Launch of the Asia Competitiveness Institute

Singapore Competitiveness: A Nation in Transition

Prof. Michael E. Porter Harvard Business School

Singapore 28 November 2006

This presentation draws on ideas from Professor Porter's books and articles, in particular, "Building the Microeconomic Foundations of Prosperity," in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2006-07* (World Economic Forum, 2006); "Clusters and the New Competitive Agenda for Companies and Governments," in *On Competition* (Harvard Business School Press, 1998); *Clusters of Innovation Initiative* (www.compete.org), a joint effort of the Council on Competitiveness, Monitor Group, and ongoing research. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without the permission of the author

Additional information may be found at the website of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, www.isc.hbs.edu

Trends in the Global Economy

- Globalization of markets
- Globalization of value chains
- Globalization of knowledge
- Innovation and skill an increasing share of value added
- Services an increasing share of value added



- Competitiveness depends on productivity
- The bar for competitiveness is rising
- Competitiveness in the global economy is a positive-sum game

Singapore Competitiveness in Transition

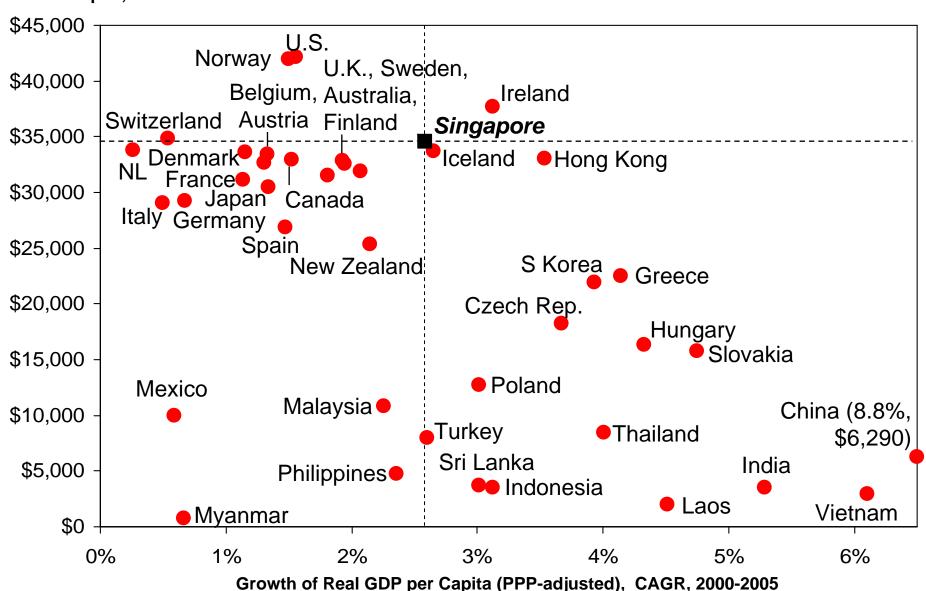
- Singapore is one of the most impressive success stories of economic growth in the 20th century
- The country has successfully weathered a series of external shocks from the Asian crisis (1997-98) to the bursting of the IT bubble (2001) to SARS (2003)
- It is now on a challenging path to move from an economy based on efficiency to one based on differentiation and innovation
- The track record so far is encouraging, but much work lies ahead



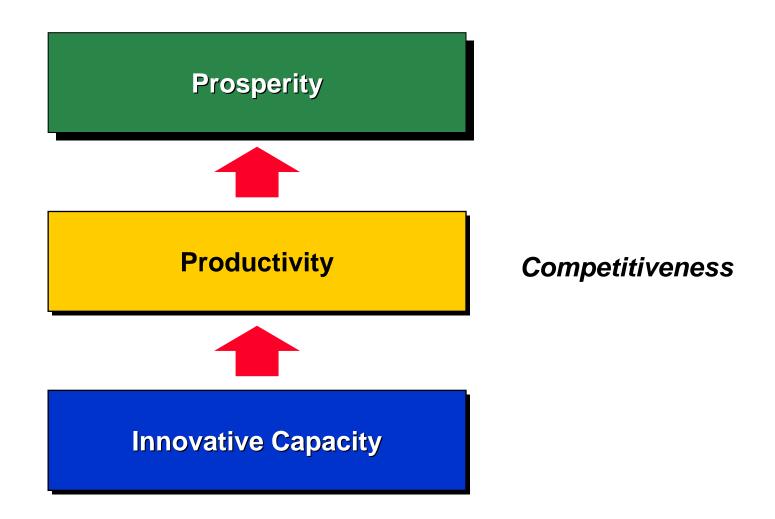
 An enduring strength of Singapore is its willingness to question whether the current sources of its economic success are sustainable

Prosperity Performance Selected Countries

Real PPP-adjusted GDP per Capita, 2005



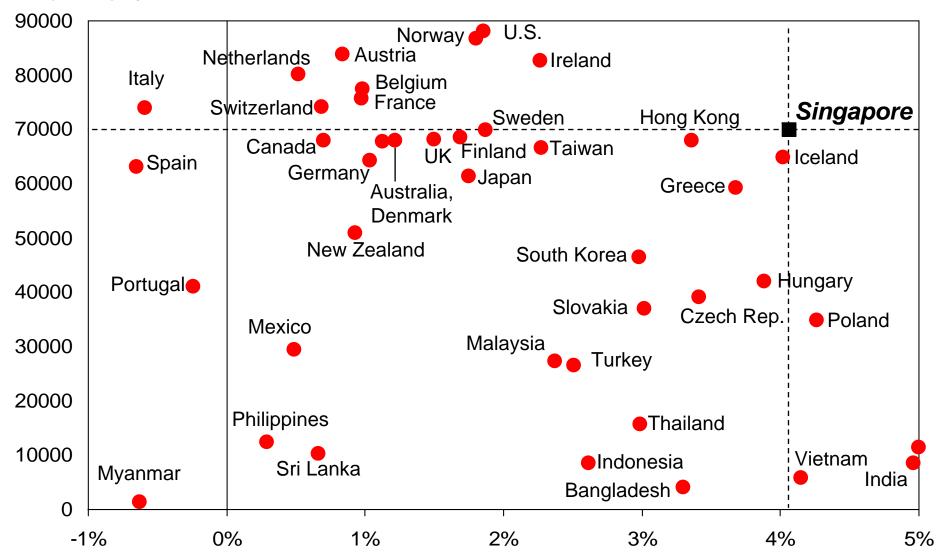
Innovation and Competitiveness



- Innovation is more than just scientific discovery
- There are no low-tech industries, only low-tech firms

Labor Productivity Level and Growth Selected Countries

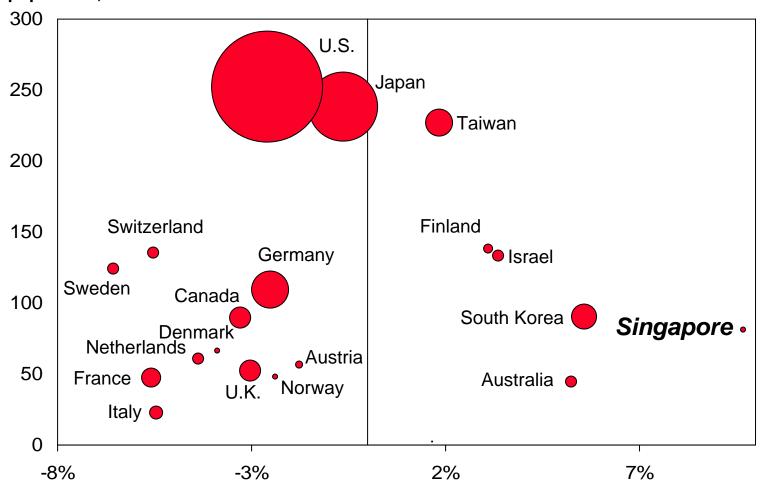
GDP per Employee, US-\$, 2005



Growth of Real GDP Employee, CAGR, 2000 - 2005

International Patenting Output Selected Countries

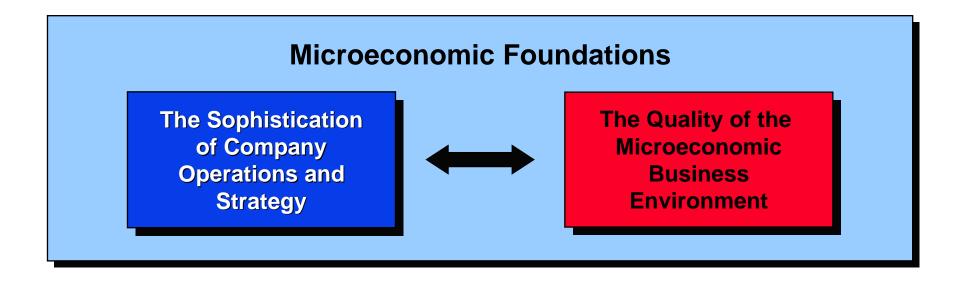
Annual U.S. patents per 1 million population, 2005



Compound annual growth rate of US-registered patents, 2000 – 2005

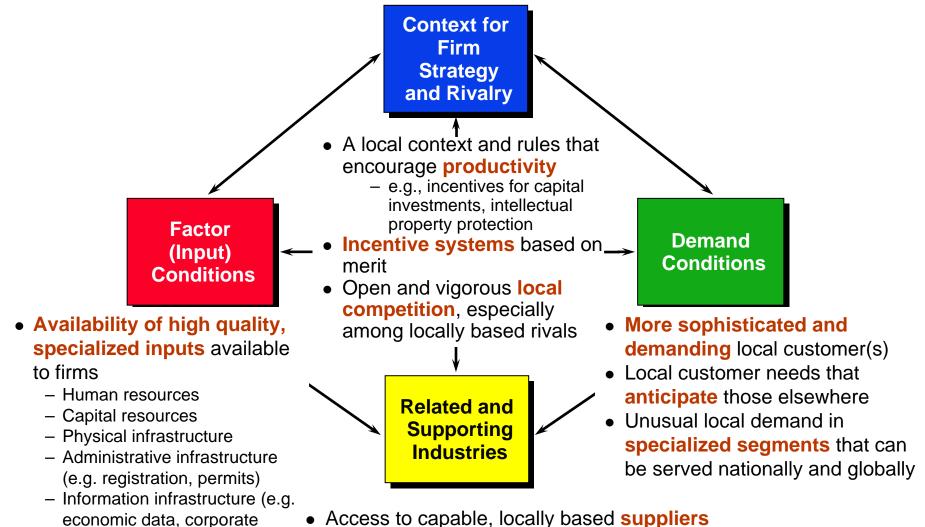
Determinants of Competitiveness

Macroeconomic, Political, Legal, and Social Context



- A sound macroeconomic, political, legal, and social context creates the potential for competitiveness, but is not sufficient
- Only firms can create wealth, not government

Determinants of Competitiveness Enhancing the Business Environment



- Access to capable, locally based suppliers and firms in related fields
- Presence of clusters instead of isolated industries
- Successful economic development is a process of successive economic upgrading, in which the
 business environment evolves to support and encourage increasingly sophisticated ways of competing

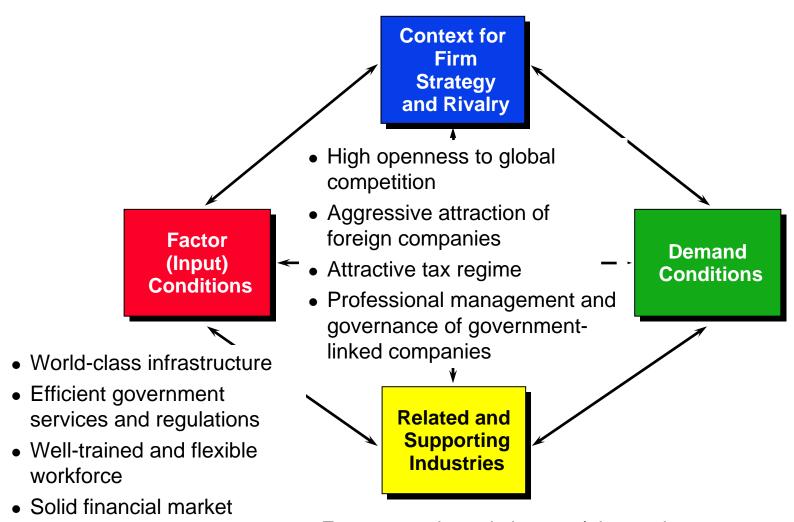
disclosure)

infrastructure

Natural resources

Scientific and technological

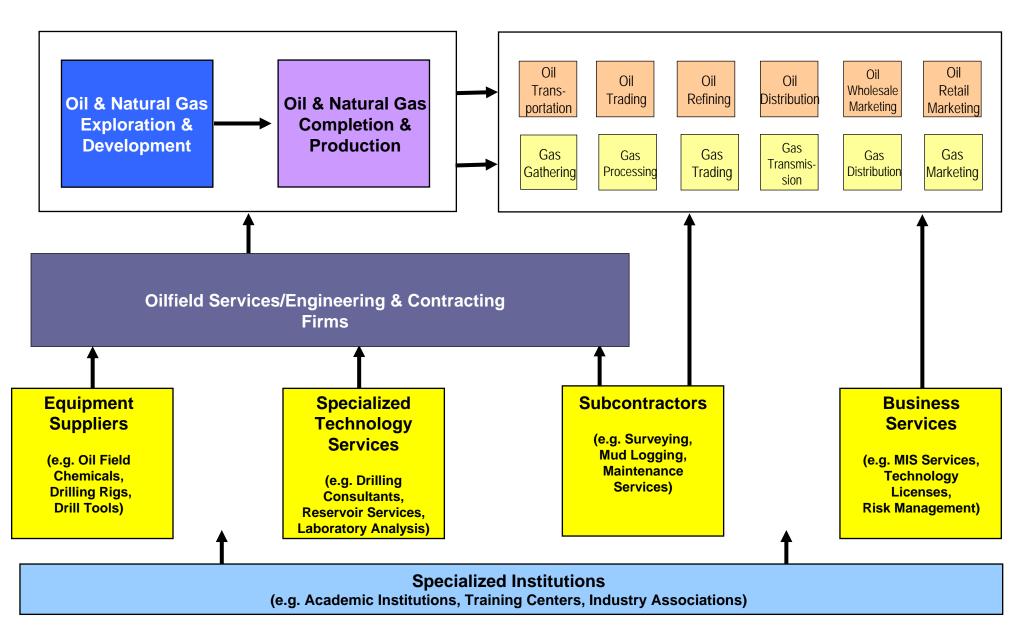
Traditional Strengths of the Singaporean Business Environment



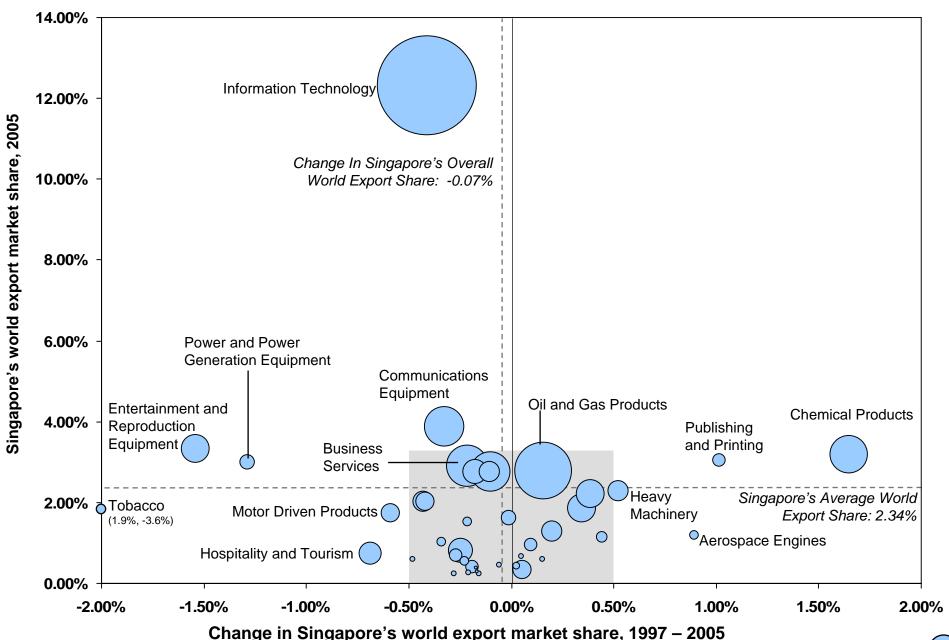
 Focus on selected clusters (electronics, chemicals, logistics, financial services) to overcome small economy-disadvantages

Cluster Development Oil and Gas, Houston

Upstream Downstream



Singapore Export Portfolio by Cluster, 1997-2005

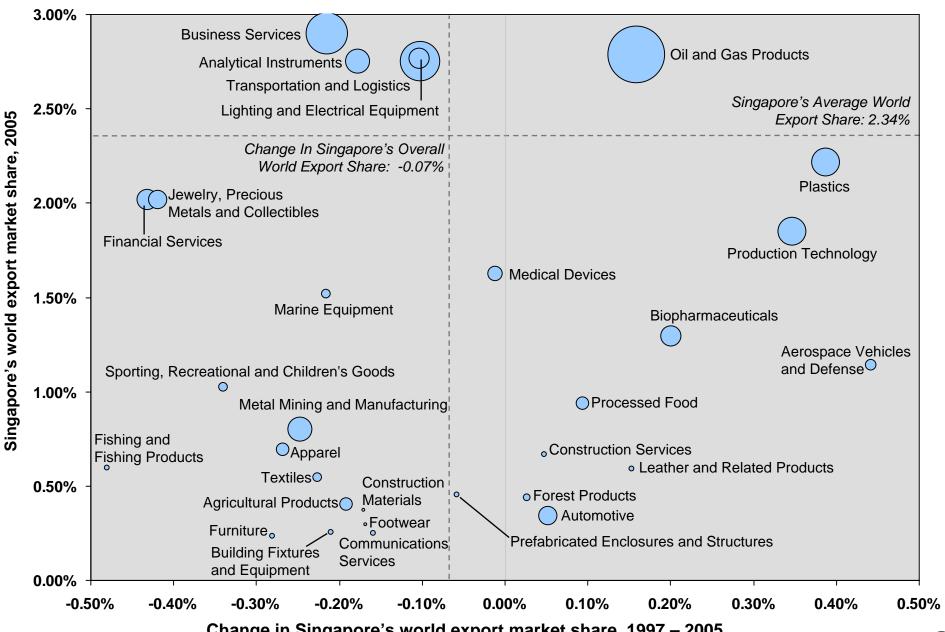


Source: Prof. Michael E. Porter, International Cluster Competitiveness Project, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School; Richard Bryden, Project Director. Underlying data drawn from the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database and the IMF BOP statistics.

GCR Singapore 092006.ppt

Exports of US\$10 Billion =

Singapore Export Portfolio by Cluster, 1997-2005 (continued)

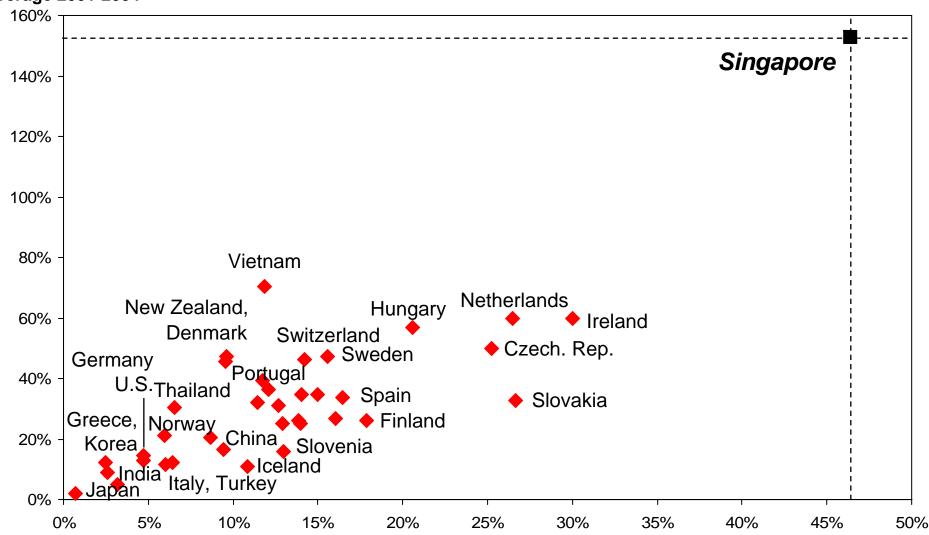


Change in Singapore's world export market share, 1997 – 2005



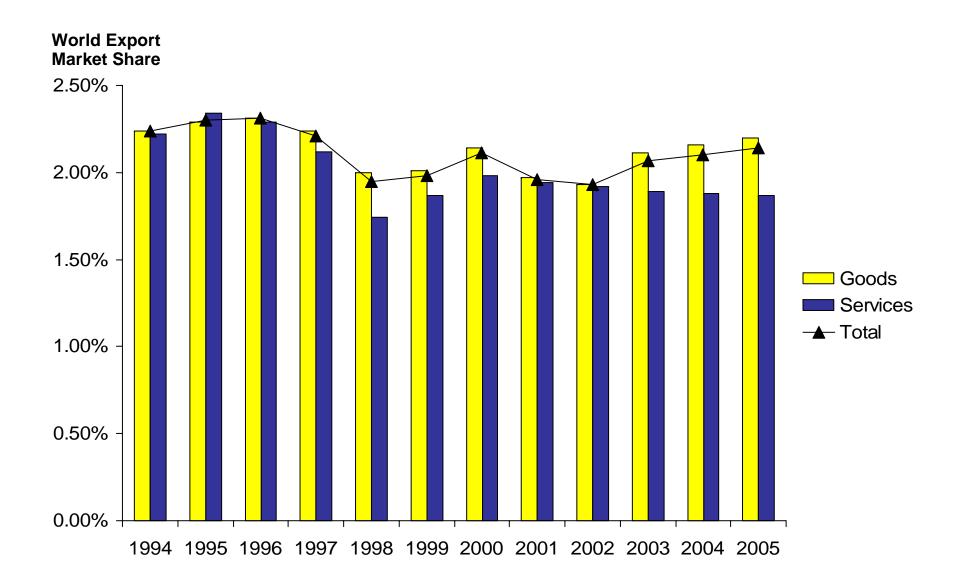
Foreign Investment Stocks and Flows Selected Countries

Stock of FDI as a % of GDP, Average 2001-2004



FDI Inflows as a % of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Average 2001-2004

Singapore Export Share Trends



The Process of Economic Development Shifting Roles and Responsibilities

Old Model

 Government drives economic development through policy decisions and incentives

New Model



 Economic development is a collaborative process involving government at multiple levels, companies, teaching and research institutions, and institutions for collaboration

- Competitiveness must become a bottom-up process in which many individuals, companies, and institutions take responsibility
- Every community and cluster can take steps to enhance competitiveness

Institutions for Collaboration <u>Selected Massachusetts Organizations, Life Sciences</u>

Life Sciences Industry Associations

- Massachusetts Biotechnology Council
- Massachusetts Medical Device Industry Council
- Massachusetts Hospital Association

General Industry Associations

- Associated Industries of Massachusetts
- Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce
- High Tech Council of Massachusetts

Economic Development Initiatives

- Massachusetts Technology Collaborative
- Mass Biomedical Initiatives
- Mass Development
- Massachusetts Alliance for Economic Development

University Initiatives

- Harvard Biomedical Community
- MIT Enterprise Forum
- Biotech Club at Harvard Medical School
- Technology Transfer offices

Informal networks

- Company alumni groups
- Venture capital community
- University alumni groups

Joint Research Initiatives

- New England Healthcare Institute
- Whitehead Institute For Biomedical Research
- Center for Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology (CIMIT)

Singapore in Transition: Focus of Current Economic Policies

Innovation

Create new competitive advantages for Singapore

- Investments in universities
- R&D fund for companies / clusters
- Reform of school system
- Focus on more 'creative environment'

Entrepreneurship

Address existing competitive disadvantages of Singapore

- Support internationalization of Singaporean companies
- Liberalization of domestic markets, e.g. telecom
- FTAs with US, ASEAN, etc.

Efficiency

Defend Singapore's core competitive advantages

Tax reductions

Social policy

Defend Singapore's social fabric

 'Progress Package' of spending for low-income citizens

Singapore Biotech Cluster Evolution Over Time

2004 2000 2002 A*Star and JDRF ■ Singapore Tissue Genomics Institute of provide grants to Singapore Network support 7 stem cell Biomedical Research Council Institute of 1995 research projects Bioethics Advisory Bioengineering and Bioprocessing ■ Pfizer opens US\$220 Committee Nanotechnology Technology million manufacturing Tuas Biomedical Park Cancer Syndicate Centre plant 1995 2000 2002 2005 2005 2001 2003 1998 ■ BioPolis opens for Centre for Bioinformatics Launch of new biotech Drug Institute business courses in Ngee Ann **Evaluation** Novartis Institute of Polytechnic Center for Natural Johns Hopkins **Tropical Diseases** Product Research Novartis breaks ground on US\$115 million production Singapore Biomedical Sciences privatized to form MerLion Manpower Advisory Pharma facility in Tuas Biomedical Committee National University of Park Groundbreaking of Albany Molecular Singapore and Duke University agree to open **Biopolis** Research established a Graduate Medical Research Center School

Source: Research by HBS student teams in 2005 - Li-Mei Chee, Kola Luu, Gopal Raman, Hwee Yee Yong

National Economic Strategy

Value Proposition

- What is the unique competitive position of the nation?
 - What roles in the world and regional economies?
 - What unique value as a business location?
 - For what range or types of businesses and functions can the nation be competitive?

Developing Unique Strengths

- What elements of the business environment are essential to the national value proposition?
- What existing and emerging clusters must be mobilized?

Achieving and Maintaining Parity with Peers

- What macro/political/legal/social improvements are necessary to maintain parity with peer countries or regions?
- What areas of the general business environment must improve to maintain parity with peer countries or regions?

Asia Competitiveness Institute

- Barriers to competitiveness improvement:
 - The lack of objective, relevant microeconomic data to analyze competitiveness and track the impact of competitiveness efforts
 - The lack of an independent research organization separate from the government
 - The individuals with advanced training in the concepts and practice of competitiveness



- The Asia Competitiveness Institute (ACI) will have an important impact on all three dimensions
- As the node in an emerging network of professionals and institutions throughout the ASEAN region, ACI will also become a central facilitator of more effective regional co-operation on competitiveness

Asia Competitiveness Institute Action Priorities 2006-2007

Organizational launch

- Strategic plan for ACI
- Official ACI launch
- Recruitment of 2 Senior Research Fellows and 2 Research Fellows or equivalent

Network building

- Stakeholders
- Related Institutes, universities and government bodies
- Regional media

Initial research projects

- HBS case study on Singaporean competitiveness
- Singapore Competitiveness Report
- Assembly of Singapore competitiveness data and development of competitiveness research database
- Projects on Indonesia and Vietnam

Education and training

- Microeconomic of Competitiveness course as an elective in LKY SPP
- 5-day executive program
- Explore customized programs for ASEAN governments

Asia Competitiveness Institute Conditions for Success

- Independence
- Permanence
- Inclusiveness
- Clear intellectual framework
- World class research
- Strong leadership