Hungarian Regional Science Association 16th Annual Conference

Regional development of intellectual property in countries with transition economics.

14th session:

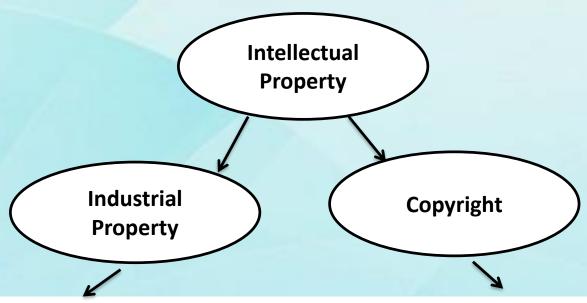
Companies & host environments - Tendencies, actors & examples of corporate embeddedness

By Ainura Shakenova PhD student of Kaposvar University

Context

- Introduction. What Is Intellectual property?
- How It Develops in the Modern World?
- Hypothesis
- Research Methodology and Data
- Results
- Conclusion

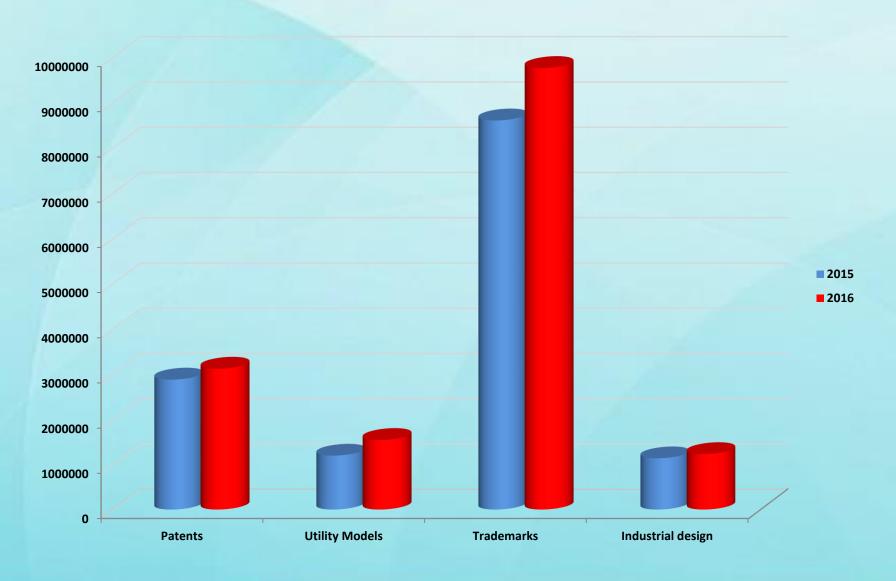
What is Intellectual Property?



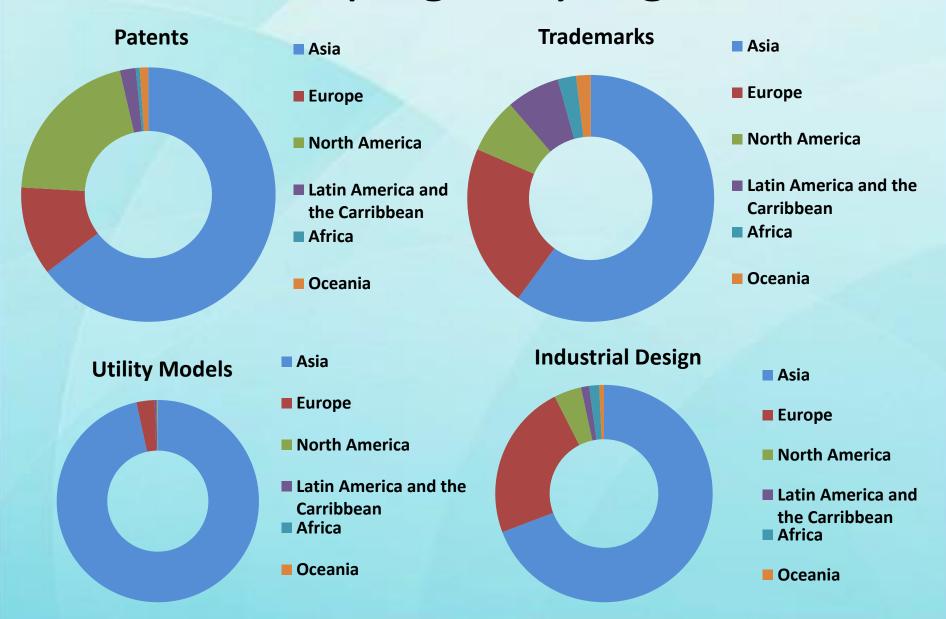
- patents
- trademarks
- industrial designs
- geographical indications

- literary works (such as novels, poems and plays)
- films, music, artistic works (e.g., drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures)
- architectural design

How IP develops in the world



Developing IP by regions



PCT top tech fields

Digital communication



USA

China

Japan

Germany

S. Korea





Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy









Computer technology







Transport







Medical technology

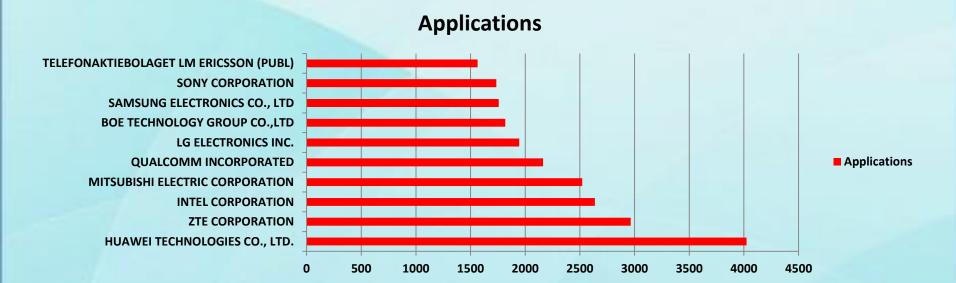






Mechanical elements

PCT top 10 applicants





Research Methodology and Data

Data

Secondary data – WIPO, KazSTAT, Patent office in Kazakhstan

Research methodology
Cluster analysis, namely hierarchical by Statistic program R

Characteristics of Kazakhstan

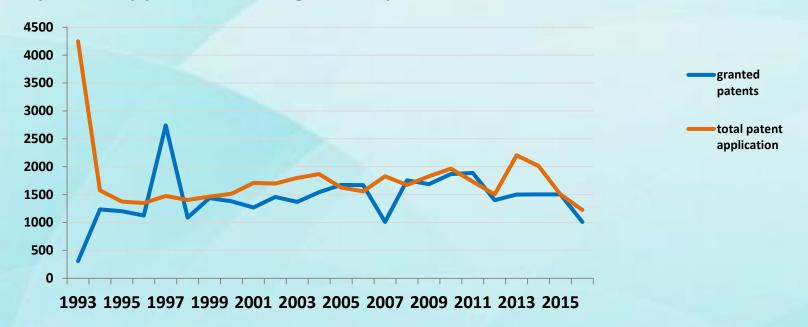
- Territory is 2 724 902 km²
- Population 18 311 735
- GDP was worth 159.41 billion US dollars in 2017
- Kazakhstan FDI at 5588.33 USD Million



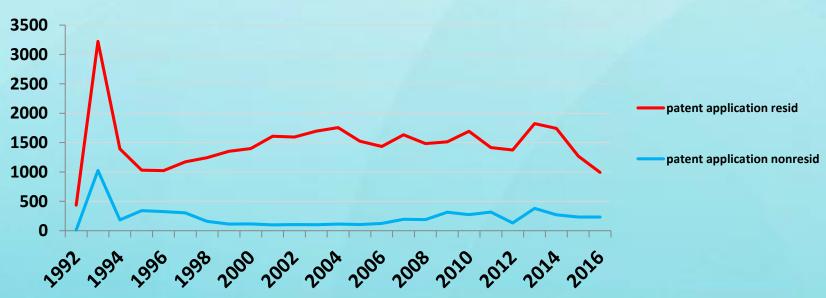




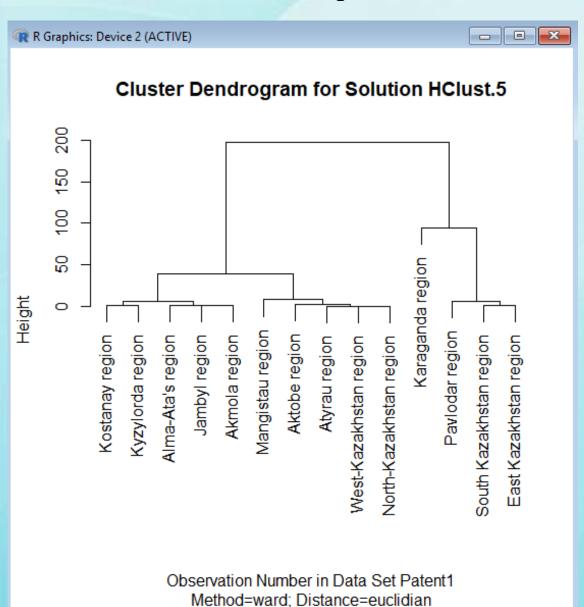
Total patent application and granted patents in Kazakhstan from 1992-2016



How patent system develops inside Kazakhstan from 1992-2016



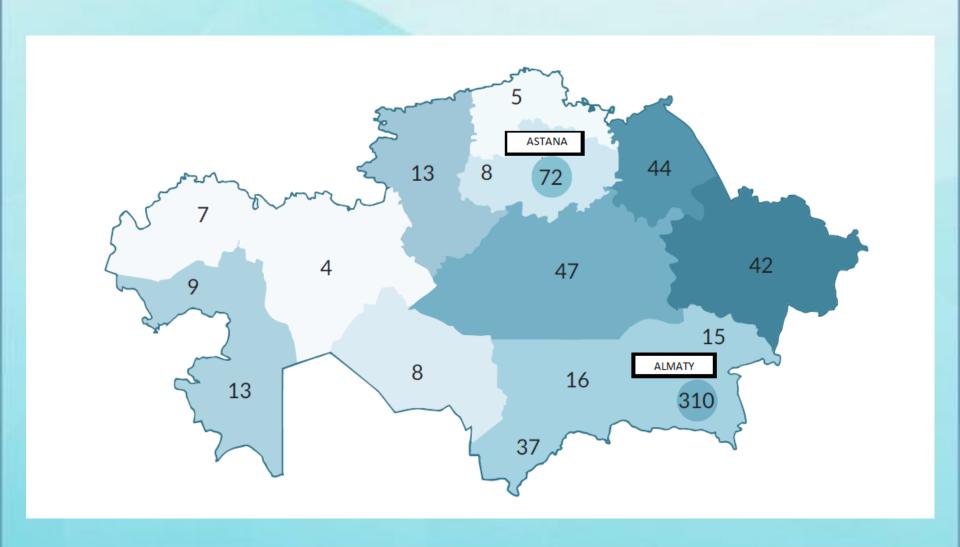
Empirical results



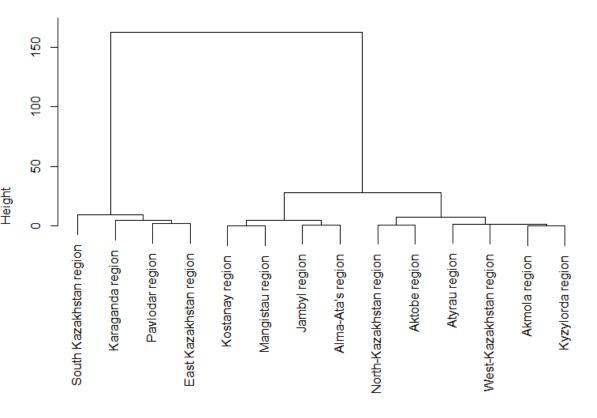
Patent applications



Distribution of patents granted for inventions by regions in Kazakhstan in 2017



Cluster Dendrogram for Solution HClust.7



Observation Number in Data Set granted Method=ward; Distance=euclidian

Granted Patent

ℚ granted	-		×
	pate	nt.gra	anted
Karaganda region			47
South Kazakhstan region			37
Pavlodar region			44
East Kazakhstan region			42
Jambyl region			16
Alma-Ata's region			15
Kostanay region			13
Akmola region			8
Kyzylorda region			8
West-Kazakhstan region			7
North-Kazakhstan region			5
Aktobe region			4
Mangistau region			13
Atyrau region			9

Conclusion

Early studies showed a positive result between GDP and patent activity, but not for short-term period. Moreover, development and strength legal side of IP in countries with transition economics give positive results for regions and innovative activities in whole. Today we have tested for the potential formation of clusters within the framework of regional development and wider dissemination of IP as one of the factors affecting innovation. According cluster analysis we found more similar clusters in both situations with patent application and granted patents. Further development of the topic of intellectual property in the regions will be obtained in the chapters of my dissertation.



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