

Policy Recommendations

The country that wins the innovation race wins the future. Other countries are challenging U.S. leadership in the competition to secure capital and talent, bring new products and services to market, set technology standards, and dominate strategic technologies. The United States must understand the scope of other countries' efforts and respond to their actions while promoting market access for U.S. innovations as well as rules to protect those innovations and investments.

RECOMMENDATION 1

Combat intellectual property theft. The United States should strengthen commitments, monitoring and enforcement surrounding domestic and international rules to protect intellectual property from theft, counterfeiting, forced transfer and infringement by working with international partners and foreign governments.

- a. Uphold and reinforce norms of intellectual property protection and enforcement. The United States and its international partners should expand enforcement capacity for intellectual property protection and promote meaningful compliance.
- b. Eliminate technology transfer requirements, including compulsory licensing, and regulatory preferences for indigenous innovation. The United States and its international partners should seek a level playing field by eliminating technology transfer requirements and other regulatory measures that contribute to forced or coerced technology transfer.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Counter technology restrictions by partnering with like-minded countries and negotiating commitments on forced technology transfers. The federal government should work with like-minded countries through engagement and negotiations to counter technology restrictions, protectionist cybersecurity rules, data localization requirements, and requirements for businesses to transfer technology and intellectual property as a condition to access foreign markets.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Lead in the development and enforcement of international commitments, standards, norms and best practices.

The federal government and U.S. companies should lead in the development and enforcement of international commitments, standards, norms and best practices for the development and application of emerging technologies to create a stable and level playing field. Examples include cybersecurity, digital privacy, data flows, blockchain, internet of things, and energy and the environment.

RECOMMENDATION 4

Strengthen participation in international standards setting. The federal government and U.S. companies should expand participation in international standards-setting bodies to prevent the development and adoption of discriminatory international and country-specific standards or commitments.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Counter the use of foreign subsidies targeting innovative technologies. The United States and its international counterparts should create and strengthen domestic and international rules to discipline government provision of subsidies to domestic companies that distort competition.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Take a careful approach when adopting new export controls. Policymakers should find ways to address legitimate national security risks in a way that does not slow U.S. innovation, jeopardize U.S. technological leadership or harm U.S. competitiveness.