SYMPOSIUM INTERNATIONAL

Évaluation et valorisation des actifs immatériels

6 et 7 octobre 2011 - Paris













ORGANISATEURS

PARTENAIRES

Intellectual capital: Lessons from DK



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- Copenhagen Business School

Agenda

- ◆ The guideline
- ◆ The role of the guideline
- Developments in reporting of intangibles
- Policy implications

An IC Statement (The Guideline)

Writing an IC Statement – Movements between 4 items

- An account (narrative) of the usefulness of knowledge Ambitions
- A set of challenges for managing knowledge resources Hurdles
- List of efforts to develop knowledge resources Actions/Investments
- Visualisation of size of, investments in, and effects of knowledge resources
 Reports

Reading an IC Statement

- Analytical tool parallel to reading a financial statement
- Analysing assets -> analysing the <u>portfolio</u> of knowledge resources
- Analysing investments -> analysing the <u>qualifying activities regarding</u> knowledge resources
- Analysing profitability -> analysing the <u>effects</u> (competencies) of knowledge resources

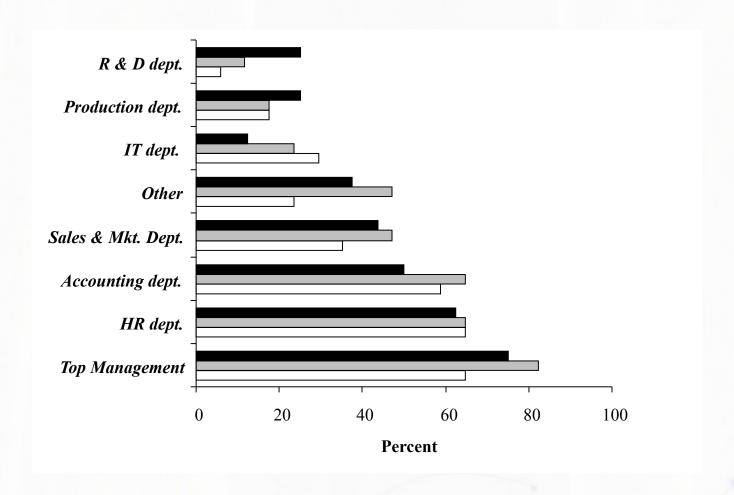


The Danish Project as Organisation

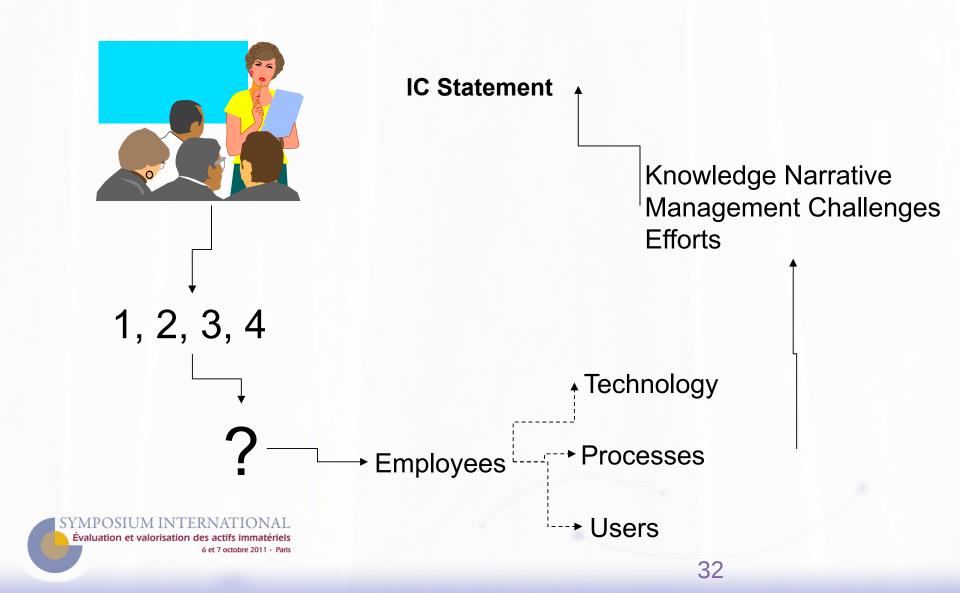
- Collaboration between Government, firms, university institutions.
 - Firms had to apply to be part of it (first 17, later 130)
 - Firms had to produce things
- Seminar based
 - Everybody was obliged to present artefacts 4 times per year
 - Feed back from firms and researchers
 - 'Stolen with pride'
 - Invitation guest speakers
 - Assignments for next seminar
 - Researchers present their research ideas!
- Interviews and annual questionnaire



Participants (three yrs)



The Process of Discovering Intellectual Capital



The Role of the Guideline

- Orientation of writing/communicating about knowledge resources
 - Awareness of knowledge as narrative but often slipping into goals
 - Awareness that knowledge is a flow but numbers are about stocks; needs for translation
- Awareness of knowledge resources having to be reported and managed indirectly and long term
 - Knowledge has to 'get out of' the head to be visible, but the knowledge resulting from this is the container of knowledge rather than knowledge per se. Otherwise it cannot be increased or decreased.
 - Knowledge does not exist in the abstract it is oriented towards a purpose.
 - Episodic/singular assets such as 'patents' have less influence on durable financial results than continuous assets such as organisationally built competencies.



Movements in reporting of intangibles

- IC reports -> Annual reporting
 - Reduce production cost; increase 'seriousness'
 - Assume that the readership knows how to understand the intangible resource
- IC reporting -> CSR reporting
 - New social obligations
 - Differences in reporting styles
- Annual reports -> IC reports
- ♦ §99 of the Accounting Law: If you have important intangibles, then
 you have to report them; if you don't know how, then seek inspiration
 in the Guideline
- Auditors created a 'standard' for verification of IC.



IC interest (two yrs after Guideline)

| | Knowledge manageme nt is important for the company | Measure knowledge | Prepare intellectual capital statements | Publish measurem ent of knowledge | Publish Intellectual capital statement |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|---|
| | Yes or partly | Yes or partly | Yes or partly | Yes | Yes |
| Total | 96% | 40% | 6% | 11% | 7% |
| 21 - 100 employees | 94% | 29% | 2% | 4% | 4% |
| 101 - 500 employees | 100% | 55% | 8% | 19% | 3% |
| 501 - 1000 employees | 100% | 81% | 19% | 31% | 14% |
| Over 1000 employees | 100% | 62% | 33% | 29% | 13% |

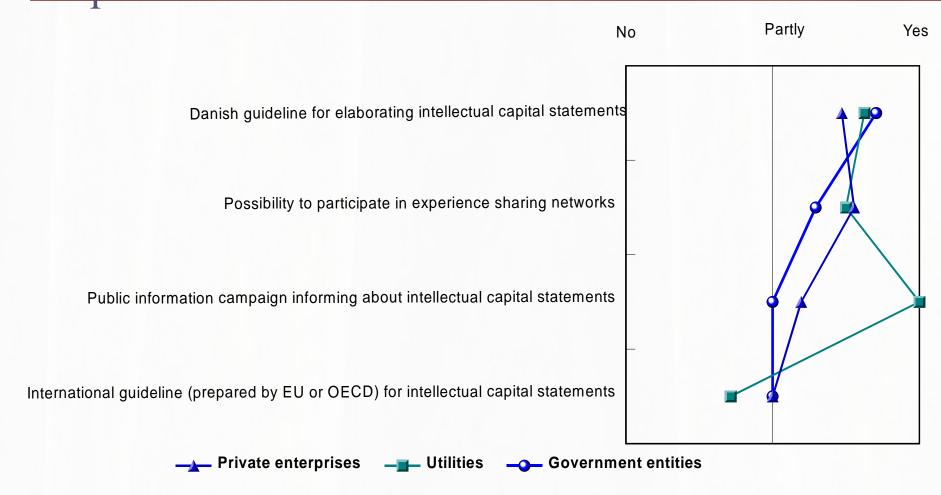
Expected Repeat Use (2 yrs after Guideline)

Will your organization prepare an intellectual capital statement again?

| | No | Partly | Yes | Do not know |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|-----|----------------|
| Total | 27% | 13% | 49% | 11% |
| Private sector enterprises | 15% | 19% | 54% | 12% |
| Utilities sector | 14% | 0% | 86% | 0% |
| Government entities | 58% | 8% | 17% | 17% |



The Role of Public Initiatives (Policy): What helps?





Conclusions – Danish experiences

- A guideline matters
- Companies use it even if over time with more confidence and therefore with less strict adherence
- Places for experiments have been a welcome resource