

# S2: Patenting and Digital Markets

- *Innovation*
- *Growth*
- *Employment*

# “Intangible Capital and Growth in Advanced Economies” (2012)

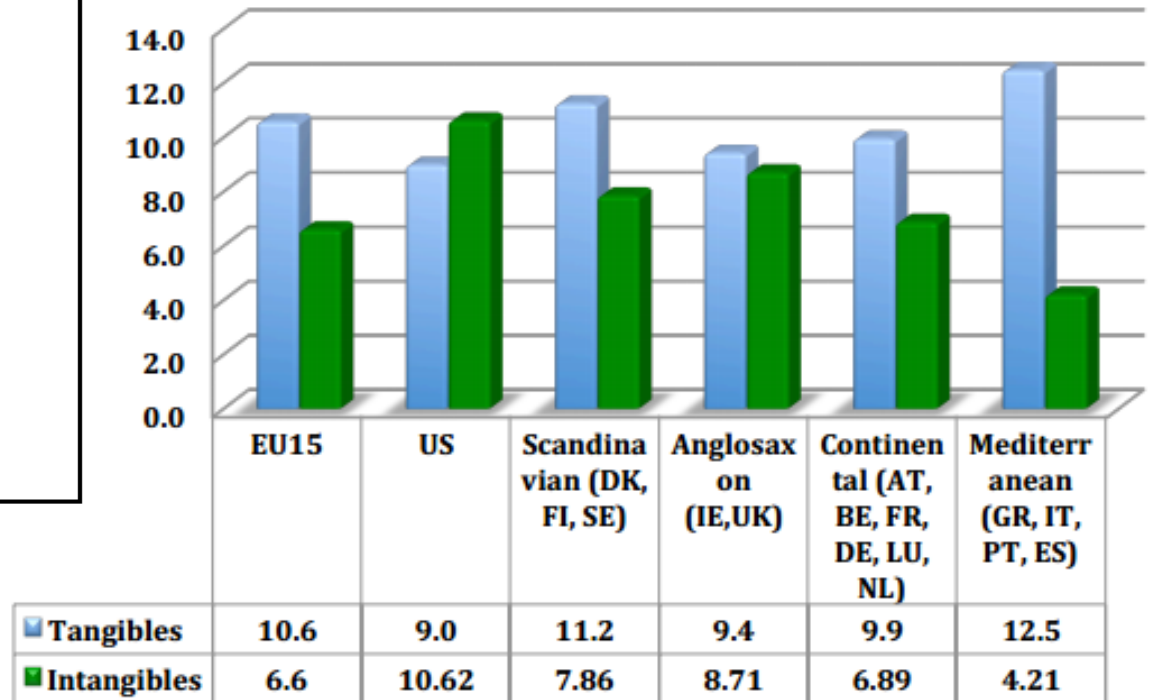
## Intangible Capital and Growth in Advanced Economies: Measurement Methods and Comparative Results

Carol Corrado  
Jonathan Haskel  
Cecilia Jona-Lasinio  
Massimiliano Iommi

The Conference Board

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Figure 5. Tangible vs Intangible GDP shares: 1995-2009 (average values)



- Companies patenting in the ICT space are among the most prolific patenting organizations in the world's major patent offices. How does the need to protect ongoing innovation globally drive what is patented, and where, around the world.
- Do the costs and complexities of patenting steer innovative or strategic options (for good or bad) at the firm level?
- Does the global "demand for ICT patents" have any implications for competition, or for the ability of patent offices to "keep up" and to provide high quality examination?

- What is the role for patents, and patent strategy, in the development of a specialized market, where upstream technology producers can supply technology solutions (with a promise of a reasonable return on investment) to downstream firms selling goods in the product-markets?
- In the context of software and internet innovation, to the extent that Europe does not allow patents on software *per se*, how does this "market for specialization" work in Europe? In other words – how does new software technology “move” from specialists to (downstream) product-market competitors?