personnel (competence)



Skills / Personnel the master and development of one's own work

Use more competence development methods for supporting *organic and gradual type of renewal and knowledge development*

Competence development to systematic and continual process

Development more linked to own work

Collaborative development and implementation focus

Usage of best practices, knowledge sharing

15.6.2007

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From conclusions to action, for example..

- Focus to communication and discussion more clearly, earlier and to wider audience about current situation and future challenges and needs.
- Heavy emphasis on *strategy communication and understanding* in every level of the organization
- Capability development mode to support on qualification in own work and support incremental growth (for example Trainer Qualification scheme)
- Centres-of competence/expertise with collaboration focus
- Knowledge management tools and practises implementation starting (repeatable way of working, best practises sharing)
- Closer to the customer having consultative approach
- Collaborative development approach together with global and region levels; easier establishment of project organizations and SoR for short term business needs

Development of renewal capability

- New measurement is planned to be done by the end of the year when the new organization is established and functioning
- Follow-up measurement should follow
 - renewal capability as KPI for capability development success?
- Pilot projects are recommended to be done concentrating to study some key development areas arising from the findings:
 - leadership
 - communication
 - information sharing and transformation
 - interaction formation
 - authorizing and empowering project members
 - ability to develop and implement change in people's own work