



DESIGNBREW

by Francesca Tañada

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PORTFOLIO 2021



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PROFILE

Designbrew Studio – Impact through design.

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SAMPLE WORK



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Transparency International REDD+IN
Communications Kit



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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption



A HANDBOOK FOR COMMUNICATORS & JOURNALISTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND CORRUPTION

Climate finance sounds a bit like international aid. Is it a type of aid?

No. The definition of climate finance is enshrined in UN conventions, and these make a deliberate distinction between aid and climate finance.

There's a very good reason for this. In UN parlance, climate finance must be "new and additional" to any aid money previously pledged, and must be specifically pledged to climate projects. (This often gets very complicated in practice, and something for transparency activists to be very vigilant about. More on this later.)

Does climate finance only come from governments?

Climate finance can come from public or private sources. Even though countries are considered responsible for the flow of climate funds, climate finance can come from the private sector, too. You may hear about "leveraged" climate finance, for instance — in which some climate finance from a government gets a project started to the point it becomes economically viable for companies to invest in it as well.

For more information on the private sector's involvement, see "Carbon markets" and "Leverage" in the glossary.

How much money are we talking about, here?

The UN's target is to "mobilise" \$100 billion a year by 2020. The important word here is "mobilise", which means that while governments fund international financial institutions, i.e. the climate funds) must take the lead in finding money, it does not say how much of the money must come from government pockets and how much from the private sector.

This \$100 billion is supposed to flow through a purpose-built organisation called the Green Climate Fund⁴. It is still some way short of its target, though it is still the largest climate fund, with \$10.3 billion total pledged by donor governments as of December 2016.

The Green Climate Fund is not the only climate fund — for more information on the principal funds, see the "Who's who?" section.

How much is any given country supposed to give?

This is a fraught issue. While governments have agreed to climate finance in principle, there is nothing to dictate how much any government should give or receive.

Often once attempted to map out what a "fair share" for the world's most polluting nations should be in the lead-up to a COP target of \$1.5 trillion. You can read about it [here](#)⁵.

⁴ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/portfolio>
⁵ <http://pollutecapowerly.com/annexes/2011/4/02/02/abing-dobler-certs-big-questions-green-climate-fund/>

WHEN THINGS GO WRONG: STORY IDEAS AND CASE STUDIES



Transparency International
Communication Handbook

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Ministry of Manpower Singapore
Quarterly Report



OCT - DEC
4Q'16

WSH
QUARTERLY
REPORT

FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION ONLY

CHAPTER 1
WSH
STATISTICS

A. WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES – 2016

A1.1. OVERVIEW OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

In 2016, both the workplace fatal injury rate and the number of fatalities remained stagnant at 1.9 per 100,000 employees and 66 fatalities respectively, similar to 2015. The annual workplace fatal injury rates for 2013 to 2016 can be found in Chart 1.

- A total of 66 fatalities were recorded in 1H2016 but the number declined by 43% to 24 in 2H2016. The stepped up efforts in response to the high number of fatalities in 1H2016, helped to reduce the incidences of fatalities in 2H2016. The quarterly breakdown of the fatal injuries can be found in Chart 2.
- There were 5 **Work-related Traffic Accidents** in 2016. This is an improvement from 10 cases in 2015. The quarterly breakdown of the work-related traffic accidents can be found in Chart 3.

Chart 1: Workplace Actual Fatal Numbers and Workplace Fatal Injury Rates for 2013 to 2016

Year	Actual Fatal Numbers	Workplace Fatal Injury Rate (per 100,000 employees)
2013	73	2.0
2014	60	1.8
2015	66	1.9
2016	66	1.9

Chart 2: Workplace Fatal Injuries by Sector by Quarters, 1Q'15 - 4Q'16

Year	Quarter	Construction	Manufacturing	Marine	Others
2015	Q1	10	7	0	0
	Q2	11	5	0	0
	Q3	11	5	0	0
	Q4	11	5	0	0
2016	Q1	8	6	0	0
	Q2	6	6	0	0
	Q3	3	3	0	0
	Q4	3	3	0	0

Chart 3: Work-related Traffic Fatal Injuries by Sector by Quarters, 1Q'15 - 4Q'16

Year	Quarter	Fatalities
2015	Q1	3
	Q2	3
	Q3	3
	Q4	1
2016	Q1	0
	Q2	1
	Q3	1
	Q4	2

FATAL INJURIES

A1.2. OVERVIEW OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES BY SECTOR

- In 2016, the Construction sector accounted for 24 out of the 66 total workplace fatal injuries (36%) as compared with 27 cases in 2015. The breakdown of the fatal injuries by sector can be found in Chart 4.
- In 2016, the top 3 accident types leading to Workplace Fatal Injuries, as shown in Chart 4a were Falls (Falls From Heights & Slips, Trips and Falls), Struck by Moving Objects and Caught In/Between Objects.
- The workplace fatal injury rates for each sector are shown in Chart 5. Fatal injury rate trending for each sector is elaborated in section A2 of this report.

Chart 4: Workplace Fatal Injuries by Sector in 2016

Sector	Fatal Injuries	Percentage
Construction	24	36%
Manufacturing	16	24%
Transportation & Storage	11	17%
Others	5	8%

Chart 4a: Workplace Fatal Injuries Accident Types in 2016

Accident Type	Fatalities	Percentage
Struck by Falling Objects	14	21%
Caught In/Between Objects	8	12%
Falls (FFH & STP)	20	30%
Work-Related Traffic	5	8%

Chart 5: Workplace Fatal Injury Rate for 2016 by Industry Sectors

Sector	Fatal Injury Rate (per 100,000 employees)
Construction	4.8
Manufacturing	2.1
Marine	6.3
Transportation & Storage	5.0
Others	1.1
Overall	1.9



E WSH PUBLICATIONS

OWLINKS NEWSLETTER
WSH Institute continues to share knowledge on WSH topics through the OWLinks e-newsletter to a subscriber base of more than 46,000. Circulation frequency has been reduced from monthly to bi-monthly with effect from Jan 2017.

SHINE NEWSLETTER + BIZSAFE AWARDS SPECIAL EDITION
Shine stands for Safety and Health. Involves Everyone. To commemorate the BizSAFE Convention 2017 held on 14 Feb 2017, a special edition was published.

NATIONAL WSH STATISTICS REPORT 2016
On 14 Feb 2017, the WSH Institute issued a media release on the National WSH Statistics Report 2016, highlighting the following key statistics:

- fatal injury rate stayed at 1.9 per 100,000 employed persons, but more non-fatal workplace injuries in 2016;
- number of workplace fatalities reduced from 42 cases in 1H2016 to 24 cases in 2H2016, a 43% reduction;
- workplace injury cases increased by 5.4% from 12,351 cases in 2015 to 13,014 in 2016;
- number of dangerous occurrences (DO) decreased slightly from 48 cases in 2015 to 43 cases in 2016; and
- occupational disease (OD) cases decreased from 925 cases in 2015 to 732 in 2016.

STRAITS TIMES ARTICLE - "ZERO FALLS AT WORKSITES AND HOW TO GET THERE"
Dr Julia Taha, Senior Consultant, WSH Institute article shed light on one of the three WSH hotspots which contributed to the workplace accidents in 2016.

"LOOK, THINK, DO" WSH EXHIBITS
The WSH Council created a new set of roving exhibits themed "Look, Think, Do". Targeting seven WSH hotspots - Working at heights, Working on Roofs, Traffic Management, Loading on Vehicles, Working with Machines, Electrical Equipment and Lifting Operations - these exhibits were developed to remind workers to Look out for danger, Think of how they can protect themselves and Do their work safely.

UPCOMING WSH EVENTS

Chapter 6

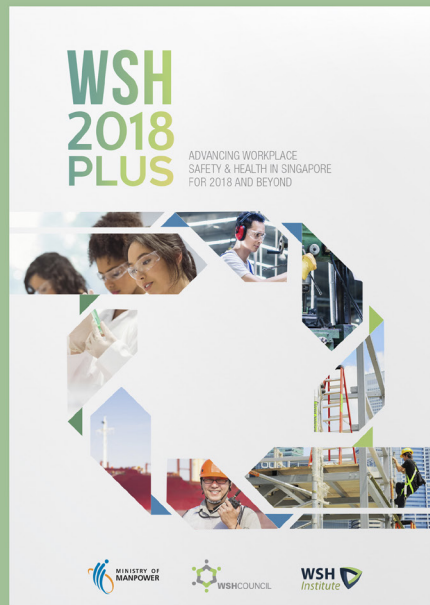
WSH Trainers Convention
2 Sep 2017
Audience will include trainers from WSH Training Providers. The intent of the forum is to allow trainers to network and learn from one another, and to gain awareness of latest training practices.

World Congress 2017
3 Sep 2017 - 6 Sep 2017
The World Congress on Safety and Health at Work opens its doors every three years. Each time, a different country is the host. The XXI World Congress will be in Singapore. It offers a platform for the exchange of information and views to experts in occupational safety and health, representatives of enterprises and workers (the social partners), decision-makers in governments and public authorities, and anyone else active in the area of occupational safety and health.

ASEAN Labour Minister Meeting on OSH
3 Sep 2017
An ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting on OSH will be convened on 3 Sep 2017, 1.30pm at Sands Expo and Convention at the site of the World Congress. The ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting on OSH serves as a platform for ASEAN Ministers to congregate and share OSH developments and exchange ideas to enhance the OSH landscape in ASEAN. Through the meeting, the ASEAN labour ministers will discuss and issue a joint statement on OSH.

High-level Special Event - Future forms of work and impact on occupational safety and health
3 Sep 2017
The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finland, International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH) and Ministry of Manpower, Singapore will be offering participants the opportunity to be a part of this Global Dialogue on Future forms of work and impact on occupational safety and health. The future of work shows some global trends; however there are differences in individual countries and sectors. High level experts with global and national perspectives will share their views on one of ILO's Centenary Initiatives in this event.

International Association of Labour Inspection (IALI) Congress and General Assembly
7 Sep 2017 - 8 Sep 2017
Once every 3 years, the International Association of Labour Inspection (IALI) holds a Congress and General Assembly, at which its past and future plans are openly discussed with all members and decisions are taken about the future direction of the Association. A new Executive Committee will also be elected during the General Assembly. IALI will be collaborating with Ministry of Manpower, Singapore to host the next Congress and General Assembly (15th) in Singapore from 7 to 8 Sep 2017.



WSH2018PLUS

ADVANCING WORKPLACE SAFETY & HEALTH IN SINGAPORE FOR 2018 AND BEYOND

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

A root cause analysis (RCA) of the recent construction workplace fatalities highlighted the need to address systemic lapses, improve workers' competency and greater industry ownership as key drivers to arrest the deteriorating situation in the construction sector.

SYSTEMIC LAPSES While most companies involved in workplace fatalities conducted risk assessment, there was evidence that inadequate risk management was carried out. 87% of the companies did not carry out thorough risk assessment or implement adequate risk control measures. 73% of the fatalities were attributed to lapses in planning and execution of work activities, including poor supervision, communication and coordination of work. In 95% of the fatality cases, workers adopted the wrong or unsafe behaviour, reflecting both a lack of competency and safety awareness.

EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCY MATTERS Our analysis suggested that construction workplace fatalities are more likely to involve workers with less than one year experience with their companies or less than three years working experience in Singapore. It also indicated that lower-skilled workers have a higher propensity of encountering workplace fatalities in the construction sector compared with their higher-skilled counterparts.

NEED FOR GREATER INDUSTRY OWNERSHIP Industry feedback suggest that some construction companies have accepted WSH infringements as a normal course of business activities. They set aside "safety budgets" to cover the fines incurred from enforcement actions. We have also received reports of a small number of construction companies exerting influence on medical doctors to replace the number of medical leaves for their injured employees. Accredited Training Providers (ATPs) were caught with fraudulent practices in conducting WSH training¹. In some cases, certificates were issued without conducting any training. In others, trainees were guaranteed a pass through provision of answers, coin-toss assessments and cheating. Some employees were also found to be complicit in procuring these fraudulently obtained certificates.

HEALTH RISK FACTORS NOT ADDRESSED Separately, investigations of workplace injuries and ill-health revealed that many companies have yet to adopt an integrated approach in managing the safety, health and well-being of the workers at the workplaces. This is despite the enhancement of the Code of Practice on WSH Risk Management in 2015 which requires employers to consider individual health risk factors. Many jobs involving matured workers were not re-assigned to ensure they were age-appropriate. On ground engagements revealed that senior management generally has low awareness of the inter-relationship between workers' personal health and its impact on work safety and health of workers. WSH professionals also lacked sufficient competency to identify and advise management on the need to manage work environment, organisational and personal health factors in an integrated manner to prevent accidents and ill-health from work.

¹As of July 2016, we have received the names of 20 ATPs due to fraudulent practices in their training. Affected trained workers from these organisations were required to retire their course within a stipulated time.

WSH 2018 PLUS

ADVANCING WSH IN SINGAPORE FOR 2018 AND BEYOND

While the vision, strategic outcomes and strategies under the WSH 2018 remain relevant, more efforts are needed. WSH 2018 Plus sets out the plan to bring us back on track to achieve the 2018 target while laying the foundation to address emerging WSH challenges and sustain continuous improvement beyond 2018.

The WSH 2018 Plus plan has three key priorities:

1. IMPROVING WSH PERFORMANCE IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
2. STRENGTHENING WSH COMPETENCY
3. BUILDING COLLECTIVE WSH OWNERSHIP

Figure 1: WSH 2018 Plus

WSH 2018 VISION

Safe and Healthy Workplace for everyone and a country renowned for best practices in Workplace Safety and Health

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	
WSH 2018	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;">Reduction in workplace fatalities and injury rate</div> <div style="width: 30%;">WSH is an integral part of business</div> <div style="width: 30%;">A progressive and resilient business culture</div> </div>
WSH 2018 PLUS	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 25%;">Singapore is recognised as a centre of excellence for ISO</div> </div>
STRATEGIES	
STRATEGY 1	Build strong capabilities to manage WSH
STRATEGY 2	Implement an effective regulatory framework
STRATEGY 3	Promote the benefits of WSH and manage best practices
STRATEGY 4	Develop strong partnerships locally and internationally
KEY PRIORITIES	
1	IMPROVING WSH PERFORMANCE IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
2	STRENGTHENING WSH COMPETENCY
3	BUILDING COLLECTIVE WSH OWNERSHIP

Ministry of Manpower Singapore
Workplace Safety & Health 2018 Plus
Report

[click here to view online](#)



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Government Satisfaction Index

The CSI remains strong for the Government. Year on year, cost of living, CPI and retail rights are all up 10 points while satisfaction on jobs has held up remarkably well despite the impact of COVID-19.

Government Satisfaction	Score (out of 100)	Change (pts)	Change (%)
Defence/natural security	96%	-1%	1%
Care levels	95%	-1%	1%
Education system	92%	+1%	4%
Health/safeguard	92%	0%	0%
The environment	92%	0%	2%
Public transport	92%	1%	0%
Health protection	92%	2%	7%
Cost for the elderly	91%	1%	0%
Moral standards	91%	2%	0%
Management of the economy	89%	+1%	4%
Government accountability	88%	1%	8%
Taxes	85%	-2%	4%
CPI operations	85%	0%	16%
Cost of living	84%	-4%	16%
Cost of retail	84%	0%	0%
Jobs and unemployment	84%	0%	1%
Population management	79%	1%	0%
Housing affordability	77%	1%	7%
Motor vehicle program	76%	0%	7%
Gap between rich and poor	71%	1%	0%
Cost of living	70%	2%	16%
Overall CSI	86%	1%	8%

Singapore's Top 5 News Stories of the Month

Story	% Who Followed the News	% Who Paid Close Attention
1. Circuit breaker continues while cases surge in western counterparts	70%	94%
2. Coronavirus in Asia: China declares zero new COVID-19 cases, while figures drop in South Korea and Hong Kong	31%	62%
3. Coronavirus in other parts of the world: COVID-19 cases double in most European countries but they remain high in USA and Brazil	31%	91%
4. Women claim to be "loosely" relaxed to wear masks at BourisMart, charged with offense including being police nuisance	11%	50%
5. Changi Airport T2 suspend operations for 18 months starting from May	26%	69%

Life After Lockdown, Part I

COVID-19: What Have We Learned During the Circuit Breaker Period

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Life After Lockdown Part I

With the Circuit Breaker ending on June 1, in May we asked Singaporeans to share which activities they are most looking forward to doing when outside the premises. First and foremost, we have realised those we are closest to. The top activity reported by 32% of Singaporeans was seeing friends and families. Just after that, 24% are most looking forward to leaving the house to do things other than getting food or groceries and a similar proportion want to go back to work.

Top 5 activities Singaporeans most look forward to doing after Circuit Breaker

Seeing loved ones	32%
Getting out of the house	24%
Going back to work	24%
High income households	31%
55-64 year-olds	21%
Interacting with people face to face	15%

COVID-19: Liveside of Life at Home

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Life After Lockdown Part II

Waters and queues are switching – what do Singaporeans plan to splurge on after CB? Is there an appetite to splurge?

In our May VWA survey, 39% of Singaporeans claim they have spent more during the CB than in the period before. Increased spending was more evident amongst medium income families who may have spent more on home delivery of groceries and food.

Conversely, 41% of Singaporeans say they spent less during the CB than the period before. About one in four of 15-24-year-olds say they reduced their spending by 50%, demonstrating how much of their disposable income was largely dedicated to lifestyle and leisure spending.

Having been cooped up at home for some time, more than half (67%) of Singaporeans expect to spend more post-Circuit Breaker. Dining out still remained in Phase 1 as the top choice, especially amongst older women and Gen Zers. Women are also more likely to splurge on shopping, grooming and self-care. Gen Zers are keen to get acquire new trends (shopping and new accessories) to want to get their hands on the latest tech gadgets.

Have you been spending more or less during Circuit Breaker?

Spent more	Spent less	About the same
39%	43%	18%

Top 5 items Singaporeans plan to splurge on the most after Circuit Breaker

Dining out	53%
55-64 year-olds	52%
Women	50%
Prepared (prepackaged, ready-to-eat, ready-to-drink, etc)	34%
55-64 year-olds	30%
Travel	24%
Prepared (coffee and alcohol)	24%
55-64 year-olds	20%
Spending on clothing and shoes	17%
Men	22%

COVID-19 and Employment: Singaporeans Fear the Worst

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Blackbox Research
Monthly Newsletter

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March 2016

YouKnowAnot

Singapore's Leading Monthly Public Survey

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

Mar **84**
Feb 86

Community Satisfaction drops 2 points

PERSONAL FINANCES

Mar **50**
Feb 49

Sentiment on Personal Finances rises over 100 points

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Mar **66**
Feb 67

Economic outlook remains gloomy, no change compared to last month

#Singapore Pulse in the Month of March

What has been the biggest story or topic in Singapore over the last month or so?

24% Singapore Budget 2016
25% David Ong's resignation as MP for Bukit Merah
12% The hot weather in Singapore
11% The sudden end of 14 year old Singapore's Line
28% Other issues

March 2016

YouKnowAnot

Singapore's Leading Monthly Public Survey

Government Satisfaction Index

Monthly Index: **70.6 GSI**
Monthly Trend: **-2.7**

With a National Budget focused on the economy and support measure for businesses to promote March had a decline in other measures, the results show rises on the rising numbers of endorsements, particularly among older P&T's, has been contributed to further cooling on Singapore's outlook on the job market and economic prospects for the country. The GSI rose at the same level as in July 2014 and continues downward trend recorded since the start of the year.

Rank	Issue	Score	Change vs 12 months ago	Change vs 12 months ago
1	Defense/national security	91	-2	-4
2	Crime levels	89	-2	-2
3	Racial relations/integration	88	-3	-2
4	Local standards	84	-3	-7
5	The environment	84	-1	0
6	Educational system	83	-4	-8
7	Management of the economy	82	-4	-5
8	Health insurance/protection	81	-5	-7
9	Care for the elderly	79	-2	-5
10	Government accountability	76	-5	-9
11	Taxes	72	-3	-4
12	Outright/implicit tax speech	71	-4	-12
13	Jobs and unemployment	69	-3	-7
14	IT operations	67	-1	-4
15	Public transport	65	-1	-3
16	Level of salaries and wages	60	-5	-9
17	Gap between rich and poor	59	-7	-11
18	Population management	53	-3	-5
19	Cost of living	47	4	12
20	Housing affordability	47	-1	-2
21	Motor vehicle prices/COE	41	-1	0

Overall Government Satisfaction Index: 70.6 -2.7 -3.9

About the Results
Each month Blackbox conducts interviews with a representative sample of 1,000 Singaporeans. We use a geographically stratified online sample. Our methodology also applies quota controls to ensure representative demographic coverage of the population. If you would like to find out our method or questionnaire, please contact info@blackbox.com.sg for more details.

March 2016

YouKnowAnot

Singapore's Leading Monthly Public Survey

Singapore Budget 2016

The business-centric 2016 Budget was the biggest follow-up to recent Budgets which had focussed on education, directly on education, plus with specific needs. Public response to the year's Budget was more mixed compared to recent years. Singaporeans acknowledge that S&T will work away at the biggest bottleneck, while introduced workers, and career job search and other P&T's are among the public to benefit the most.

It could be a concern for the Government that despite multiple measures to bring opportunities for these groups, Singaporeans appear less convinced that there is enough educational, job training, and other programs and potential consequences for other P&T's and retrained workers to generate.

Did Singaporeans follow the coverage of this year's SG Budget 2016?

60% YES
40% NO

Budget 2016 vs. Budget 2015 – how Singaporeans rate the 2016 Budget?

5.7 Mean rating (Scale 1-10)

17% better off
62% same
20% worse off



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BLACKBOX **Asking Asia**
Syndicated Asia-wide Polling

What is it?
Asking Asia™ is the first comprehensive monthly survey vehicle that allows clients to field questions both flexibly and cost efficiently anywhere and everywhere across Asia.

Regional Coverage
Blackbox's Asking Asia Survey is conducted across 12 regional markets twice a month with 1000 completed interviews per country per wave. You can hop on the omnibus with one or more questions, choosing either single or multi-country options.

- ▶ Japan
- ▶ South Korea
- ▶ Mainland China
- ▶ Hong Kong
- ▶ Taiwan
- ▶ India
- ▶ Singapore
- ▶ Malaysia
- ▶ Indonesia
- ▶ Thailand
- ▶ Philippines
- ▶ Vietnam

*We are able to field in additional countries upon request.

Sample Particulars
For each wave, a representative sample of 1,000 respondents would get covered to give reliable information & insights. The sample would be representative across demographics such as age groups, gender, occupation etc. to reflect a true picture in each market.

Results Delivery

- ✓ Data Tables with standard banners by Country, Age, Gender, Marital Status, Household Income and Ethnicity (where relevant).
- ✓ Key Insight Highlights
- ✓ Infographics*

* Additional cost involved

Pricing

	Up to 3 questions	Additional 4 - 6 questions	Additional 7 or more questions
	Each question costs (USD)		
Single question	USD 1,800	USD 1,600	USD 1,400
Periodical country	USD 700	USD 500	USD 300
2nd question	USD 3,000	USD 2,700	USD 2,500
Periodical country	USD 900	USD 700	USD 500

Other costs (if applicable):

- ▶ Inclusion of Multimedia – US\$200 per question
- ▶ Open-ended coding – US\$2 per response in English; US\$3 per response in other languages (additional time required)
- ▶ Infographics – POA
- ▶ Full Report – POA

■ Please contact Grace @grace@blackbox.com.sg or Saunth @saunth@blackbox.com.sg for more enquiries.

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Flyer



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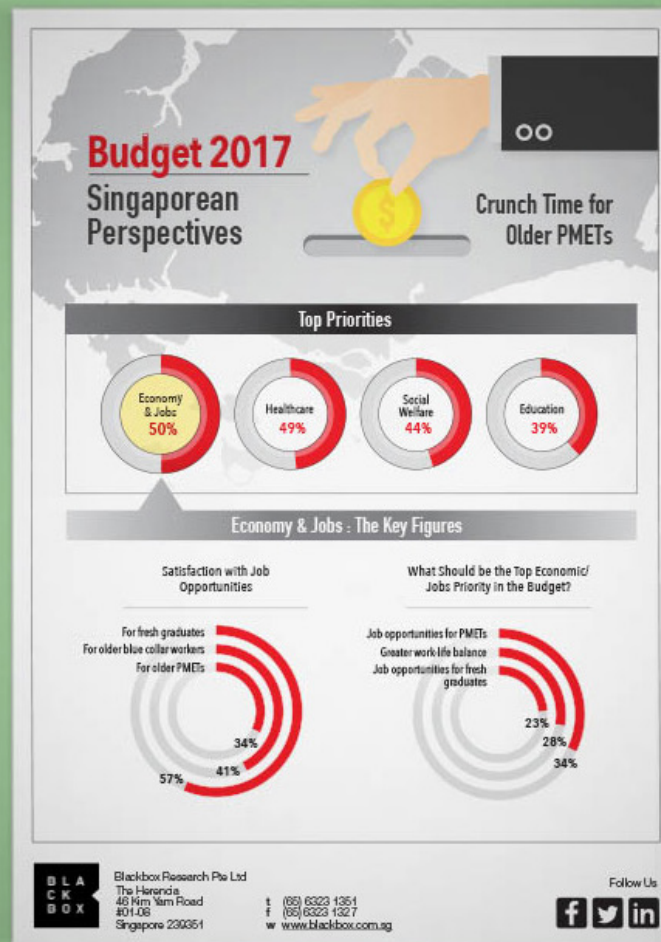


Blackbox Research
Bangkok Bank Report



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Infographics

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SINGAPORE BUSINESS FEDERATION
Apex Business Chamber

NATIONAL BUSINESS SURVEY 2018/2019
SUMMARY REPORT

Tackling Change Amid New Uncertainties

Innovation: Increasingly A Top Priority for Singapore Businesses

A key trend emerging from the NBS 2018/2019 is business innovation. To remain competitive and stay up-to-date with the changes in today's economy, businesses find it vital to innovate. Innovation is recognised as important in areas such as customer experience and operational processes. Through innovation, companies can increase their productivity and generate more value for their customers. The role of innovation is becoming more critical among businesses, as more than half (84%) of all Singapore businesses have implemented business innovation.

Implementation of Business Innovation

64% of large companies have implemented a medium to high level of innovation, as compared to 55% of SMEs.

High (At the forefront of change & innovation)
Medium
Low (Not adopted)

Implementation of New Technology

Nearly one in three businesses have increased their implementation of new technology in the last 12 months. When companies were asked for the top three priorities for their businesses in the next 12 months, the development of digital business capabilities (39%) and the review of business models or structure (33%) were identified as one of the top priorities.

Aspects Where Companies Identify Innovation as Playing a Critical Role

- Customer Experience: 88%
- Operational Processes: 88%
- Business Models: 87%
- Products or Services: 85%

Innovation Challenges

- Cost of technology: 59%
- Availability for lack of employees with technological expertise: 44%
- Retain workers to develop their digital capabilities: 42%

Business Innovation: SMEs vs Large Companies

SMEs are willing to transform but need to play catch up with large companies in innovation.

My business has increased the...

Implementation of new technology

Large Companies	20%
SMEs	31%

Developing Digital Business Capabilities

Large Companies	40%
SMEs	33%

Different Expectations of How ITMs Can Help Their Businesses

Large Companies	SMEs
40% Help to manage the complex schemes and grants	31% Help to manage the complex schemes and grants
39% Managing more complex project management needs & third parties	29% Better access to market insights
35% Help to create new products	27% Help to create new products

On the Cost of Innovation

As a boutique financial company, the cost of digital transformation is disproportionately high due to lower economies of scale. Cost is one of the fastest growing areas of our company, increasing by over 10% each year.

Singapore Business Federation
2018/2019 National Business Survey

[click here to view summary report online](#)
[click here to view infographics online](#)



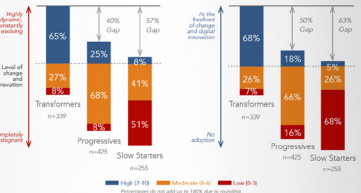
Slow Starters Are Lagging Behind

The survey findings suggest that Slow Starters are not aware of critical information about new trends in their industries. In 2018, Slow Starters may need to change their mindsets and play catch up to adopt technology at quicker rates, in order to improve business performance.

- Slow Starters, companies that have yet to implement any notable transformation, account for 25% of Singapore businesses.
- Slow Starters have not yet prioritized technology and digital innovation. Only 14% see digital migration as critical to business survival (versus 45% among Transformers).
- Less than 1 in 10 (9%) perceive their industry to be highly dynamic and evolving. However, Transformers in the same industry describe a completely different picture (65% of Transformers say their industry is constantly evolving.)
- Only 5% of Slow Starters would describe that their company has implemented significant digital solutions and processes which are currently available to their industry. This stands in contrast with 18% of Progressives and 68% of Transformers.

More than 6 in 10 (65%) Transformers see their industries as dynamic and constantly evolving.

The survey findings show that Slow Starters are not necessarily aware of the transformation happening around them while Progressives see a more moderate rate of change compared to Transformers in their industries.



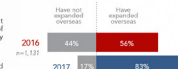
- How would you rate the level of change currently experienced in your industry with respect to business innovation on a scale from 0 to 10?
- How would you describe the extent to which your own company has implemented the digital solutions and processes that are currently available for your industry on a scale from 0 to 10?

Going Global: Where Do Singapore Companies Want to Go?

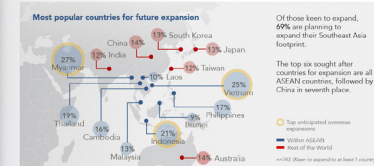
In 2017, more Singapore businesses have expanded overseas. Looking ahead for the year, Singapore companies are intending to grow their international footprint with Southeast Asia poised as the next frontier for growth.

- 8 in 10 Singapore companies said they have expanded overseas in this year's survey (83%), compared to just over half of the companies surveyed last year (56%).
- Southeast Asia is becoming increasingly important for the Singapore business community, with 71% of companies currently active in a Southeast Asia country outside of Singapore.
- Of those keen to expand, 67% are planning to expand their Southeast Asia footprint. The top three countries that companies are most enthusiastic about growth prospects are in Southeast Asia: Myanmar (27%), Vietnam (25%) and Indonesia (21%).

More companies have expanded overseas in 2017



- Which of the following country(ies) is your company currently engaged in for overseas business activities?



- Which of the following country(ies) is your company keen to venture into for business expansion?
- On Going Regional
- Many standards across ASEAN are not harmonised (e.g. in the automotive industry) which makes the development of cross-border supply chains and an overall ASEAN product strategy very difficult. This is especially in comparison with bigger global markets which have developed a common set of rules (China, US, EU).

Singapore Business Federation
2017/2018 National Business Survey

[click here to view summary report online](#)
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Bedaquiline- and delamanid-containing regimens achieve excellent interim treatment response without safety concerns

endTB interim analysis

July 2018

METHODS

Included phenotypic drug-susceptibility testing, Hain line probe assay (MTDRplus and MTDRsl) and Xpert. Resistance on any one of these tests is sufficient to classify a strain as resistant to the drug tested; susceptibility could only be established if all tests reported susceptible results. Patient resistance patterns were classified in the following mutually exclusive, exhaustive groups: RRMDR-TB without injectable or fluoroquinolone resistance, RRMDR-TB with injectable resistance, RRMDR-TB with fluoroquinolone resistance and RRMDR-TB with injectable and fluoroquinolone resistance (QR-TB) or missing.

Likely effective drug: A drug was considered likely effective (1) all reported testing to that drug confirmed susceptibility, or (2) no resistance to the drug was reported and the patient had not previously received the drug for one month or more. Otherwise the drug was not considered likely effective.

AEs of clinical relevance: For all AEs included in this analysis, a severity grade for determining clinical response was identified. For most AEs, the clinically relevant grade is the grade at which the MSF Severity Scale recommends a TB drug treatment change; if the reporter grade meets or exceeds the threshold for a treatment change, the event was considered to be clinically relevant. For hypothyroidism and hypokalaemia/hypomagnesaemia, the clinically relevant grade was the grade that requires supplementation.

AE term	Threshold grade for clinically relevant AEs and definitions*	Comments
QT prolongation	3 or 4	QTcF > 501 msec, no symptoms.
Peripheral neuropathy	2, 3 or 4	Moderate discomfort, BDNF sensory score 4-6 or worse.
Optic neuritis	1, 2, 3 or 4	Any clinical diagnosis, irrespective of visual acuity.
Mycosuppression [†]	Severe 3, 4	Hemoglobin > 7.9 g/dL.
	Mild-to-moderate 3, 4	Platelet count < 50,000/mm ³ .
White Blood Cell Count [‡]	3, 4	White blood cell count < 2000/mm ³ .
Lymphocyte Count [‡]	3, 4	Lymphocyte count < 500/mm ³ .
Absolute Neutrophil Count [‡]	2, 3, 4	Absolute neutrophil count < 750/mm ³ .
Hearing loss	1, 2, 3 or 4	Threshold shift of > 15 dB at 3 or more contiguous test frequencies.
Acute renal failure	2, 3 or 4	Serum creatinine 2-3 times above baseline.
Hypokalaemia / hypomagnesaemia	1, 2, 3 or 4	Serum K < 3.4 mmol/L or serum Mg < 1.4 mmol/L.
Hepatic toxicity	3 or 4	ALT or AST > 5 times upper limit of normal.
Hypothyroidism	2, 3 or 4	Symptomatic, required replacement indicated.

*MSF severity grade and all TB diseases available at <http://www.msfi.org/medline/regimens/therapeutic>.
†Also included paronychia, defined as any combination of the specific measures of onychomycosis.

Inclusions and exclusions for the three analyses

The primary research cohort comprised 1,244 TB patients who consented to participate in the endTB observational study and initiated bedaquiline or delamanid, or both, within a multi-drug regimen between 1 April 2015 and 30 June 2017. Patients with rifampin-susceptible strains (n=9) were excluded. Only the first treatment registration was

endTB Interim Analysis 10

METHODS

considered for patients who had more than one treatment registration in the endTB project during the study period. During the study period, eight patients initiated a second regimen with endTB containing bedaquiline or delamanid; these second regimens were excluded from analysis.

The entire primary research cohort was included for the Safety Analysis. For the Delamanid Analysis, we excluded from the primary research cohort 586 (47%) patients who did not have a positive baseline culture and those who initiated a baseline regimen containing both bedaquiline and delamanid. For the injectable Analysis, we excluded from the primary research cohort 611 (49.1%) patients who did not have a positive baseline culture or were missing data on baseline drug-susceptibility to injectables. More details about exclusions are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Inclusions and exclusions in the endTB interim analyses

1,350 patients initiated a first regimen containing BQX and/or DLM with endTB project between April 1, 2015 and June 30, 2017.

1,253 (93%) provided informed consent to participate in observational research study. 97 (7%) did not provide informed consent to participate in the study.

1,244 (99%) included in the Safety Analysis. 9 (1%) excluded due to rifampin susceptibility.

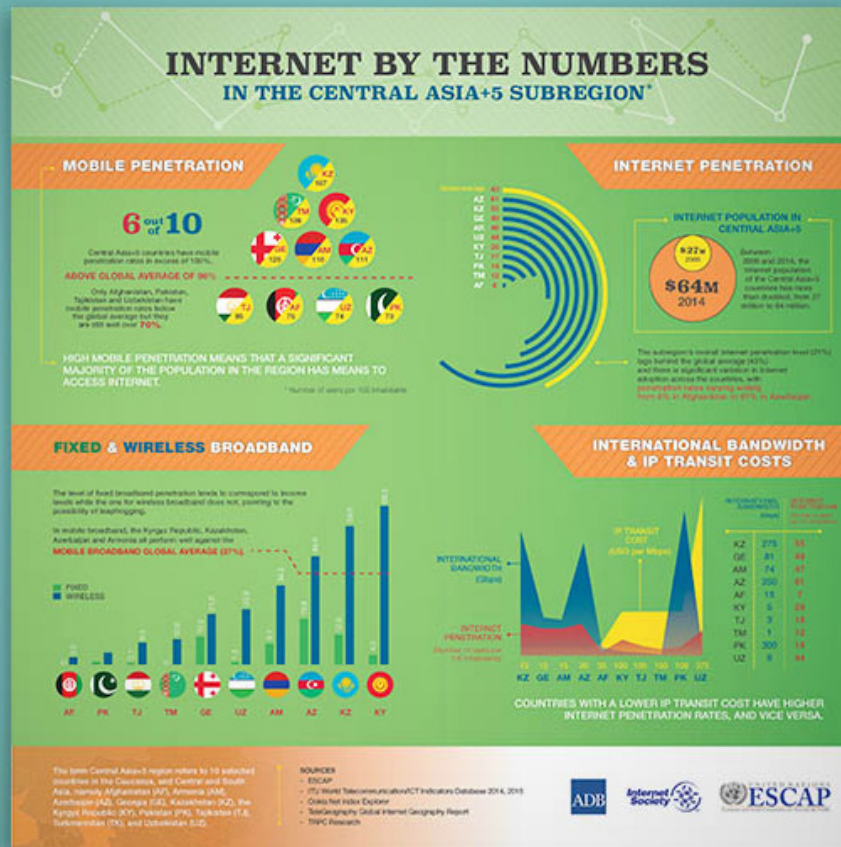
633 (51%) included in the injectable Analysis. 586 (47%) excluded:

- Culture negative at baseline (n=400): Bedaquiline only: 37 (9%), Delamanid only: 157 (39%), Both: 6 (1%).
- Missing baseline culture (n=94): Bedaquiline only: 37 (39%), Delamanid only: 33 (34%), Both: 4 (4%).
- Initiated bedaquiline and delamanid concomitantly (n=43).

611 (49.1%) excluded:

- Culture negative at baseline (n=400): Bedaquiline only: 37 (9%), Delamanid only: 157 (39%), Both: 6 (1%).
- Missing baseline culture (n=94): Bedaquiline only: 37 (39%), Delamanid only: 33 (34%), Both: 4 (4%).
- Missing DST data on BQX (n=61): Not on a SL at start: 155 (71.4%), On a SL at start: 45 (28.6%).
- Missing DST data on DLM (n=61): Not on a SL at start: 155 (71.4%), On a SL at start: 45 (28.6%).

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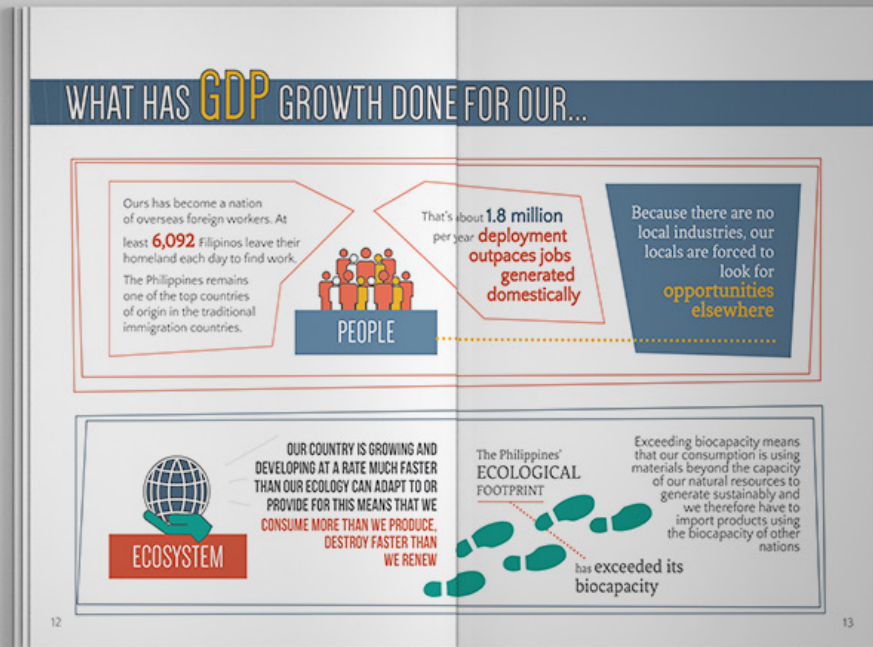


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