

# Intellectual Capital Reporting: Implementation and experiences at the Austrian Research Centers



**KM-Academy-Session on “ICR (*Wissensbilanzierung*) at ARC”  
Vienna, 13th February 2003**

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**former CEO of the Austrian Research Centers**

**(This presentation is mostly based on reports and presentations originally developed at  
ARC Seibersdorf research GmbH**

**by**

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## **Motivations for Intellectual Capital (IC) Reporting**

- **Increased investments in intangible assets such as R&D, innovation, training, software, customer relationships, brands, etc.**
  - **Traditional accounts + financial indicators lose relevance for the decision-making of managers and investors, no capitalisation of intangible assets**
  - **IC Reporting originally was developed for private firms with the aim to deliver information to stakeholders on the value of intangible resources, not covered by the traditional financial reporting systems**
  - **The lack of reporting about intangible assets creates information asymmetries and thus increases volatility and the price of capital**
  - **In every European country at least a handful of advanced firms started to implement IC reporting**
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## **International und national initiatives**

- **OECD: Concept of „Knowledge-based Economy“**
- **EC: Funding of Research Programs and Conferences**
- **National initiatives in NL, UK, DK and NO (Industrial Sector)**
- **Development of Guidelines for IC Reporting: MERITUM, Denmark**
- **Activities of Accounting boards: IAS, FASB, DRS**
- **EARTO, EARMA and ESMU: Discussion about Intellectual Capital Reporting for Universities and Research Organisations**

## **Methods used so far for valuing intangible assets / intellectual capital**

### **1. Financial valuation**

- **cost, income, market approach ...**

### **2. Indicator-based systems**

- **classifications of intellectual capital**
- **process models**

### **3. Qualitative valuation**

- **Storytelling, visualisations ...**

## IC Report: Definition and Characteristics

- **General definition:**  
*„An IC Report is a new kind of reporting system, which monitors, measures and values knowledge-based processes and intangible investments as well as the results of these processes and investments.“*
- **Comparison of „costs“ and „benefits“ (criteria need to be defined)**
- **Classification of intangible assets / intellectual capital**
- **Use of non-financial and financial indicators**
- **Valuation of information and indicators is context- and aim-specific**
- **Potential application for all knowledge-intensive organisations**

## **Research & Technology Organisations (and also ARC) across Europe are confronted with new challenges ...**

- 1. Transformation of the science and innovation system**
- 2. New funding mechanisms, more autonomy and new forms of competition**
- 3. Call for accountability and transparency**

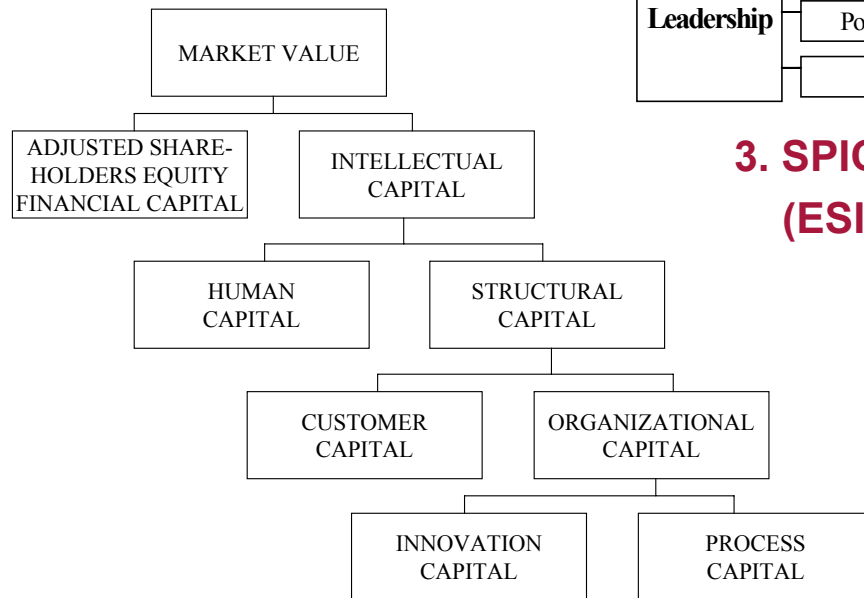
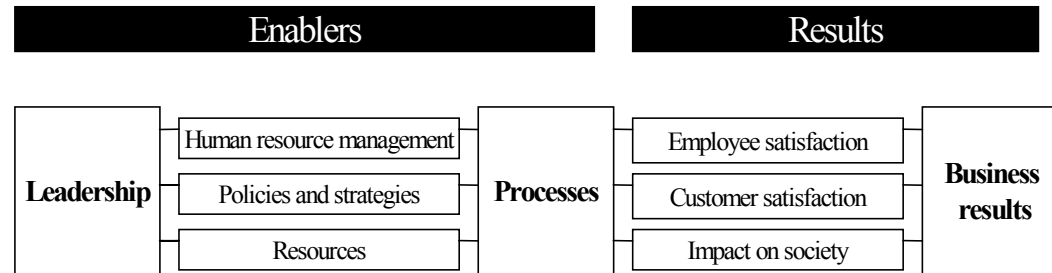
⇒ **There is a demand for new management and reporting instruments which deliver information for internal decision makers and external stakeholders**

## Specifics of Contract Research Organisations (CROs)

- **CROs have different stakeholders, investors, financiers and provide for different markets**
- **CROs transfer academic & scientific knowledge into practical application**
- **CROs assume the risk of research in the early stage of the innovation process**
- **Different types of output (e.g. ARCS):**
  - ⇒ **Development of prototypes and software**
  - ⇒ **Provision of standards, manuals, environmental measures**
  - ⇒ **Publications and lectures**
  - ⇒ **Development and application of measuring and testing techniques and services**
  - ⇒ **Expert opinions on current research topics**
  - ⇒ **Education and training of young researchers**
  - ⇒ **Management of networks (e.g. EU-R&D-Programs, Clusters)**

# Story „behind“ the Austrian ICR project

## 1. EFQM-Model (end 80ies) : „Quality-> Results“



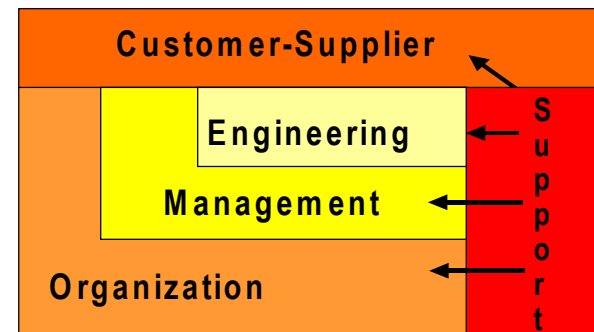
## 2. IC-Skandia-Model (mid 90ies): „I-Capital“ -> M-Value

## 3. SPICE „Process Improvement“ (ESI Bilbao / Koch; end 90ies -> Seibersdorf)

Bereich Informationstechnik & Telematik



### ISO 15504: Process macromodel



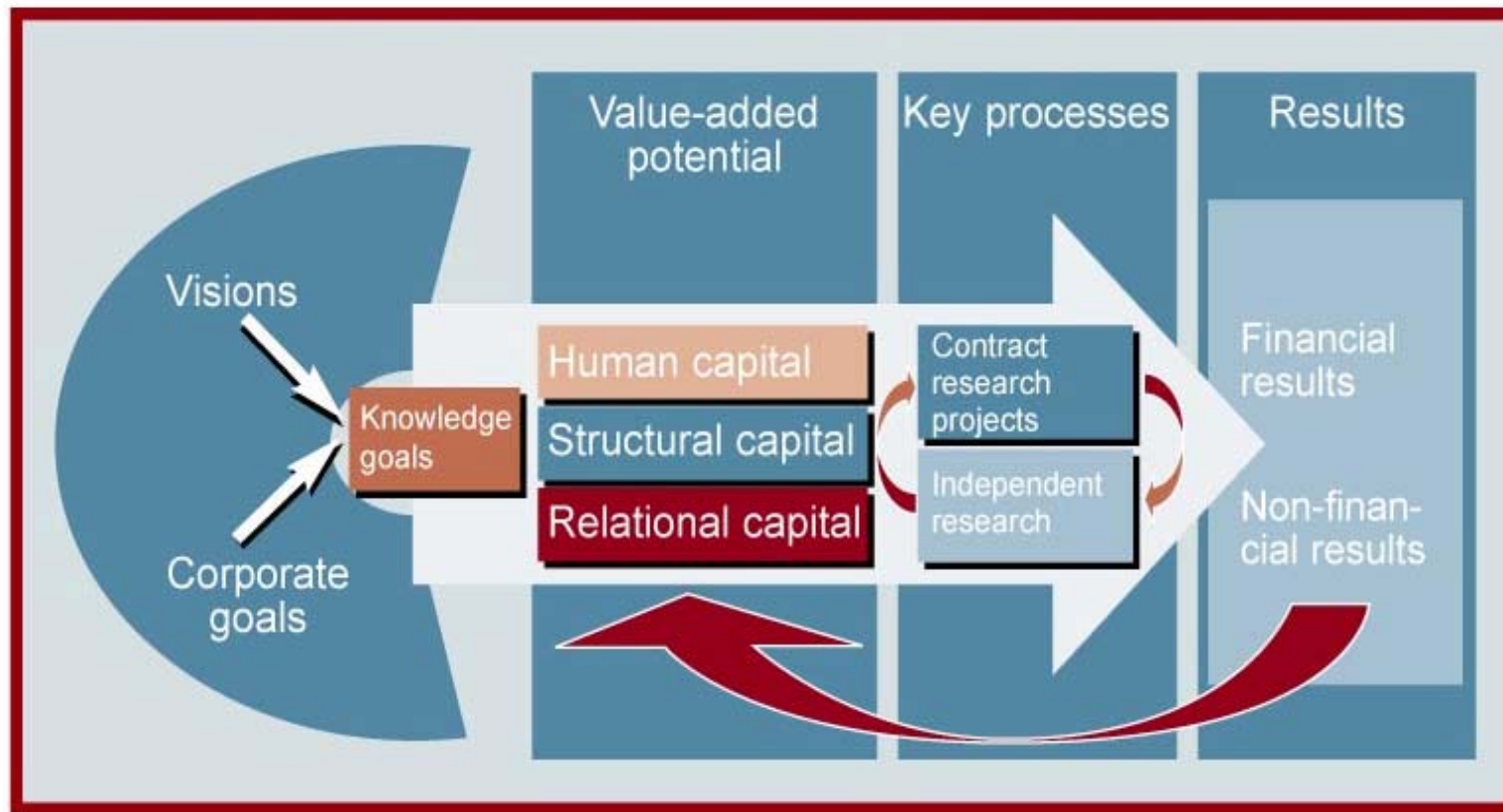


## Today's insights on „i-assets“ = they are defined & classifiable !

Assets					
Traditional Accounting Assets			Intellectual Capital Assets		
	Monetary	Physical	Relational	Structural /	Human
Tangible Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash</li> <li>■ Investments</li> <li>■ Receivables/Debtors</li> <li>■ Payables/Creditors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Property</li> <li>■ Plant</li> <li>■ Equipment</li> <li>■ Inventory -                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Finished Goods</li> <li>➢ WIP</li> <li>➢ Parts/Raw Materials</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Customer Contracts</li> <li>■ Formal Alliances (JVs, Supply Agreements)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Systems</li> <li>■ Formalized Processes</li> <li>■ Codified Knowledge</li> <li>■ Patents</li> <li>■ Brands</li> <li>■ Mastheads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Acknowledged Skill Sets</li> <li>■ Experience</li> <li>■ Employee Loyalty</li> </ul>
Intangible Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Credit Rating/s</li> <li>■ Undrawn Facilities</li> <li>■ Borrowing Capacity (relative to like companies - based on character)</li> <li>■ Borrowing Covenant Slack</li> <li>■ Receivables and Accruals Certainty</li> <li>■ Quality of Earnings</li> <li>■ Balance Sheet Strength</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Plant Flexibility</li> <li>■ Plant Modernity</li> <li>■ Infrastructure Surrounding Plant/s</li> <li>■ Stranded Assets?</li> <li>■ Tradability" of Facilities?</li> <li>■ Access Rights</li> <li>■ Plant Regard ("Can Do" ; "Will Do")</li> <li>■ Inventory Good, Obsolete, Redundant)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Customer Loyalty</li> <li>➢ Behavioral</li> <li>➢ Attitudinal</li> <li>■ Quality of Supply Contracts</li> <li>■ Right to Tender"; Right to Compete"; "Right to Design"</li> <li>■ Strength of Stakeholder Support (including Opinion Leaders)</li> <li>■ Networks</li> <li>■ Regulatory Imposts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Structural Appropriateness</li> <li>■ Informal Processes</li> <li>■ Organizational Reputation</li> <li>■ Brand Meaning (Strength; Stature)</li> <li>■ Productivity of R&amp;D Process</li> <li>■ Quality of Corporate Governance</li> <li>■ Know How"</li> <li>■ Tacit Knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Top Management Quality</li> <li>■ Top Management Experience</li> <li>■ Ability to Execute on Strategy</li> <li>■ Capabilities</li> <li>■ Problem Solving Ability</li> <li>■ Employee Loyalty -                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Behavioral</li> <li>➢ Attitudinal</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Personnel Reputation</li> </ul>

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## The ARC IC Reporting Model



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**Knowledge Goal 1: Knowledge Transfer**

We intend to transfer application-oriented knowledge from science to business and government authorities, and to develop the competencies and structures required for this purpose.

**Knowledge Goal 2: Interdisciplinarity**

We intend to increase the degree of interdisciplinarity on our work and thus our universal problem-solving ability by means of close communication and cooperation between internal and external players.

**Knowledge Goal 3: Research Management Professionalisation**

We intend to establish competencies and processes to optimize the professional management of our research projects..

**Knowledge Goal 4: Internationality**

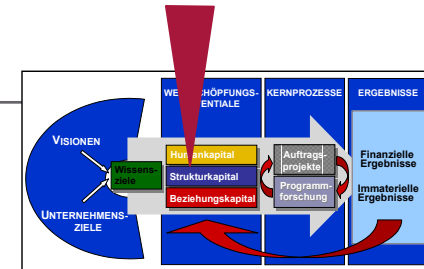
We intend to open up the global research market, creating suitable networks, structures and processes for this purpose so as to achieve international success.

**Knowledge Goal 5: Spin-offs & Investments**

We intend to take full commercial advantage of our research results and products by working with private investors and strategic partners, and by creating ideal in-house conditions to achieve this goal.

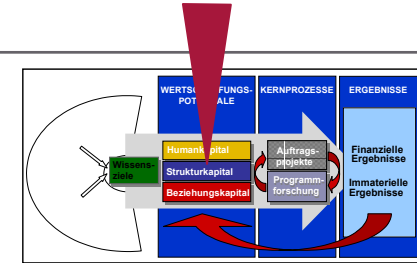


# Human Capital

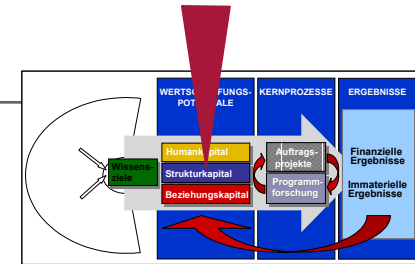


	1999	2000	2001	Bench mark DLR
<b>Human Resources</b>				
<b>Total Staff influx</b>	62	92	47	
<b>Research Staff</b>	31	61	26	
<b>Total staff fluctuation (%)</b>	11,7	14,9	10,9	19
<b>Total staff resignations</b>	56	72	42	914
<b>Total research staff</b>	30	44	19	
<b>Of whom aged 25-35 (%)</b>	40	55	26	
<b>Within 2 years (%)</b>	17	36	80	
<b>Of whom retired (%)</b>	23	2	5	
<b>Total retirements</b>	17	2	2	
<b>Average time of employment (in years)</b>	12	11,7	11,3	11,0
<b>Proportion of research staff (%)</b>	43,0	45,3	56,0	
<b>Expenditure for staff development (€ 1,000)</b>	180	228	382	
<b>Training</b>				
<b>Total days training per employee</b>	3,55	5,62	5,19	1,7(int.)
<b>Communication &amp; management</b>	1,40	1,68	2,12	
<b>Computer literacy</b>	0,45	0,92	0,78	
<b>Specialised</b>	1,70	3,02	2,29	
<b>Training expenditure / turnover (%)</b>	1,7	2,3	2,3	

## Structural Capital



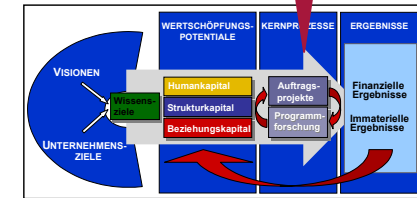
	1999	2000	2001	Bench mark DLR
<b><i>Processes and equipment</i></b>				
IT-Expenses per employee (€)	2,233	2,852	2,569	9,800
Teleworking jobs	0	0	0	61
Processes: project schedule adherence (%)	55	81,5	78,5	
Hit rate for EU research programs (%)	30	40	27	40
Database searches	385	591	533	



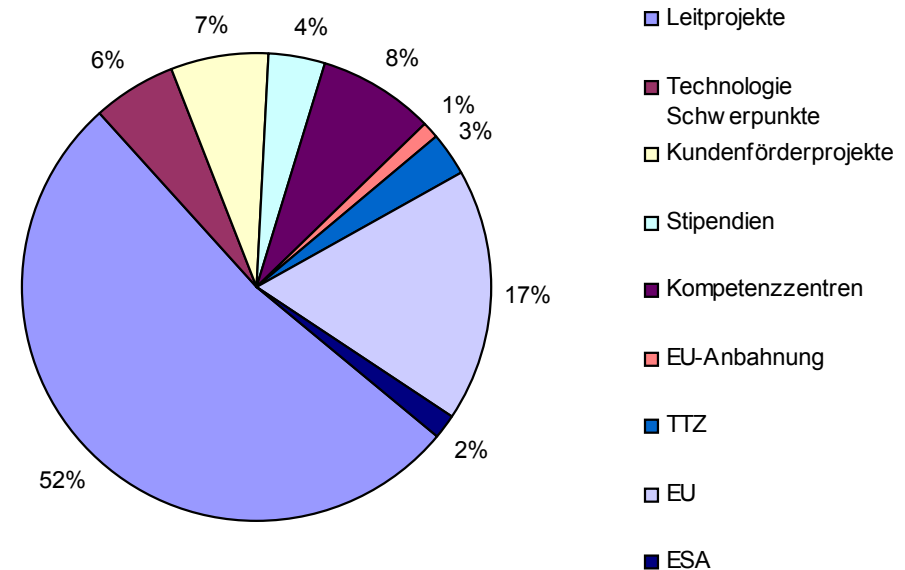
## Relational Capital

	1999	2000	2001	Benchmark DLR
<b><i>Project cooperation and networking</i></b>				
EU-projects (in % of all new projects)	9	9,3	2,3	
Interdepartmental projects (in % of all new projects)	9,2	10,3	14,5	
Research activities abroad in man-month	0	0	12	423
Number of international researchers (% of total staff)	6,2	5,7	5,6	6,2
Institute heads with teaching assignments (%)	50	50	50	100
<b><i>Diffusion and networking (per researcher)</i></b>				
Total number of conferences attended	1,14	1,53	1,40	
Papers at scientific conferences	0,88	1,00	1,79	
Board representation: scientific, industrial, political	0,65	0,83	0,60	
Teaching assignments	0,19	0,17	0,19	

# Independent Research

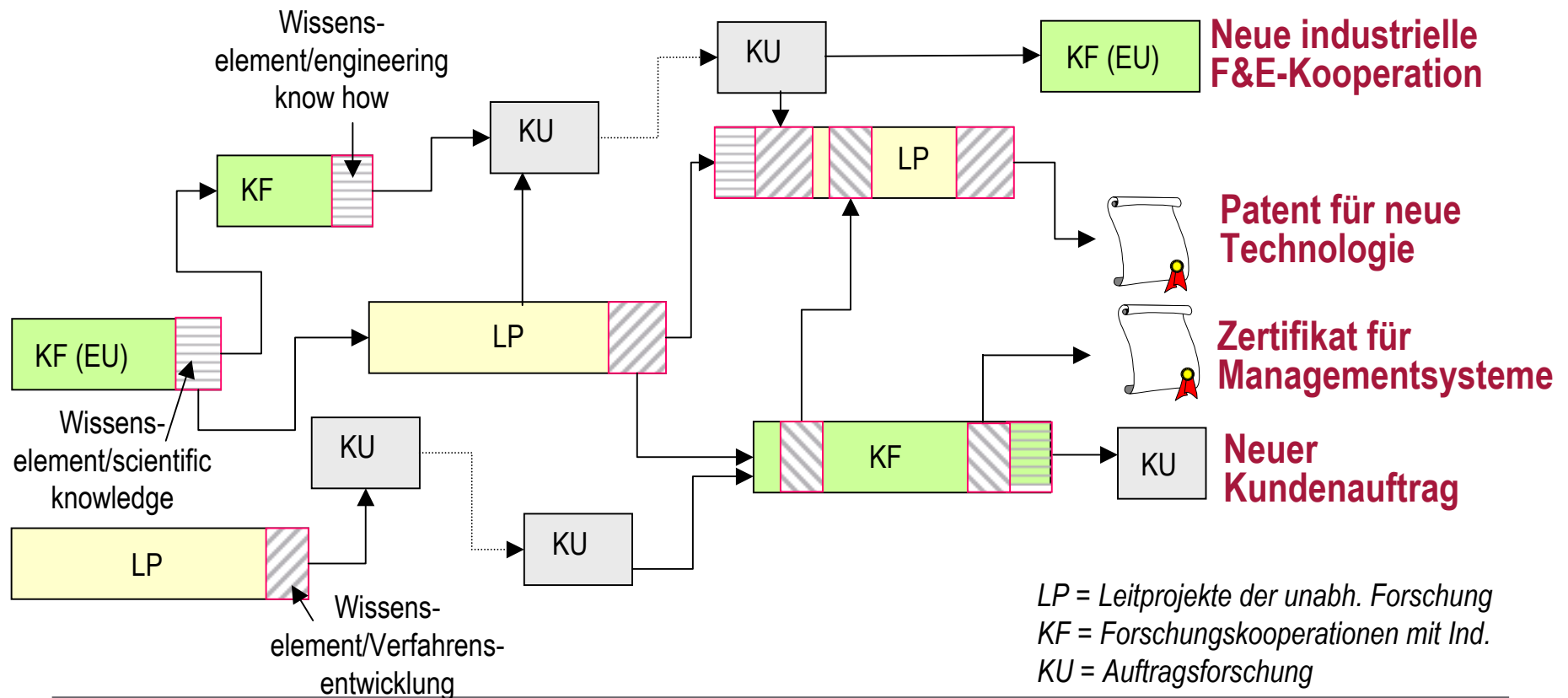


	1999	2000	2001
Number of program categories	9	10	7
Proportion of independent research in total expenditures (%)	43	46	54,7
Proportion of international programs	19	10	4



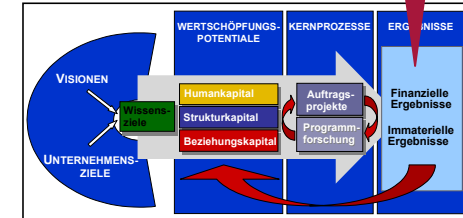
Program categories (in % of total expenditures)

# Beispiel: Entwicklung von „Wissensprodukten“ in den Austrian Research Centers



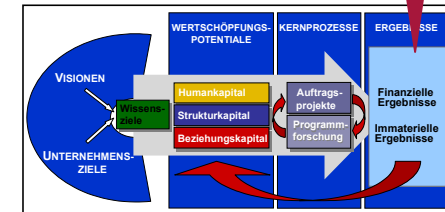


## Financial Results



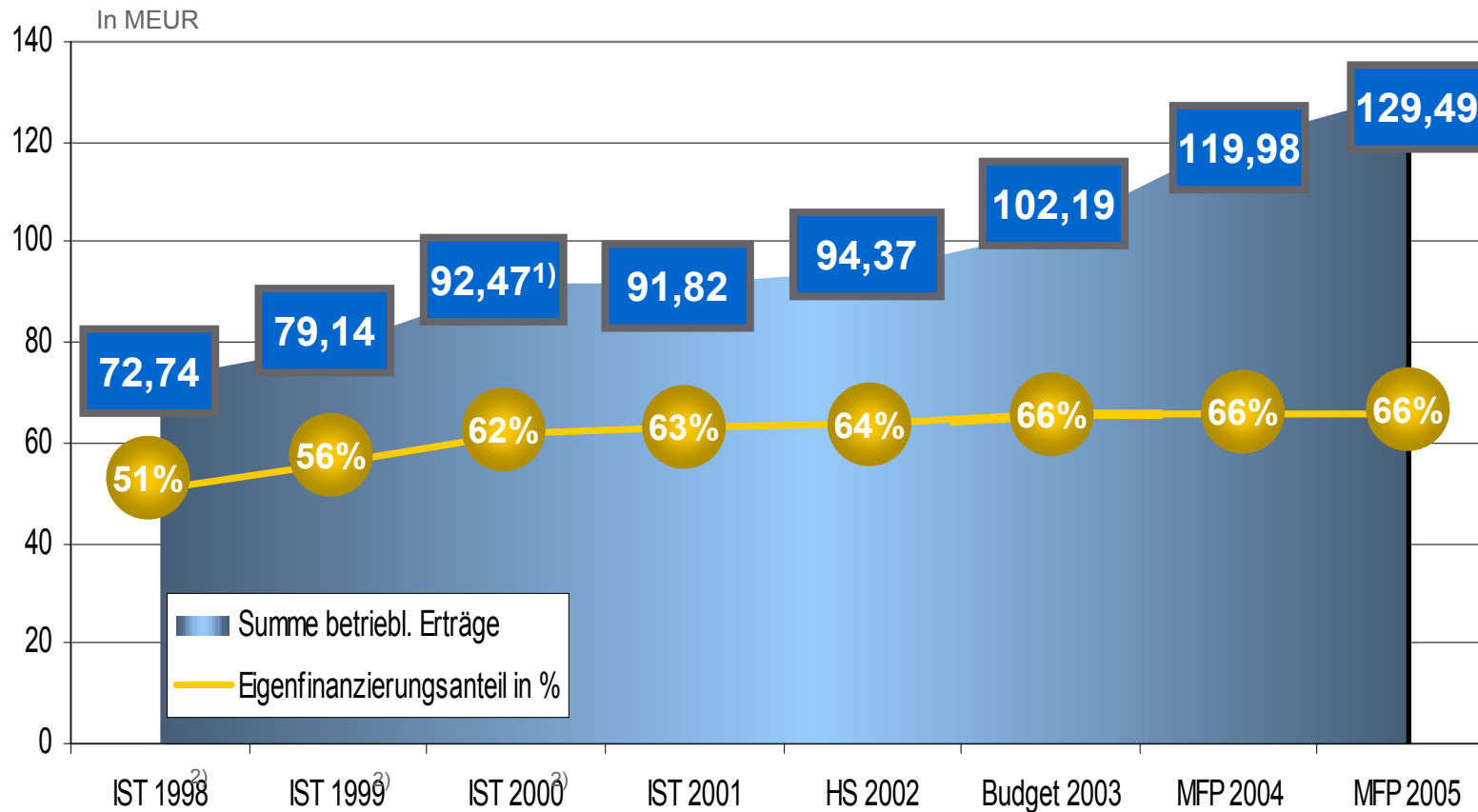
	1999	2000	2001	Bench mark DLR
<b>Financial results</b>				
Total operating revenues (€ m.)	58,9	67,6	52,8	
Growth compared to previous year (%)	17	15		
Financing from own resources (%)	65	66	63	46
<b>Economy-oriented results</b>				
Number of newly acquired contract projects	194	204	221	
Number of new projects from companies (%)	53	61	55	
Of which SME (%)			46	
Of which domestic (in %)	66	83	66	
Of which foreign (in %)	34	17	34	
Number of new customers (%)	20,3	40,7	195	
Coordination of EU projects and networks	8	8	5	
Number of spin-offs	2	1	1	8
Accredited test procedures	1,100	1,149	1,169	
Revenues from licences (€ 1,000)	56	57	45	
Number for customer courses and seminars	271	497	1,107	

## Non-financial Results



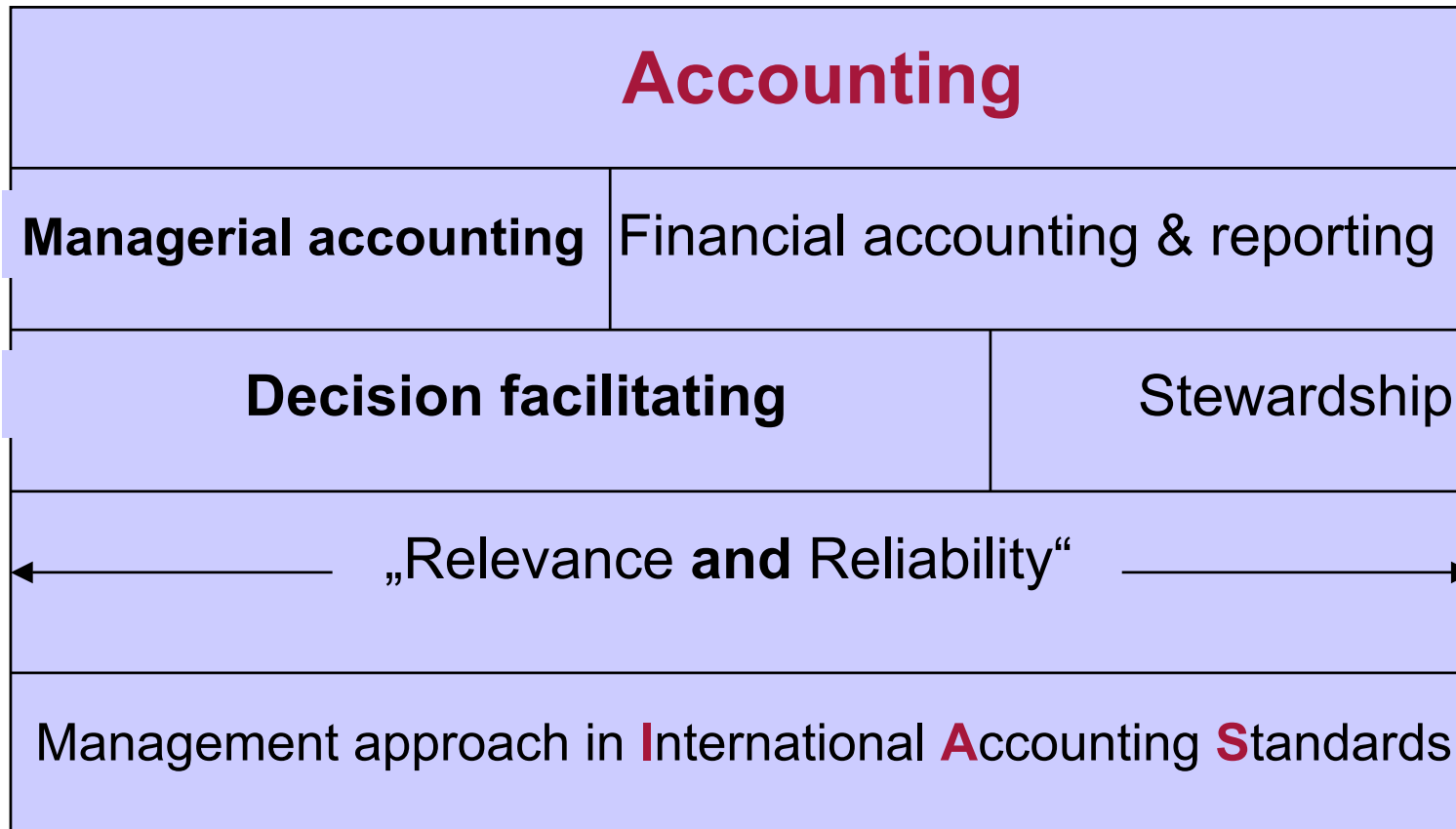
	1999	2000	2001	Benchmark DLR
<b>Research-oriented results</b>				
Per research worker				
Publications: Scientific journals	0,14	0,25	0,33	0,33
Publications: Trade Journals, proceedings, books	0,92	0,87	1,15	
Papers at scientific conferences	0,88	0,99	1,79	
Teaching assignments	0,19	0,17	0,19	0,08
Patents issued	4	2	2	198
Theses and dissertations completed	12	9	24	
<b>Society-oriented results</b>				
Participation in committees (per researcher)	0,65	0,83	0,60	
Political consulting projects	4	10	15	
„Response indicator“ (explicit mention of ARC in the media)	1,353	737	640	
External Internet page visits per month (per employee)			810	502

## Consolidated Financial Results (1998-2003 (+2) Austrian Research Centers-Group)



1) inkl. ca. 0,64 Mio Eur Leistungen innerhalb der ARC-Gruppe 2) Summe betrieblicher Erträge inkl. Investitionszuschüsse 1998: 1,60 1999: 2,05 2000: 1,09

# IAS - Balance <-> IC Reporting: the „ISFR- Revolution“

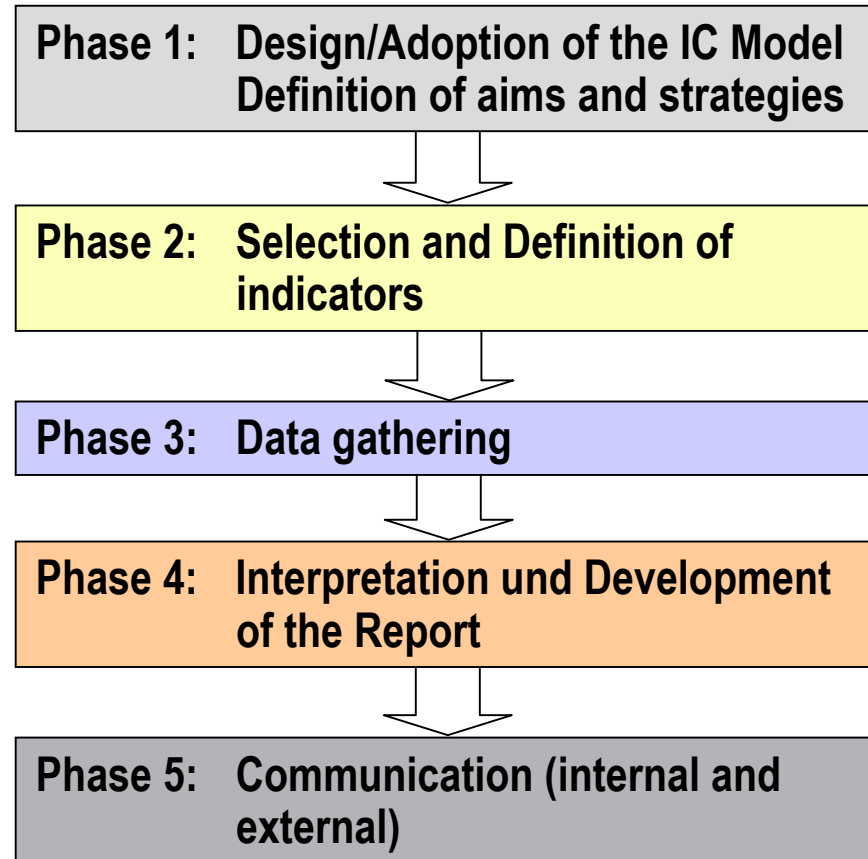


## IC Report: New challenges for interpretation

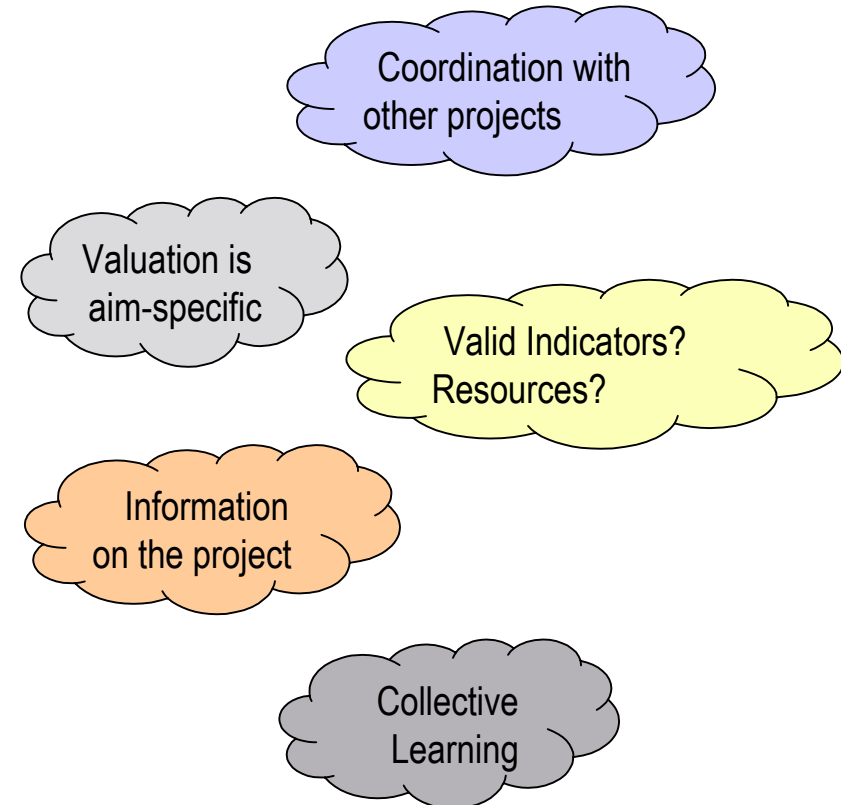
- **Financial and non-financial figures must be interpreted in common**
- **So far there are no standards, agreements, conventions and hardly reference frameworks or benchmarks for IC Reporting**
- **The specifics of investing in intangible assets and knowledge causes new rules for interpretation, e.g.**
  - ⇒ **Knowledge can be both: resource and result**
  - ⇒ **There is no clear boarder line between „black“ and „red“ figures**

## The Implementation process

### Project phase



### Success factors



## IC Report ARC 1999 -> 2000 -> 2001 -> 2002: Benefit and Impact

- Positive feedback from **all** stakeholders
- Stimulation of the discussion on organisational strategies and aims, in specific Human Resource Development policy
- Broad communication of organisational values and aims
- Provision of information for the research management and for human resource development (on the department and project group level)
- Reading and interpreting the information provided provokes a learning process, looking at the ICR as...
  - ⇒ ... a management instrument
  - ⇒ ... a reporting & communication instrument

## Critical aspects

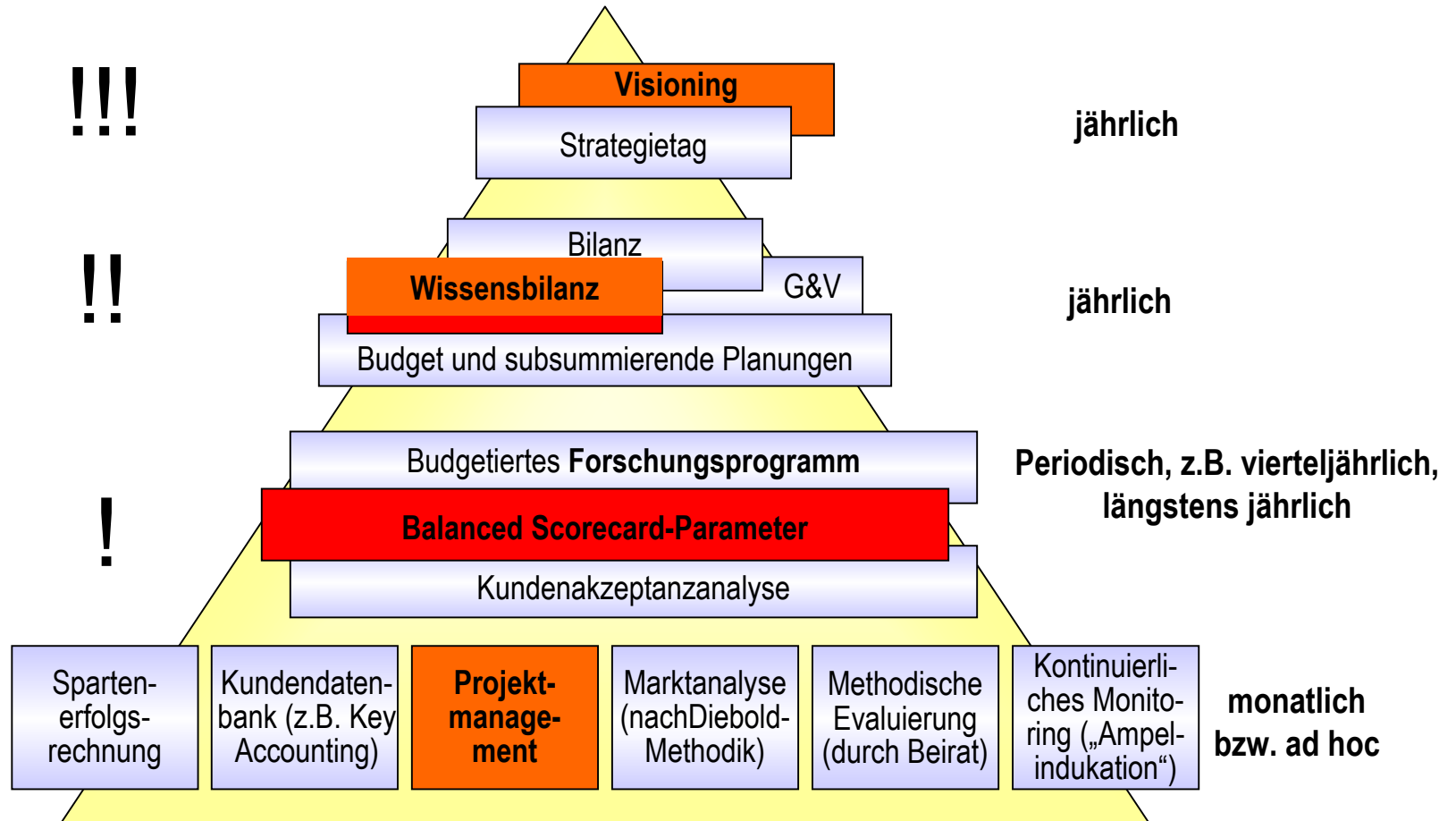
- **The interpretation is contingent on the context and aims of the organisation / unit**
- **The aggregation of indicators on the organisational level is difficult if the organisational units are heterogeneous**
- **We do not yet have a standard model and commonly defined indicators so far, thus, at present, comparisons / benchmarks are of limited value**
- **If the context is taken into account, benchmarking stimulates mutual learning**
- **Trade-off between external reporting and internal management system**
- **Relations, or, more specific, „cause – effect channels“ can not really (yet) be argued between inputs and outputs**



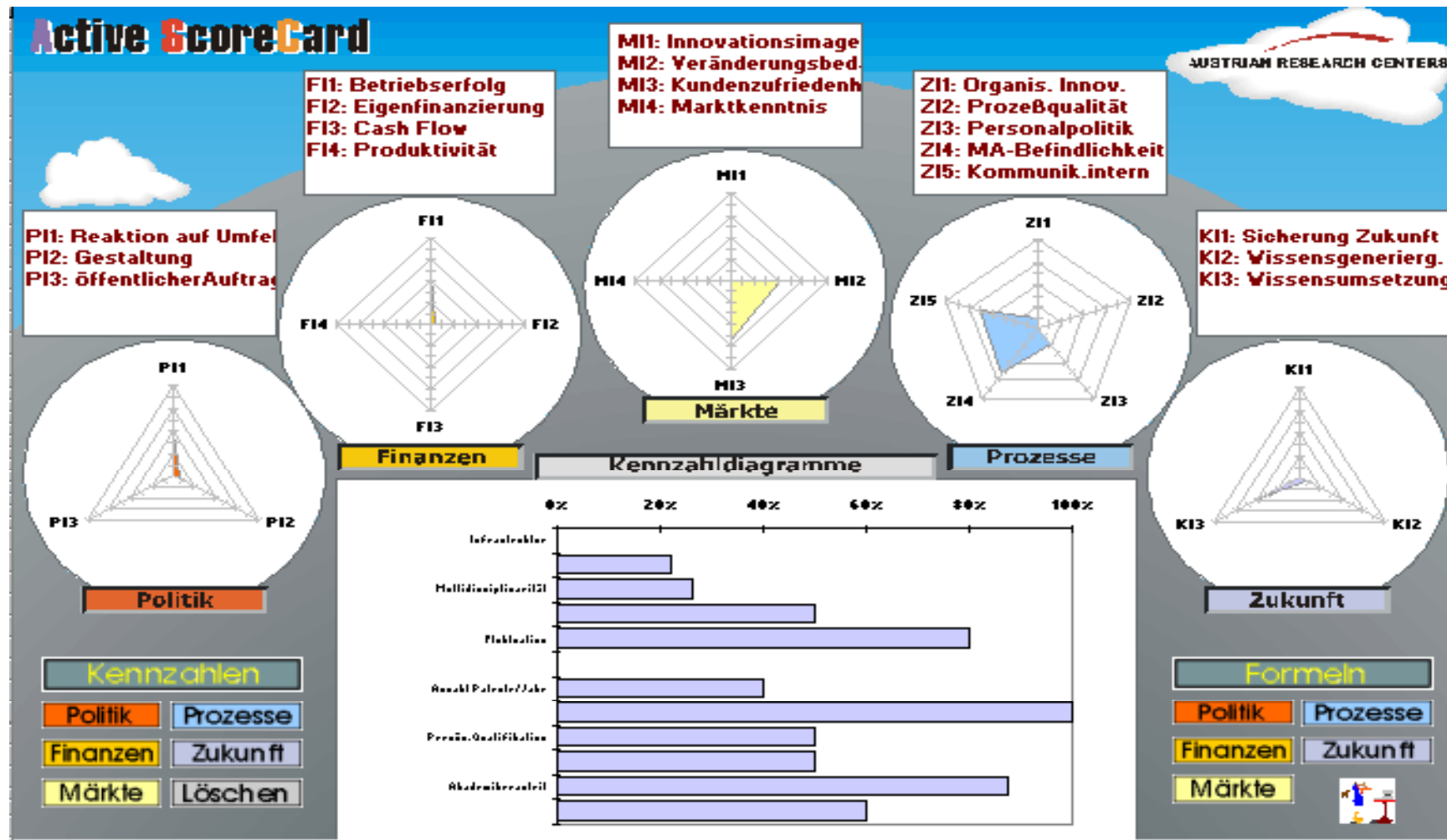
## Challenges for the future

- **Fostering the awareness of the need of new management and reporting systems**
- **Establishment of guidelines for the development of IC reports for RTOs**
- **Definition of common indicators**
- **Establishment of a European-wide benchmark initiative**
- **Further methodological & theoretical development, ref. to monetary representations**

# Wissensbilanzen nach dem ARC-Modell sind Teil eines zu integrierenden Management-Instrumentariums



# Eine andere „Ausprägung“: Die Active Score Card als Executive-Tool



## Further information via:

### Personal e-mail address:

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### Download-addresses:

1. ARC-Wissensbilanz: [www.arcs.ac.at/publik/fulltext/wissensbilanz](http://www.arcs.ac.at/publik/fulltext/wissensbilanz)
2. European Workshop: <ftp://eurotech:icr@ftpstud.donau-uni.ac.at>

### Other information material:

„Thementag Wissensbilanzen“, Dez. 2003 (Programm):  
[www.lemmens.de/konferenz/wissbil.pdf](http://www.lemmens.de/konferenz/wissbil.pdf)