

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

74 trn

Global value of intangible assets in 2020, up from US\$61 trillion in 2019 despite COVID-19 uncertainty.1

US\$ 28.5 trn

Value of intangible assets in S&P 500 companies in 2020.²

us\$446_{bn}

Value of global trade receipts of IP royalties & licensing fees in 2022, up from **US\$237bn** in 2010.³

£185.5_{bn}

private-sector's intangible assets investment in UK in 2021.4

US\$ 65.5 bn

Market size of IP licencing industry in the US in 2023.⁵

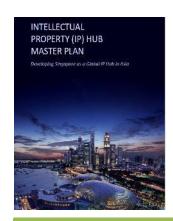
27%

Percentage share of returns to intangible capital out of OECD countries' value added in manufacturing Global Value Chains (GVCs) in 2015. This is higher than returns to tangible capital (17%).⁶

Source: ¹Brand Finance 2021; ²Ocean Tomo Market Value Study 2021; ³ World Bank Database; ⁴ UK Office of National Statistics; ⁵ IBISWorld, Intellectual Property Licensing in the US; ⁶ OECD trade policy paper No. 240 - Returns to intangible capital in global value chains

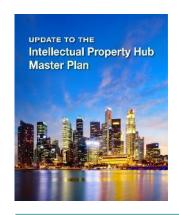


SINGAPORE'S DEVELOPMENT AS AN IP HUB Building a conducive ecosystem for IP activities



2013: Launch of the IP Hub

Master Plan



2017:

Update to the IP Hub Master Plan



2021: Launch of the Singapore IP Strategy 2030



SINGAPORE IP STRATEGY 2030

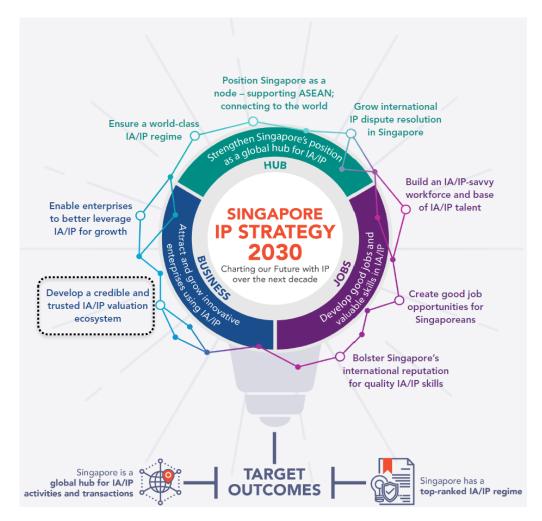
Objectives

- Maintain Singapore's top-ranked Intangible Assets (IA) /IP regime
- Grow Singapore as a global hub for IA/IP activities and transactions



Develop a credible and trusted IA/IP valuation ecosystem

- Credible IA/IP valuation guidelines and practice
- Better IA/IP disclosures





EXISTING CHALLENGES IN THE ECOSYSTEM



Financial reporting and disclosures

Challenges:

- Widening gap between book value and market values.
- International financial reporting standards need to catch up.

Challenges:

- Uncertainty among financiers over IP valuation techniques.
- Investors, regulators and enterprises are calling for better measurements of modern value creation.



Valuation



Financing

Challenges:

- Banking regulatory rules (Basel III requirements) reduce the attractiveness of the use of IA/IP as collateral.
- IA/IP often lack the attributes (e.g., liquidity, stability of value) of an attractive collateral for financiers.



Rationale

- With digitalisation, value creation will be driven by intangibles;
- Transparency and consistent corporate reporting will increase the comparability of intangibles across companies; and
- A robust disclosure and valuation framework can support value creation opportunities from intangibles.

While these objectives are future-oriented, it is necessary to take initial steps towards them now.

Principles

- The Framework outlines the key principles that an enterprise should follow when disclosing their intangibles in a report.
- This Framework is not intended to replace or supersede existing regulatory or accounting requirements.
- Adoption of the Framework is voluntary, not mandatory.
- An enterprise can opt to disclose their intangibles as part of an annual report or in a standalone report.



Supporting Agencies











Supporting Industry Associations



















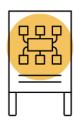
INTANGIBLES DISCLOSURE FRAMEWORK Industry Working Group

Members	Nominated by Association
Frederick Chin, Managing Director & Head, Group Wholesale Banking & Markets, UOB (Co-chairman)	Association of Banks Singapore
Andre Toh, Partner, Valuations, Modelling & Economics, EY Singapore (Co-chairman)	Institute of Valuers and Appraisers, Singapore
Chai Ming Jie, Senior Intellectual Property Counsel, Lenovo	Licensing Executives Society (Singapore)
Tricia Feng, Chief Counsel, Asia Wealth and Asset Management, Manulife Investment Management	Investment Management Association of Singapore
Srividya Gopal, Managing Director and Southeast Asia Leader, Kroll	Institute of Valuers and Appraisers, Singapore
Lam Chee Kin, Managing Director, Head, Legal, Compliance & Secretariat, DBS	Association of Banks Singapore
Jamesy Laya, Partner, KPMG	Institute of Valuers and Appraisers, Singapore
Karen Loon, Member of the Governing Council, Singapore Institute of Directors	Singapore Institute of Directors
Jack Ow, Assistant General Counsel, APAC Intellectual Property, Operations & Technology, Citibank	Association of Banks Singapore
Murli Ravi, Co-founder and Managing Partner, Tin Men Capital	Singapore Venture and Private Capital Association
Tan Boon Gin, CEO, SGX RegCo	
Tan Ching Ne, Partner, PwC	[F
Mark Teng, Executive Director, That.Legal	Law Society (IP Practice Committee)
James Xu, Partner, Deloitte	Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants



To provide stakeholders with consistent information about an enterprise's intangibles, so that more informed assessments of their business and financial market prospects can be made.

STRATEGY



IDENTIFICATION



MEASUREMENT



MANAGEMENT



AIM

Disclose how intangibles contribute to business, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.

Disclose the nature and characteristics of the intangibles that fit into the definition provided, and categorise them.

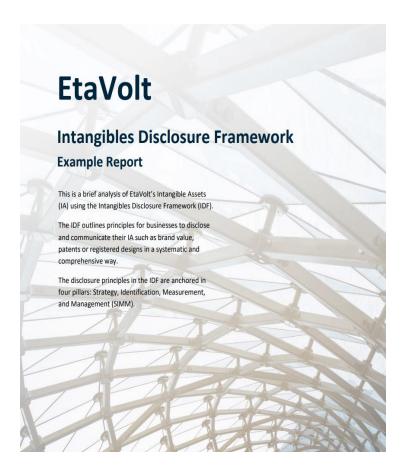
Disclose the performance metrics and drivers used to assess an enterprise's intangibles where such information is material. Disclose how an enterprise identifies, assesses, and manages the risks and opportunities of its intangibles.



Example reports

In line with the implementation recommendations to showcase practical applications of the IDF, IPOS has worked with the WIPO-IPOS IP for Innovation Awards finalists to prepare **example reports** based on the IDF.

https://www.ipos.gov.sg/manage-ip/intangibles-disclosure-framework





FOUNDATIONAL INTANGIBLES DISCLOSURE (FIND) PILOT

Collaboration between IPOS, WIPO, SGX and Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) to develop worked examples for IDF, which will serve as benchmarks for the market



UNLOCKING IP FINANCING

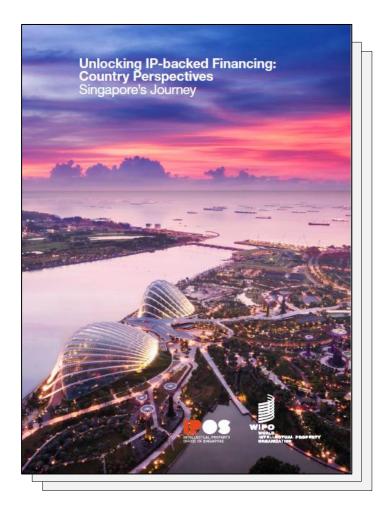
Supporting enterprises in raising capital from IP



Developing IA valuation guidelines that are interoperable across jurisdictions



Facilitating transactions through platforms and connections







THANK YOU