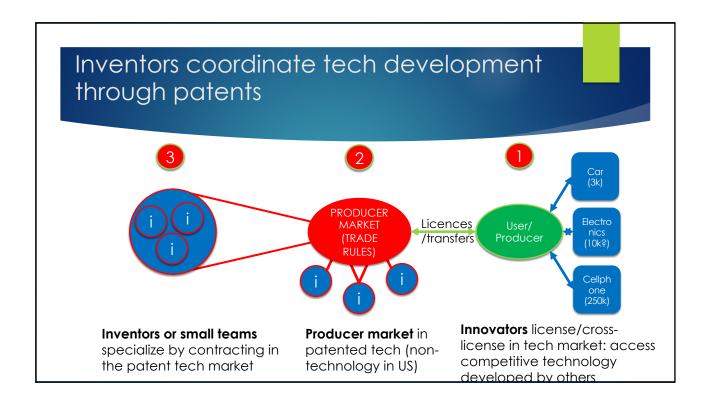


"Tech for tech" creating international trade in ideas based on patent system

- This project is about leveraging the human capital formation of developing nations through markets in patents & licenses
- Estimate the economic potential of trade in ideas to inform a policy discussion at national and international (poly-, multilateral) levels, where the end results are trade rules creating a level playing field
- Economic development based on the potential of creative and educated people from any nation, which has the highest ROA (11%, industry 7%, fin. 3.5%)
- In last two decades developing nations of 6b have grown tremendously in higher education and will surpass the developed world of 1b in 10y, measured by academic publications
- However, most developing countries lack the mechanisms to transform their inventors ideas into economic growth – this project proposes this principle of trade in patented technology as a new development policy



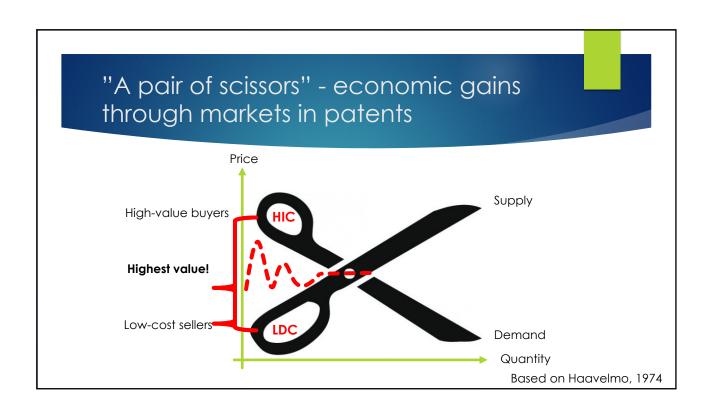
"It's all about giving and receiving"*

*Quote attributed to V. Smith

- Economic growth is essentially based on productivity growth, which, in turn, is based on new technology
- In the pilot-study a new principle is proposed, that of exchange in technology based on the patent system
- ► The flows of patented technology to developing countries, allowing for competitive products/services, would come as a result of an initial flow from the developing countries
- Your countries probably already have these inventors
- Only honoring the inventors, everywhere, in a level playing field can return the global values of these ideas to their first and true inventor(s)
- This principle creates <u>competition</u> in patented technology, thus allowing your educated, <u>creative</u> and smart inventors to compete with the best in the world – today

One-sided transfer does not solve access to competitive technology

- What destroys such a market in ideas?
- One-way transfer of technology:
 - ► Forced tech transfer in exchange for market access (compare Germany-Switzerland 1800s)
 - ► Appropriation of non-protected biodiversity, traditional knowledge or good ideas (new IP needed?)
 - ▶ Voluntary transfer by NGO (pharma)
- ▶ Handing over the opportunities to the powerful few



Program

Pilot study

Follow-on projects to inform Policy discussion

- 1. Chile (INAPI)
- 2. Azerbaijan (survey)
- 3. Kenya (KIPI)
- 4. South Africa (NIMPO)
- 5. Peru
- 6. Uganda
- 7. El Salvador (Min. Econ)
- 8. Other interested
- Statistics framework
 cross-border trade in
 patents, licensing
- 2. LDC Institutional development
- 3. Curriculum
- **4. Pilot+**, local researchers to broaden the team,
- 5. Test of Information services on ownership, transactions

- 1. National level
- 2. International level (poly-, mulilateral)
- 3. The risks need to be reduced sharply
 - 1. Information
 - 2. Transaction
 - 3. Payments
- 4. Economically Efficient trade rules the "end game"

Survey summary: what people said

- ▶ 1. Why do you license?
 - Company: Commercial strategy; Marketing, protection and economic funds or returns, exploit foreign market ("good patent system use")
 - University: Strategic goal: knowledge and technology might solve social problems ("good economics"); returns to univ.
 - ▶ Individuals: "Survival" then, move on to next job.
- This is the way the system is thought to operate global markets, trade between inventor (Univ research, other) and innovator (company)
- ▶ However, not enough returns, to sustain inventing

Survey summary: what people said

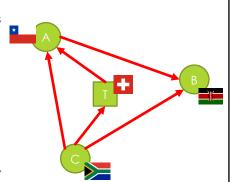
- ▶ 10. Most challenging barriers to trade?
 - ▶ Economic incentive
 - ▶ Lack of government incentives to encourage tech improvements
 - ▶ Lack of collaborative culture in national firms
 - ▶ Lack of understanding from firms to pay for university research
 - Market and prices
 - Finding buyers lack of capital rich buyers who can invest further
 - ▶ Understanding the price; Little negotiation experience; legal side has no experience
 - ▶ Low risk tolerance from buyers
 - Value of technology
 - ▶ Determine the application of the technology

Forward-looking studies

- Statistics framwork
- ▶ LDC package
- Curriculum for master and phd levels
- Coordinated program in themes to broaden participation

Forward-looking study 1: Statistics Framework for Quantitative Indicators

- No known public statistics exist on trade in ideas, IP or patents
- A framework to develop such theory, statistics (measure) and collect data in a robust way
- Principle: all trade is initially ideas, or IP and in technology patents both share the knowledge through disclosure and value through contracts
- Then, at some point, some ideas implemented in innovations and physically traded as goods and services or electronically
- Some results:
 - Taxonomy, contract price = value of trade (an accounting issue), surveys needed to start not census due to budget constraints



Forward-looking study 2: "LDC package" - not yet funded...

- Focus on all institutional issues needed to begin licensing in the 47 LDC countries!
- ► Honor the inventor shift incentives towards the highest returns on any county's assets (incorporated as patents)
 - Does not exclude manufacturing, trade secrets, services, embedded IP, ...
- International trade rules to protect the ownership in a level playing filed
- Ex. Migration: 0.2% of African to Europe in past decades. What about 1% or 5%. They come from the LDCs. Should they all have to go to CA?
- This may be the single most strategic project! Could someone please fund it!

Forward-looking study 3: Curriculum

- ▶ Training the next generation of business men/women and policy makers
- Discussing to develop a curriculum, with WTO Chair Program for all nations interested

Program

- Coordinating the projects through themes
- Current home at IMIT
- Designed to include more partners, countries, people but keep focus on themes facilitating trade in ideas between developing-developed countries

Transforming the WTO to create a global market in patents

- ▶ The patent system need to be further integrated in the trade system through rules on licensing and other to create a level playing field
- The principle in Uruguay round of "minimum standards" resulted in "maximum standards"
- We propose as step-by-step approach, where countries, in a poly-lateral or multi-lateral setting experiment with different trade rules on patent licensing
- The rules that give the incentive to a behavior among inventors, investors and innovators that work, i.e. deliver mutual, sustainable gains, will be adopted in treaties
- This institutional learning process would have as a goal to create a level playing field for <u>all</u> inventors.

A consultative process under rule of law

- ▶ In 1215, land owners, who owned the productive asset of the time, negotiated private property right in exchange paying taxes to the king no-one was any longer above the law...
- Today, the economically most valuable assets are intangible assets, and a periodic consultation between the inventors and holders of patents and the state is proposed
- Such a process would protect the inventors assets, give freedom to invent, start companies, license to the world, in exchange for other technology
- With rules that give the incentive for a behavior of investing in new licensable technology, the exchange mechanism will bring funds and/or more technology to the developing nations
- ▶ These inventors are the "locomotive" of the digital knowledge economy

For more information

- ▶ 26/11, 9-13 at WTO: Presentation and discussion of the pilotstudy and on-going initiatives – all welcome!
 - Countries participating in the pilot-study will comment on experiences and interest in follow-on projects
- ▶ All welcome to express interest in any forward-looing study
- ▶ WTO Trade dialogue series, 27/6/2018
- Www.tradeinideas.com has news about the program
- ▶ Op-ed at WEF (originally in P-S) available in 5 languages

