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Version 1.03 / 25 May 2013
The disciplines of economics and accounting consider four factors of production, and three types of intellectual capital. These frame the substance of various complex laws and business agreements.

Please take a few moments to consider precise definitions...
The disciplines of economics and accounting consider four factors of production:

- **Land** refers to the resources of the Earth, consisting of the material/energy configurations and self-organizing processes, both inanimate and alive.

- Their integrity and availability are pre-conditions for human life, and they establish the underlying constraints upon all forms of economic production.
The disciplines of economics and accounting consider four factors of production:

Labour is the deliberate expenditure of human effort, physical and/or mental, by individuals or communities, in the production any material and/or intangible result (incl. goods and services).
The disciplines of economics and accounting consider four factors of production:

Intellectual Capital is the set of re-usable organizational assets (structured information, cognitive abilities, stakeholder relationships) that enable the efficient simplicity or the elegant complexity with which Land and Labour are applied and managed to enhance the productivity of Labour and Land.
The disciplines of economics and accounting consider four factors of production:

- **Physical Capital** refers to re-usable intermediate material assets produced via the application of Intellectual Capital upon Labour and Land. These assets are specifically designed to physically enhance the productivity of Labour and Land.
The accounting profession reports on three types of intellectual capital:
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Cognitive Intellectual Capital is the value of the workforce’s depth and breadth of experience, skills, knowledge, know-how and competencies in fields that are important to the success of the enterprise, along with individual and team aptitudes, attitudes and mental health.

This is the living and thinking part of the intellectual capital resources.
The accounting profession reports on three kinds of intellectual capital:

Relational Intellectual Capital is the value of all the organization's relationships that exist amongst an organization and its external stakeholders, such as customers, intermediaries, employees, suppliers, alliance partners, regulators, pressure groups, communities, creditors and investors. Some relationships are informal, while others are formalized in contracts.
The accounting profession reports on three kinds of intellectual capital:

**Structural Intellectual Capital** is the value of the organization’s essential operating processes, the way it is structured, its policies, procedures, technologies, routines, its information architecture, availability and feedback loops, and management coherence, including financial coherence (though not the financial capital value itself).
Each factor has a monetary aspect, and financial accounting underlies the whole structure.

The external market for the amount of each factor owned by an organization establishes its financial equity value, or “financial capital”.
Visualizing the Substance Upon Which Specialized Laws Establish Exclusive Intellectual Rights
Copyright Law
Patent Law
Industrial Design Law
Trade
Secrets
Law
Visualizing the Scope of Some Business Agreements Relating to Intellectual Rights
Moral Rights Waivers
Patent Licenses
Industrial Design Licenses & Open Hardware Licenses
Authorized Service Dealer Agreements
Employment Agreements & Professional Services Contracts

Common Clauses
- Non-disclosure
- Non-competition
- Post-employment
- Duty of loyalty
- Info Security
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Please let us know if you find it useful.

How might it be improved?

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