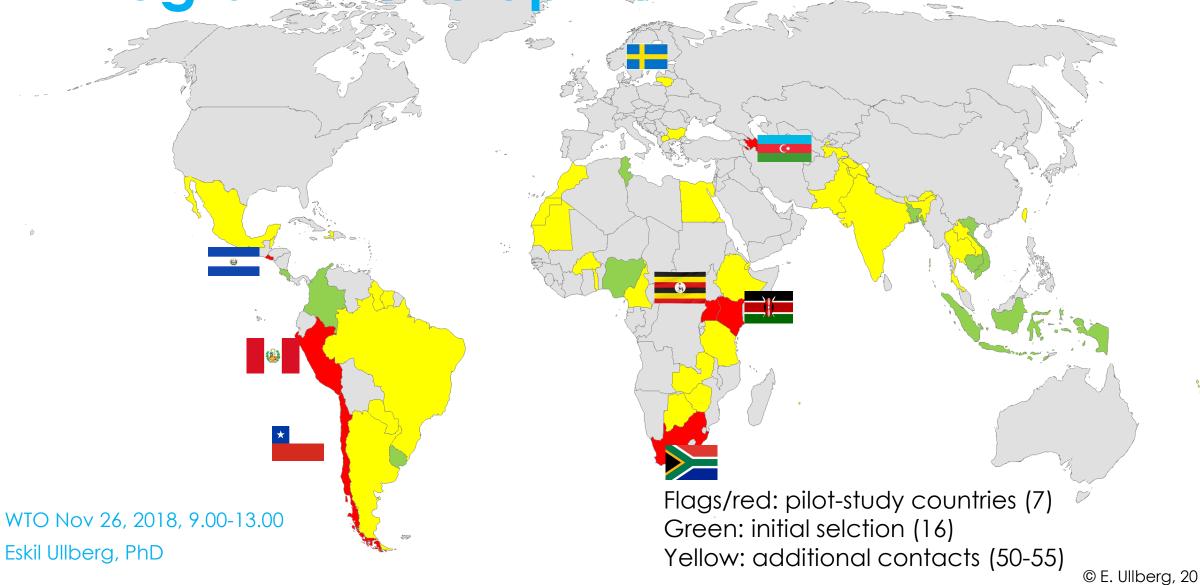
Trade in Ideas Pilot Study: Next Steps in Program Development



Thank you! ~100 inventors and gov. officials participated in this pilot-study

- WTO and team for inviting to this event
- STINT/Scopus (world education data), WIPO (world patent data)
- WTO missions of Chile, Peru, El Salvador, South-Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Azerbaijan
- Ministries of foreign affairs, economy, industry and trade
- Patent office teams to prepare data, workshops (3-10/country)
- Initial dialogue with Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Costa-Rica, Colombia, Paraguay and others for Pilot+
- Pilot-study funded by Foreign Office of Sweden; invited to the program launch by Amb. Blockert now Amb. Anzén

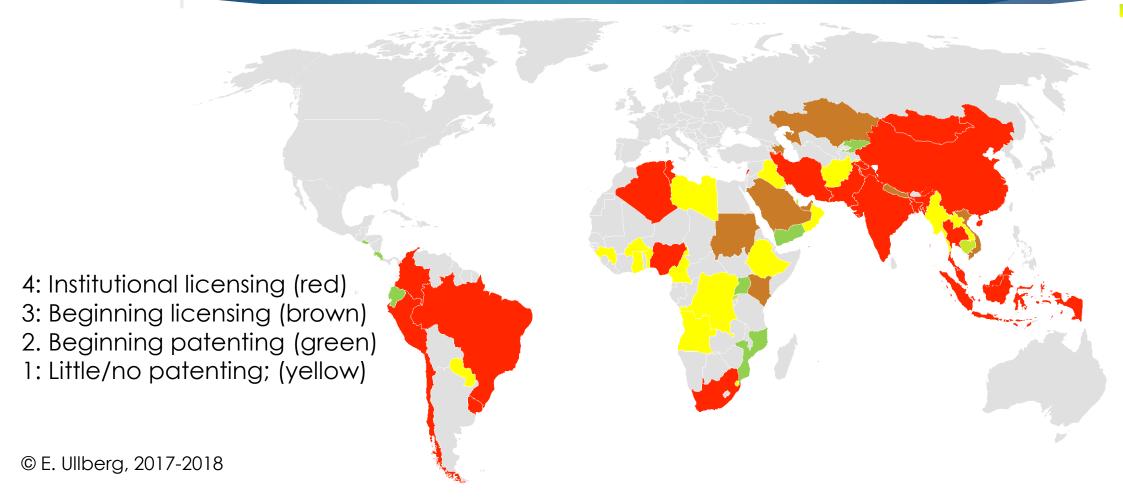
Introduction: Leveraging human capital formation through markets in patents for developing nations

- Economic growth is essentially driven by growth in productivity enhancing technology
- A level playing field market in patented technology (licensing, transfers) best way to grow productivity enhancing technology all parties benefit from gains in specialization
 - ▶ Alternative to trade secrets, boarder than joint ventures, trade with people you don't know
 - Transfer does not increase the productivity enhancing technology, new technology needed (forced tech transfer, industry subsidies, IP theft, other destroy markets in ideas)
- Patent licensing allows inventors to exchange and build access to a patent portfolio competitive enough to compete in the global market
- Trade is first of all in ideas then integrated in products/services
- Inventors conceive technical solutions, patent some, keep trade secrets, innovators use
- ▶ I believe it is in the interest of enlightened governments to invest in HCF in this way, as intangible assets, which includes patents, has the highest return on assets (ROA)
- Countries from 4 groups different in <u>patenting</u> but high <u>human capital formation</u> growth; an overwhelming curiosity and interest has resulted in 55+ country contacts.
- The goal has been to define the projects needed to enable such a market

Why is Trade in Ideas important?

- ► <u>Highest Return on Intangble Assets 11%</u> (manuf. 7%, finance 3.5%) best way to ameliorate terms of trade only sustainable resource every coutry has
- ▶ <u>1,5% of world trade in "royalty" on</u> IP, up from 1% 10 years ago
- Patents provide <u>productivity enhancing</u> <u>technology</u> and thereby growth
- 40% of world product trade could be replaced by 3D printing (ING report) making IP even more critical (40% of US export has embedded IP)
- Inventions essentially local, made by <u>individuals or small teams</u> creates an asset that can be used to cross-license for other technology to the world markets
- Recent decades high growth in human capital formation
- Mechanism missing in many developing nations

Countries selected from 4 "clusters" of similar nations (HCF, Pat, Eco) to represent all

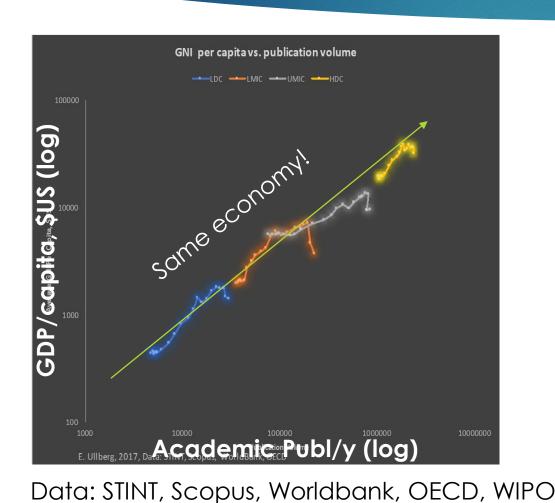


Same economy, two economic systems: Increasing returns on HCF:Pat apl./HCF sharper relationship in north The patent system provides the integration of science & technology (major thesis)

Patent apl./y

>100

Pat.apl



Pat.apl2014 Pat.apl2014- Fitted values Fitted values Fitted values Fitted values Fitted values Fitted values © E. Ullberg, 2017-2018 Similar countries in each "clusters" based on HCF, Patenting, GDP

Pat.apl2014 Pat.apl2014 Pat.apl2014 Pat.apl2014 Pat.apl2014

Academic publications/y (log)

12k 3

150k 600k

>1,000 publ.

res 300k/all 600k

res 50k/all 70k

450/3,000

Forward looking pilot-study: What is the impact of patent licensing? How study this to enable trade in ideas as new economic development policy?



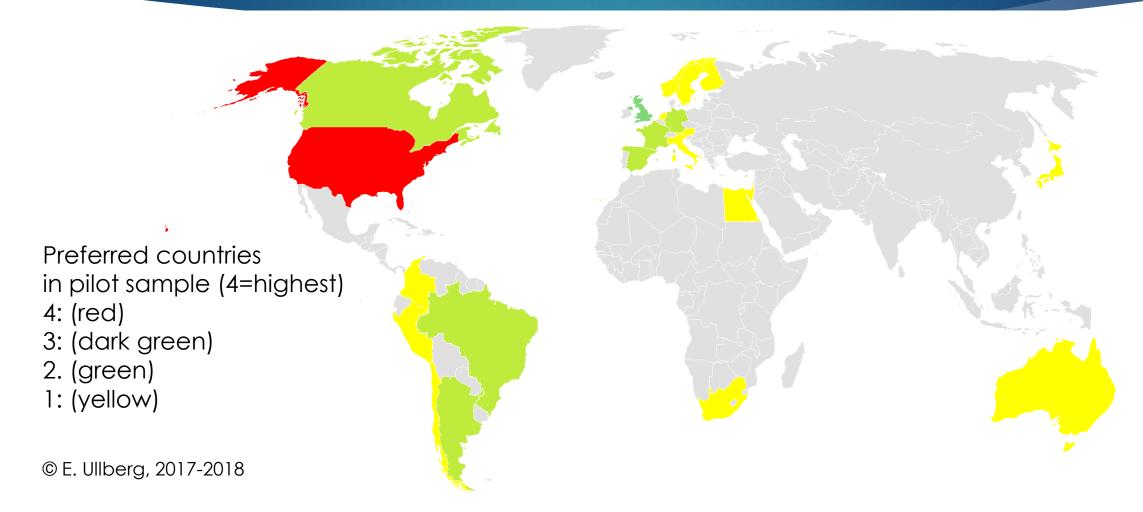
7 countries in 5 (video) workshops, 100+ respondents of almost 400 national inventors representing

- 1. Terms of trade data on 200+ contracts (economic potential)
- 2. Discussion on trade barriers (inventors and policy makers)
- 3. Resulting in 10 forward looking projects

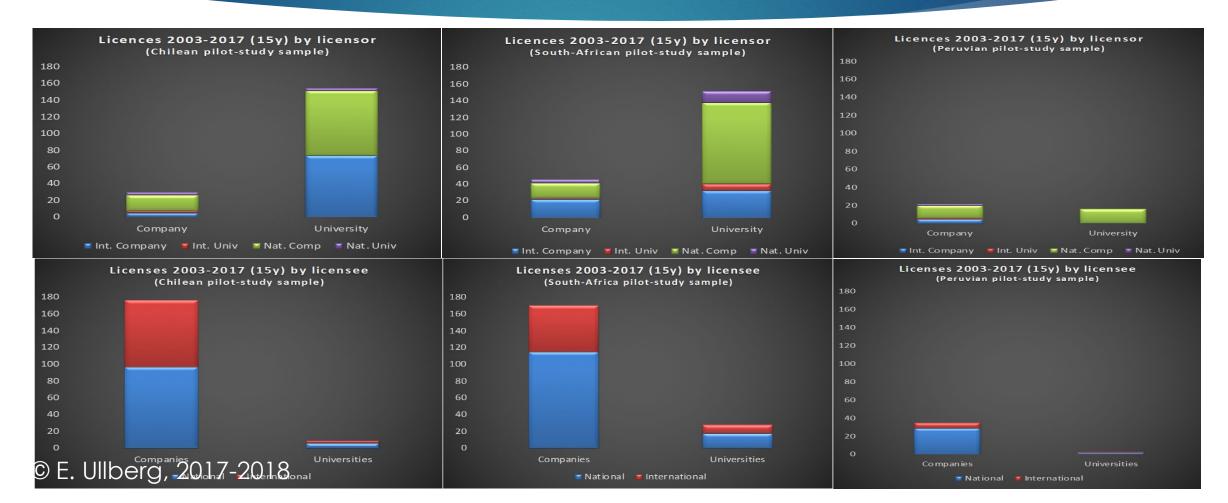
What we learned Survey summary: what people said

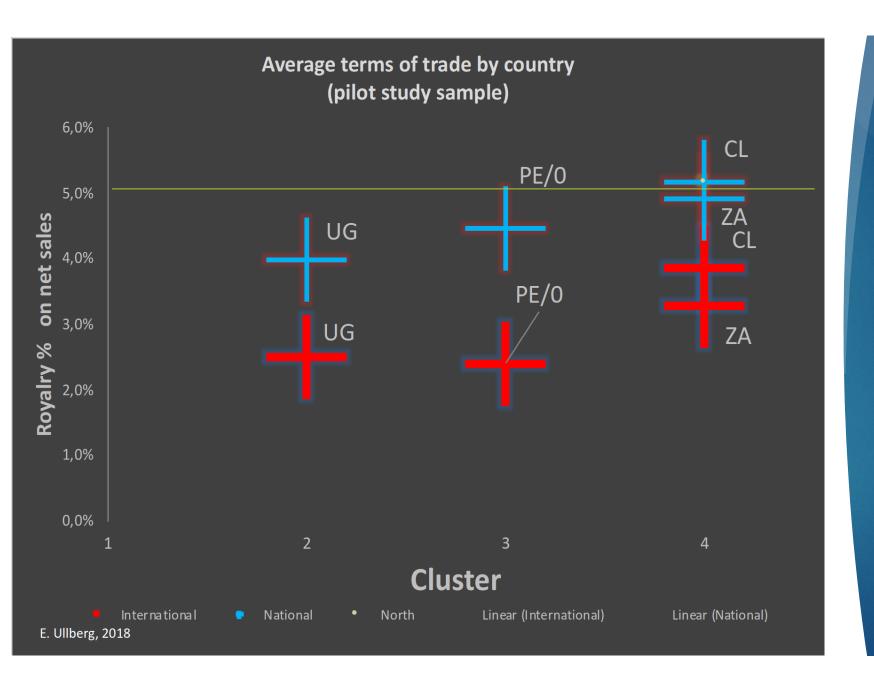
- ▶ 10 question on licensing?
 - ▶ Why do you license (or not)?
 - How many contracts?
 - What is your business strategy?
 - What technical fields? (special interest in food, energy, ICT)
 - What types of licenses?
 - Terms of trade (fixed fee + royalty)?
 - Dispute settlements?
 - Joint collaborations?
 - How much to you earn?
 - What are some trade barriers?

Cross-border licensing: North buying technology from South; regional markets



Sellers/licensors: A university business. Do they get paid? Research funding of companies? Gov. Incentives? Byers/Licensees: International buyers key to higher returns Integration of sci&tech through, in part, the patent system



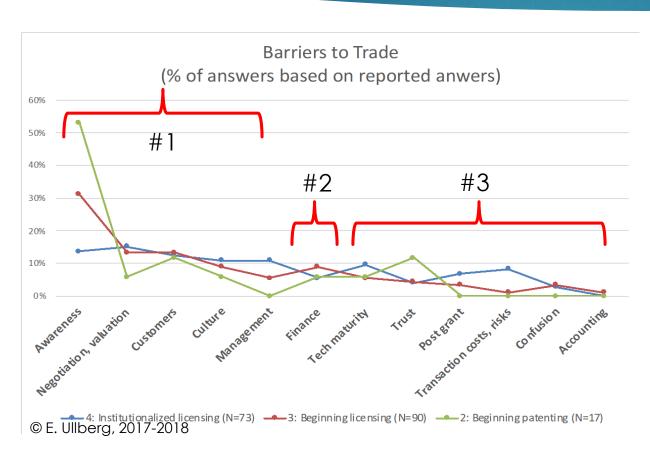


Gap: 50-100% better paid with Higher patenting based on higher **HCF** Focus and cooperation for smaller nations

Conclusions 1: Similar market structure btw clusters - a mechanism issue

- Licensor/licensee, royalty prices, and fixed fee/royalty trade-off indicates similar functioning of national / international markets across countries (clusters)
- 2. <u>Mechanism</u> to give incentives to reduce risk in licensing at LDC, LMIC
- 3. <u>Integration of sci&tech through patent markets</u>. Universities are the main producers (they do the research). Incentives for companies lacking? Collaboration culture?
- 4. <u>Increasing Pat.apl/HCF (returns)</u> with integration not so in services
- 5. Royalty prices follows patenting maturity (and HCF)
- 6. International buyers key to higher returns (risk transfer)
- Selection process only works if best technology comes to market focus and cooperation key for smaller nations
- 8. Weak patents may have 5x potential ("cancellation price")
- Unrealistic demands (likely tax related and transfer prices)
- Cost of capital an real issue (value of patent assets)

Barriers to trade: #1 market (micro), #2 finance, #3 economic (macro)



- Awareness
 - patent writing, time, cost, enforcement, gov. incentives, national branding (reputation effect of "south" patents)
- 2. Negotiation /valuation
 - rust in value, pricing univ. or south reserach
- 3. Customers
 - Difficult to access international licensees/customers
- 4. Culture
 - freedom to research, private ownership, applied work
- 5. Management
 - education deficit, lack of manging inventors, licencing, third party
- 6. Finance
 - lack of funding, budgets, collateralization, insurance products

Conclusions 2: Mechanism focus key; A 5-10y program needed to coordinate

- Market mechanism development for patent licensing/transfers most important for inventors in developing countries (rules of trade)
- When markets are more developed, then general economic concerns are more important
- Economic potential is several times with respect to value (implications for" brain drain", leveraging economy)
- Projects focus therefore on developing these markets internationally, by focusing on the mechanism, to leverage the human capital formation of developing nations further
- Cannot realize this with short-term projects: A 5-10y program needed (Feb 2018)

10 forward-looking projects to enable Trade in Ideas - policy and practice

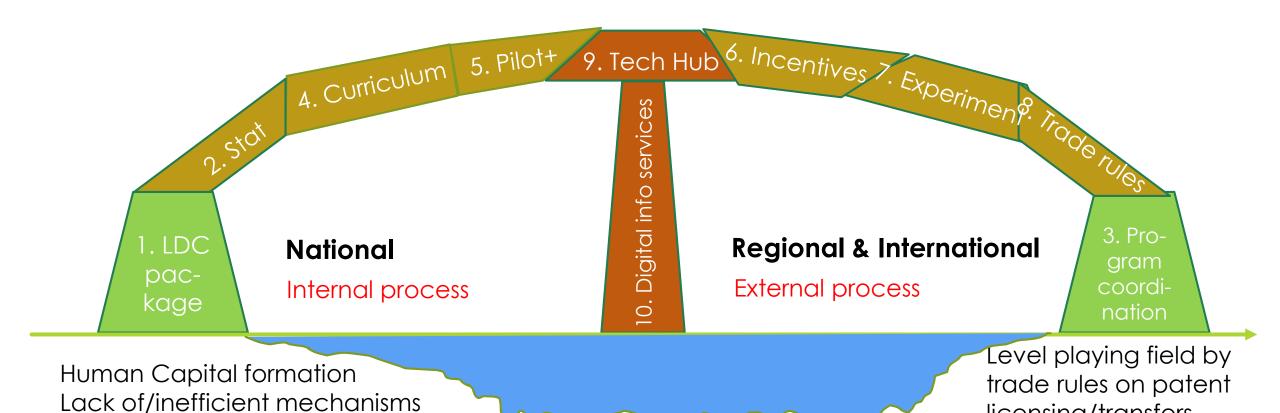
- LDC package (47) nations to <u>begin licensing</u> get these countries up to speed
 <u>Upgrade</u> package to MIC (and SMEs in HIC); same people, highly educated, <u>integrate</u> HCF into economic activity through technical ideas coordinated by (mechanicm of) markets in patents
- 2. <u>Statistics framework</u> to measure trade flows of patent licensing– methods (2018)
- 3. <u>Program</u> coordination team up with key partner (>50) and donor countries
- 4. <u>Curriculum</u> for MBA and PhD levels train next generation
- 5. <u>Pilot+/Dialogue</u> with inventors-policy makers; integrate learning in proj
- 6. Tax exempt <u>creative company</u> keep brains in country by increasing returns
- 7. Polylateral or multilateral external focus to <u>gather data and experimenting</u> with trade rules; cooperation to align incentives internally to create a more competitive market in patents (integral part of gov. policy)
- 8. <u>Trade rules discussions seminars at national/regional/international levels</u>
- 9. Practice: <u>Tech Hubs</u> with all resources to license patents
- 10. Practice: Information services project with quality information on ownership, transactions, payments to reduce risk

Policy

Practice

The Program "brigdes" gap between developing nations and level playing field trade rules

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licensing/transfers

1. LDC Package



- LDC have highly educated people but lack most the mechanisms to turn that knowledge into economics (highest potential high value buyers, low cost sellers)
- Important to solve fundamental problem of access for inventors/small teams; can be upgraded to MIC
- Same structure of market LDC/MIC/HIC, same smart and creative people, but institutional changes needed, trade rules needed, tax incentives needed
- Break on "brain drain", allow "economic locomotives" with international collaboration (0.2% have come to Europe/US, what if 1%, 5% comes?)
- Project will investigate with LDCs and any other partners MIC/HIC everything needed to <u>begin licensing with the world</u>
- Should aim at all 47 countries (honoring inventors at a global level)
- Regional cooperations could leverage resources, funds by extant economic cooperations: east africa, west africa, south-africa, north africa (similar approach for pacific alliancecentral amerian "door" alliance, ASEAN+, others.

2. Statistics Framework to measure flows in patent licensing/transfers, other IP

- Trade flows in patent licensing and other IP little understood
- Who does the research, develops the technology, license and use?
- Trade statistics for patent licensing as a metric to follow up policy initiatives
- Principles (so far):
 - All trade is <u>first of all in ideas</u> then implemented in prod/services
 - <u>Licensing</u> in own rights focus (not embedded in prod/services, which comes later)
 - ▶ The <u>statistical unit</u> is a company/university/individual (firm entity)
- Input from: national statistics bureau, global licensing firms, customs expert
- WTO experts: Andreas Maurer, Joscelyn Mageleine, Tony Taubman, Jayashree Watal (workshop 1)
- Framework level funded by Min. of Foreign Affairs of Sweden
- Andreas Maurer will present an update of the project

3. Program coordination

- Keeping focus by coordinating projects a program is needed
- 2. Themes will coordinate effort on what matters for trade in ideas
- 3. Team up with key local partners (>50) and donor countries
- 4. Feed back of this knowledge through seminars at WTO, UN, other
- 5. Themes still under formulation: mechanisms, data statistics, education (please suggest!)

4. Curriculum for MBA/Master and PhD

- Teaching the <u>next generation</u> business and licensing.
- Lack of awareness in patenting, licensing, negotiations, data collection, analysis of trade flows and HCF in trade in ideas
- Cooperation between nations, universities, business schools
- In initial collaboration with <u>WTO Chair Network</u>
- Initial interest from countries including: Chile, Kenya, Peru, Uganda, El Salvador, Oman, others

5. Pilot+ expanding cooperation

- Expanding Pilot-study to more nations: deepening data gathering
- 2. Integrate the trade in ideas concept into current economic policy
 - Where is the technology in each gov. Program?
 - 2. What technology do we have in our country?
- 3. Expand dialogue with inventors-policy makers in periodic seminar/workshop format
- 4. PhD level local resources
- 5. Regional economic cooperation key
- 6. Building knowledge for discussions on trade rules

6. New creative company entity

- Tax exempt <u>creative company</u> keep brains in country by increasing returns on inventions
- A new, special entity is proposed uniquely created for inventing, patenting, and up to prototyping
- No tax on profits (tax on innovations)
- Will shift incentives of investments to "more of the new" inventions rather than "more of the same" technology in innovations
- This allows inventors to make more rational decisions on risk (average risk)
- A way to encourage risk taking

7. Experiment with trade rules: A consultative process under rule of law

- Polylateral or multilateral external focus to <u>gather data and experimenting</u> with trade rules for cooperation to align incentives internally to create a more competitive market in patents (integral part of gov. policy)
- 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

8. Transforming the WTO to create a global market in patents

- 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.

9.Tech-Hub with 10. information services

9. One-stop shop "Tech-Hub" with platform on information on all inventors, inventions

Virtual initially, then physical with pro-bono services

10. Test of information services (proof of concept tests investigated with partners)

Cooperation with global partner

Cooperation with patent offices

Funding the next step

- The Foreign Office of the Kingdom of Sweden has funded the pilotstudy and the statistics framework study. The funding ends Dec 2018
- Interest in the follow-on project must therefore be directed to potential donor countries
- I would be happy to help coordinate such efforts
- Investments in project range from: €250k for the curriculum to €5m (for the 47 LDC countries package)

Next steps summary

Pilot study —

- 1. Chile (INAPI)
- 2. Azerbaijan (Pat.Off.)
- 3. Kenya (KIPI)
- 4. South Africa (NIMPO)
- 5. Peru (INDECOPI)
- 6. Uganda (Min. Econ)
- 7. El Salvador (Min. Econ)

Projects to inform (build knowledge)

- 1. LDC Package
- 2. Statistics framework
- 3. Program coordination
- 4. Curriculum
- 5. Pilot+
- 6. Creative company
- 7. Experimenting
- 8. Trade rules
- 9. Tech-hub
- 10.Test of digital Information services

Policy discussion

- 1. National level
- 2. International level (poly-, mulilateral)
- 3. Economically efficient trade rules for a level playing field for developing nations

Thank you!

* Report will be on WTO working paper series

* PPT, recording, intro available for event

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