



Title	The relationship between Knowledge Management and Intellectual Capital in listed companies of mainland China
Author(s)	Chu, SKW; Wu, WWY; Chan, KH; Fu, OH
Citation	The 8th International Conference on Intellectual Capital, Knowledge Management & Organisational Learning (ICICKM 2011), Bangkok, Thailand, 27-28 October 2011. In Proceedings of the 8th ICICKM, 2011, p. 14-15
Issued Date	2011
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10722/160105
Rights	Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License

Keywords: personal knowledge management, knowledge management strategy, problem-based learning, reading efficiency, reading motivation, multi-ability level of English

The Relationship Between Knowledge Management and Intellectual Capital in Listed Companies of Mainland China

Samuel Kai Wah Chu¹, Wendy W.Y. Wu¹, Kin Hang Chan², and Olina Fu¹

¹The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

²Institute for China Business, School of Professional and Continuing Education, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Abstract: As the global economic power reshuffles, mainland China stood as the world's biggest exporter in 2010, and has emerged as the second-largest economy in the world (CIA, 2010). In its transformation from a manufacturing-based economy to a knowledge-based economy, how well a business manages its knowledge or utilizes its intellectual capital may be an important factor in determining a business' comparative advantage. Hence, the evaluation of the level of knowledge management ("KM") of a business may be helpful for business managers to improve business competitiveness. Rastogi (2000) considers KM as the foundation toward successful leveraging of intellectual capital ("IC"). If we take the view that knowledge forms the basis of IC, as in Ramezan (2011), then the level of knowledge utilization of an organization should be correlated with its level of intellectual capital. To test this empirically, a self-assessment on KM maturity level was used to gauge knowledge utilization of an organization, while Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC™) was used to assess the level of IC. The purpose of this research is to explore the presence of a relationship between KM maturity level and IC performance in listed companies in mainland China. In selecting companies representative of the economy in mainland China, the constituent companies of the CSI 100 (China Securities Index Co., Ltd.) were chosen. The Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC™) methodology was used to measure IC performance for its suitability in statistical analysis (Andriessen, 2004). VAIC™ of constituent companies of the CSI 100 was calculated by summing the totals of human capital efficiency, structural capital efficiency and capital employed efficiency. Questionnaires were collected to evaluate the level of KM in the surveyed organizations. The questionnaire was developed from the KM self-assessment framework proposed by Collison and Parcell (2004), and was used to measure the maturity level of KM. Overall, there were 26 questionnaires completed, which accounts for 25% of the sample. Finally, correlation analysis with SPSS was performed to examine if there is a correlation between IC and the maturity level of KM in the sampled

companies in mainland China. The results showed that correlation between the two variables was not statistically significant.

Keywords: knowledge management, intellectual capital, intangible asset, mainland China, VAIC™

Value Creation Through Collaborative Supply Chain: Holistic Performance Enhancement Road Map

Ridha Derrouiche¹, Pongsak Holimchayachotikul² and Komgrit Leksakul²

¹ESC – LSTI, Saint Etienne, France

²Department of Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Abstract: This paper proposes an integrated novel framework between B2B-SCM using data mining techniques such as K-Means based on particle swarm intelligence (PSO) and association rule. It constructs relationship rules of holistic performance enhancement road map. The data set of relationships between enterprise and its direct customers of the case study organizations in France was used for demonstration. The experiment results show how domain managers powerfully utilize the graphical analysis results to provide the holistic performance improvement and weakness resolution relationship rules. In the long run, organizations are able to use this framework to design and adjust their units to conform the exact customer needs. This paper introduces and explains a new idea of measuring value added along the supply chain from a collaborative perspective. The extended model is adapted from our previous model and from Balanced Score Card (BSC) model. It provides a tool to measure tangible and intangible value between partners.

Keywords: supply chain collaboration, value creation, holistic performance enhancement road map k-means, particle swarm intelligence, association rules

Organizational Learning and Transformational Leadership in Higher Education

Irra Chrisyanti Dewi

Departement of Management, STIE IEU Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract: This study aims to provide in-depth review of transformational leadership style and its relationship with organizational learning on library staff. By expanding the library literature related to leadership style, learning