



**University of  
Nottingham**

UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA

# **Joining Standards Organizations: The Role of R&D Expenditures, Patents, and Product-Market Position**

**Justus Baron (Northwestern University)**

**Cher Li (University of Nottingham)**

**Shukhrat Nasirov (De Montfort University)**

OECD IPSDM Conference, EU IPO, 2018



## Background and Research Question

- Complex and system innovation requires collaborative efforts
- Standards are developed in a complex ecosystem of private, voluntary and open organizations
- Standards organizations (SO): formal standards development organizations (SDO); organizations that *only* promote fully developed standards; certification bodies; other informal industry-based consortia etc.
- Motivations of firm involvement in standards development: learning, problem-solving, value appropriation, influencing technology, anticipating regulation and networking (Leiponen, 2008; Vasudeva et al., 2014; Delcamp and Leiponen, 2014; Baron et al., 2014)
- We study firm-level determinants of intensity of SO participation



## Our Key Findings & Contributions

- Most comprehensive and robust evidence to date on participation in ICT standardization
- Consolidated longitudinal data on the world's 2,000 largest R&D performers matched with membership info from 180 standards organizations
- Quantifying the intensity of participation in standards development
- Robust evidence on the roles of R&D and product-market position in a firm's involvement in SOs
- Causal effect of patent-position on SO participation
- Impact of R&D bolstered by strong patenting intensity and product-market positions



## Our Key Findings & Contributions – cont'd

- Positive interaction between patenting intensity and R&D: causal link identified using exogenous variation induced by policy change (“patent boxes”)
- Critical role of a firm's product-market position in incentivizing participation: e.g., trademarking intensity, brand value and number of standard-compliant end product models
- Mechanisms: interaction between R&D and distinct IP assets contingent on SO types: patents only matter for participation in SDOs potentially subject to SEPs



- *Searle Center Database on Technology Standards and Standard Setting Organizations (SCDB)*: membership data in 180 standards organizations, 299,652 membership records, from 1997-2015 (Baron and Spulber, 2018)
- Membership obligations: disclosure of potential SEPs and making SEP licenses available to standards implementers
- *OECD Database on IP Bundles*: R&D expenditures, IP bundles, and financial info for the world's top 2,000 R&D investors: consolidated IP statistics accounting for 66% of all IP5 patent families, trademark ownership more dispersed (Dernis et al., 2015; Daiko et al., 2017)



# Sample Construction

- *OECD IP Bundles (2015 & 2017)*: 1,633 firms with IP statistics 2010-2014
- We use industries in *OECD* data most relevant to ICT standardization
- Sample 1 (509 firms in 6 industries): > 15% firms have declared >1 SEPs; > 10% firms listed as selling standard-compliant products; average no. of SO memberships per firm > 10

*Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Consumer Electronics, Broadcasting and Entertainment, Fixed Line Telecommunications, Mobile Telecommunications, Technology Hardware and Equipment*

- Sample 2 (832 firms in 11 industries): 49 of top 50 firms declaring SEPs, all of the top 50 SO members, 47 of top 50 producers of standard-compliant products



- Multivariate analysis of determinants of participation in standards organizations
- Explanatory variables:  $\ln$  R&D expenditure, Patent\_high, Trademark\_high (above-median patent- and trademark- intensities), Patent/Trademark count, brand value, product count
- Control variables: employment, sales, capital intensity (firm and year fixed effects)
- Baseline model + Interaction model (interaction between R&D and IP positions)
- Panel fixed-effects regressions + controlling for regional trends (interaction terms between time and six regional dummies, incl. N. America, Europe, China, Japan, South Korea and other)



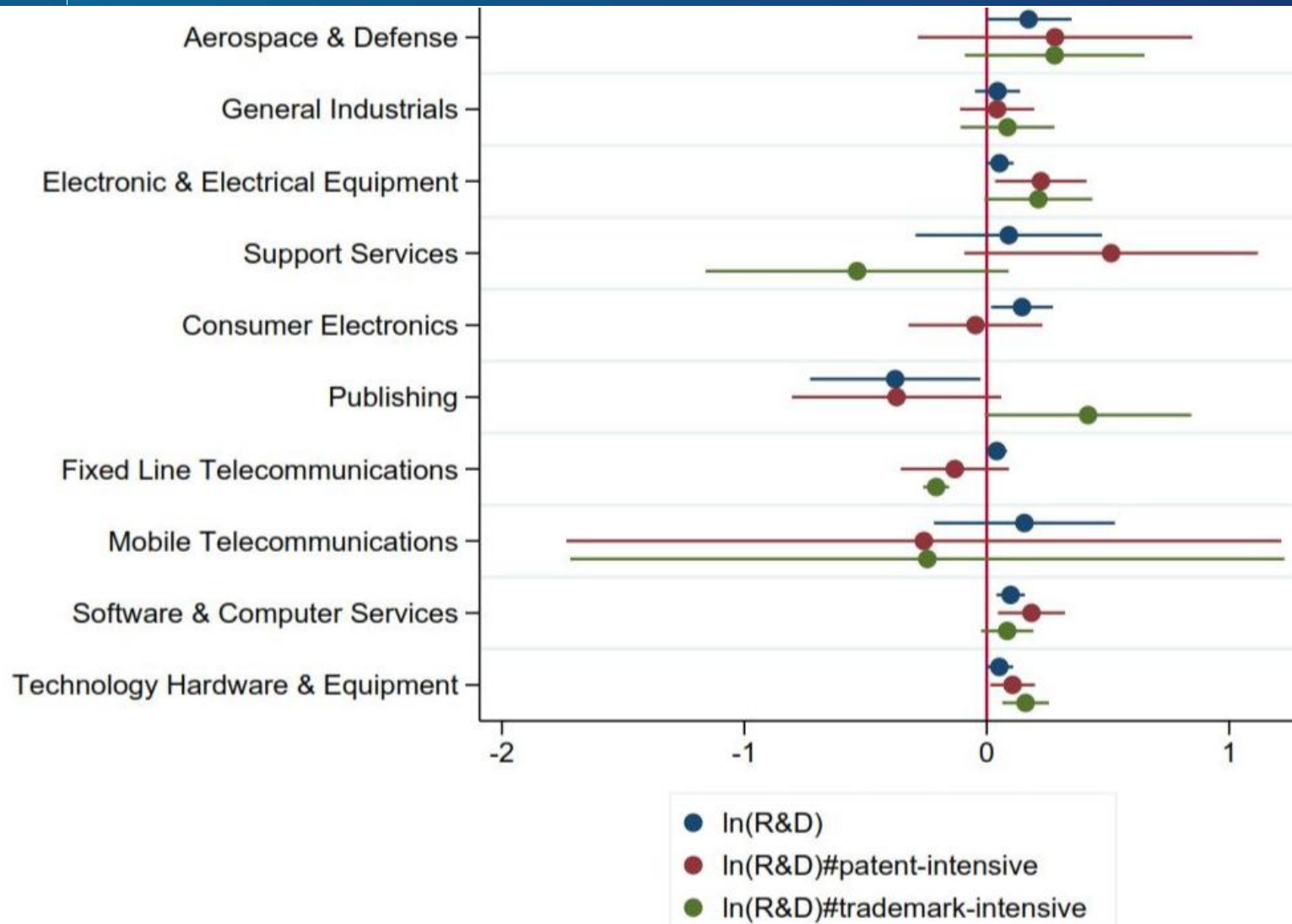
# Baseline Models (DV – *ln* Membership count; Fixed Effects)

Independent variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
lnRD	0.059*** (0.006)	0.033* (0.069)	0.027 (0.173)	0.017 (0.330)	0.018 (0.304)
PT_High#lnRD		0.134*** (0.006)		0.096* (0.059)	0.089 (0.215)
TM_High#lnRD			0.136*** (0.002)	0.095** (0.036)	0.089* (0.081)
PT_High#TM_High#lnRD					0.014 (0.885)
lnEmployees	0.062** (0.012)	0.040 (0.113)	0.042* (0.085)	0.032 (0.201)	0.033 (0.175)
lnSales	0.036** (0.011)	0.032** (0.011)	0.030** (0.018)	0.029** (0.018)	0.029** (0.018)
lnCapital_Int	0.158* (0.084)	0.069 (0.460)	0.076 (0.417)	0.037 (0.702)	0.038 (0.682)
Constant	-39.591 (0.106)	-21.742 (0.361)	-9.661 (0.680)	-5.843 (0.801)	-6.214 (0.790)
Year dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regional trends	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-squared	0.087	0.096	0.096	0.100	0.100
Observations	2,233	2,233	2,233	2,233	2,233
Number of companies	405	405	405	405	405





# Baseline Models – Industry Heterogeneity









# Product-Market Position: Additional Mechanisms

Independent variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
lnRD	0.060*** (0.005)	0.060*** (0.006)	0.056*** (0.009)	0.017 (0.353)	0.016 (0.369)	0.014 (0.437)
Top500		0.026 (0.234)	-0.269* (0.073)			
Prod_count	0.007** (0.014)					
PT_High#lnRD				0.091* (0.090)	0.097* (0.078)	0.108* (0.062)
TM_High#lnRD				0.097** (0.034)	0.101** (0.034)	0.090* (0.069)
Top500#lnRD			0.046** (0.050)	0.009 (0.871)		0.196** (0.015)
Prod_count#lnRD			0.001** (0.013)	0.002*** (0.003)		
Producer#lnRD					0.194 (0.127)	
PT_High#Top500#lnRD						-0.227** (0.017)
TM_High#Top500#lnRD						-0.026 (0.778)
PT_High#Producer#lnRD					-0.157 (0.244)	
TM_High#Producer#lnRD					-0.189** (0.036)	



## Key Takeaways

- In contrast to earlier studies (e.g., Blind and Thumm, 2004; Rauber, 2014), we found robust positive effect of R&D on standards development
- R&D effect contingent upon appropriation mechanisms: patent-centric and product-centric appropriation strategies
- R&D and patents as strategic complements in standards development: more support for ‘value appropriation’ mechanism v.s. legal protection against misappropriation
- Complementary downstream capabilities important: trademarks, brand value and product counts have independent positive effects on SO participation of R&D-intensive firms
- Implications for standards and IPR policy