# INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

### 3. KNOWLEDGE VERSUS NEW ECONOMY

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- Traditional neoclassical microeconomics, as a definition of economics (against which knowledge and new economics are defined):
  - product is created by the efficient use of factors of production (factors of production are rare);
  - main inputs: natural resources, labour, capital goods;
  - choice of combination of factors of production = choice of technology.

#### Kowledge economy:

- emphasises the importance of knowledge and technological enablers, which should include information enablers;
- knowledge and assumptions = know-how;
- highlights the importance of know-how for the development of the economy;
- know-how is a resource that is more important than all other economic factors of production;
- the ability to use a certain level of knowledge and skills in the economy and to develop it dynamically is conditioned by the quality of the education system;
- the origins of this approach: since 1960.

- Knowledge economy:
  - It is related to two factors:
    - the building and development of international networks of firms and the continued strengthening of the openness and interconnectedness of national economies (linked to the globalisation of the economy);
    - intensity in the use of information and knowledge...
  - The second force is at the heart of innovation management. The link with the first force only demonstrates how extremely strong the link between innovation management and globalisation influences is.

#### New economy:

- access to scarce factors of production in terms of technology and knowledge, which has been an issue especially since the aforementioned 1960s, is no longer a concern;
- It is primarily concerned with technology-related transformations;
- these are global transformations that have brought about major economic, political and technological changes;
- the origins of this approach: 1990 (the period of the last wave of globalisation).

## Thank You for Your attention