

Intellectual Property and Economic Development

—A IP Property Exchange Experiment at Tientsin

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2. Intellectual Property Exchanges in the emergence of China's capital market

1) Property Exchanges and IP Exchanges

2) An IP Property Exchange Experiment—Tientsin Exchange's Practice



2) Tientsin Exchange's experiment

- (1) accepting an application and evaluating its potential (either with or without a patent);
- (2) securitizing his IP shares and matching fund in the exchange's market if passed qualification scrutiny;
- (3) assisting inventors to set up a firm in the Exchange;
- (4) trading his shares in the exchange if willing to quit.



3. Issues need to be addressed: An experiment beyond Producer's and consumer's protection

- (1) Is Tientsn's experiment a better design than patent regime that aims at protecting the producer incentive in short and consumer benefit in long, while, aiming at decreasing the entry and exit threshold of an IP "product", seemingly a new "protection" at market level?
- (3) Could this shed some light in think a market-efficiency design moving beyond producer's or consumer's protection with regard to IP's institutional development?



表一：中国在世界主要产品贸易中的区位

	总产量	排位
玉米	1.33亿吨	2
棉花	492万吨	1
小麦 (2000)	9937万吨	1
肉类 (2000)	5949万吨	1
水果 (2000)	6238万吨	1
电力 (2002)	16540亿千瓦小时	2
煤炭 (2000)	13.8亿吨	1
石油 (2002)	1.67亿吨	6
钢铁 (2002)	1.9亿吨	1
水泥 (2002)	7.05亿吨	1
铜 (2000)	133万吨	4



	总产量	排位
彩电	3936万台	1 (29%)
收录机	24亿台	1 (70%)
VCD机	2000万台	1 (70%)
电话机	9598万台	1 (51%)
钟表	15亿只	1 (75%)
显示器	4500万台	1 (42%)
微特电机	30亿台	1 (60%)
洗衣机	1443万台	1 (24%)
电冰箱	1279万台	1 (16%)
空调	1827万台	1 (30%)
电风扇	7661万台	1 (51%)
照相机	5514万台	1 (51%)
微波炉	1257亿台	1 (30%)
摩托车	1153万辆	1 (44%)
汽车	487万辆	3 (—)
人造金刚石	10亿克拉	1 (61%)
拖拉机	210万台	1 (83%)
集装箱	153万TEU	1 (83)

