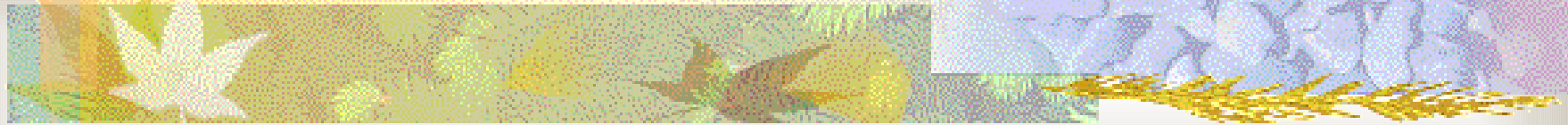


COMPLEXITIES AND ASYMMETRIES: EXPOSING TWO-TYPES OF CHALLENGES TO KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND INTEGRATION



COST EXPLANATORY WORKSHOP

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QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

- What challenges affect mechanisms and procedures of knowledge transfer and integration between the academic and policy-making environments?
- What new problem areas determine knowledge transfer and integration?



CONNECTION AND SYNTHESIS

- **knowledge transfer:** about connecting and converting
- **knowledge integration:** the synthesis of specialized knowledge into systemic, common-ground knowledge



TWO TYPES OF CHALLENGES



complexities - encapsulated in new trends of policymaking

asymmetries - stem from relational and communicative character of the knowledge transfer and integration process

COMPLEXITIES



- current developments linking research to policy abound with various interests, actors and coalitions
- complexity implies interpretational richness, constant redefinition and thus, also ambiguity of language used



- **1. Different standards of rationality** – knowledge integration not only guided by different (conflicting) interests, but also grounded in different standards of rationality
- **2. Institutional and policy-actors interdependence**
- **3. Complementarity** – knowledge solutions in a policymaking process increasingly designed in a complementary manner



- **4. Functional convergence**
 - largely driven by new technological environment
 - key categories and approaches become accepted as common in various levels (national, supra-national).

- **5. 'Big picture' more eclectic**

ASYMMETRIES

- **1. Abundance versus quality of information**
 - the abundance and low quality of information renders it difficult to convert information to relevant knowledge
- **2. Demand for empirical evidence versus protected access to data**
 - a greater demand for rigorous and large-scale empirical analysis is not being accompanied by public accessibility to the quality data



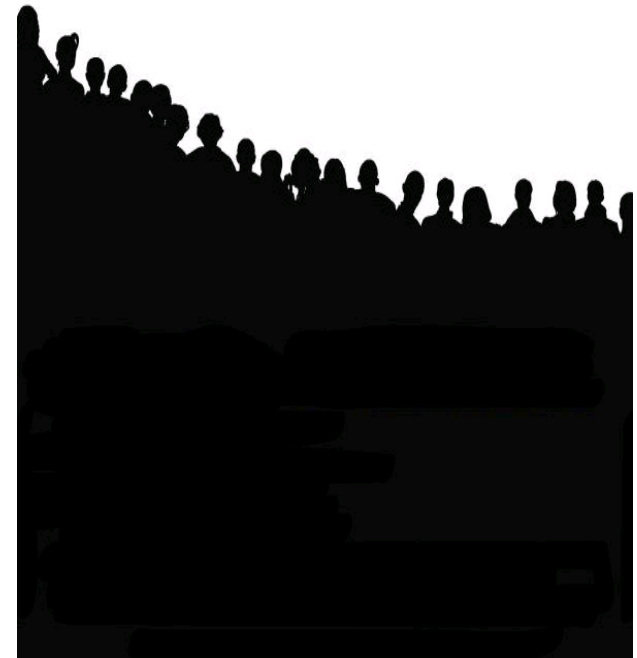


- **3. Proportionality of participation versus disproportionate influence**

- knowledge and data asymmetries and resource imbalances allow certain parties to have a disproportionate influence over policy outcomes

- **4. Democratic legitimacy versus high complexity and specialised knowledge**

- the high complexity and constant redefinition of policy goals causes a serious risk to transparency



THANK YOU!



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