



Intellectual Patents Research: The Spatial Econometric

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Intellectual Patents are the creative stance of innovation, prolonging the basis of innovative ideas and in particular covering the cost of research and development. Intellect and knowledge transfer are considerable value enhancers in the business enterprise model, however, these patents are also problematic as argued by many countries in relation to the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. This presents various challenges and opportunities in the marketing and expansion of quality products in the international trade atmosphere.

This paper examines the interconnectivity of intellectual patent protection ideology to the empirical economic modelling evolution of spatial econometric models that deal with problematic regression analysis. In analysing intellectual patent policy instruments, the paper takes the route to understand the research evolution of the spatial econometric model to a computational stance in order to understand the compliance factor of patents and innovation utility. In this paper, the spatial econometric model is analysed, interconnected to identify the impact of innovation and patent rights. The computational structure examines the econometrics' ability in analysing and interpreting economic data and economic quantification processes to quantify innovation and patent exposure as a protectionist policy to facilitating economic growth for a business enterprise. The paper shows that innovative patents have overlapping variables able to be identified in spatial econometric model that will provide a considerable scope for understanding how changes in economic policy affect patent and knowledge transfer decisions to have a competitive edge. The paper examines the various detail specifications of spatial effects, and patents to estimate of the cost of patent policy protection. The paper examines how the spatial regression model derived from microeconomic optimisation theory identifies the patterns of research and development and knowledge innovation. The results show that computational modelling has a powerful micro-economic aspect that can provide applied econometric data analysis of innovation and patent protection.