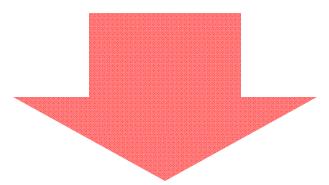
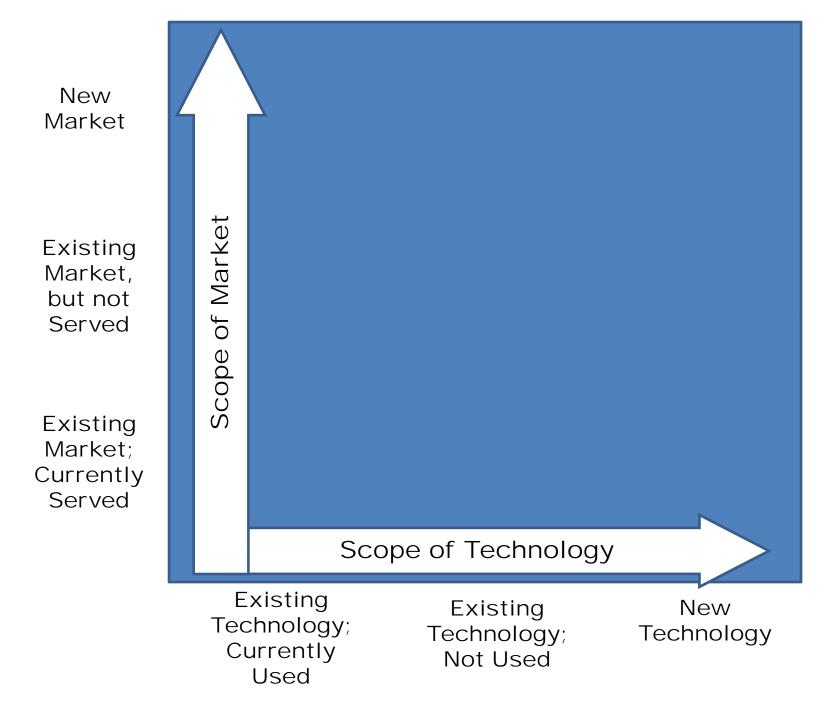
United States Federal Trade Commission "The Evolving IP Marketplace"

Hearing on Patent Damages February 11, 2009

Bryan P. Lord
VP and General Counsel
AmberWave Systems Corporation
Salem, New Hampshire

Is reducing damages for patent infringement good public policy?



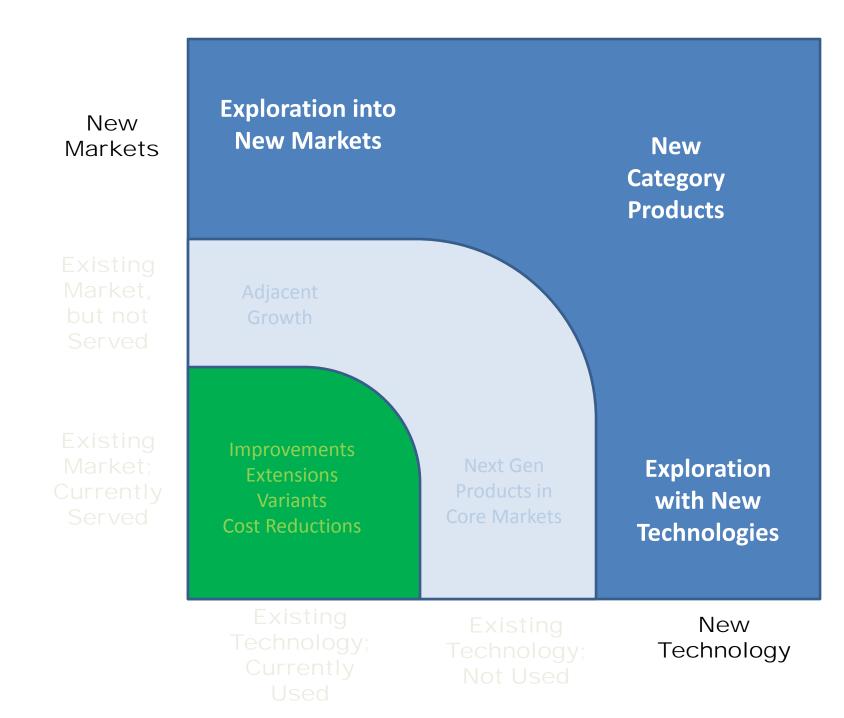


Existing Market; Currently Served Improvements
Extensions
Variants
Cost Reductions

Existing Technology; Currently Used Existing Market, **Adjacent** but not **Growth** Served **Next Gen Extensions Products in** Variants Core **Markets**

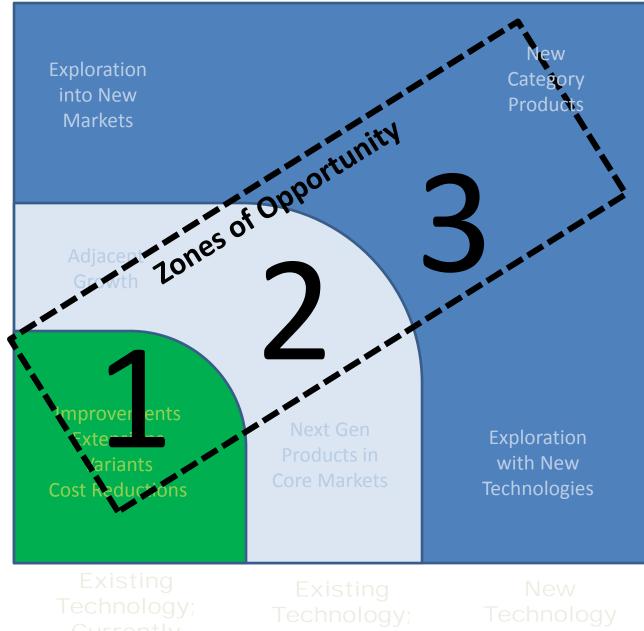
> Existing Technology; Not Used

Source: Karl Ulrich, The Wharton School

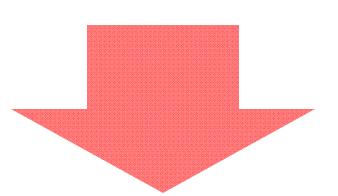


Source: Karl Ulrich, The Wharton School





Is reducing damages for patent infringement good public policy?



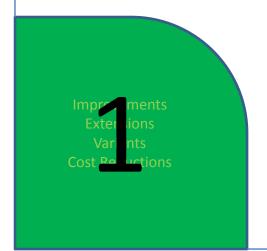
"Yes!" say the proponents:

"The U.S. economy is increasingly bogged down in patent disputes that drain billions of dollars that would otherwise be invested in ... developing new innovations"

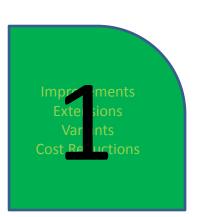
"The U.S. economy is increasingly bogged down in patent disputes that drain billions of dollars that would otherwise be invested in creating jobs"

The focus of the "patent reform" debate today

Existing Market; Currently Served



Existing Technology; Currently Used



Opportunities

- Incremental improvements
- Extensions / Variants
- Cost Reductions

Competitive Advantage

- Experiential Development
- Speed to Market
- <u>Defensive Patenting</u>

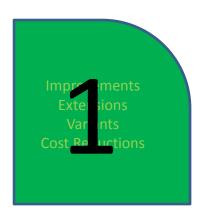












Defensive Patenting

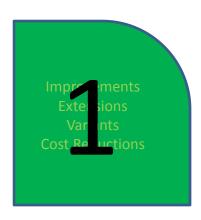
We get patents **not to protect our own products**, but because it gives us power to exclude in areas where others might want to participate.

- Hewlett-Packard Patent Attorney

A defensive strategy is simple. <u>Patent everything in sight and threaten</u> <u>competitors</u> with infringement litigation when they come too close to making products or doing business in a similar fashion.

-Sampson Vermont

Source: Richard A. Posner, The Economics of Intellectual Property, Harvard University Press, 2003 @ fn 52.



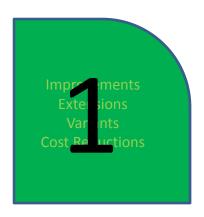
Defensive Patenting

Eric Aside (Microsoft)

When using existing libraries, services, tools, and methods from outside Microsoft, we must be respectful of licenses, copyrights, and patents. Generally, you want to carefully research licenses and copyrights (your contact in Legal and Corporate Affairs can help), and never search, view, or speculate about patents. I was confused by this guidance till I wrote and reviewed one of my own patents. The legal claims section—the only section that counts—was indecipherable by anyone but a patent attorney. Ignorance is bliss and strongly recommended when it comes to patents.

"When using existing libraries, services, tools, and methods from outside Microsoft, ... never search, view, or speculate about patents. ... <u>Ignorance is bliss and strongly recommended</u> when it comes to patents."

Source: http://blogs.msdn.com/eric_brechner/archive/2008/11/01/nihilism-and-other-innovation-poison.aspx

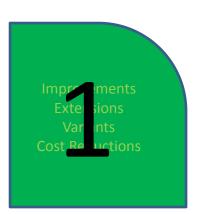


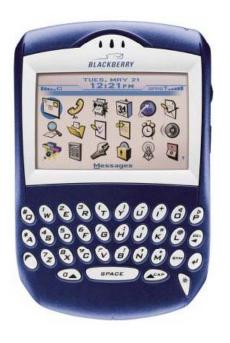
Defensive Patenting Turned Offensive?

[S]ome CEOs, such as Steve Appleton of Micron and John Chambers of Cisco, have long concluded that building <u>a strong offensive patent position</u> ensures that their executive and operational staffs are <u>not disrupted</u> by the tedious intricacies of patent litigation....

-Dan McCurdy

Source: Dan McCurdy, Out of Alignment, From Assets to Profits, edited by Bruce Berman, 2008



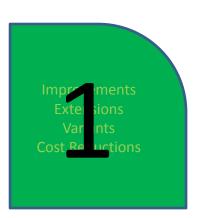


VS.

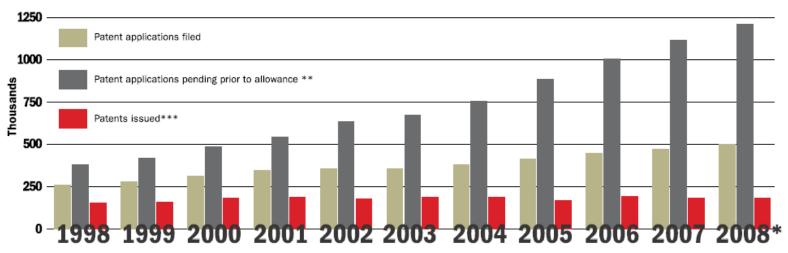


VS.





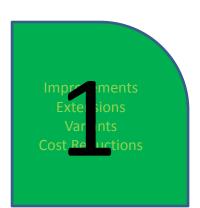
Patent Applications are Rising



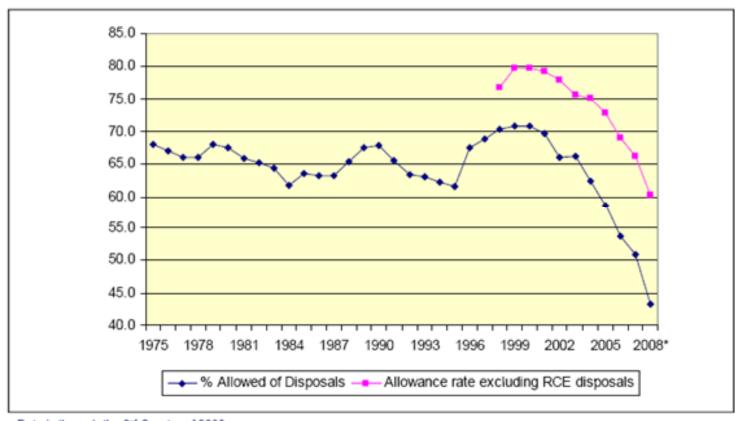
^{*}FY 2008 data is preliminary and will be finalized in the FY 2009 PAR.

^{**}Includes patent applications pending at end of period indicated, and includes utility, reissue, plant, and design applications. Does not include allowed applications.

^{***}Excludes withdrawn numbers.

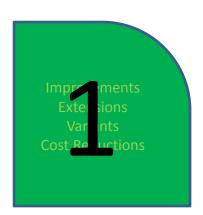


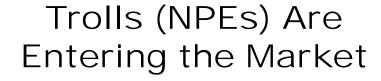
Yet allowance rates are falling



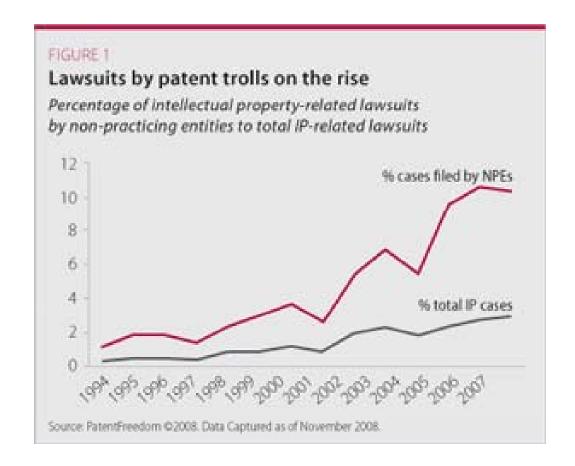
Data is through the 3rd Quarter of 2008.

Source: USPTO

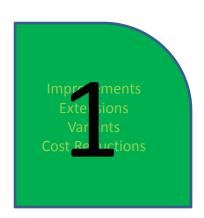








Source: Dan McCurdy, PatentFreedom



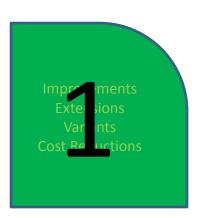
Who is a troll?



"Operating companies almost universally agree that a patent troll is any entity that attempts to enforce a patent against them and is **not vulnerable to patent counter-assertion** because they have no or an inconsequential amount of product sales."

"In broad definition, patent investors, law firms that accumulate and enforce patents, failed companies, <u>individual inventors, research</u> <u>institutions, and even universities</u> would largely qualify."

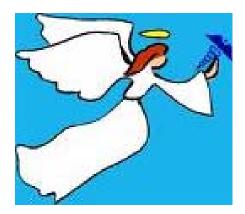
Source: Dan McCurdy, Out of Alignment, From Assets to Profits, edited by Bruce Berman, 2008



In other words:

<u>A</u>

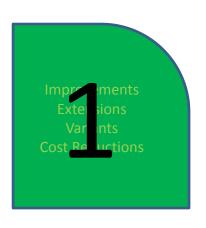
Seeks patents to exclude others Ignores / considers patents nuisances Seeks to "horse trade" & counter-assert



B

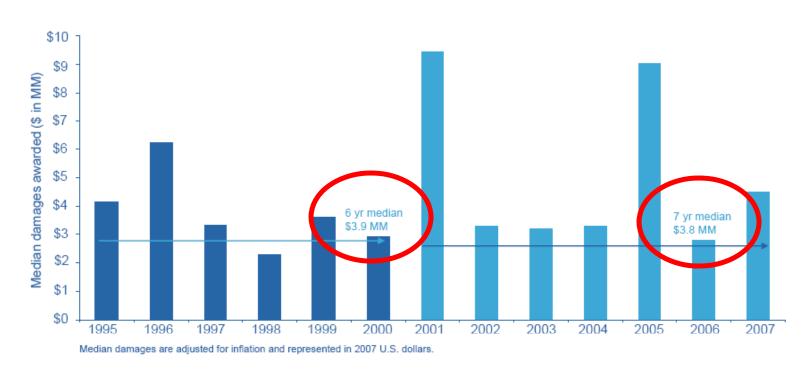
Seeks patents to protect own tech Not vulnerable to counter-assertion Seeks to license tech to others



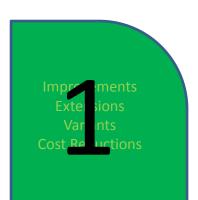


And yet, the annual median damage award has remained <u>flat</u>

Chart 2A: Median Damages Awarded: 1995 to 2007



Source: PWC 2008 Patent Litigation Study



Is reducing damages for patent infringement



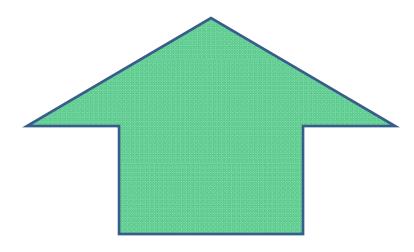


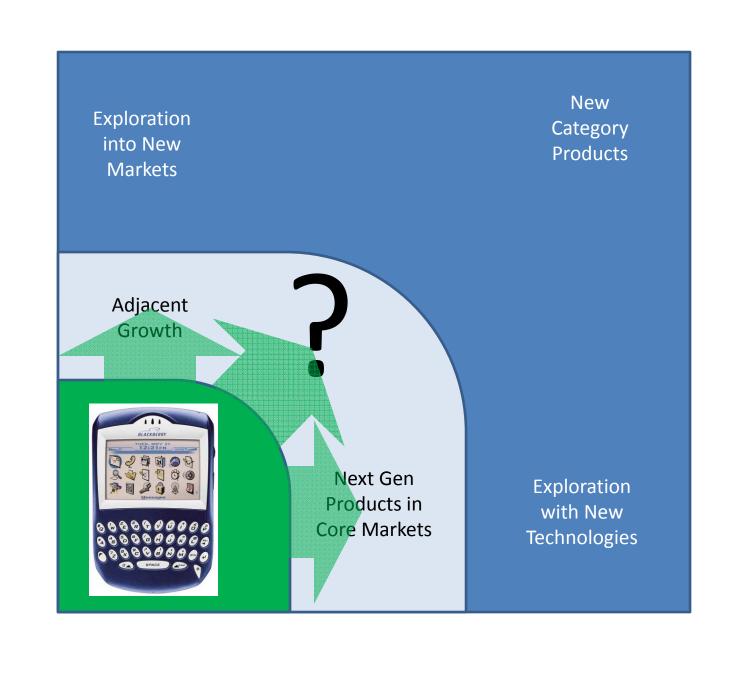


(the important question):

How do we:

Create U.S. jobs?
Stimulate the economy?
Invest in future technologies?





High Tech Corporate Investment in Basic Research is on the Decline

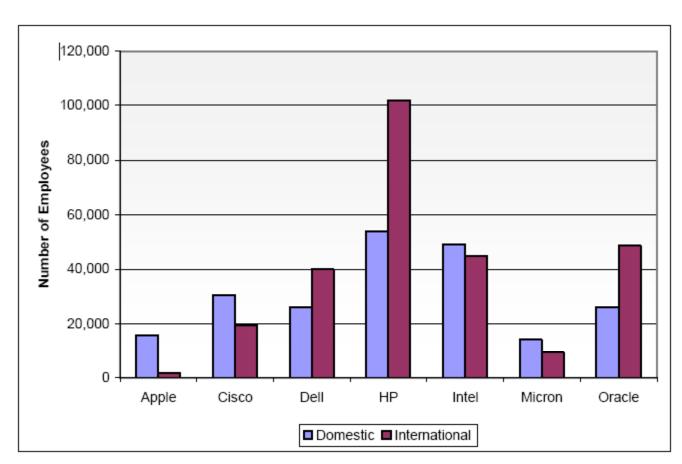


"Basic research inside companies is **impossible** in a competitive industry, according to [Cisco's] Mr. Giancarlo.

'We might decry this on a public-policy basis, but at least as far as public markets are concerned, it is a Darwinian world.'"

High-Tech Corporations are Moving Jobs Offshore



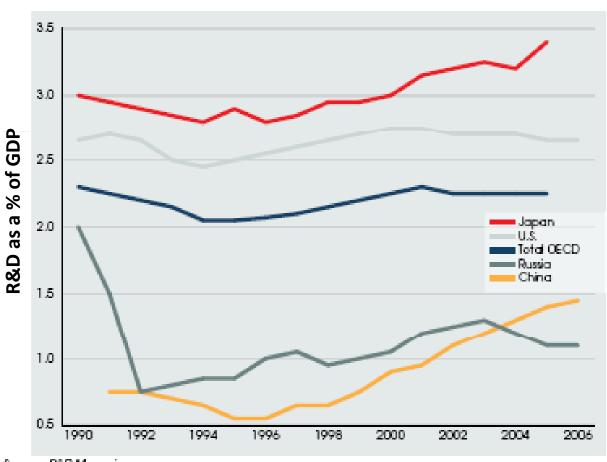


Domestic Job Losses are Significant and Well Documented



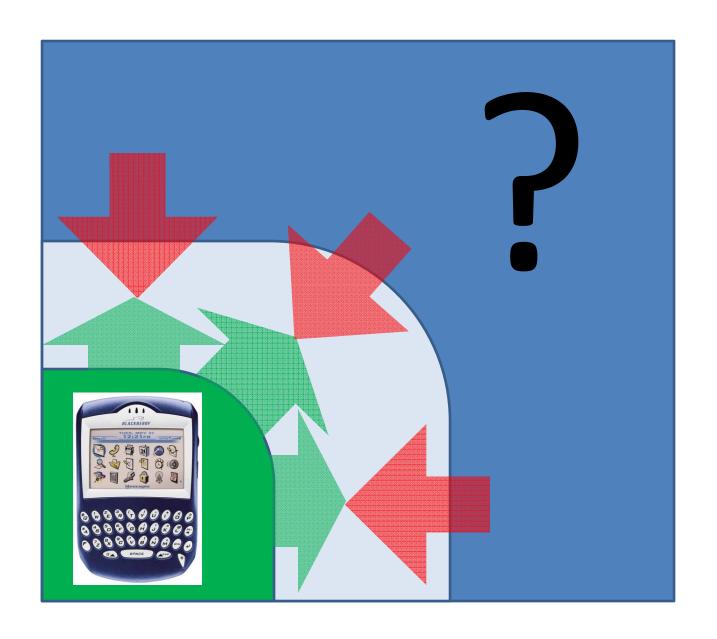
China & Japan Continue to Close the R&D Gap





Source: R&D Magazine

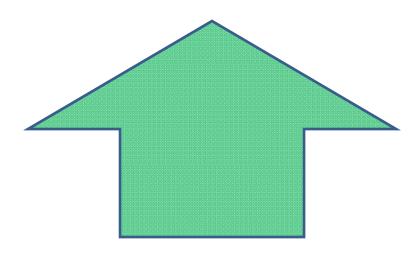
The level of R&D investments as a ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) has been fairly stable for most countries except China, which continues to expand its investment portfolio.



(the important question):

How do we:

Create U.S. jobs?
Stimulate the economy?
Invest in future technologies?

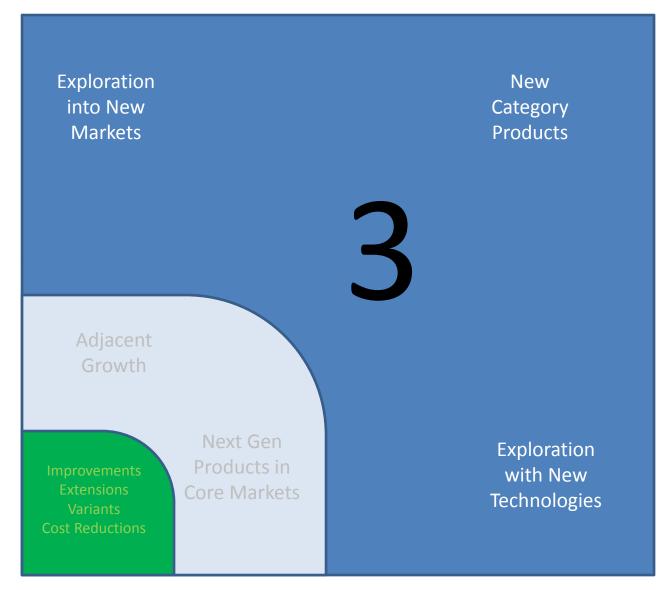


(the important question):

Answer:

Look to Zone 3





New Technology

Source: Karl Ulrich, The Wharton School

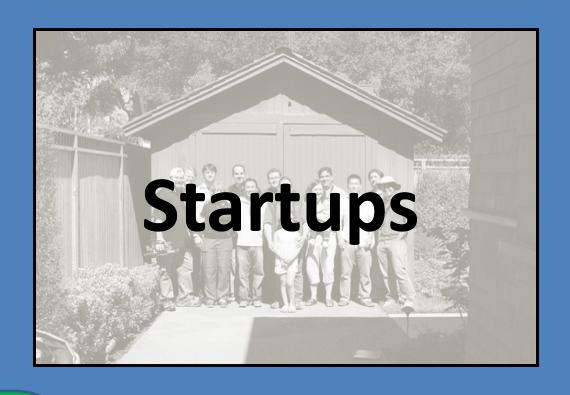




Improvements
Extensions
Variants
Cost Reductions



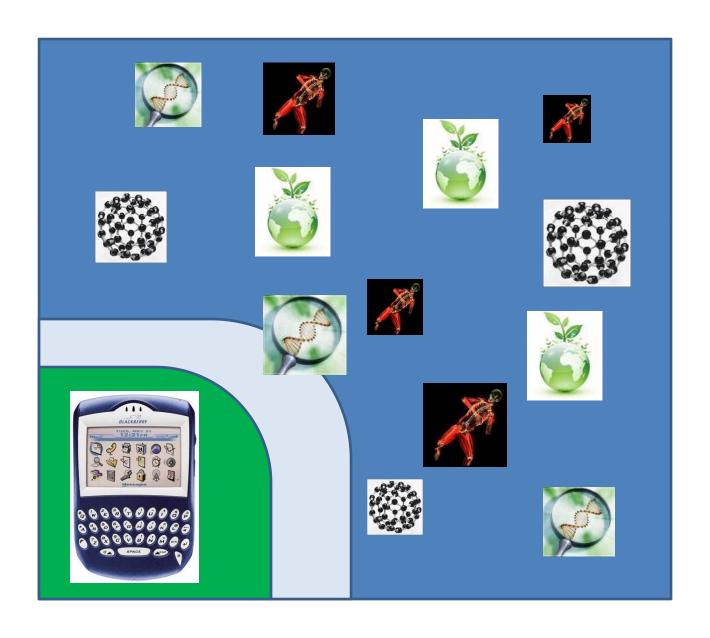
Federal Research \$ State Econ Development \$ Private Venture Capital \$







Where to Invest?



Where to Invest?

Everywhere!

But...

If a <u>certain brand</u> of <u>patent law reform</u> might cut the value of most corporate patent portfolios in half and perhaps greatly reduce stock values, dividends and <u>employment</u>, is that what our country now needs?

Chief Judge Paul R. Michel

If a certain type of legislative change would greatly help three industries while greatly harming 30 others, is that desirable?

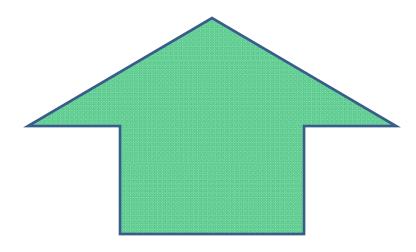
- Chief Judge Paul R. Michel

If the net impact would be to lower net investment in new technologies, is that what America needs? - Chief Judge Paul R. Michel

(the important question):

How do we:

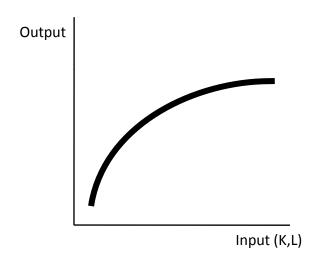
Create U.S. jobs?
Stimulate the economy?
Invest in future technologies?



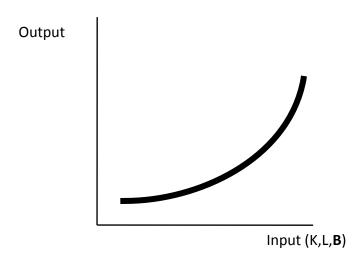
Emergent Economics

Decreasing Returns to Scale

Increasing Returns to Scale



- Capital (K)
- Labor (L)



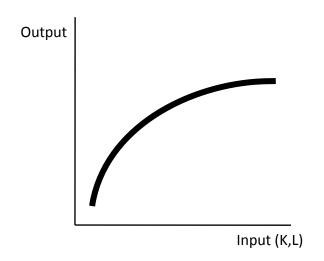
- Capital (K)
- Labor (L)
- IDEAS (Bits)

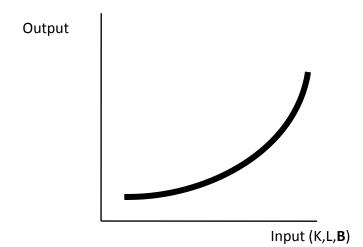
Source: Richard Whitt and Stephen Schultze, The New "Emergence Economics of Growth and Innovation, September 2008 at p. 44. citing Paul Romer, Endogenous Technological Change at 10.

Emergent Economics

Decreasing Returns to Scale

Increasing Returns to Scale





- Raw Materials
- Goods
- Finite
- Scarce

- Knowledge
- Technology
- Easily reproduced
- Leverageable

Emergent Economics

Decreasing Returns to Scale

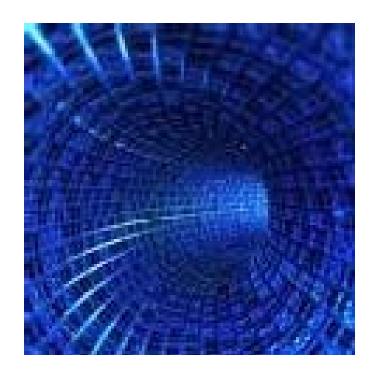
Increasing Returns to Scale

The current patent debate

The innovation policy discussion we ought to be having

"Ideas are what truly matter in generating economic growth."

- Paul M. Romer





To generate economic growth, ideas need:

1. Incentive

Optimal growth happens when the non-rivalry of information is balanced by the appropriate degree and type of excludability, giving innovators incentive to undertake research and development in the first place.

- Richard Whitt and Stephen Schultze



2. Coordination

"Stronger [patent] enforcement can facilitate the good type of coordination that increases competition and access, such as **coordination among entrepreneurs, inventors, and venture capitalists** to facilitate commercialization of new ideas."

- F. Scott Kieff



3. Capital

"The prosperity of America depends in large measure on finding **financial support** for the comparatively small percentage of **new ideas** and developments which give promise of expanded production and employment, and an increased standard of living for the American people."

- General Georges Doriot, the "First Venture Capitalist"



4. Protection

We grant [temporary] property rights over knowledge, and this leads to a leapfrogging process whereby the potential of future monopoly profits induces new discoveries.

- Paul M. Romer



= Economic Value

As a result, **a new entity** will emerge and come into a market at some point and leapfrog all the existing entities. When that happens, you'll get a big jump in terms of productivity and **economic value**, and the old monopolists will typically be displaced.

- Paul M. Romer



Patents give ideas:

- Incentive
- Coordination
- Access to capital
- Protection

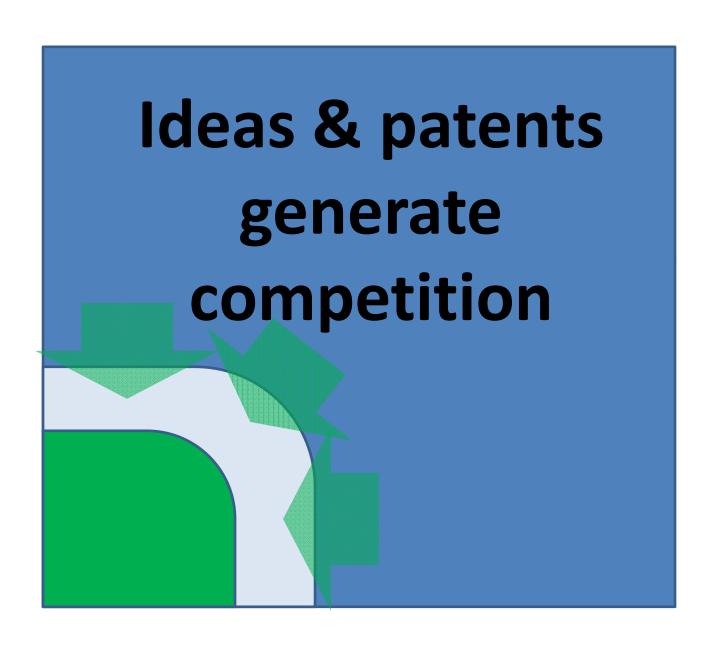
Ideas generate economic value

+ Competition

As a result, a new entity will emerge and come into a market at some point and leapfrog all the existing entities. When that happens, you'll get a big jump in terms of productivity and economic value, and the old monopolists will typically be displaced.

- Paul M. Romer

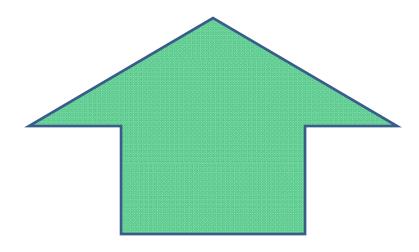


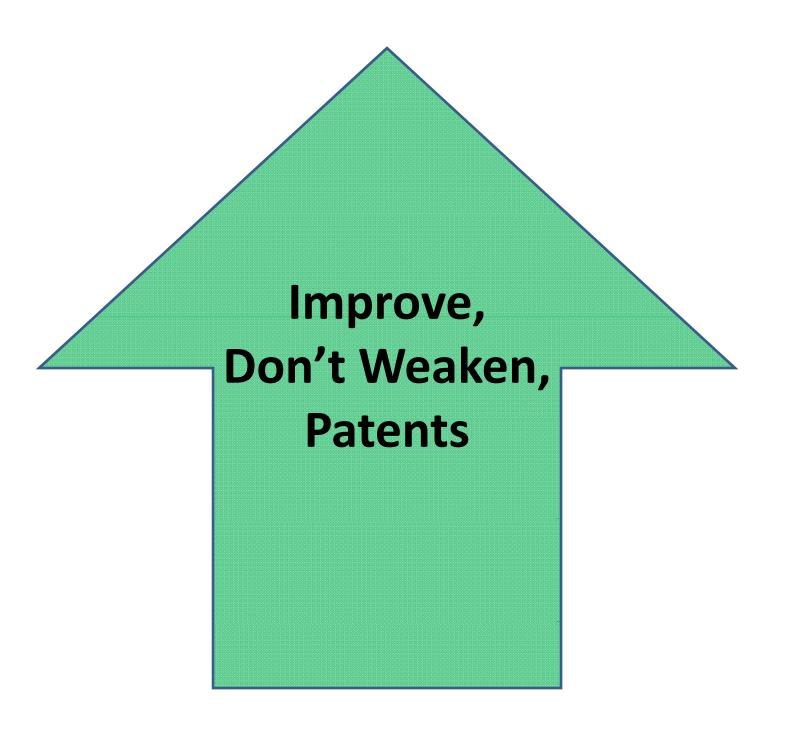


(the important question):

How do we:

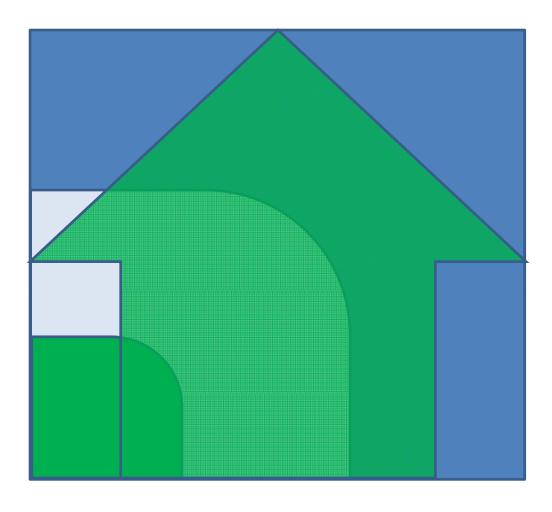
Create U.S. jobs?
Stimulate the economy?
Invest in future technologies?





Is reducing damages for patent infringement good public policy?





Thank you