



*National Intellectual Property Systems,
Innovation and Economic Development*
Framework for Country Analysis

Dominique Guellec



How can IP systems best be mobilised for innovation in middle-income economies?

- IP can have substantial impact on socio-economic development / innovation (“dynamic efficiency”, knowledge transfer of universities, licensing out)
- **Such impact depends on policy choices** shaping the national IP system starting with policies for the **legal quality of IP**
- It depends also on **broader innovation policies**, beyond IP per se, requiring pragmatic steps to address constraints & complexities in the determinants and use of IP.



Project objective: Providing possible approaches

- Project objectives are to **support middle-income countries in strengthening contributions of IP systems to innovation**
- Initial critical step = Develop a **conceptual/policy framework**
 - mapping actors, context, policies and interrelationships, and
 - identifying national IP policy principles for country analyses (A policy compass to navigate the map)
- Implementation = Analysis of specific country IP systems (cases of Colombia and Indonesia)



Conceptual mapping for analysing IP for innovation

Innovation and IPR

Types of IPR

(patents, utility models, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, ...)

Rationales of IP for innovation

(incentives for invention, access to knowledge, access to finance, addressing information asymmetries,)

Organisation of IP systems

Legal quality of IP

IP operations and procedures

IP enforcement and litigation

IP law

(substantive patent law, utility model law, trademark law,)

International dimensions

(agreements and bodies)

IP skills and training

IP users

Leading “frontier” businesses

“Catching-up” businesses

Innovators in traditional and informal sectors

Universities and public research institutes

IP, markets and diffusion

Open innovation

Open source

Licensing and markets for IP

IP and markets for finance

Competition (standards and IP, patent pools and antitrust, patent races, proliferation of patents)

Fields of IP use

Innovation in biotechnology and pharmaceuticals

Innovation in agriculture

Creative industries

Innovation in ICT

IP policies in the context of innovation

Characteristics of IP policies relative to others

Policy design (prioritization, compatibility and tradeoffs)

Governance of IP



The Innovation Policy Platform experiment

Welcome to the Innovation Policy Platform

- Connecting to relevant innovation policy words
- Accessing country policy information
- Accessing relevant statistics and graphical tools

- **Demystify IP and set it in the context of innovation policies** by providing one-stop information on IP policies (starting point set)
- **Setting explicitly IP policies within broader policy debates** – critical perspective of the framework (books are imperfect for that !)
- **Towards policy diagnostics** by *i)* indicating types of linkages / interdependencies, *ii)* providing relevant statistics and *iii)* country information on policies



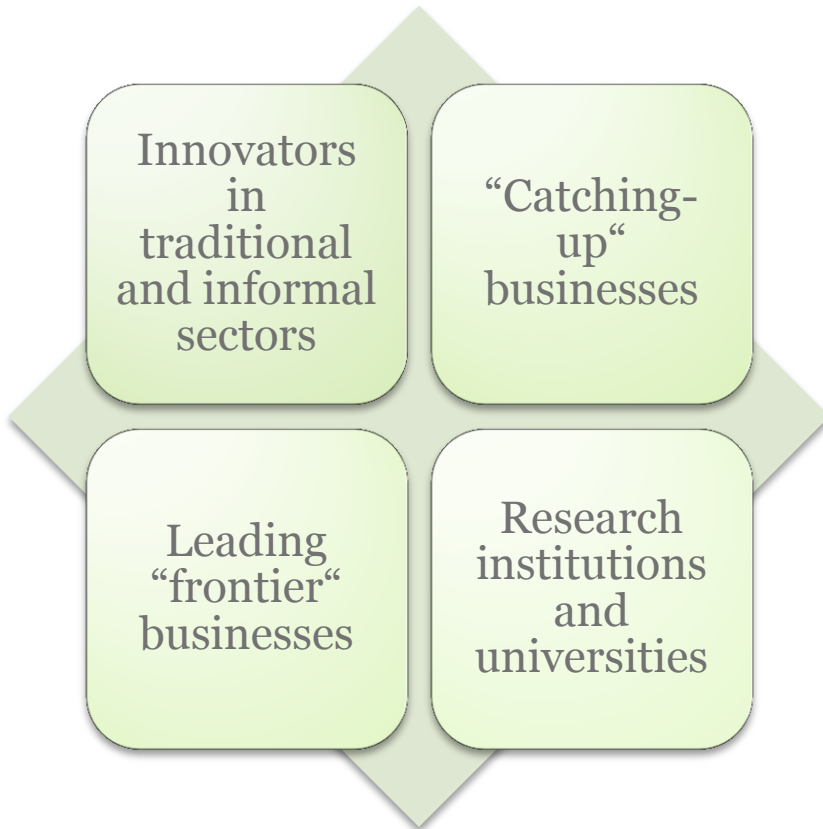
What makes developing countries different from developed ones?

- Obviously, **many similarities** including critical importance of administrative and legal dimensions but ...
- ... maximising contributions of national IP systems to innovation requires adapting IP policies to national context **even more fundamentally**
- Two examples (more comprehensive in the book):
 - Patents are often beyond reach for national innovators - focus on other types of IP critical
 - Concentration of research capacities in universities makes them a priority area.



IP systems and the democratisation of innovation

- Identify differential IP policy issues for groups of innovators to maximise impacts

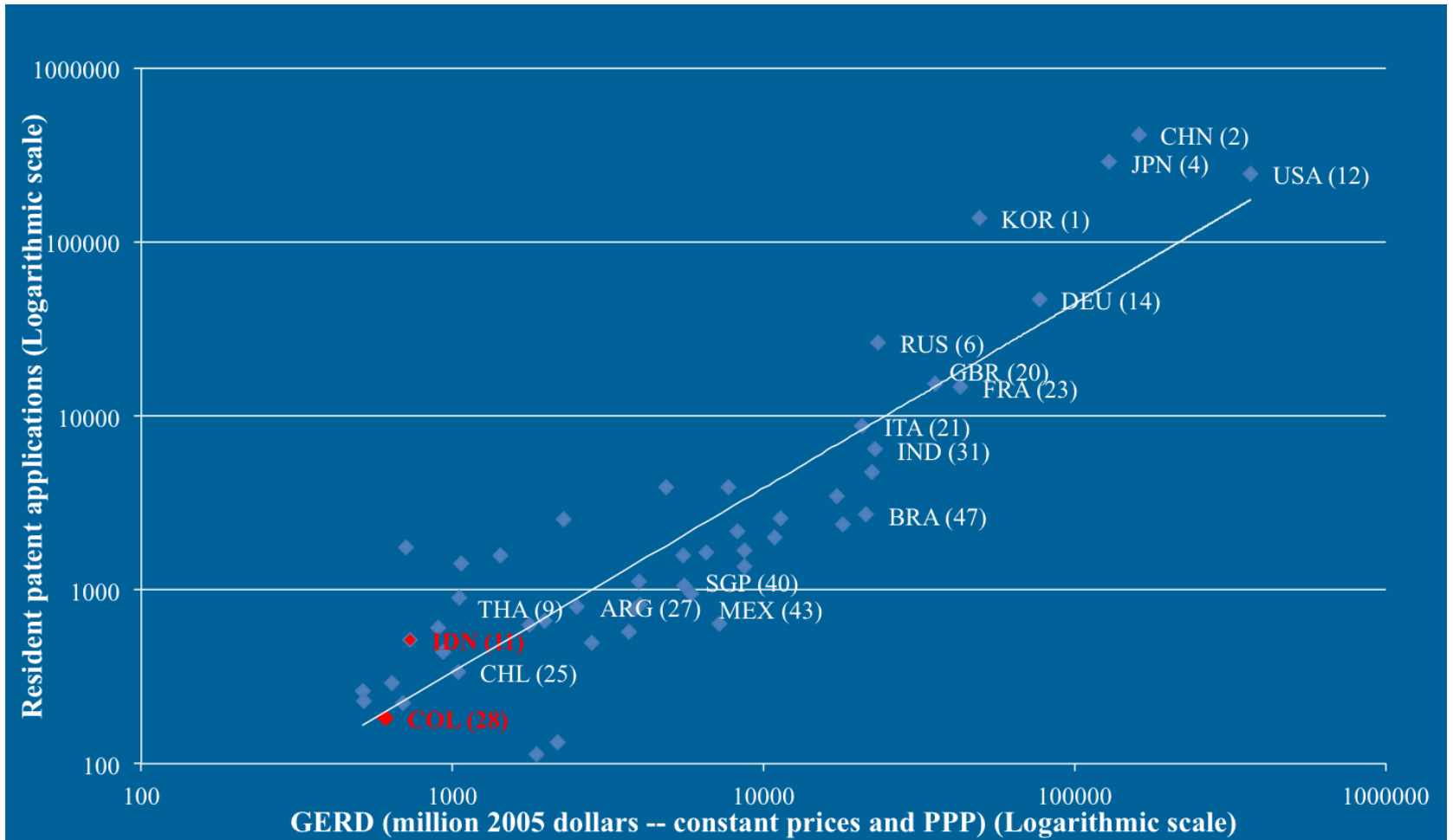


Four categories of users with:

- Different types of IP use
- Challenges with IP of different natures
- Complementary policies for commercialisation often needed



Needs to be accompanied by related investments



Source: OECD and WIPO Statistics Database



Many questions still need addressing...

A few open questions on the agenda for improving policy perspectives:

- i. IP and its contribution to industrial inclusiveness (its role within the inclusive growth agenda)
- ii. Policy diagnostics tools for intellectual property, exploring country-specific context, and also alternative “experimental” approaches



i) IP and how its impacts on inclusive growth

- Dual economic structures in emerging and developing countries: critical with impacts on inclusiveness of growth
- SMEs often operate in environments characterized by multiple policy challenges and IP often poses challenges, however, it might also be a resource
- Approaches by some of the large emerging countries India, China ... relevant for further analysis using data and qualitative evidence



ii) Country Analysis and Diagnostics

- Active debates and impacts require focusing on country cases: critical for ultimately achieving policy change
- Add to our stock of knowledge on IP systems and practices, from the innovation angle
- Use these insights for implementing diagnostic tools on the IPP
- Learn from a wider set of countries about the practical implications for the global agenda



For further information...

- **Project Website:**
 - <http://oe.cd/ip-studies> or
 - www.oecd.org/sti/inno/ip-studies.htm

- **Innovation Policy Platform:**
www.innovationpolicyplatform.org

- **Contacts:**
 - Caroline Paunov : caroline.paunov@oecd.org
 - Dominique Guellec : dominique.guellec@oecd.org