



Intellectual Capital for Communities  
in the Knowledge Economy



# Regional Indicators and IC Building

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# EIB's Innovation 2010 Initiative

## Enactment of the Lisbon Agenda

EUR 10.7 bn loans advanced in 2005

- Research, development and innovation (~60%)
- Education and Training
- Information and Communication Technology

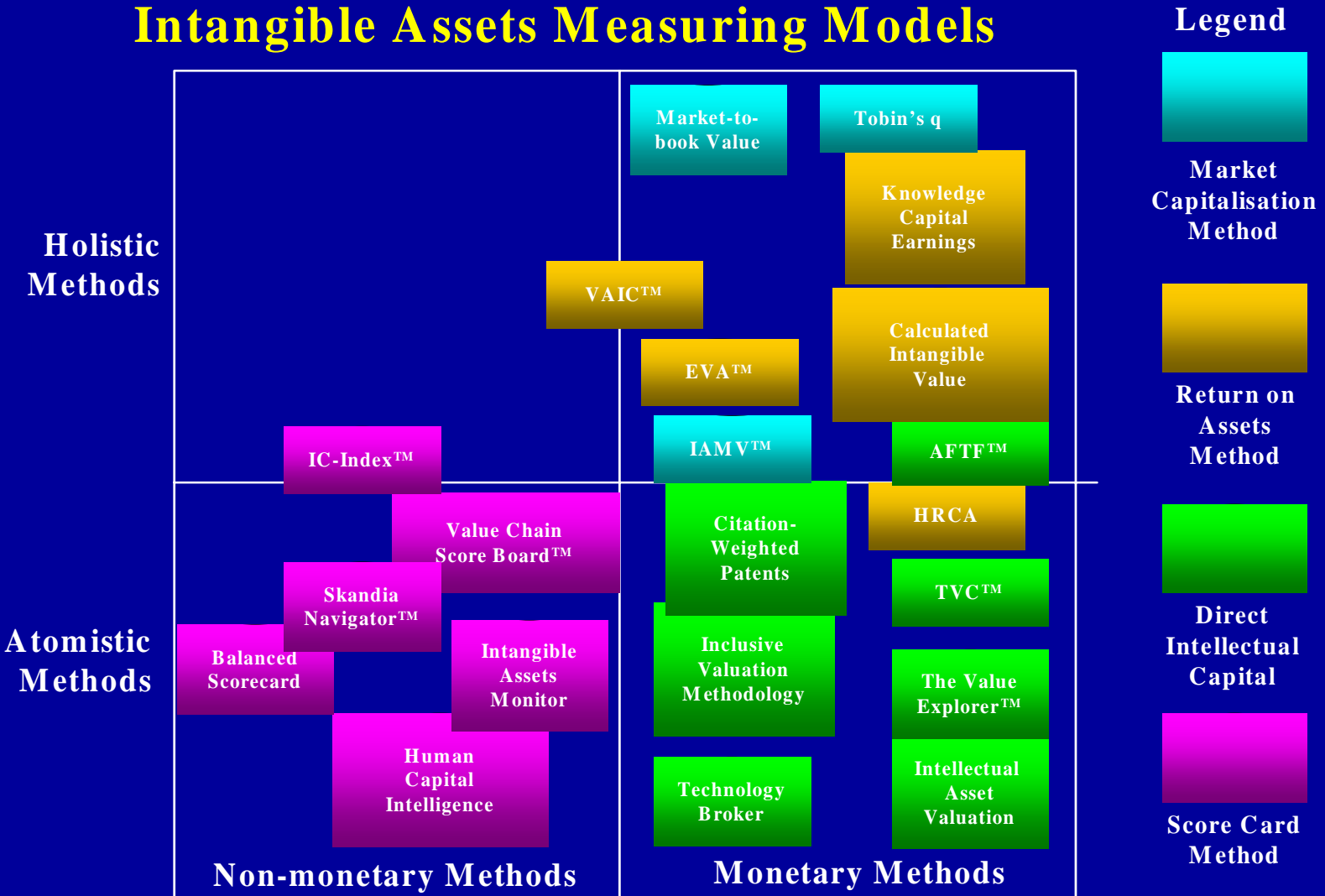
*Shift from Fixed Capital to Intellectual Capital Formation*

# Key question

*How do we know that these  
investments add value and can we  
measure it?*

# Measuring Mess?

## Intangible Assets Measuring Models



# Holistic / non-monetary indicators

OECD: Science and Technology Indicators/ Education at a Glance

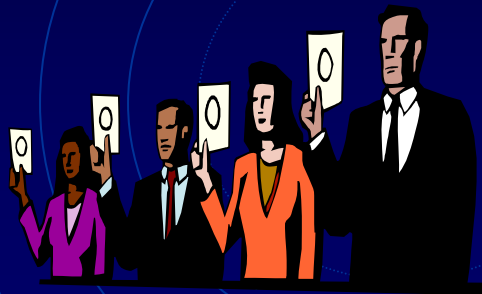
World Bank: Knowledge Economy Index; Knowledge Assessment Methodology

The Lisbon Review (World Economic Forum)

EU Innovation scoreboard, Eurostat / EU-DG statistics



Stock and Input indicators



Performance indicators

***BUT....***

What are we really « looking » at?



# *Intangibles / Intellectual Capital*

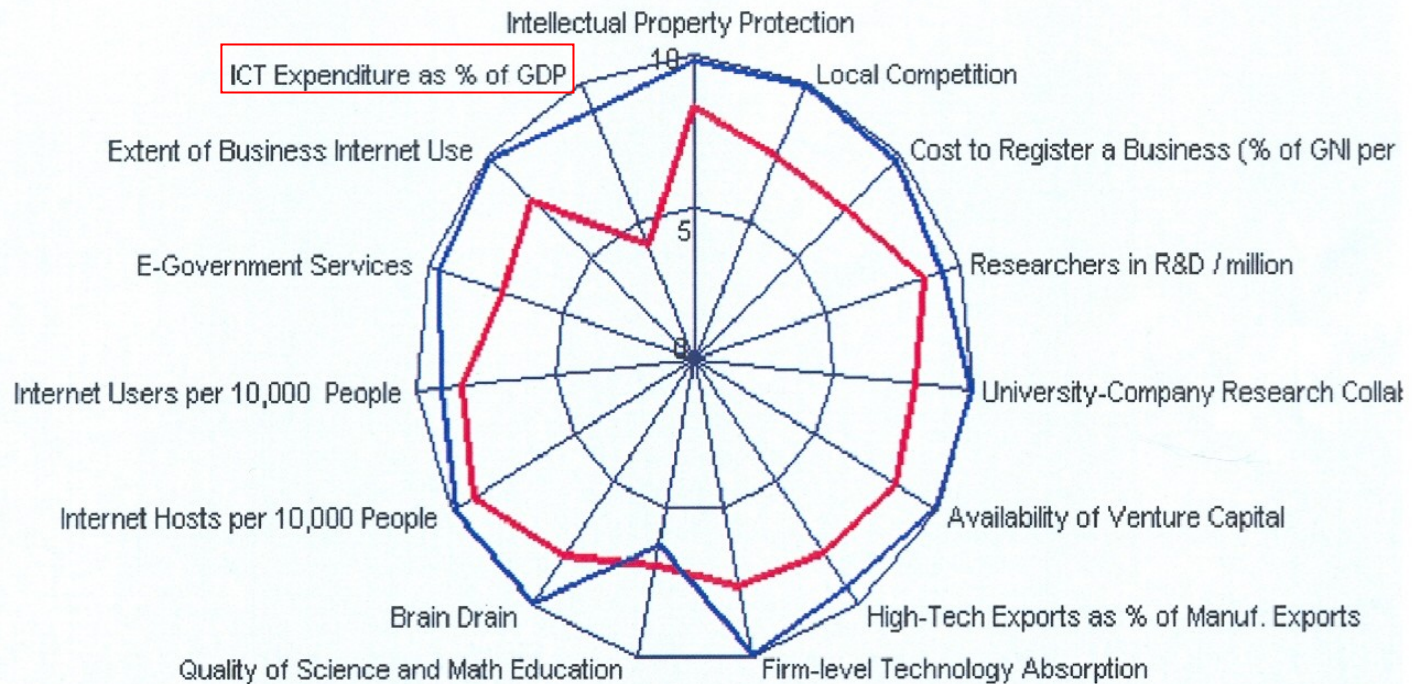
*An organization / community's indigenous capacity (to adequately realize its **objectives**) / (create social-economic value from its **resources**) by arranging its **social relations** and effectively meet requirements of the external environment“*

- people (community)
- external /internal structuring
- means, resources, capabilities
- ends / objectives

# An example: USA, W-Europe, Italy

(WorldBank K.A.M.)

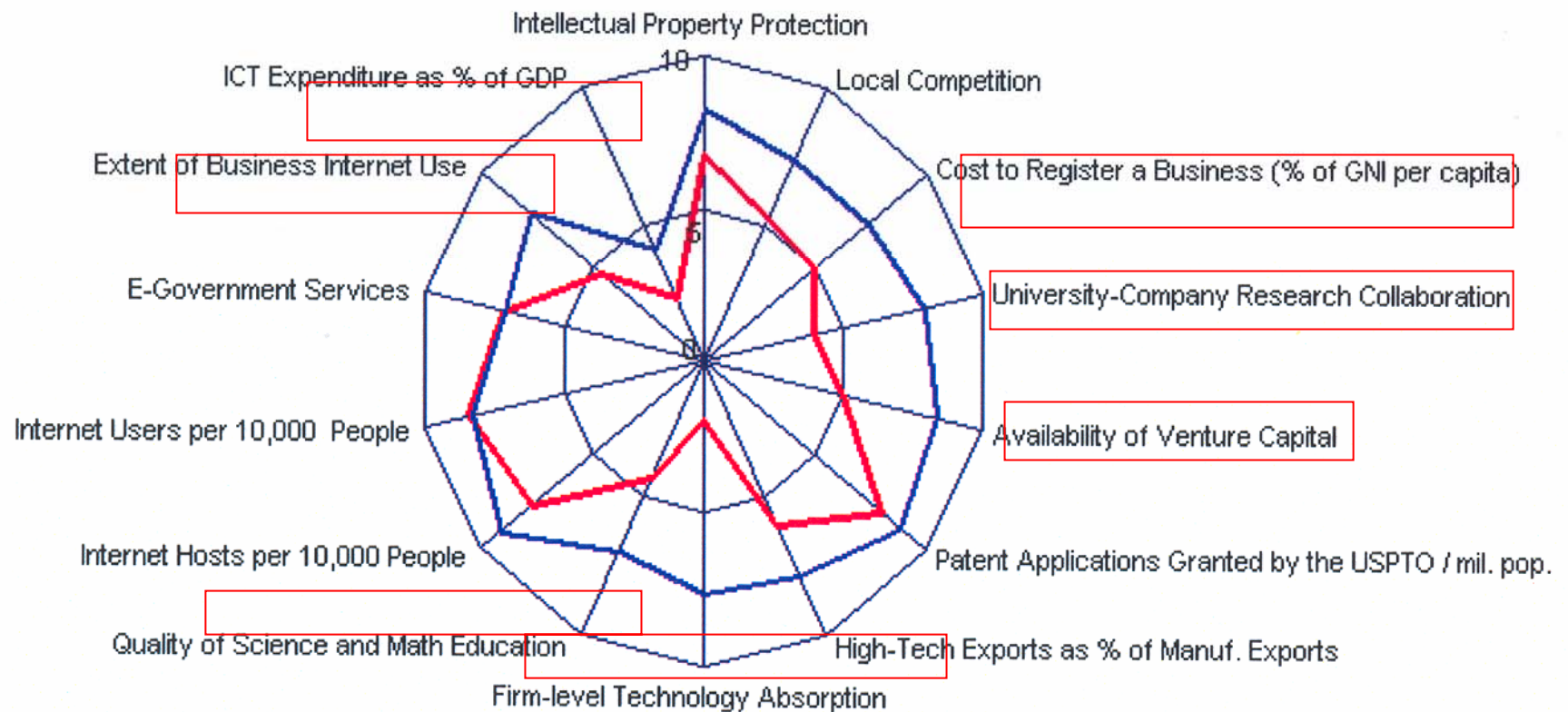
## Western Europe, USA





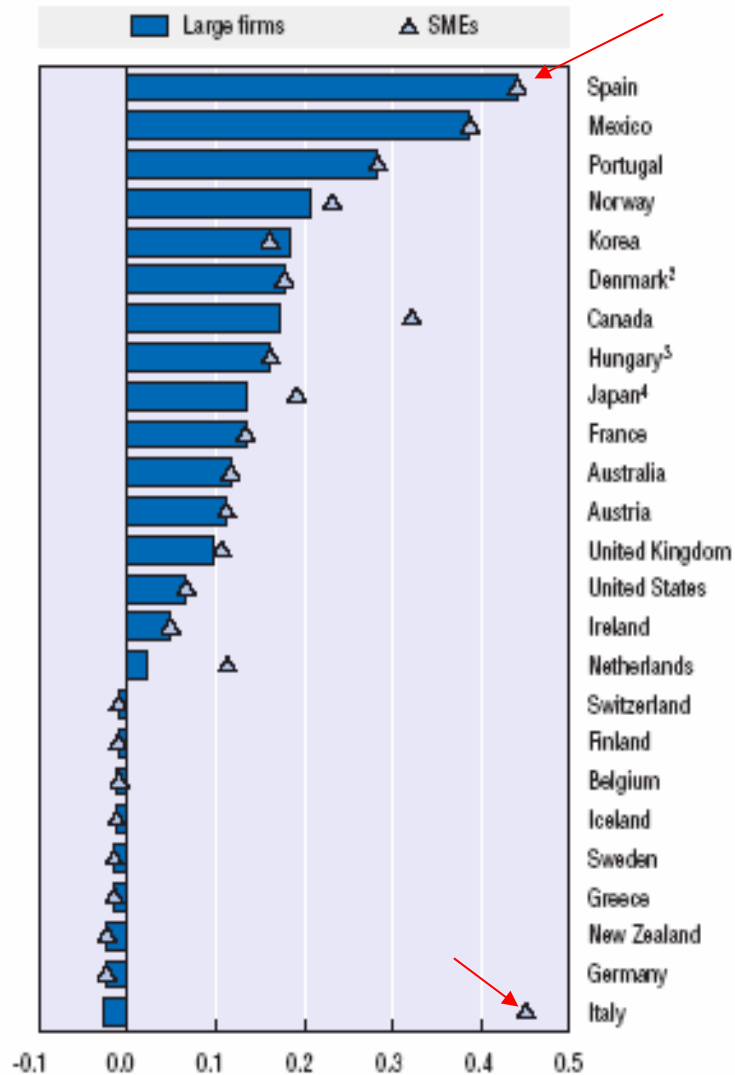
# An example: USA, W-Europe, Italy (WorldBank K.A.M.)

## Italy, Western Europe

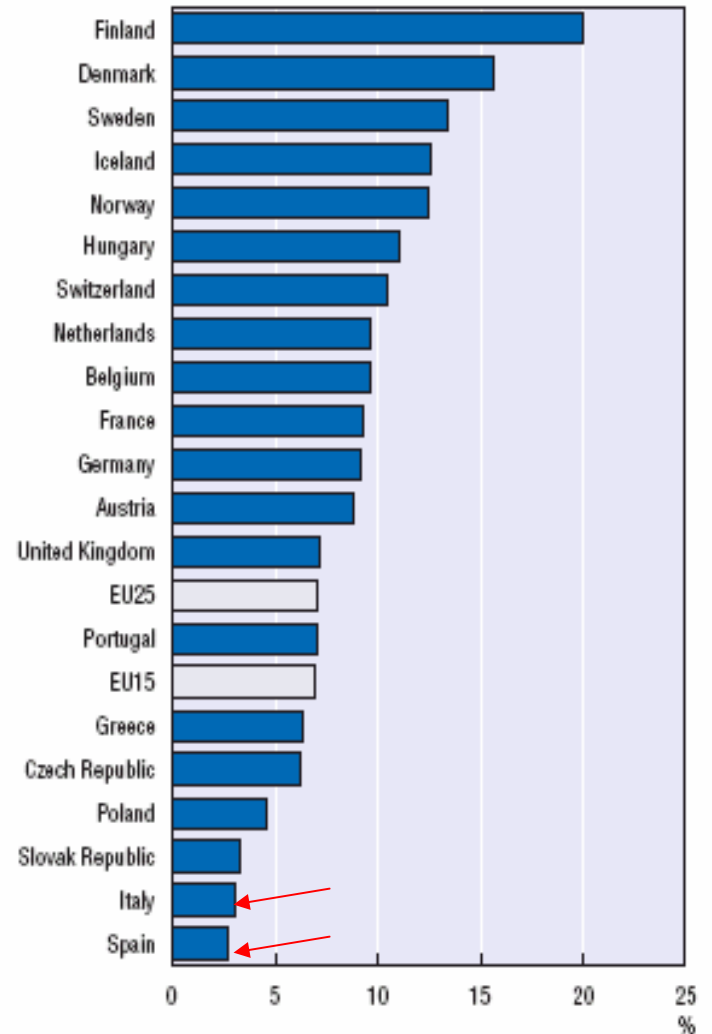


# R&D tax incentives in isolation?

Rate of tax subsidies for USD 1 of R&D,<sup>1</sup>  
large firms and SMEs, 2004

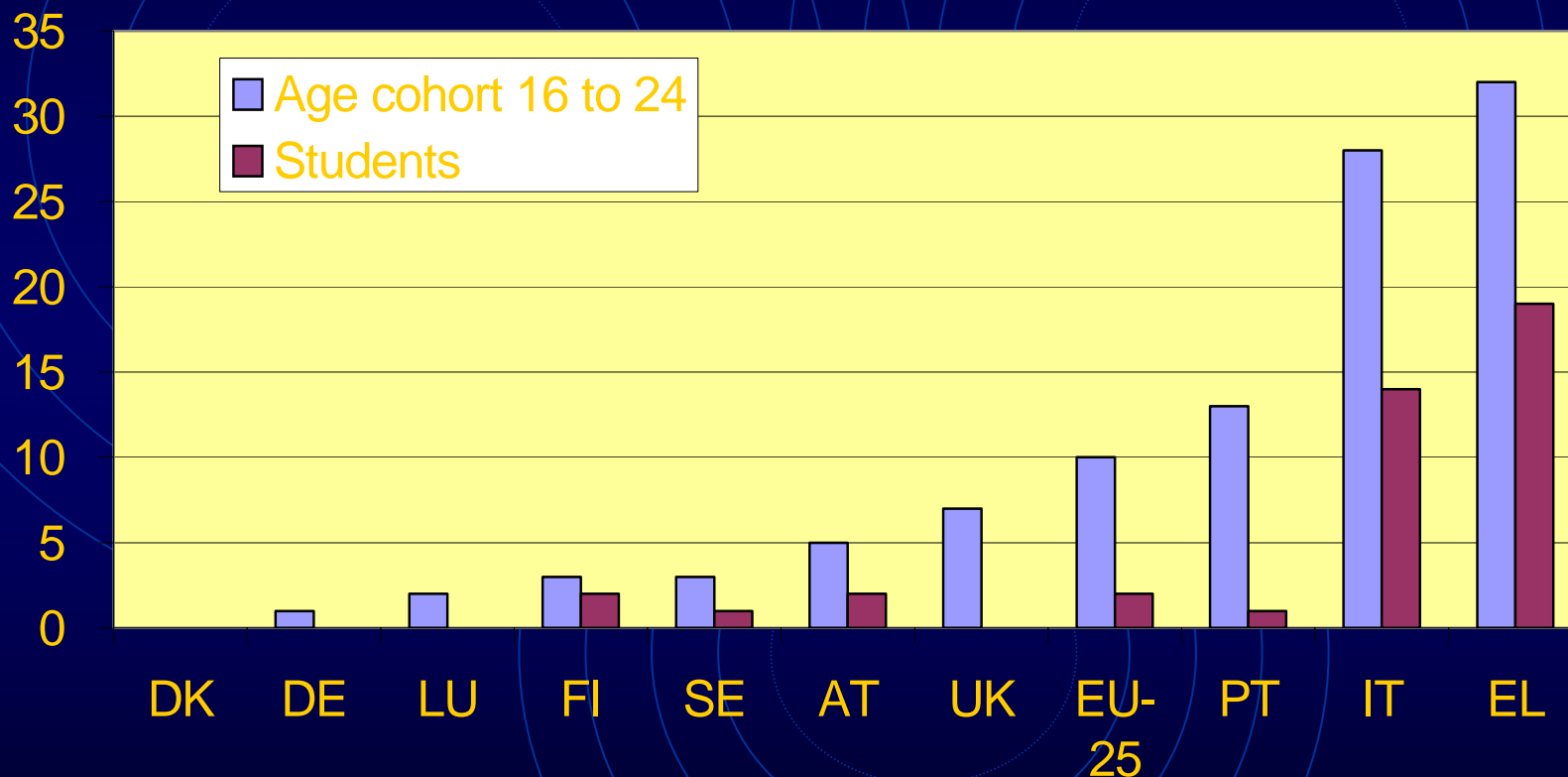


SMEs involved in innovation co-operation, 1998-2000  
As a percentage of all SMEs



# Problems ahead for Dig-ITALY ?

Persons with no basic computer skills (%)



Source: Eurostat 17 /2006

# *Intangibles / Intellectual Capital*

*An organization / community's indigenous capacity (to adequately realize its **objectives**) / (create social-economic value from its **resources**) by arranging its **social relations** and effectively meet requirements of the external environment“*

*→ Not an economic, but rather a structural functionalistic approach*

	Means / resources	Objectives / output
E X t e r n	<u>A</u> dapt/ Enact Procuring, developing and use of resources & competences (human, goods, technology, information, etc)  <b>‘Resource/input Indicators’</b>	<u>G</u> oal attainment Setting and implementing objectives (output)  <b>‘Performance Indicators’</b>
I n t e r n	<u>L</u> atency Structure, rules, culture, motivation and rewards  <b>‘Cultural indicators’</b>	<u>I</u> ntegration / Efficiency Regulation to assure proper functioning, optimisation of processes....  <b>‘process/quality indicators’</b>



# Indicators for Education

- Enactment; educational expenditures % GDP or per student; funding structure (private/public); enrollment ratios, computers and internet access in schools; instruction time per subject, business-academic oriented R&D, University-Company Research Collaboration.
- Goals attainment; attainment levels; Ph.D.s; employment rates (cohorts / degrees); publications refereed journals; Nobel prizes/inhabitant; literacy rates and PISA-scores; etc....
- Efficiency; length of study and graduation ages; drop-outs; study changes; student satisfaction; student/staff ratios - educational expenditures/student; structure of expenditures as % of GDP; teaching hours/non-teaching duties; life-long learning...
- Structure, culture and rewards; gender development index; m/f % in cohorts; teacher salaries (performance based remuneration); teacher allowance for remote areas, geographic mobility, % foreign staff and students, internationally co-authored publications,  $\Delta$  income after graduation / income differentials; brain-power retaining capability, student loans & public and private subsidies; e-university enrollment

# Indicators for R&D-innovation

- Enactment: R&D expenditures; R&D-financing; R&D-personnel/staff; R&D-efforts by type of business/organization; external contacts and networks; professional conferences; number of science parks; availability of (high tech) venture capital in seed and start-up phases, strategic alliances; co-operation with clients.
- Goals attainment: Patents; scientific publications; high tech exports; revenues from new products; Technology Balance of Payments and Trade, scientific articles; royalty and license fees receipts
- Efficiency: Strategic position and fit (SWOT); consensus on strategic priorities of projects across the organization (go/kill); senior management involvement; procurement policies; ISO-certification; patenting; time-to-market; cost structure....
- Structure, culture and rewards: % SME innovating in-house; firm level technology absorption; seed capital for R&D-start ups, grants and special tax treatment for R&D; newly listed companies/ already listed companies; university start-up companies, SME's participating in R&D-cooperation; international co-operation in patenting, mobility of researchers, technology transfers;

# Indicators for Information & Communication Technology

- Enactment; expenditure for IT-hardware, equipment and software; internet hosts per 10,000 people; (mobile) telephones and computers per 1000 people, broadband connections; computer skills literacy
- Goals: ICT industry's contribution to GDP; employment in ICT-industry;; % of turnover generated from e-commerce...
- Efficiency; access speed; comparative price-levels of ICT; use of e-commerce for buying and / or selling; enterprises IT systems for e-commerce linked with other internal IT systems; penetration of e-banking; web-site maintenance/ updates; % of employees with remote access to the firm's computer network...
- Strucutre, culture and rewards; e-government services, subsidies and incentives; internet connection prices cost per Mbps; use of computers or the internet by employees; % internet users; internet publications-subscription; % of business using internet for commerce



# Conclusion:

- + IC-measuring models and IC- indicators exist
- + Measurement of endowment, input and performance
  - time lagged
  - causation ambiguous
- value creation not merely economic but societal phenomenon
- Develop and harmonize indicators to better gauge « process / structural efficiency » and « structural, rules, cultural and reward».

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