

**Ad Hoc Expert Meeting: The role of competition law and  
policy in fostering sustainable development and trade  
through the enhancement of domestic and international  
competitiveness of developing countries**

**Geneva, 7 July 2014**

**Contribution on:**

**IP Rights, innovation, competition and growth**

**by**

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**WIPO**

The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views  
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## **IP Rights, Innovation, Competition and growth**

Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on the Role of Competition  
Policy in Fostering Sustainable Growth and  
Development

**Geneva  
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The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect those of the World Intellectual Property Organization. The author is responsible for any errors and omissions

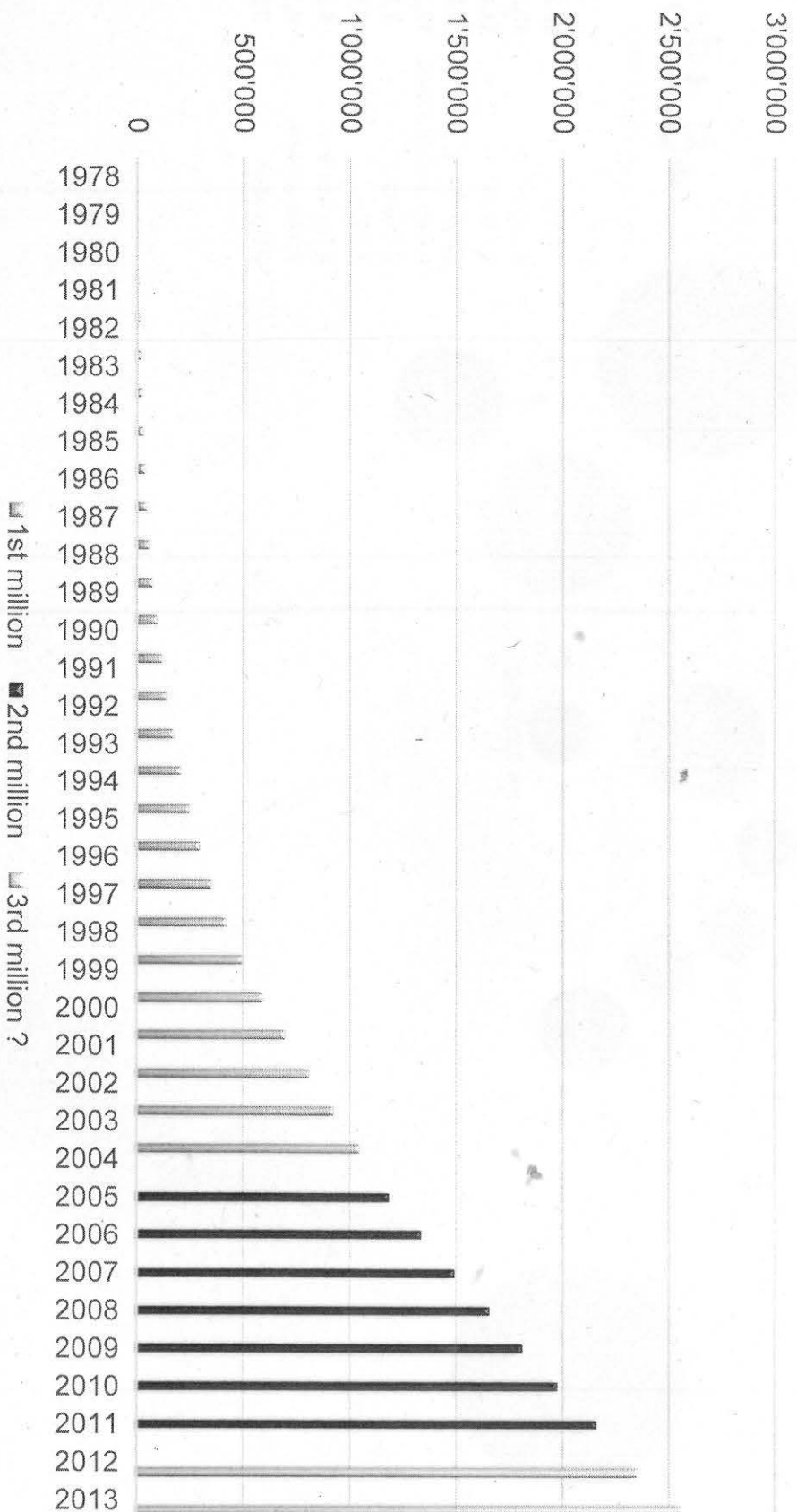
# Intellectual Property Rights and Growth

- Strengthening of IP rights over the past 20 years (TRIPS Agreement, Patent Law Treaty)
- IP (particularly patents) increasingly becoming a competitive asset (see PCT Filings)

# Relevance of IP Assets

## Patent Cooperation Treaty Statistics

(Cumulative filings 1978-2013)



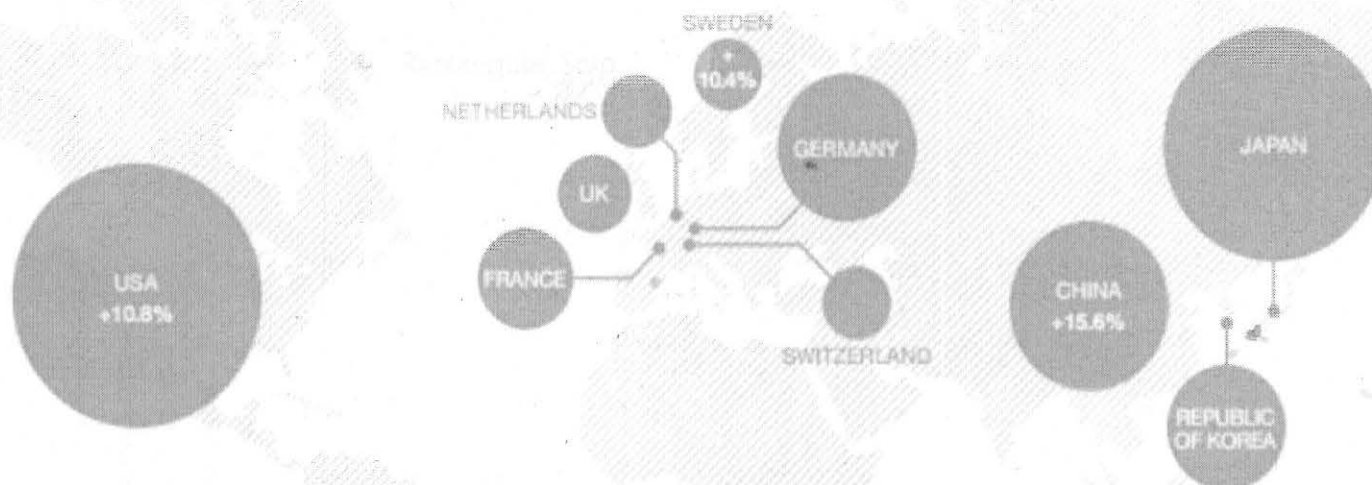
## TOP 10 COUNTRIES

**205,300**

Number of applications

**+5.1%**

Growth in 2013



1 USA	57,239
2 Japan	43,918
3 China	21,516
4 Germany	17,927
5 Republic of Korea	12,386
6 France	7,899
7 UK	4,865
8 Switzerland	4,367
9 Netherlands	4,198
10 Sweden	3,960

**WIPO**

WORLD  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
ORGANIZATION

# IP Rights, Innovation and Growth

- IP Rights, Innovation and Growth: a straightforward cause-effect relationship?
- Limited empirical evidence that strengthening IP rights leads to more invention/innovation or R&D
- Possible reverse causality in the patent rights-economic growth relationship

# IP Rights, Innovation, Growth

- Recent literature focuses on whether more patent-intensive industries grow faster than less patent-intensive industries in countries with stronger patent rights (Albert G.Z. Hu and I.P.L. Png, Oxf. Econ. Pap., 2013)
- Patent intensive industries do grow faster as a result of stronger patent rights and effective enforcement
- This might apply to other IP intensive industries such as copyright-related sectors

# Competition as a driver for growth

## Critical areas at the IP/Competition Interface

- Effective antitrust legislation and enforcement as one of the conditions for maintaining and/or developing IP intensive industries
- The regulation/competition interface in IP intensive industries
- Effective competition rules stimulate investment, both domestic and international



# Conclusions

- Balancing IP Rights and Competition
- Competition and IP Agencies Cooperation and Dialogue
- Keeping IP protection standards and promoting development: Competition enforcement to control IP misuse and encourage growth