

Exploring the Opaqueness of the Patent System - Evidence from a Natural Experiment

Dietmar Harhoff, Sebastian Stoll

Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition

November 12, 2014

The fundamental deal of the patent system: Is it flawed?

Grant of
exclusion rights



Disclosure of
technological information



Supports competition among technologies

The fundamental deal of the patent system: Is it flawed?

Grant of
exclusion rights



Disclosure of
technological information



Supports competition among technologies

Implicit assumption in most of the patent literature:

Patent system meets its function to inform third parties about what technologies are protected by the respective patents.

↔ **Is this assumption justified?**

Concerns among practitioners: Patents seem to be intransparent with respect to what they protect.

*“[...] **notice [function]** - how well a patent informs the public of what technology is protected.”*

*“[...] By far the **most serious concerns** were identified in the **IT sector**, where some panelists asserted that the notice function “is not well served at all”.*

*In contrast, panelists [from] **pharmaceutical and biotech sectors**, indicated that the notice function “by and large” is “**very well met.**” ”*

(From “The Evolving IP Marketplace”, FTC report from March 2011.)

Our research question: Is the (European) patent system intransparent?

That is:

Does the patent system actually meet its function to **inform third parties about what technologies are protected** by the respective patents?

Our research question: Is the (European) patent system intransparent?

That is:

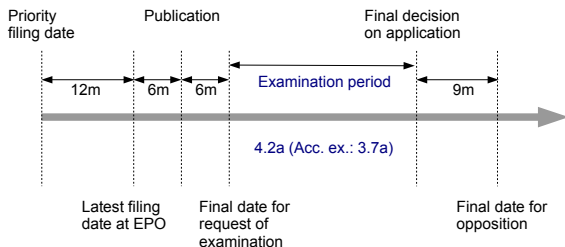
Does the patent system actually meet its function to **inform third parties about what technologies are protected** by the respective patents?



Answer via exploitation of a **quasi-experiment**:

- In 2001 the EPO concealed information about applicants' requests for accelerated examination.
- From changes in behavior:
Conclusions on transparency of patent system.

The quasi-experimental setting:



Applicant can **request accelerated examination**.

Before 2001: Request for accelerated ex. **public** information.

After 2001: Request for accelerated ex. **private** information.

1. Introduction

2. Theory

Model of patent application process;

→ Derivation of hypotheses about behavioural changes.

3. Empirics

Data on acceleration and opposition frequencies;

→ Test whether hypotheses about behavioural changes are met.

4. Conclusion

Our basic theoretical framework:

Two players:

Firm A: Applies for a patent for a certain technology;
can request **accelerated examination** of its patent (costly).

Firm B: Active in same market as firm A;
can choose to **oppose** firm A's patent.
(Costly for both parties;
patent gets revoked with certain probability.)

Our basic theoretical framework:

Two players:

Firm A: Applies for a patent for a certain technology;
can request **accelerated examination** of its patent (costly).

Firm B: Active in same market as firm A;
can choose to **oppose** firm A's patent.
(Costly for both parties;
patent gets revoked with certain probability.)

**“Technological content
of patent”** $\xrightarrow[\text{by}]{\text{operationalized}}$ **“Value of patent”**

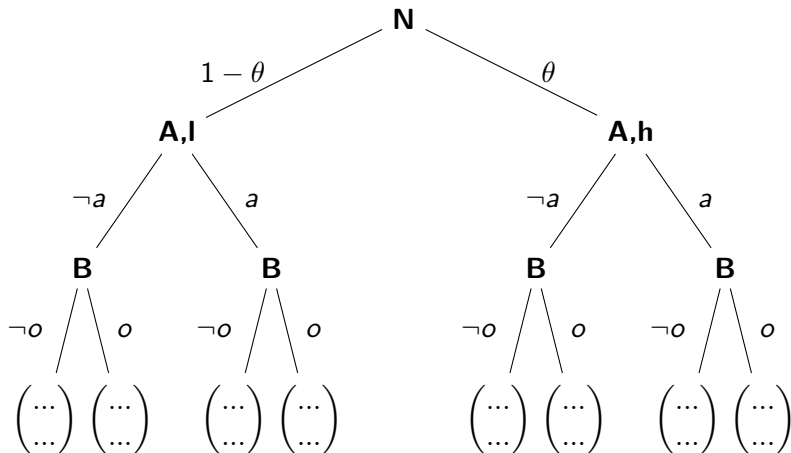
Patent value: Future stream of revenues from patented technology.

- Firm A has a good estimate of the value of its patent.
- In case firm B could inspect firm A's technology:
Would arrive at similar estimate.

Sketch of our model of the patent application process:

Patent value v : high or low;

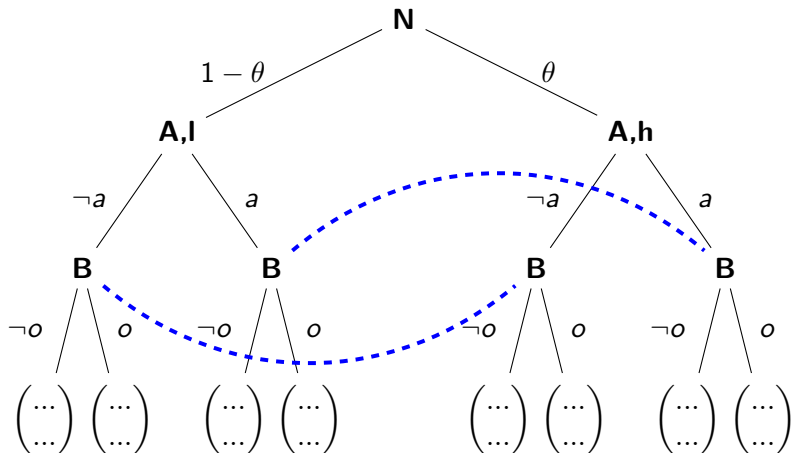
Private information to A.



Sketch of our model of the patent application process:

Patent value v : high or low;
Private information to A.

Acceleration decision:
Before 2001: *Public*.

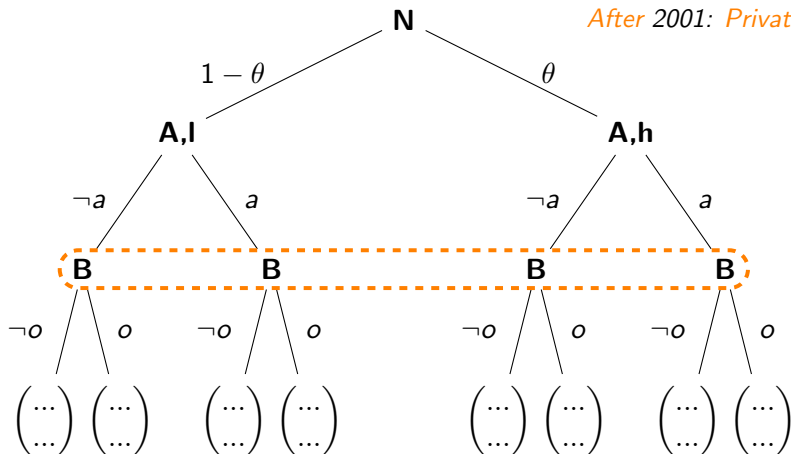


Sketch of our model of the patent application process:

Patent value v : high or low;
Private information to A.

Acceleration decision:

After 2001: Private.



In case acceleration information gets concealed: We expect to observe changes for high-value patents.

Main parametric assumptions:

- Small share of high-value patents;
profit from high-value patent \gg profit from low-value patent.
- Acceleration costly;
gain in profits from acceleration only for high-value patents.
- Opposition costly for both parties;
only opposition of high-value patents worthwhile for rival.

In case acceleration information gets concealed: We expect to observe changes for high-value patents.

Main parametric assumptions:

- Small share of high-value patents;
profit from high-value patent \gg profit from low-value patent.
- Acceleration costly;
gain in profits from acceleration only for high-value patents.
- Opposition costly for both parties;
only opposition of high-value patents worthwhile for rival.



- ▶ If gains from acceleration are low:
Increase in acceleration frequency (of high-value patents).
- ▶ If gains from acceleration are high:
Decrease in opposition frequency (of high-value patents).

1. Introduction

2. Theory

Low gains from acceleration \rightarrow Acceleration frequency \uparrow ;

High gains from acceleration \rightarrow Opposition frequency \downarrow .

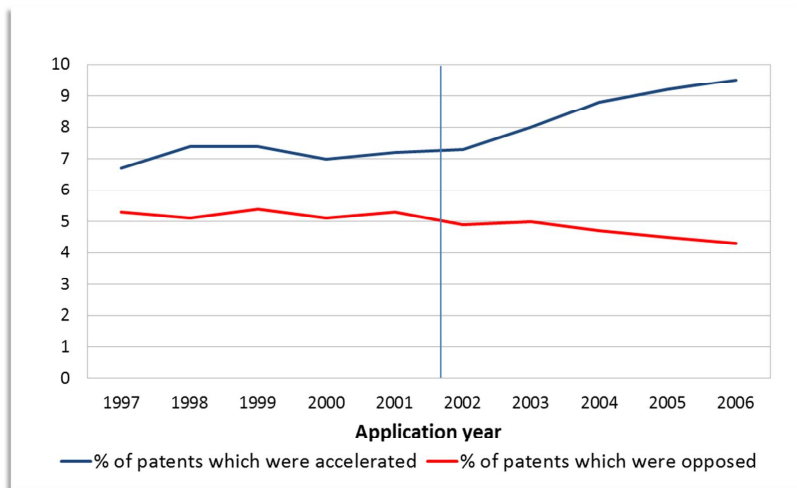
3. Empirics

Data on acceleration and opposition frequencies;

\rightarrow Test whether hypotheses about behavioural changes are met.

4. Conclusion

Acceleration and opposition frequencies change after concealment of acceleration signal.



(EPASYS data. Acceleration information after 2001 [not](#) available to public.)

Difference-in-Difference estimations: Changes are *caused* by the EPO's 2001 policy change.

	Treatment Coefficients				
	Electrical Engineering	Instruments	Chemistry	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields
Acceleration frequency	0.031***	0.002	0.003	0.019***	0.019
Opposition frequency	-0.003	-0.018**	0.007	0.004	0.011

Treatment group: High-value patents.
(Top quartile of distribution.)

Non-treatment group: Low-value patents.
(Bottom quartile of distribution.)

Value proxy: Count of country-years a patent is active in after grant.

Difference-in-Difference estimations: Changes are *caused* by the EPO's 2001 policy change.

	Treatment Coefficients				
	Electrical Engineering	Instruments	Chemistry	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields
Acceleration frequency	0.031***	0.002	0.003	0.019***	0.019
Opposition frequency	-0.003	-0.018**	0.007	0.004	0.011

Treatment group:

High-value patents.

(Top quartile of **Matured technologies;**

Non-treatment group:

Low-value patents → **Low gains from acceleration.**

(Bottom quartile of distribution.)

Value proxy: Count of country-years a patent is active in after grant.

Difference-in-Difference estimations: Changes are *caused* by the EPO's 2001 policy change.

	Treatment Coefficients				
	Electrical Engineering	Instruments	Chemistry	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields
Acceleration frequency	0.031***	0.002	0.003	0.019***	0.019
Opposition frequency	-0.003	-0.018**	0.007	0.004	0.011

Treatment group:

High-value patents.

Young technologies;

Non-treatment group:

→ High gains from acceleration.

(Below the quartile of distribution.)

Value proxy: Count of country-years a patent is active in after grant.

Difference-in-Difference estimations: Changes are *caused* by the EPO's 2001 policy change.

	Treatment Coefficients				
	Electrical Engineering	Instruments	Chemistry	Mechanical Engineering	Other Fields
Acceleration frequency	0.031***	0.002	0.003	0.019***	0.019
Opposition frequency	-0.003	-0.018**	0.007	0.004	0.011

Treatment: Results less robust:

- Non-treatment:
- Electr. Eng.: Also decrease in oppositions observable.
 - Chemistry: Also increase in accelerations observable.

Value proxy: Count of country-years a patent is active in after grant.

1. Introduction

2. Theory

Low gains from acceleration \rightarrow Acceleration frequency \uparrow ;

High gains from acceleration \rightarrow Opposition frequency \downarrow .

3. Empirics

Data on acceleration and opposition frequencies;

\rightarrow Hypotheses about behavioural changes seem to be met.

4. Conclusion

Conclusion

Patterns of behavioral changes in our data correspond to our theoretical predictions for the case of a (partially) intransparent patent system.

Conclusion

Patterns of behavioral changes in our data correspond to our theoretical predictions for the case of a (partially) intransparent patent system.

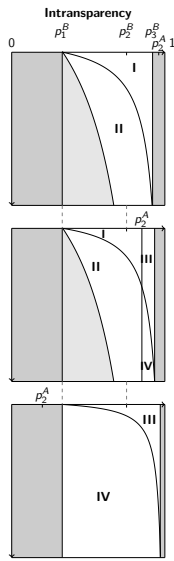
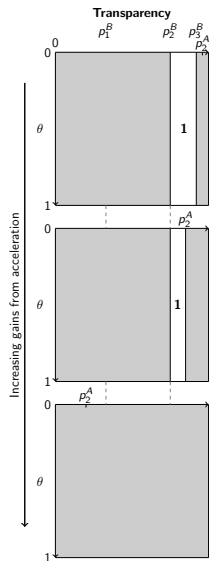


In important technological areas the European patent system seems to be **intransparent** in the sense that it **does not meet its function to inform third parties about what technologies are protected** by the respective patents.

Thank you!

Q&A

Backup



Outcomes:

I:
 $(\neg a-o, \neg a-o)$
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$

I:
 $(\neg a-o, \neg a-o)$
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$

II:
 $(\neg a-o, \neg a-o)$
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$

III:
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$

IV:
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$

Legend:

Action firm Action firm

A B

\downarrow \swarrow
 $(a-o, \neg a-o)$

$v = h$ $v = l$

Backup

		Pre	Post	Difference	p-Value	Change	Nbr. of Obs.
All	Acc. freq.	0.058	0.074	0.016***	0.000	0.272***	305952
	Opp. freq.	0.055	0.052	-0.003***	0.000	-0.060***	305952
Electrical Eng.	Acc. freq.	0.065	0.089	0.024***	0.000	0.364***	68980
	Opp. freq.	0.026	0.020	-0.007***	0.000	-0.252***	68980
Instruments	Acc. freq.	0.062	0.080	0.018***	0.000	0.284***	45768
	Opp. freq.	0.046	0.042	-0.004**	0.020	-0.097**	45768
Chemistry	Acc. freq.	0.059	0.063	0.005***	0.006	0.078***	81855
	Opp. freq.	0.079	0.079	-0.000	0.887	-0.003	81855
Mechanical Eng.	Acc. freq.	0.043	0.062	0.018**	0.000	0.418***	88793
	Opp. freq.	0.059	0.057	-0.002	0.173	-0.036	88793
Other Fields	Acc. freq.	0.081	0.104	0.024***	0.000	0.297***	20556
	Opp. freq.	0.054	0.055	0.001	0.809	0.014	20556

Backup

