

Intellectual Capital for Communities in the Knowledge Economy

Nations, Regions, Cities and Emerging Communities

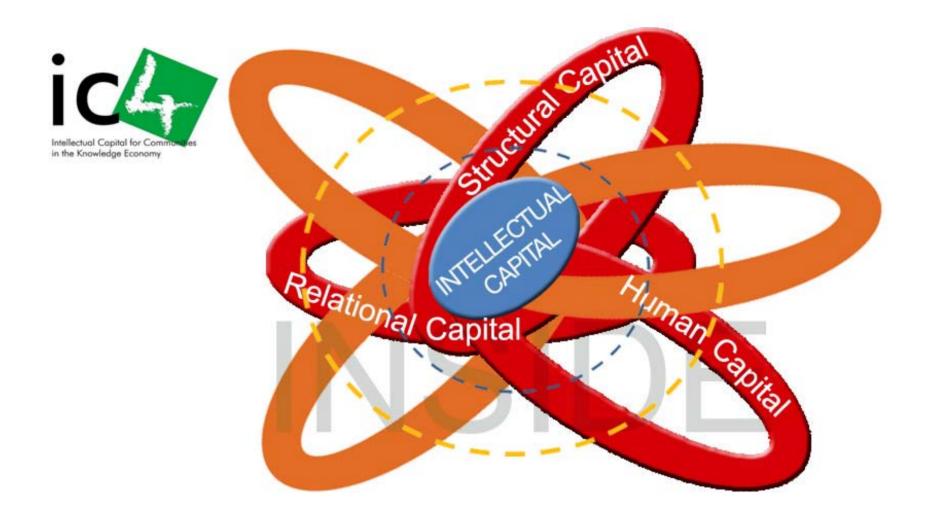
How Singapore dynamically manages its intellectual capital

Johnson Paul, NLB, Singapore

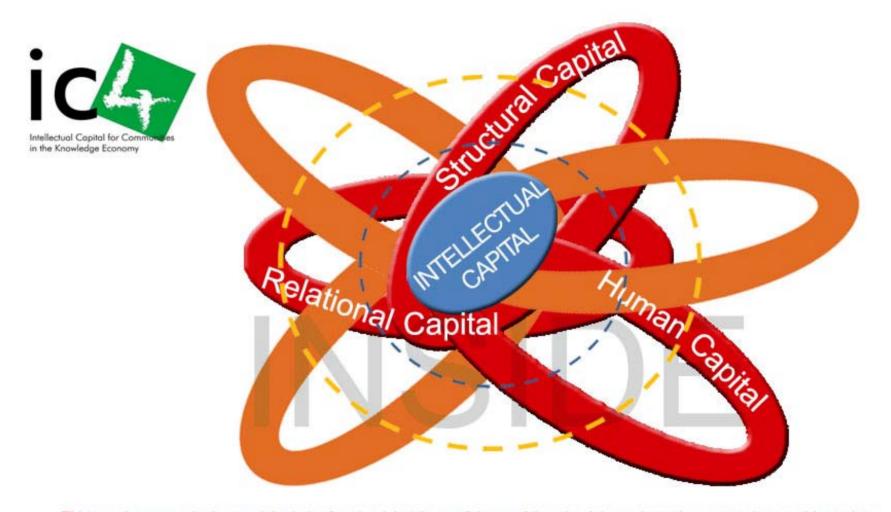
DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES







KNOWLEDGE IS LIKE LIGHT. WEIGHTLESS AND INTANGIBLE, IT CAN EASILY TRAVEL THE WORLD, ENLIGHTENING THE LIVES OF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE. YET BILLIONS OF PEOPLE STILL LIVE IN THE DARKNESS OF POVERTY — UNNECESSARILY. (KFD, 1998: 1)



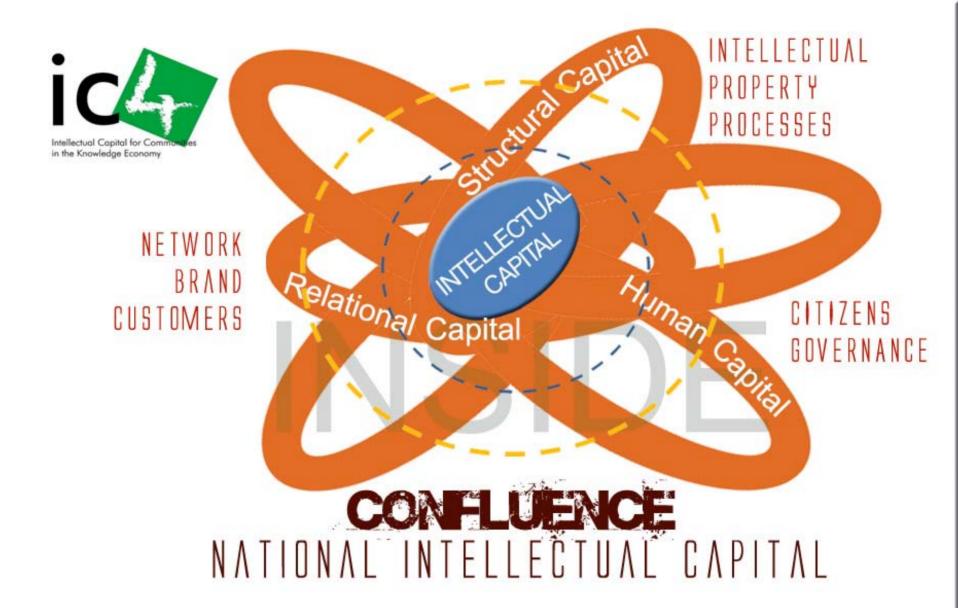
Thirty spokes are united around the hub of a wheel, but the usefulness of the wheel depends on the space where nothing exists.

Clay is molded into a vessel, but the usefulness of the vessel depends on the space where nothing exists.

Doors and windows are cut out of the walls of a house, and the usefulness of the house depends on the space where nothing exists.

THEREFORE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WHAT EXISTS, AND USE WHAT DOES NOT EXIST.

Lao-tzu





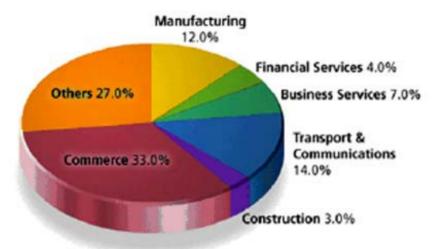
STRAITS LEGACY





TRANSFORMATION OF

THE ECONOMY

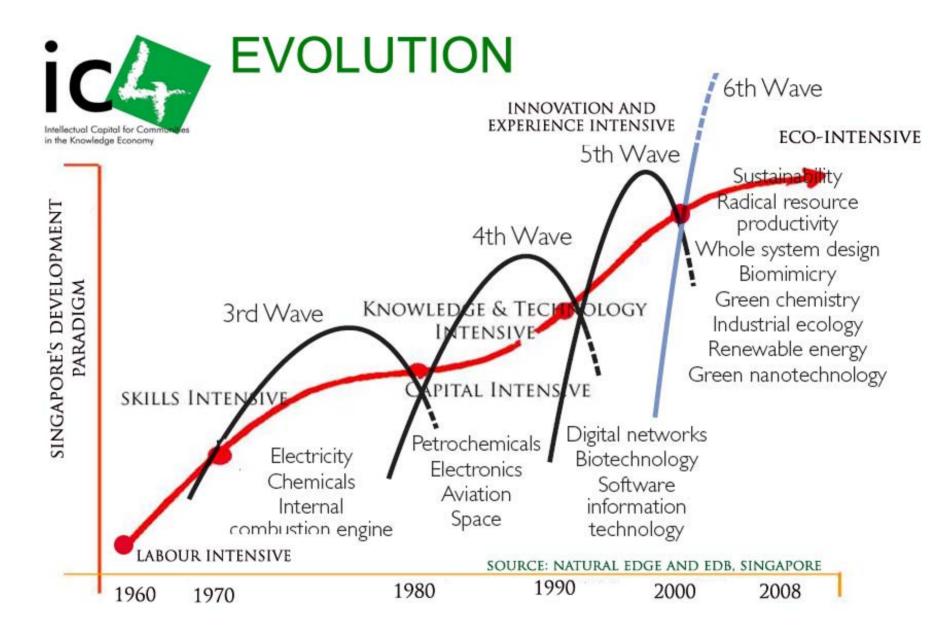


1960 GDP = US\$1.29 billion/S\$2.15 billion

2005 GDP= US\$118 billion/S\$194 billion

Real GDP Growth in 2005 = 6.4% GDP Growth Estimate for 2006 = 6.5% - 7.5%







STRUCTURAL CAPITAL

Knowledge Intensity that creates new IP Processes that brings your idea to the market efficiently





SINGAPORE SNAPSHOT

BASIC FACTS		Rank
Capital	Singapore	
Land area (km² '000)	0.7 (2006)	-
Exchange rate (per \$)	1.59 (2006)	-
Population (millions)	4.48 (2006)	47
GDP (\$ billions)	132.2 (2006)	41
GDP (PPP) per capita (\$)	30,992 (2006)	18
Real GDP growth (%)	7.9 (2006)	7
Consumer Price Inflation (%)	1.0 (2006)	3
Unemployment rate (%)	2.7 (2006)	3
Labor force (millions)	2.59 (2006)	45
Current Account Balance (%)	27.5 (2006)	- 1
Direct Investment		
Stocks Inward (\$ billions)	186.9 (2005)	16
Flows Inward (% of GDP)	18.3 (2006)	3

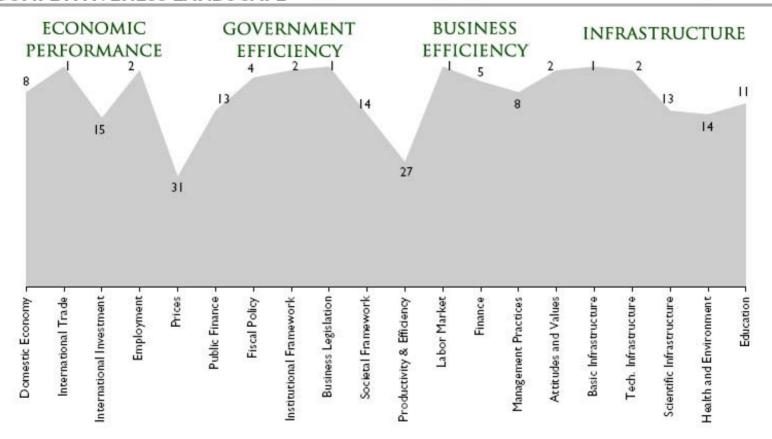




SINGAPORE SNAPSHOT

COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

SOURCE: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT, 2007





OVERALL STRENGTHS

Economic Efficiency

1.2.08	Exports of goods Percentage of GDP	
1.2.18	Trade to GDP ratio (Exports + Imports) / (2 x GDP)	
1.2.02	Current account balance Percentage of GDP	
1.2.11	Exports of commercial services Percentage of GDP	
1.3.06	Direct investment flows inward Percentage of GDP	
Gove	ernment Efficiency	
Stren	gths	
2.3.09	Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is high (Survey)	
2.3.10	Government decisions are effectively implemented (Survey)	
2.4.16	Ease of doing business is supported by regulations (Survey)	
2.3.14	Bureaucracy does not hinder business activity (Survey)	
2.3.11	Political parties do understand today's economic challenges (Survey)	
Busir	ness Efficiency	
3.5.06	The value system in your economy supports competitiveness (Survey)	
3.5.05	The need for economic and social reforms is generally well understood (Survey)	
3.2.20	Foreign high-skilled people are attracted to your country's business environment (Survey)	
3.2.06	Labor relations are generally productive (Survey)	
3.4.03	Credibility of managers in society is strong (Survey)	
Infra	structure	
4.3.13	Science in schools is sufficiently emphasized (Survey)	
4.3.14	Youth interest in science is strong (Survey)	
4.4.19	Environmental laws and compliance do not hinder the competitiveness of businesses (Survey)	
4.1.14	Maintenance and development of infrastructure are adequately planned and financed (Survey)	
4.1.03	Urbanization of cities supports business development (Survey)	
	- 1:0 1 inter-contract contract to a contract of the 1.00 few 100 few	



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCORECARD

	IMD/		WEF/2007				
	Technological Scientific Infrastructure			Business Sophistication		Innovation	
1	USA	1	USA	1	Germany	1	USA
2	Singapore	2	Japan	2	Switzerland	2	Switzerland
3	Hong Kong	3	Germany	3	Japan	3	Finland
4	Denmark	4	Switzerland	4	Sweden	4	Japan
5	Israel	5	Sweden	5	Austria	5	Israel
6	Korea	6	Taiwan	6	Demark	6	Sweden
7	Sweden	7	Korea	7	USA	7	Germany
8	Germany	9	Israel	9	Korea	8	Korea
13	Finland	11	Finland	14	Taiwan	9	Taiwan
15	Taiwan	13	Singapore	16	Singapore	11	Singapore
27	China	15	China	57	China	38	China

Source: The World Competitiveness Yearbook 2007 (IMD), The Global Competitiveness Report 2007-2008 (WEF)



R&D Expenditure

S\$13.5b in Research Funding (2006-2010)



Total Sciences India Related. Total Sciences C. Agriculture & Food Sciences Biomedical and Related. Natural Sciences Biomedical and Related. Natural Sciences 22-23 May 2008

- Higher Education Sector
- Govt Sector
- Public Research Institutes

Source: Yearbook of Statistics, 2007



Comprehensive National Framework MARCH 2008

The Research, Innovation and Enterprise Council (RIEC) approved the **National**Framework for Innovation and Enterprise to grow innovation and entrepreneurship in Singapore, especially academic entrepreneurship in the institutes of higher learning.

- •The RIEC endorsed several programmes to strengthen Singapore's research capabilities, including two new Research Centres of Excellenceand the development plan for Campus for Research Excellence AndTechnological Enterprise (CREATE) to house research centres from top universities in the world.
- Three strategic research programmes—Biomedical Sciences Translational and Clinical Research, Environmentaland Water Technologies (Clean Water and Clean Energy), and Interactive and Digital Media made remarkable progress in 2007
- Inaugural awards for the Competitive Research Programme Funding Scheme and NRF Research Fellowship were introduced in 2007
- •The RIEC approved more than S\$1 billion to support these initiatives for strengthening research, and growing innovation and enterprise.



STRUCTURAL CAPITAL PUBLICLY FUNDED R&D INSTITUTIONS

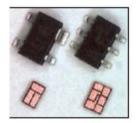
Electronics

IME



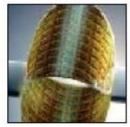


World's first integrated read/write RFID tag with on-chip antenna and passive RF power



ULTHIMO - joint packaging development w/ Philips Electronics





SIMTech I²R BII

Manufacturing/
Automation

Information &
Communication Technology
flexible

IMRE

DSI

Chemicals &

Other Sciences

ICES

IC on flexible substrate

www.sedb.com

Biomedical

Sciences

IMCB

BTC

GIS

IBN



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

An Innovation Fund (managed by an Enterprise Board) Enterprise Support
Structures for start-ups (proof-of-concept studies, technology incubator progs)
Translational R&D Grant (commercialisation of R&D ouputs) Innovation Voucher
Scheme (SME's to purchase R&D licenses from research institutions)
Innovation Policy Centre for Govt and Industry National Framework for
Intellectual Property Principles for publicly funded R&D

A*STAR COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCE CENTRE **BIOINFORMATICS INSTITUTE BIOPROCESSING TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE** DATA STORAGE INSTITUTE GENOME INSTITUTE OF SINGAPORE INSTITUTE FOR INFOCOMM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF BIOENGINEERING & NANOTECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL BIOLOGY INSTITUTE OF MICROELECTRONICS INSTITUTE OF MOLECULAR AND CELL BIOLOGY SINGAPORE GENERAL HOSPITAL SINGAPORE INSTITUTE FOR CLINICAL SCIENCES SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY TAN TOCK SENG HOSPITAL



BENCH TO BEDSIDE AND MARKETPLACE

EFFICIENCY IN DISCOVERY

The Economic Development Board (EDB) brought in **\$\$932 million** (\$686 million) of investments in fixed assets and **\$\$245 million** (\$180 million) in total business spending for the biomedical sciences industry in 2007

Since the year 2000, when the biomedical sciences initiative was launched in the island country, manufacturing output has expanded fourfold from S\$6.3 billion (\$ 4.64 billion) to S\$24 billion (\$17.67 billion) in 2007 at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 21%. Value-Added also increased by more than threefold from S\$3.8 billion (\$ 2.80 billion) in 2000 to exceed S\$13 billion (\$ 9.57 billion) in 2007. Employment doubled from 5,880 to more than 11,500 over the same period.

SOURCE: BIOSPECTRUM "Singapore brings in S\$ 932 mn BMS investments in fixed assets" Narayan Kulkarni , April 16, 2008, Asian Edition.

"Singapore continues to draw leading scientists and invest in research infrastructure to build on an established foundation. It is also making headway in translational and clinical research (TCR). Over the past year, key research and training institutes as well as the first TCR flagship programme in gastric cancer were established. The government has committed over S\$300 million in new research facilities. TCR will be a key launch-pad for the next phase of the sector's growth, as we work with the industry to develop new solutions for the Asian market."

Mr Beh Kian Teik, Deputy Director, EDB



The data showed that Singapores scientific productivity proportion, as a proportion of the worlds output, continued to rise at a rate that far exceeded the overall world growth rate. In fact, Singapores output increased by some 72% from 2000 to 2007

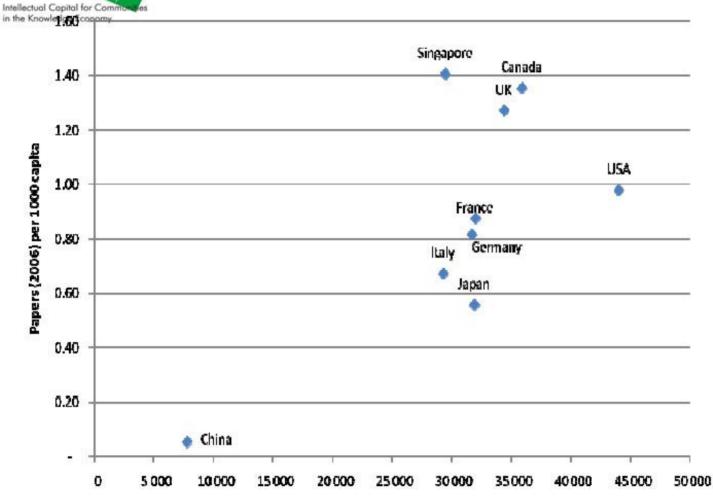
The bibliometric analysis also showed that Singapore, with an R&D expenditure of approximately US\$3.1 billion in 2006, generated publications at a rate of 0.3 publications per researcher. This ratio is higher than that of both China and Japan who had spent significantly more money on R&D in the same time period.

The number of publications by Singapore researchers in high impact journals had also increased year on year indicating that publishing activity in Singapore continues to take on a more external and outward-looking focus. International collaboration is increasing in intensity and Singaporean researchers are now publishing high quality research material with more countries. The international research status of Singapore is rising hence presenting more opportunity for further improvements to be made in publication quality through global partnerships.



SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIVITY

PAPERS PER CAPITA VS GDP PER CAPITA

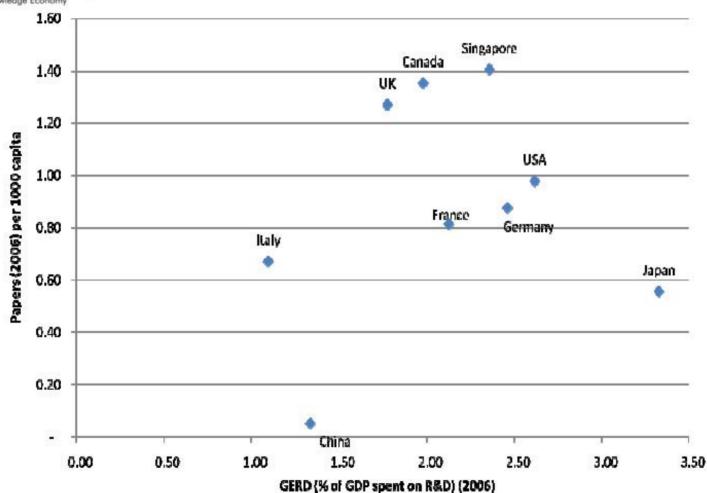






SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIVITY

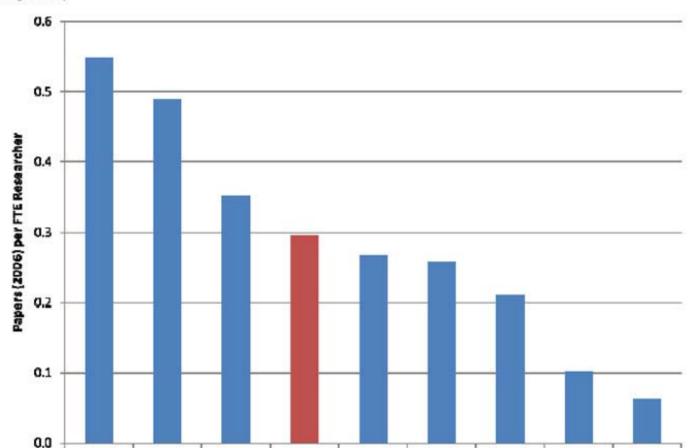
PAPERS PER CAPITA VS GERD (% GDP SPENT ON R&D)







SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIVITY PAPERS PER YEAR PER FTE RESEARCHER





China

UK

Canada

Italy

Germany

USA

Japan

France

Singapore

Intellectual Capital for Commont/es in the Knowledge Economy

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIVITY

PATENT FILINGS

NUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP CENTRE STUDY

The study found that Singapore emerged tops in the region with an index of **0.94 for patents granted between 1994 and 2004** - higher than Germany (0.62) and Ireland (0.89). Regionally, Japan came in second at 0.91 and Taiwan third at 0.79. Comparatively, the US had a relative citation index of 1.21 in the same period. Singapore's strong showing could be explained by the fact that many patents here are linked with MNCs, and by the country's historical strength in electronics.

The study also found that between 1996 and 2004 Singapore was ranked second in the region based on a **technological impact index**, which measures the proportion of patents that are 'high-impact', in that they are among the top 5 per cent of the most highly-cited patents in their respective technology class. Singapore scored 1.78 on the index, behind the Philippines which scored 1.88.

In terms of **patents per million**, Singapore had 105.3 patents per million population as of 2005, placing it third in the region after Japan (253.1 patents) and Taiwan (269.6). Between 2001 and 2005, **53.15 per cent of patents were foreign-owned**, compared with 4 per cent in Japan and 9.9 per cent in Korea.

Singapore patents also had a high percentage of **co-inventorship**, with **32.5 per cent** of patents here between 1996 and 2004 being co-invented with foreign inventors.

SOURCE: Business Times - 22 Aug 2006, S'pore Patents Are Tops In Asia-Pac: Study Pleasant surprise over quality of country's innovations by Daniel Buenas



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intelleigen World IP Index

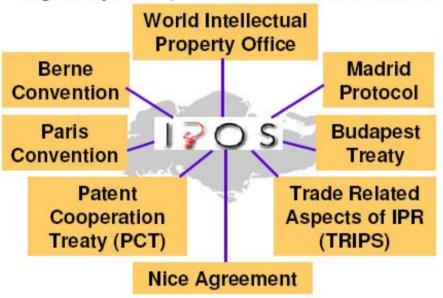
Ranking	Country	Total Score
1	United States	6.84
2	Japan	4.71
3	Singapore	4.03
4	India	- 0.30
5	China	- 3.25

DARE is about nurturing ideas It is not t On this Ultimate IP Challenge, S	he game but how you play it!	Contraction of the Contraction o
Rankino:	GROWING IP STOCK:	
Singapore was ranked the No. I Asian nation for IP protection by the World Economic Forum's Global	in overall registrable I	OIncrease P in force over 2004. 57 Rise in the international Trade Mark
Competitiveness Report, for the fourth year in a row.	The number of Patenta granted in 2005 grew by a	applications filed through Singapore as office of origin
In addition, in the World	whopping 28%!!	under the Madrid Protocol.
Competitiveness Yearbook 2005 (by the Institute of Management Development),	37.8	83 _{Filings}
Singapore was ranked the No. I Asian nation where		9



STRUCTURAL CAPITAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Signatory to major treaties and conventions



IPOS - Intellectual Property Office of Singapore www.ipos.gov.sq

Lowest IPR risks in Asia for three consecutive years (2002-2004)

Source: Political & Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC)

Country in Asia	Best IPR				
Singapore	1				
Japan	2				
Hong Kong	3				
Taiwan	4				
Malaysia	5				
Philippines	6				
	9000				

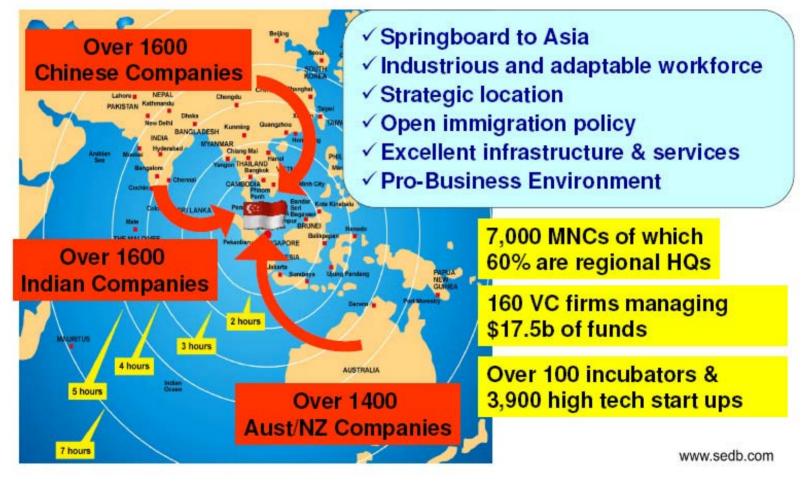
World IP body sets up Asia-Pac office in S'pore

Layout-designs of Integrated Circuits Act

- Prevents copying and commercial exploitation of an original layout-design of an IC
- IC is protected for 10 yrs (if first used commercially within 5 yrs of creation), or 15 yrs after creation if otherwise



STRUCTURAL CAPITAL HUB FOR REGIONAL INNOVATION





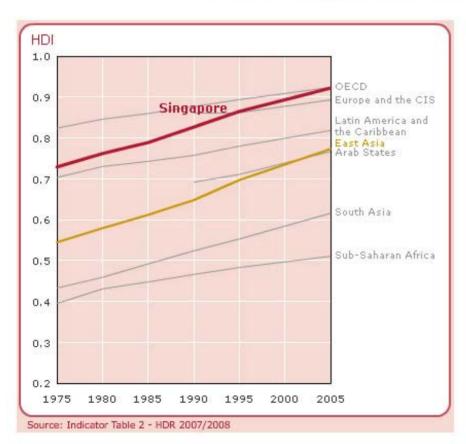
HUMAN CAPITAL CITIZENS, GOVERNANCE

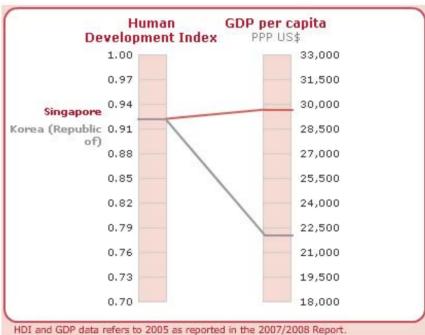
FOREIGN TALENT, ETHNIC FUSION, CULTURAL METROPOLIS





Human Development Index (0.922, 25th out of 177 Countries) 2008 Quality of Life Index (58 out of 192 countries ranked)





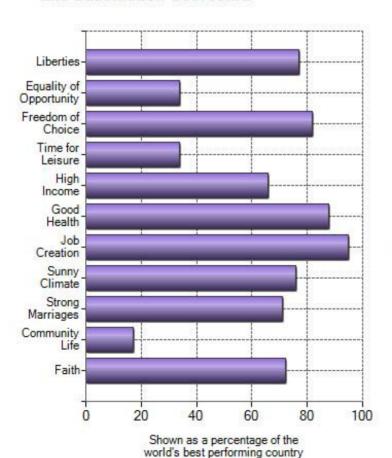
Life Expectancy at Birth 79.4 years Adult Literacy 92.5 % Gross Enrolment Ratio 87.3 % (schools)



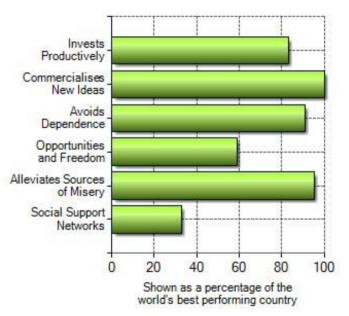
2007 Legatum Prosperity Index

Singapore ranks the highest of any non-western country, at 12th place in the Index, tied with the Netherlands.

Life Satisfaction Scorecard



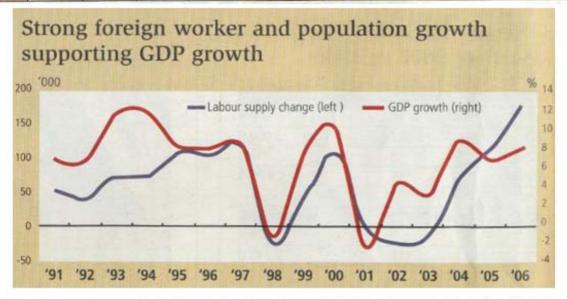
Prosperity Scorecard





DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 2000-2007

	tken wa	NUMBE		PERCENT OF POPULATION			AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH (%)					
	2007*	2005	2000	1990	2007*	2005	2000	1990	2005- 2007*	1990- 2005	2000- 2005	1990- 2000
Resident population	3,675	3,554	3,263	2,735	78.5	81.7	81.2	89.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Citizens	_	3,113	2,973	2,623		71.5	74	85.1	-	1.1	0.9	1.3
Permanent residents	3 = 1	441	290	112		10.1	7.2	3.7	11-	9.6	8.7	10
Non-resident population	1,006	798	755	311	21.5	18.3	18.8	10.2	12.2	6.5	1.1	9.3
Total population	4,681	4,351	4,018	3,047	100	100	100	100	3.7	2.4	1.6	2.8
Foreign population	-	1,239	1,045	423	-	28.5	26	13.9	-	7.4	3.5	9.5



^{*} Population Trends 2007. Singapore Department of Statistics for 2007 related figures; Singapore Department of Statistics, Demographic Trends, General Household Survey 2005, Kish Air Tielder at al., Singapore Economy in the 21st Century: Issues and Strategies, 2002, Full-time series for permanent residents and citizens are not available.



REDEFINING WORK, LIVE, LEARN & PLAY

Multicultural Unity - education, housing and social projects

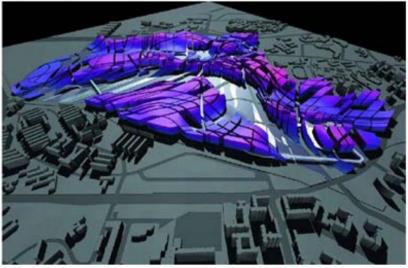






- multi-use allocation
- community convergence
- green







REDEFINING WORK, LIVE, LEARN & PLAY

Multicultural Unity - education, housing and social projects





HUMAN CAPITAL REDEFINING WORK, PLAY, LIVE AND LEARN

GARDENS BY THE BAY





REDEFINING WORK, LIVE, LEARN & PLAY

Multicultural Unity - education, housing and social projects





REDEFINING WORK, LIVE, LEARN & PLAY

Multicultural Unity - education, housing and social projects











REDEFINING WORK, LIVE, LEARN & PLAY

Multicultural Unity - education, housing and social projects

design studios, design retailing



Haji Lane, Kampung Glam Ang Siang Hill, Chinatown

22-23 May 2008

World Conference on Intellectual Capital for Communities
- Fourth Edition -



REDEFINING WORK, LIVE, LEARN & PLAY

Multicultural Unity - education, housing and social projects

globaleven





HUMAN CAPITAL GLOBAL SCHOOLHOUSE - REDEFINING LEARN

Local Universities and Polytechnics

11,000 degree & diploma engineering graduates annually



Global School House

150,000 international students by 2012



Graduate programme in Engineering Materials



Singapore-MIT Alliance for graduate programmes



Singapore Campus



Medical Research Centre

Emphasizing semiconductor-related studies including chip design



TUM-NTU Joint Master of Science program in Integrated Circuit designation-

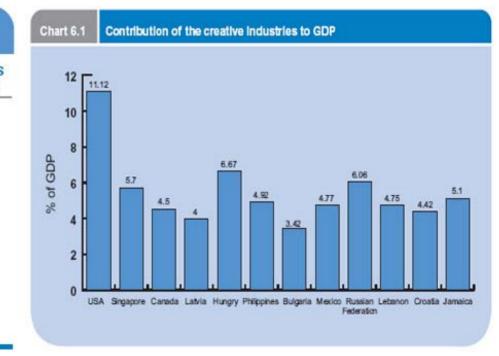


HUMAN CAPITAL CREATIVE ECONOMY

Table 6.1

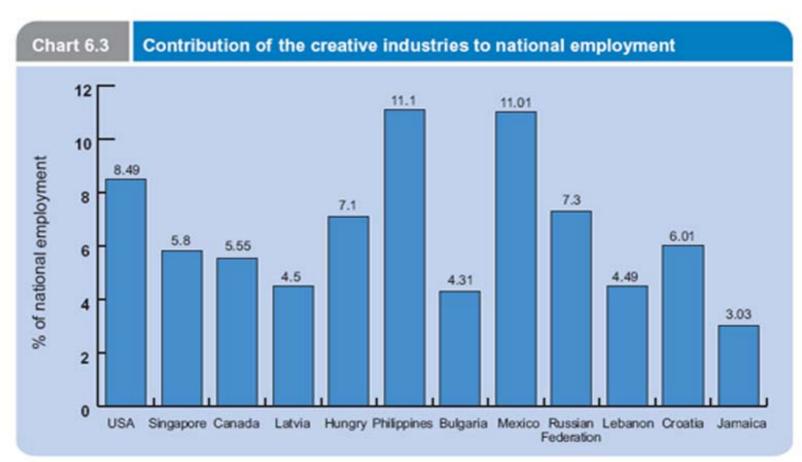
Some results of the surveys based on the WIPO Guide 12

Country	Creative industries contribution to GDP (%)	Creative industries % of employment	
United States	11.12	8.49	
Singapore	5.70	5.80	
Canada	4.50	5.55	
Latvia	4.00	4.50	
Hungary	6.67	7.10	
Philippines	4.92	11.10	
Russian Federat	ion 6.06	7.30	
Mexico	4.77	11.01	
Croatia	4.42	4.23	
Lebanon	4.75	4.49	
Jamaica	5.10	3.03	
Bulgaria	3.42	4.31	
Source: WIPO.			





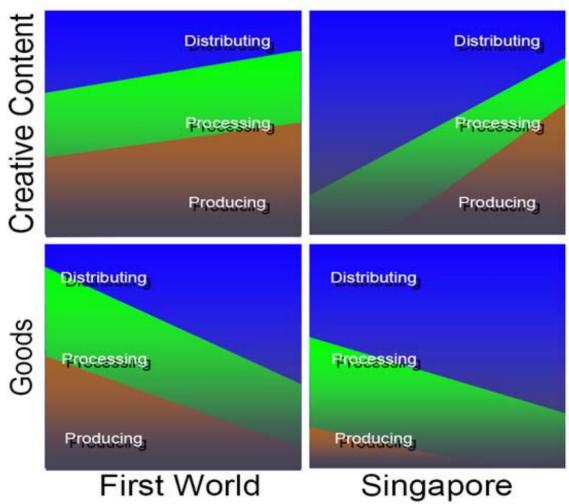
HUMAN CAPITAL CREATIVE ECONOMY



Intellectual Capital for Commonities in the Knowledge Economy

HUMAN CAPITAL

CREATIVE GOODS/CONTENT DISTRIBUTION HUB





HUMAN CAPITAL CREATIVE EXPORTS

Table 5.8

Creative goods: Top 10 exporters among developing economies, 2005

		Value (in millions of \$)	Market share (%)	Growth rate (%)
Rank	Exporter	2005	2005	2000-2005
1	China	61,360	18.29	17.6
2	China, SAR of Hong Kon	g 27,677	8.25	0.8
3	India	8,155	2.43	21.1
4	Turkey	5,081	1.51	18.3
5	Thailand	4,323	1.29	5.1
6	Mexico	4,271	1.27	0.5
7	Malaysia	3,233	0.96	7.8
8	Singapore	3,067	0.91	17.5
9	Republic of Korea	2,942	0.88	2.8
10	Indonesia	2,833	0.84	0.1

Source: UNCTAD.

Table 5.25

New media: Top 10 exporters among developing economies, 2005

	Developing	Value (in millions of \$)	Market share (%)	Growth rate (%)
Rank	economy	2005	2005	2000-2005
1	China	3,940	32.74	59.7
2	China, SAR of Hong Kor	ng 1,020	8.47	44.2
3	Singapore	193	1.60	38.8
4	Republic of Korea	100	0.83	6.3
5	Taiwan Province of Chir	na 77	0.64	0.7
6	Mexico	65	0.54	-16.8
7	India	46	0.38	-34.4
8	Thailand	15	0.12	53.6
9	Turkey	9	0.08	40.2
10	Malaysia	8	0.06	-8.8

Source: UNCTAD.

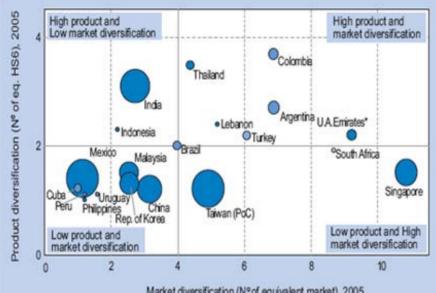


HUMAN CAPITAL CREATIVE ECONOMY

Chart 5.11

MUSIC

Music: Market and product diversification of developing economies



Market diversification (Noof equivalent market), 2005

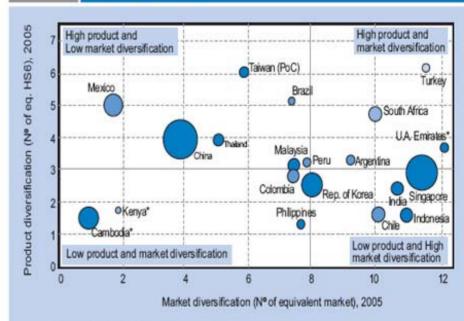
Source: ITC CountryMap.

The size of the bubble is proportional to total country exports in 2005.

PUBLISHING

Chart 5.17

Publishing and printed media: Market and product diversification of developing economies



Source: ITC CountryMap.

The size of the bubble is proportional to total country exports in 2005.



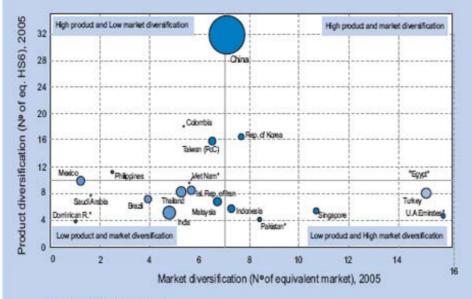
HUMAN CAPITAL CREATIVE ECONOMY

DESIGN

SIGN

Chart 5.20

Design: Market and product diversification of developing economies

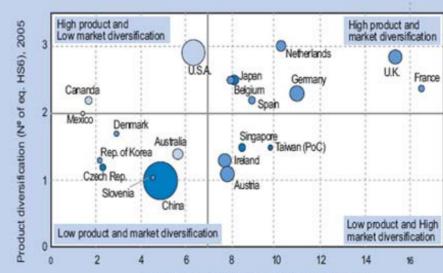


Source: ITC Country Map.

The size of the bubble is proportional to total country exports in 2005.

NEW MEDIA

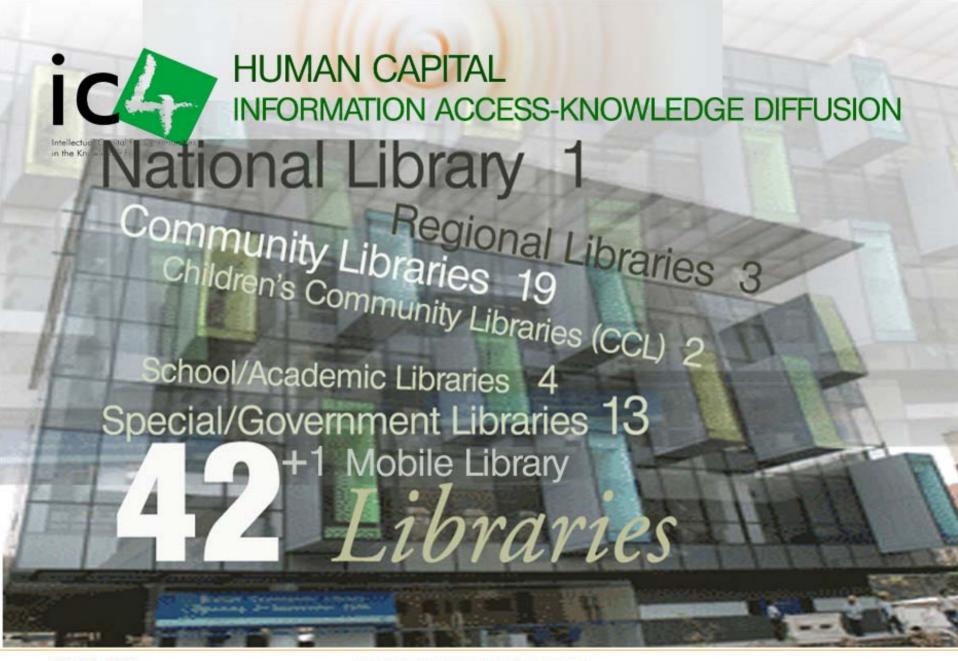
Chart 5.22 New media: Market and product diversification worldwide



Market diversification (N° of equivalent market), 2005

Source: ITC Country Map.

The size of the bubble is proportional to total country exports in 2005.













21 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80

Lee Kong Chian Reference Library

Regional Libraries

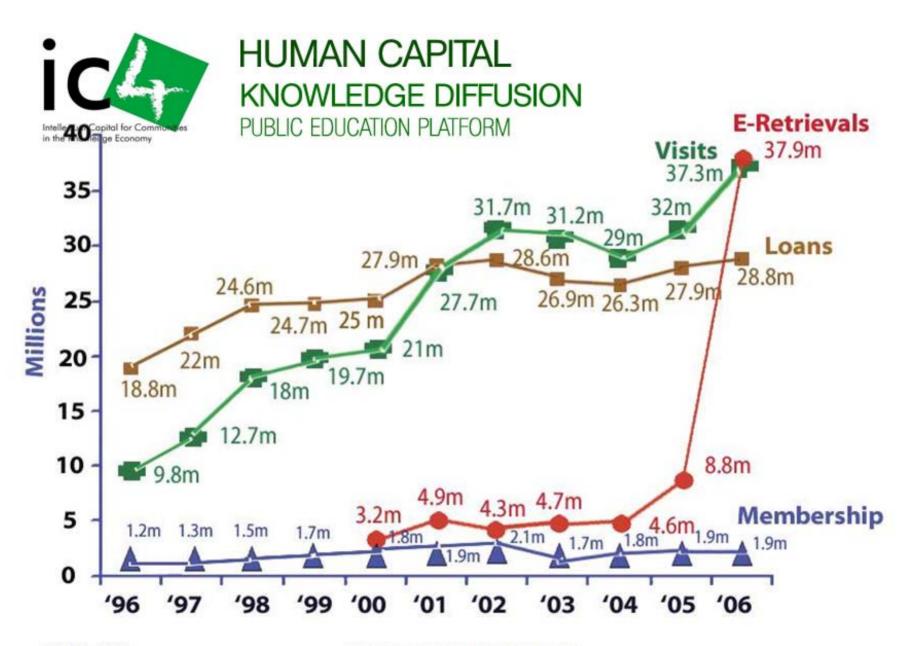
Community Libraries

CCL's

University

Government Libraries

Statutory Board Libraries

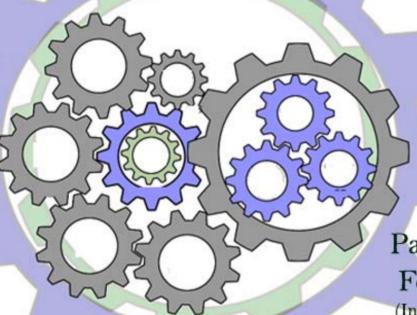




HUMAN CAPITAL REFLEXIVE GOVERNANCE - ECOLOGICAL DEMOCRACY

Cluster Governance

(sub-political arena that enables reflexive and inclusive decision making)



Leadership for Diversity and Flexibility (feminine collaborative leadership

(feminine collaborative leadership supporting diverse understanding of values, knowledge,experience and opinions)

Partnership Formation

(Institutional Innovation and knowledge development by multistakeholder partnerships with open and reciprocal communication systems)



RELATIONAL CAPITAL GLOBAL ENTROPOLIS, IDENTITY CAPITAL





RELATIONAL CAPITAL WORLD SG GLOBAL FOOTPRINT



RESOURCES



RELATIONAL **CAPITAL**





REDEVELOF NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD











SINGAPOREBRAND

- Trust
- Knowledge
- Connectedness

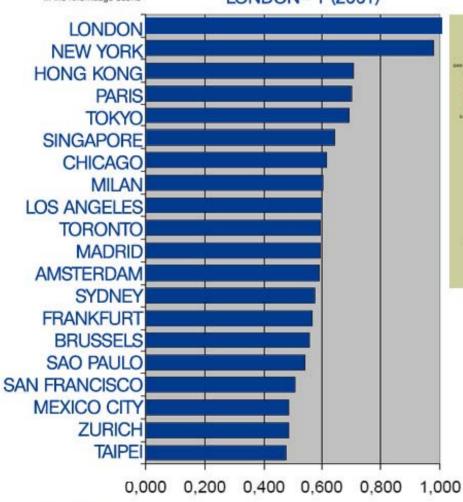
www.singaporeseason.com

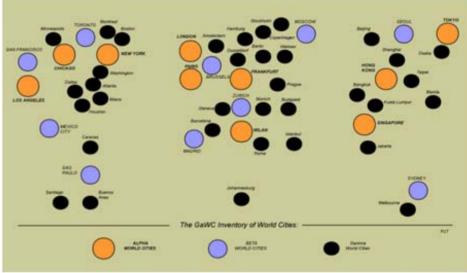


RELATIONAL CAPITAL

NETWORKS - GLOBAL NETWORK CONNECTIVITY

LONDON= 1 (2001)





ALPHA CITY IN TERMS OF INTERCONNECTEDNESS

SINGAPORE

Most over-linked city: Beijing (0.044) Most under-linked city: Auckland (-0.039)

Consider of historyald 0.016

Specificity of hinterworld: 0.016

BEIJING MOL - Guangzhou GUANGZHOU MOL - Ho Chin Minh City HO CHIN MINH CITY MOL - Guangzhou



RELATIONAL CAPITAL GLOBAL INTERCONNECTEDNESS

FTAs Concluded/ In Force







ASEAN

Australia









India

Japan

Panama

Chil e-





Jordan





ASEAN-China (Goods)

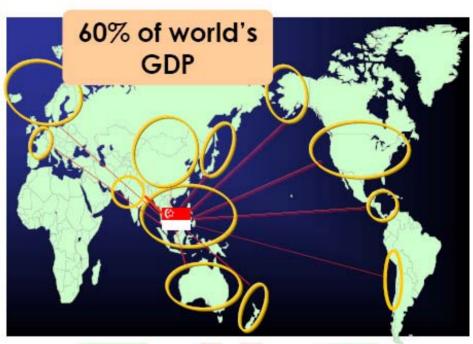
FTAs under negotiation

World Conference on Intellectual Capital for Communities - Fourth 8





ASEAN-Japan









Kuwait

Peru

Pakistan







ASEAN-India



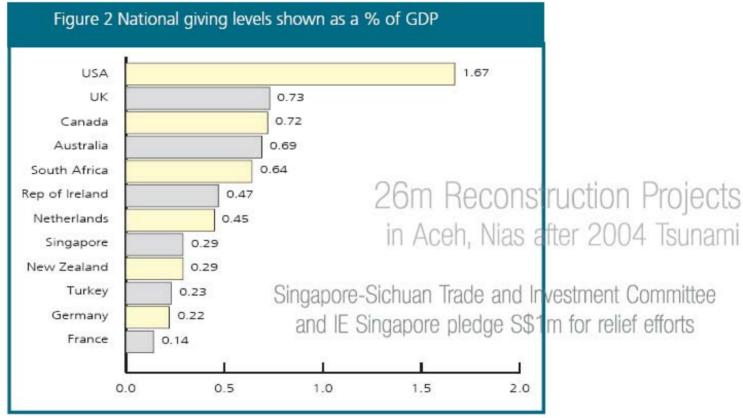
RELATIONAL CAPITAL DIASPORA, GLOBAL ENTREPOLIS



Global Indian Business Networks Global Chinese Business Networks



RELATIONAL CAPITAL "LION HEART"



Sources: World Bank WDI 2005:

Temasek Foundation

15m given in the first year



RELATIONAL CAPITAL CUSTOMERS

FROM TO

VALUE-ADD SERVICES TO VALUE INNOVATION

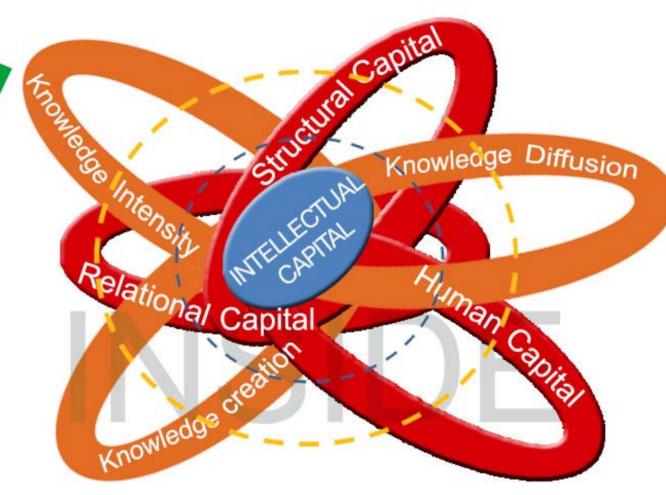
VALUE IN PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO VALUE IN BRANDS, ICONS, IP FUNCTION, FORM, USABILITY TO INTERNATIONAL & GLOBAL ISSUES SPECIALISED EXPERTISE TO INTER-DISCIPLINARY CONVERGENCE TRADING PORT AND FINANCIAL HUB TO WORLD DESIGN CITY

GAMECHANGERS globally integrated enterprises catalysts

20MILLIONSINGAPOREANS

World Conference on Intellectual Capital for Communities
- Fourth Edition -





CONCLUSION CONNECTIVITY-MOBILITY-TRANSFORMATION