
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 law** (substantive patent law, utility model law, trademark law, ...)
- **IP enforcement and litigation**
- **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

### 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
• **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

---

The Innovation Policy Platform experiment

- Connecting to relevant innovation policy words
- Accessing country policy information
- Accessing relevant statistics and graphical tools
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
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](http://oe.cd/ip-studies) or
  – [www.oecd.org/sti/inno/ip-studies.htm](http://oe.cd/ip-studies)

• Innovation Policy Platform:
  [www.innovationpolicyplatform.org](http://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org)

• Contacts:
  – Caroline Paunov: [caroline.paunov@oecd.org](mailto:caroline.paunov@oecd.org)
  – Dominique Guellec: [dominique.guellec@oecd.org](mailto:dominique.guellec@oecd.org)