

# The interconnection of property technology and intellectual property: literature review

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## ABSTRACT / POVZETEK

This paper presents a systematic literature review on the link between property technology and intellectual property. Property technology or PropTech is technology and innovation which improves various aspects of the real estate industry, etc. the optimization of the way people buy, sell and manage property. It may for example refer to property management platforms, smart home technology, and data analytics for market insights, virtual property tools etc. Innovative technologies and solutions developed in the PropTech sector often require legal protection through various intellectual property mechanisms, however, our analysis shows, that there is not a single study analysing the interconnection between intellectual property and PropTech innovation.

## KEYWORDS / KLJUČNE BESEDE

Property technology, PropTech, patents, intellectual property, IoT, Blockchain, GreenTech, FinTech, Startups, literature review

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to explore the interconnection between property technology and intellectual property. So first we must explain and define both terms.

### 1.1. Property technology (PropTech)

Property Technology or PropTech refers to the use of technology to streamline and improve the processes involved in the real estate industry. PropTech means any technological solution in the real estate sector, be it 3D visualization, a platform to connect buyers and sellers of real estate, crowdfunding, FinTech, GreenTech the sharing economy, smart cities, smart homes, smart contracts or BIM (building information modeling). FinTech refers to the

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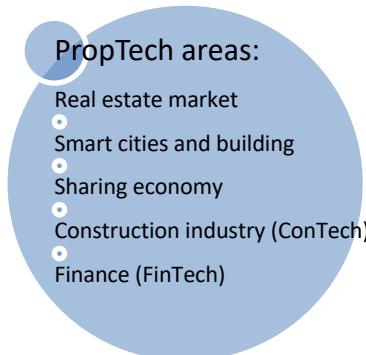
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Information Society 2023, 9–13 October 2023, Ljubljana, Slovenia

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integration of technology into offerings by financial services companies to improve their use and delivery to consumers. ConTech is the construction technology that is used for all the work that is done within the construction industry. GreenTech was developed in response to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic.

We can see, there are different areas in technology, especially areas (niches) in PropTech.



**Figure 1: PropTech is currently developing in several areas (PropTech in the narrowest sense)**

We have three generations of PropTech (Baum, 2017), while the fourth generation is already mentioned (Ascendix Tech, 2023). The current generation, PropTech 3.0 includes different IT solutions: AI, IoT, Cloud Computing, Blockchain. A blockchain is a distributed database or ledger shared among a computer network's nodes. They are best known for their crucial role in cryptocurrency systems for maintaining a secure and decentralized record of transactions, but they are not limited to cryptocurrency uses.

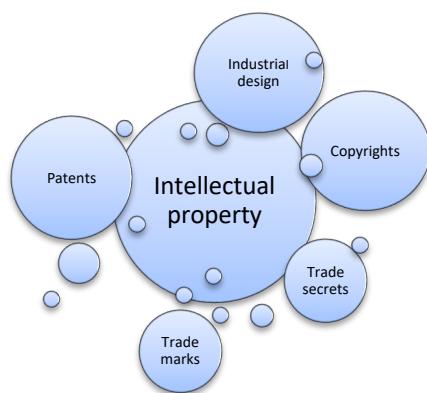
The real estate industry faces the challenges of reducing carbon emissions (Tan, 2023). Siniak et al (2020) say that the concept of "PropTech 3.0: Real Estate of the Future" was developed in 2017 at the University of Oxford. Consequently, PropTech has become part of the digital transformations of the property industry, in terms of driving the property market and promoting radically new approaches to property acquisition and management. The Croatian Chamber of Architects (2023) has developed Building Information Modeling, a process of creating projects in the field of construction through the creation of a virtual three-dimensional information model of the building, with a strong emphasis on the cooperation of all participants in the design

process and participants in construction. This can be called as innovation in PropTech (ConTech).

PropTech is a new trend set to grow over time. The purpose of PropTech is to transform the built world and make it more digital, more climate conscious and more efficient by applying innovative solutions. It encompasses a wide range of technologies such as software, hardware and data analytics that are used to improve various aspects of the real estate sector, including property management, construction, investment, and sales. PropTech has experienced a huge expansion in the last ten years.

### 1.1. Intellectual property (IP)

IP refers to any intellectual creation, such as literary works, artistic works, inventions, designs, symbols, names, images, computer code, etc. IP law exists in order to protect the creators and inventors and covers areas of copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, industrial designs and patents. There are also other forms of IP, such as geographical indicators, but we will focus only to forms which may be relevant to property technology.



**Figure 2: PropTech and intellectual property can be complementary in several ways**

**1.2.1 Patents:** PropTech often involves the development of novel hardware or software solutions that address specific challenges in the real estate industry. These solutions may include unique devices, algorithms, or methods for property management, data analytics, energy efficiency, and more. Companies in the PropTech space may seek patents to protect their inventions from being copied or used without permission. Patents provide exclusive rights to the inventor for a specific period, allowing them to control the use and commercialization of their technology.

**1.2.2 Copyrights:** PropTech companies develop software applications, platforms, websites, and other digital assets to offer services such as property searches, virtual tours, and data analysis. Copyright protection may apply to the source code, user interfaces, graphics, and other creative elements of these digital products. Copyrights prevent unauthorized copying or distribution of these works.

**1.2.3 Trade Secrets:** PropTech firms often create proprietary algorithms, databases, business processes, and other confidential information that give them a competitive

edge. Trade secret protection is crucial to safeguard these valuable assets from being misappropriated by competitors.

**1.2.4 Trademarks:** PropTech companies develop brands and logos to distinguish their products and services in the market.

**1.2.5 Industrial designs:** It can be assumed that PropTech companies involved in architecture and home interior design often register industrial design as a form of intellectual property.

In the last three years, as companies rapidly develop new innovative, technological solutions, the question arises whether such IP is worth protecting and in what way? How is PropTech and IP connected? While (material) property in a business sense presents a tangible asset, IP is an intangible asset, the successful exploitation of which can be a valuable foundation and contribution to business. The purpose of this paper is to provide a systematic literature review of existing research on this topic.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Using Google Scholar on 06/24/2023, we found 149 results that referenced PropTech and intellectual property (I also try to search for specific form of IL) in the same article. The searches were determined in this way:

- “intellectual property” AND “property technology” OR PropTech
- patent OR patents AND “property technology” OR PropTech
- copyright OR copyrights AND “property technology” OR “PropTech”
- “industrial design” OR “industrial designs” AND “property technology” OR PropTech
- “trade secret” OR “trade secrets” AND “property technology” OR PropTech
- trademark OR trademarks AND “property technology” OR PropTech

Where the quotation marks specify that a specific phrase should be selected and not each word individually.

Then I carefully selected 30 scientific articles that mentioned Real Estate Technology and IP or IP forms more than 3 times in article. Then I analyzed all of 30 scientific articles (see attachment: Systematic data analysis). I excluded all articles that unrelatedly mention IP and technology (Real Estate, PropTech, building technology etc.) I determined the most important papers and examined them in further detail based on the number of times a paper mentions IP (or patents, copyrights, etc.). At the end I have selected only 9 articles that have a link on IP with the possibility of application in some of the real estate technologies. These articles are listed in the last column as articles of high importance.

### 3 RESULTS

Here is a summary of these 9 relevant articles:

#### 3.1 IP as Patents, Trademarks, Industrial designs, Trade Secrets and Copyright in Technology

**3.1.1. Non-fungible token (NFT).** NFTs provide proof of ownership and the corresponding asset can only have one owner at any given time (Zhang, 2023). Today, they are widely used by artists, musicians and brands to secure their copyrights and IP. Based on the presented data, it can be concluded that blockchain-supported technologies are highly represented in published articles and journals, but lack innovation, which is reflected in the number of published patents. Mixed reality technologies show strong maturity through published articles but have limited research and development as indicated by the small number of patents. On the other hand, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies show a balance between the number of published patents and articles Edge computing and smart contracts have proven themselves great research interest and development due to the number of published patents. Namely, there are many published one articles on non-fungible tokens, but a relatively small number of patents, which may be a consequence overlapping with other technologies or due to the novelty of the technology itself. It is possible notice that there is a significantly higher number of published articles on AI technologies in relation to the number of published patents.

A non-fungible token (NFT) is a unique digital identifier that is recorded on a blockchain and is used to certify ownership and authenticity. There is insufficient research on the use of NFTs in matters such as IP. Application for a patent and trademark is not only a time-consuming process, but also extremely expensive (Mojtaba and others, 2022).

**3.1.2 Trade secrets and patents.** One of the explanations is that FinTech (Imerman & Fabozzi, 2020) are used proprietary to generate profit, but when IP patented, it has been published in the public domain and is therefore no longer a "trade secret". Another source of risk in FinTech stems from legal issues. Legal issues in FinTech is particularly tricky because there is significant IP components associated with these technologies, but financial services companies are not known to obtain patents for their technologies.

**3.1.3 Copyright.** IP (Van Erp, 2019) law deal with problems, such as copyright and database law in European Union. There are several problems to solve at a more theoretical level on the way how to express such rights as copyright. Technical developments go incredibly fast and IT developers seem to overrun the law with their rallying cry that "computer code is law".

### 4 DISCUSSION

From the systematic literature review we can conclude that even scientific papers on PropTech are very new (very rare before 2018). Despite enormous potential, PropTech

remains largely unexplored by the academic community (Friedman, 2020). Moreover, most of the literature on the real estate development process explains more about the construction process technology and financial technology, while other proprietary technologies are rarely mentioned (Maududy and Gamal, 2019) and as we have shown above, no one has investigated the impact of IP on innovation or the success of PropTech companies.

As can be seen, most articles are related to decentralized technology (Blockchain), which is also related to the concept of Web 3.0. The articles define specific research niches, but we can conclude that there are many challenges, and that significant research will be needed in this area. However, there is, so far, not a single study detailing the impact of IP on PropTech innovation. As can be seen in the attachment, even the most significant papers only superficially consider the role of IP, although they confirm that IP has a significant role. PropTech has enormous innovation potential with the arrival of the 5th industrial revolution and 4.0 PropTech revolutions (robotization, smart intelligence, smart contracts with realization in the present time...) and understanding how innovative protected technological solutions can increase the revenue of PropTech companies is very important for both management researchers and managers. NFT has significant potential in the domain of IP of PropTech solutions and this is the area of software protection. The Office of Technology Assessment of the US Congress has reported that copyright law provides unsatisfactory protection for computer software.

The book of Rushing & Brown (2019) analyses the importance of the social rate of return on investments in new technology and deals with a discussion of some policy issues regarding IP rights. The less developed countries tend to feel that IP rights give inventors and innovators an undesirable monopoly on advanced technology that can be used to extract unjustifiably high prices, as well as unwarranted restrictions on the application of the technology. The main point is that if one considers the long-run benefits for economic growth resulting from IP protection, as well as the long-run costs in terms of economic stagnation when no protection exists, the case for strengthening IP protection in developed and developing countries is very strong. Creating new types of output in such areas as biotechnology, computer software, and information transmission, not considered in IP protection mechanisms, means that maintaining a degree of protection requires flexibility in the mechanism itself. The impact of IP protection on the firm's decision to allocate resources to research and development (R&D) is clearly at the core of any discussion regarding an optimal IP policy. From the firm's perspective, the degree of protection afforded IP has an impact on its profits and therefore on the amount of money that it invests in R&D.

PropTech is also a collective term used to define startups that offer technologically innovative products and new business models for the real estate market. Proptech startups are important drivers of change in accelerating the digitization of buildings. While many researchers analyze the economic and environmental savings from the application of digital

technology, far less attention has been paid to the challenges for PropTech startups to increase profits and become sustainable businesses (Tan & Miller, 2023). Lawrence (2023) says that European Proptech startups are thriving because they are changing the way real estate is bought, sold and rented.

Those 9 articles talk about the application of innovations in technology, but specifically not in PropTech. Therefore, the interconnection between PropTech and IP presents an important research niche.

Financing is growing, and companies are expanding their markets and developing new, innovative products. There are many types of IP recognized by law, and each type provides some form of protection to a person who has made the creation. The basic idea behind various types of IP is to provide an incentive to the owners to disclose the idea to the public, so that others can further develop the technology, and therefore, it leads to an overall growth of science and technology. As logical as this may be, it has been criticized by many people who follow an opposing school of thought propose that IP rights serve as a tool to provide monopoly to large corporations, and it's difficult for smaller players to invest in R&D as much as bigger companies, eventually, strict implementations of IP laws kill the innovation and thus it defeats the sole purpose. There are two solutions for small start-up companies in the fields of Proptech, Contech or Fintech:

- to book a presentation space on some PropTech fairs and secure a presence in the central innovation area. If this business idea has the power to disrupt the real estate industry, some investor will invest in R&D and IP protection and a new innovation will be born.
- to improve the actual situation defined by a lack of research, I recommend that academic institutions encourage more research on PropTech and its connection with innovation and IP. This can also be accomplished by offering relevant courses, supporting doctoral-level research on the topic, and engaging industry-academy consortium research projects.
- academic institutions can further encourage PropTech startups to cooperate with them to improve their products and services and underpin the growth of the industry as a whole.
- academic institutions can support founding of spin-out and spin-off PropTech enterprises.

The practical application of innovations on PropTech cannot yet be fully explored, until there will be more research papers in the field of IP and PropTech.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS / ZAHVALA

I would like to thank Dr. Ana Hafner who has been instrumental in furthering my understanding of intellectual property.

Her guidance and support are invaluable to me.

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## A ATTACHED DOCUMENT

### A.1 Research method of articles considering, together, PropTech and intellectual property

## Sistematici pregleđ literature

Gdje tražimo: Google Scholar, druge baze

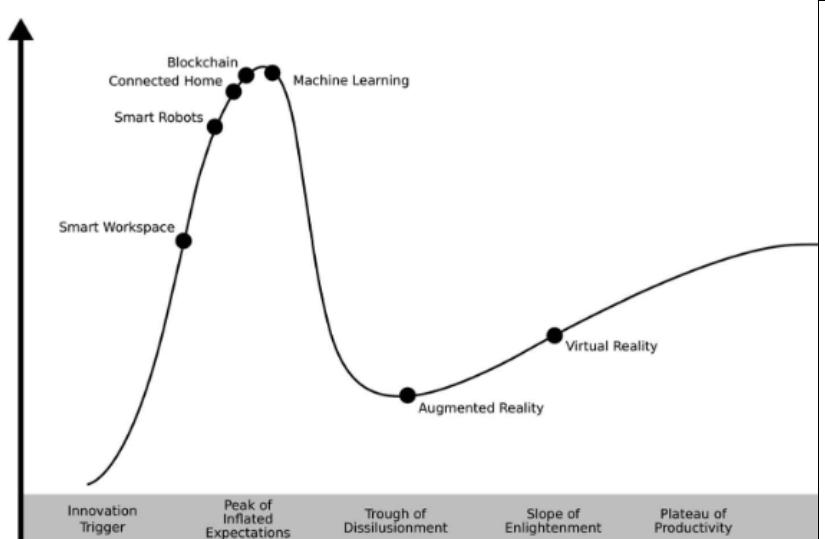
Iskalni niz: »PropTech« OR »Property technology“ AND “intellectual property”

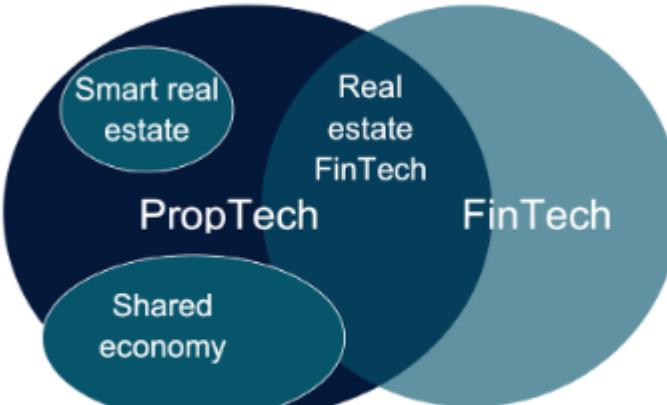
Google scholar traženje: PropTech Property technology "intellectual property"

Rezultata: 149 (24.6.2023)

Koji su kriteriji za uključivanje ili isključivanje članka? Da istovremeno spominje i „proptech“ i „intelektualno vlasništvo“.

	Autori	Naslov	Godina	Sažetak	Metoda	Istraživačka niša	Povezanost s intelektualnim vlasništvom (kopirati dio gdje se spominje intelektualno vlasništvo).	Referencija	Relevantnost članka – komentar, nešto što je interesantno unutar članka i moglo bi koristiti	Važnost intelektualnog vlasništva (mala /velika)	
1	Starr, C. W., Saginor, J., & Worzala, E.	The rise of PropTech: emerging industrial technologies and their impact on real estate	2021	Industry 4.0 recognizes a broad set of technologies that rapidly redefine industry, including real estate. These broad technologies include the Internet of things (IoT), cloud computing, decision automation, machine learning and artificial intelligence. This paper explores applies Industry 4.0 to commercial real estate, resulting in a framework defined here as Real Estate 4.0, a concept that encompasses fintech and proptech.	Literature review. This research paper examines Industry 4.0 technology to construct a framework for Real Estate 4.0. This is not a traditional research project with empirical findings.	Nije definirana	Now and in the future, data transparency and data sharing will lead to the immediate need for rules regarding data governance. <b>This would include regulations related to intellectual property rights</b> , data provenance, data stream continuity, risk management and regulatory compliance including (California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), Europe's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) the US based Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), as a few examples).	Starr, C. W., Saginor, J., & Worzala, E. (2021). The rise of PropTech: Emerging industrial technologies and their impact on real estate. <i>Journal of Property Investment &amp; Finance</i> , 39(2), 157-169.	Dobar popis tehnologija  Industry 4.0 technology  Apps and mobile devices  Application programming interfaces (API)  Data analysis and visualization  The internet of things (IoT)  Artificial intelligence (AI) and Machine learning (ML)  Distributed ledger technologies (DLT)  Virtual reality and augmented reality  5G and geospatial technologies  Cloud computing  Transportation tech  <b>Note(s):</b> Table adapted from <i>PropTech 2020</i> (Baum et al., 2020)	Customer interaction endpoints, touchless entry, occupant social distancing tracing  Machine-to-machine data services and process service automation. Company wants data from the building so it can monitor employees to make sure they are following social protocols  Ability to troubleshoot and make real-time, actionable data based on occupant experience using a combination of automation and human communication  Maximize the return on and life of an asset with a focus on responsive building systems  Intelligence for prediction and adaptation to target investment capital improvements to maximize building and financial performance. Disrupt finance and closing processes. Provide fractional tokenized options using smart contracts  The merger of physical and digital spaces such as the digital twins  Fast, universal communication and hyper-geolocation  Enabling the Internet of everything for remote process storage efficiency through Software as a Service (SaaS) to reduce operational costs  Enhancing real estate's ability to accommodate logistics transportation using drones, autonomous vehicles and other advanced technologies	mala

2	Shaw, J.	Platform Real Estate: theory and practice of new urban real estate markets	2020	Paper develops a theory of digital real estate platforms, it provides a series of key observations of Platform Real Estate as an improved theoretical neologism to inform future research. These observations are important to better understand the nature of digital real estate platforms and the manner in which they may reconstruct future urban real estate markets – a subject of great concern to researchers and market participants alike.	Qualitative analysis of some 400 businesses.	Only a few researchers have sought to fully theorize the digital real estate platform. And those that have provided overviews of the so-called PropTech landscape have failed to do so in a sufficiently critical manner, instead opting for a raft of essentialist and categorical terms.	Digital real estate platforms can now be roughly demarcated and differentiated from each another in the sense that they represent particular social arrangements of technology – those interdependences, protocols, other standards and <b>intellectual property</b> that are often the components of individual businesses. The report was shared and re-Tweeted by a number of London's best-known PropTech personalities, including other co-founders of the UK PropTech Association and those who sought to <b>legally protect its intellectual value</b> as an industry term (Holmes, 2017).	Shaw, J. (2020). Platform real estate: Theory and practice of new urban real estate markets. <i>Urban Geography</i> , 41(8), 1037-1064.	 A line graph illustrating the Gartner Hype CycleTM. The vertical axis represents frequency, and the horizontal axis represents time, divided into five phases: Innovation Trigger, Peak of Inflated Expectations, Trough of Disillusionment, Slope of Enlightenment, and Plateau of Productivity. The graph shows a bell-shaped curve peaking at the 'Peak of Inflated Expectations' and then declining through the 'Trough of Disillusionment' and 'Slope of Enlightenment' phases, finally reaching the 'Plateau of Productivity'. Specific technology terms are plotted along the curve: 'Smart Workspace' is at the start; 'Blockchain', 'Connected Home', 'Machine Learning', and 'Smart Robots' are clustered at the peak; 'Virtual Reality' is at the end of the plateau; and 'Augmented Reality' is located between the trough and the slope. An upward-pointing arrow is positioned above the graph. Figure 3. A basic frequency analysis of technology terms for a year of James Dearsley's email newsletters reveals a series of common terms that also appeared (either directly or as synonyms) on Gartner Consulting's infamous Hype CycleTM of the same period (2015–2016). The terms have been transposed accordingly here.	mala
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3	Friedman, I.	Rethinking PropTech: Drawing insights about the real estate technology industry through technical experimentation	2020	Thesis discusses the connection between business models and data distribution algorithms, presents an approach to addressing data scarcity in real estate by parsing unstructured data, investigates Zillow's automated valuation model, analyzes the geospatial specificity of its predictive accuracy, discusses the methods of communicating this accuracy, probes the issue of geographic specificity of value, and reflects upon hands-on experience within industry to illustrate the vastly different considerations at play within different PropTech companies.	Technical experimentation, data analysis, and industry immersion as a basis of examining the broader industry from the inside.	PropTech academia is still in its infancy, and prior work has just started to define the industry. PropTech is experiencing a period of rapid change, so the specific conditions and companies described in literature may not hold for long.	The intent of this subchapter is to discuss Cadre in depth, with a particular focus on how the business fits into the framework presented in this thesis. In an effort to protect the intellectual property and trade secrets of Cadre, I will not dive into the highly technical aspects of what I was doing.	Friedman, I. (2020). <i>Rethinking PropTech: Drawing insights about the real estate technology industry through technical experimentation</i> (Doctoral dissertation, Carnegie Mellon University).		Taxonomy proposed in PropTech 3.0 <sup>21</sup>	mala	
4	Shaw, J..	<i>Hyperreal estate: the production of new urban real estate markets</i> Hilary	2020	Hipernekretnine: proizvodnja novih urbanih tržišta nekretnina	Case study London i New York City.	Tvrte, garaže, objekti.	Ipak, moderan i digitalno umrežen svijet očito ne zaobilazi pitanja intelektualnog vlasništva..	Shaw, J. (n.d.). <i>Hyperreal estate: the production of new urban real estate markets</i> Hilary 2020.			mala	

5	Mojtaba, S., Bamakan, H., Nezhadsistani, N., Bodaghi, O., & Qiang Qu, &. (1234)	<i>Patents and intellectual property assets as non-fungible tokens; key technologies and challenges</i>	2022	S eksplozivnim razvojem decentraliziranih finansija, svjedoci smo fenomenalnog rasta u tokenizaciji svih vrsta imovine, uključujući kapital, fondove, dugove i nekretnine. Iskorištanjem prednosti blockchain tehnologije, digitalna imovina je općenito grupirana u zamjenjive i nezamjenjive tokene (NFT). NFT ima značajan potencijal u domeni intelektualnog vlasništva. Može promovirati transparentnost i likvidnost i otvoriti tržiste inovatorima koji žele učinkovito komercijalizirati svoje izume. Glavni cilj ovog rada	Sekundarni izvori podataka. 63 reference.	/	<p>Glavni cilj ovog rada je ispitati zahtjeve za predstavljanje imovine intelektualnog vlasništva, posebno patenata, kao NFT-ova. Svjetska organizacija za intelektualno vlasništvo (WIPO) i više ciljnih patentnih ureda u raznim nacijama ili regijama trebali bi procijeniti patentnu prijavu, što rezultira neučinkovitošću, visokim troškovima i nesigurnošću. Ova studija predstavila je konceptualni patentni okvir temeljen na NFT-u za izdavanje, potvrđivanje i dijeljenje patentnih certifikata. Platforma ima za cilj podržati zaštitu od krivotvorina,</p> <p>Mojtaba, S., Bamakan, H., Nezhadsistani, N., Bodaghi, O., &amp; Qiang Qu, &amp;. (1234). <i>Patents and intellectual property assets as non-fungible tokens; key technologies and challenges</i>. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-05920-6">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-05920-6</a></p>	<pre> graph LR     User((User)) -- "1. Request identity transaction" --&gt; IdentityList[Identity list]     User -- "Import Secret key" --&gt; IdentityList     IdentityList -- "3. Query identity info." --&gt; Response[Response]     Response --&gt; SmartContract[Smart contract]     SmartContract -- "4. AuthN request" --&gt; ServiceProvider[Service provider]     ServiceProvider -- "5. Generate a signature" --&gt; Blockchain[Blockchain]     Blockchain -- "6. Accept/reject" --&gt; Application[Application]     Application -- "2. Log-in request" --&gt; ServiceProvider </pre>	velika

6	Chien C.V.	Narratives and evidence in the litigation of high-tech patents	2009.	je ispitati zahtjeve prezentiranja imovine intelektualnog vlasništva, posebno patenti, kao NFT-ovi		kao i siguran pristup i upravljanje certifikatima u skladu s potrebama učenika, tvrtki, obrazovnih institucija i tijela za izdavanje certifikata.																																																					
7	Kant L., Shahid F.	Managing intellectual property and technology commercialization: Experiences, success stories and lessons learnt – A case study from Vivekananda Institute of Hill Agriculture, India	2021.	Prikazuje primjere (case study) upravljanja intelektualnim vlasništvom i komercijalizacijom poljoprivrednih tehnologija. Zakon o biološkoj raznolikosti uveden je 2002. godine od strane Ministarstva okoliša i šuma. Zakon o žigu također je uveden 2002. godine i bavi se načinima registracije, zaštite žiga i	ICAR (Indijsko poduzeće za poljoprivredna istraživanja) ima razgranatu mrežu od 64 instituta, 71 poljoprivredna sveučilišta. Uz to imaju 13 projektnih direktorija, 6 nacionalnih ureda, 15 nacionalnih istraživačkih centara, 721 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 60 svih indijski koordinacijski	/	Znanstveni članak je dio Zakona o intelektualnom vlasništvu (Part of the Intellectual Property Law Commons)	Chien C.V. (2009), Of trolls, Davids, Goliaths, and kings: Narratives and evidence in the litigation of high-tech patents, Heinonline	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Table 3: Cases by Plaintiff, Calculated Based on Absolute Number of Suits</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Plaintiff Category</th> <th>Hardware</th> <th>Software</th> <th>Financial</th> <th>All Suits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NPE</td> <td>8%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-NPE Public Corporation</td> <td>50%</td> <td>41%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-NPE Private Corporation<sup>152</sup></td> <td>34%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>41%</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Large (\$100 million+)</td> <td>4%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Medium (\$10–\$100 million)</td> <td>6%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>6%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>▪ Small (&lt;\$10 million)</td> <td>13%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td>6%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nonprofit</td> <td>2%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Plaintiff Category	Hardware	Software	Financial	All Suits	NPE	8%	20%	23%	17%	Non-NPE Public Corporation	50%	41%	30%	39%	Non-NPE Private Corporation <sup>152</sup>	34%	34%	41%	37%	▪ Large (\$100 million+)	4%	3%	3%	3%	▪ Medium (\$10–\$100 million)	6%	4%	6%	5%	▪ Small (<\$10 million)	13%	11%	10%	12%	Individual	6%	4%	5%	5%	Nonprofit	2%	1%	1%	1%	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
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			<p>sprječavanja lažnog žiga. Prijedlog zakona o zaštiti i korištenju javno financiranog intelektualnog vlasništva iz 2008. uveden je u parlament 2010. s ciljem da se javno financirana istraživačka institucija učini samodostatnom , poticanjem komercijalizacije intelektualnog vlasništva.I</p>	<p>ih istraživačkih projekata, 19 mrežnih projekata i 10 ostalih projekata kao dio NARS-a.</p>		<p>poljoprivrednicima i drugim dionicima u okviru NARS-a u Indiji. Proteklih desetljeća postoji mnoštvo literature o upravljanju intelektualnim vlasništvom i komercijalizaciji inoviranih tehnologija. Payumo 2014. opisao je slučaj Bogor Agricultural University, Inodensia u upravljanju intelektualnim vlasništvom i komercijalizaciji. Međutim, u literaturi do sada nije objavljena nijedna studija koja se odnosi na upravljanje intelektualnim vlasništvom i komercijalizaciju tehnologije iz brdskog poljoprivrednog istraživačkog instituta.</p>			
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Autori	Naslov	Godina	Sažetak	Metoda	Istraživačka niša	Povezanost s intelektualnim vlasništvom (kopirati dio gdje se spominje intelektualno vlasništvo).	Referencija	Relevantnost članka – komentar, nešto što je interesantno unutar članka i moglo bi koristiti	Važnost intelekt. Vlasništva (mala/ velika)
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8	Akinwamide D., Oluwatofunmi O., Abiodun K., Jonas H.	Application of Digital Intelligence to Real Estate Technology Service Quality: A Conceptual Model	2021	Usvajanjem tehnologija za nekretnine (kao što su umjetna inteligencija, Internet stvari (IoT), vlasničke putovnice, strojno učenje, blockchain i pametni ugovori) za najbolju globalnu praksu, digitalne kompetencije, vještine i stavovi su potrebni pružateljima usluga nekretnina kako bi održali budućnost transakcija nekretnina u uslužnoj djelatnosti. Novi koncept digitalne inteligencije skup je vještina potrebnih pružateljima usluge u vezi s nekretninama kako bi zadovoljili zahtjeve digitalnih tehnologija u transakcijama s nekretninama i izazovima digitalnog svijeta. Ovaj članak je pregledao modele kvalitete usluge relevantne za nekretnine. Najbolji model kvalitete usluge tehnologije nekretnina razvijen je za primjenu digitalne inteligencije u pružanju usluga kako bi se postiglo	Članak je obradio nekoliko kvalitativnih metoda istraživanja koristeći dva glavna mjerna instrumenta, SERVQUAL i DQ). Model osmišljen za kvalitetu usluge tehnologije nekretnina konceptualizira potrebe korisnika (tj. funkcionalne, emocionalne i digitalne potrebe) u dva glavna mjerna instrumenta (tj. SERVQUAL i DQ) kako bi se postiglo pružanje usluge zadovoljstva kupaca. Međutim, trinaest determinanti generirano je iz ovih instrumenata za praktičnu procjenu. Stoga se može zaključiti da je ovaj članak razotkrio potrebu za digitalnom inteligencijom kao jednom od vještina zapošljivosti u poslovanju nekretninama. Ovaj članak preporučuje da tvrtke koje se bave nekretninama usvoje ovaj konceptualni model za učinkovitu procjenu	Kupci/korisnic i usluga agencija za nekretnine	Digitalna prava: Sposobnost razumijevanja i podržavanja osobnih i zakonskih prava kao što su digitalna privatnost, pravo intelektualnog vlasništva, sloboda govora i zaštita od govora mržnje.	Akinwamide D., Oluwatofunmi O., Abiodun K., Jonas H., <i>Application of Digital Intelligence to Real Estate Technology Service Quality: A Conceptual Model</i> , Department of Estate Management and Valuation, Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi, Nigeria, Journal of technology management and business vol.8 no.2(2021)16-25	<pre> graph TD     1[1. Screen Time 2. Digital Health 3. Community Participation] --&gt; DU[Digital Use]     4[4. Digital Citizen 5. Digital Co-creator 6. Digital Entrepreneur] --&gt; DI[Digital Identity]     7[7. Digital Footprints 8. Digital Communication 9. Digital Collaboration] --&gt; DC[Digital Communication]     10[10. Computational Thinking 11. Content Creation 12. Critical Thinking] --&gt; DL[Digital Literacy]     13[13. Emotional Awareness/Regulation 14. Motivation 15. Social Skills] --&gt; DEQ[Digital Emotional Intelligence (DEQ)]     16[16. Privacy 17. Intellectual Property Right 18. Freedom of Speech] --&gt; DR[Digital Rights]     19[19. Password Protection 20. Internet Security 21. Mobile Security] --&gt; DS[Digital Security]     22[22. Behavioural Risks 23. Content Risks 24. Contract Risks] --&gt; DSF[Digital Safety]   </pre>	mala
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Fig. 2- Determinants of Digital Intelligence

				zadovoljstvo kupaca.	izvedbe kvalitete usluge tehnologije nekretnina na zahtjev za digitalne potrebe u zadovoljstvu kupaca. Nadalje, potrebna su daljnja istraživanja kako bi se provjerila vjerodostojnost, valjanost i pouzdanost instrumenata usvojenih za predloženi model za mjerenje kvalitete usluga tehnologije nekretnina u pružanju usluga.					
9	Imerman, M. B., & Fabozzi, F. J.	<i>Conceptual Framework for FinTech Innovation.</i>	/	U ovom članku predstavlja se FinTech ekosustav i razvija konceptualni okvir za FinTech inovacije. Posljednja vertikala u FinTech ekosustavu je PropTech, skraćeno od Property Tehnologija je primjena tehnoloških inovacija na razne aktivnosti u sektori nekretnina. PropTech omogućuje pojedincima i tvrtkama preuzimanje i odluke o raspolaganju i upravljanje portfeljem	Tehnički detalji o metodologijama daleko nadilaze opseg ovog članka. Novo područje ispitivanja je korištenje "alternativnih podataka" od strane pružatelja finansijskih usluga uključujući objave na društvenim mrežama, prijepise poziva o zaradi, podatke prikupljene od senzora i nosivih uređaja, pa čak i satelitskih slika.	/	Jedno od objašnjenja je da finansijski tehnologije se vlasnički koriste za stvaranje profita, ali kada je intelektualno vlasništvo patentirano, objavljeno je u javnoj domeni i stoga više nije „poslovna tajna“. Drugi izvor rizika u FinTechu proizlazi iz pravnih pitanja. Pravna pitanja u FinTech je posebno nezgodno jer postoji značajno intelektualno vlasništvo Komponenti povezanih s tim	Imerman, M. B., & Fabozzi, F. J. (n.d.). <i>A Conceptual Framework for FinTech Innovation.</i>	<pre> graph TD     GFC[GFC] --&gt; People[People]     Technology[Technology] &lt;--&gt; People     Technology &lt;--&gt; Organizations[Organizations]     People &lt;--&gt; Organizations     IndustrialRe[Industrial Re...] --&gt; Technology     IndustrialRe --&gt; Organizations   </pre>	velika

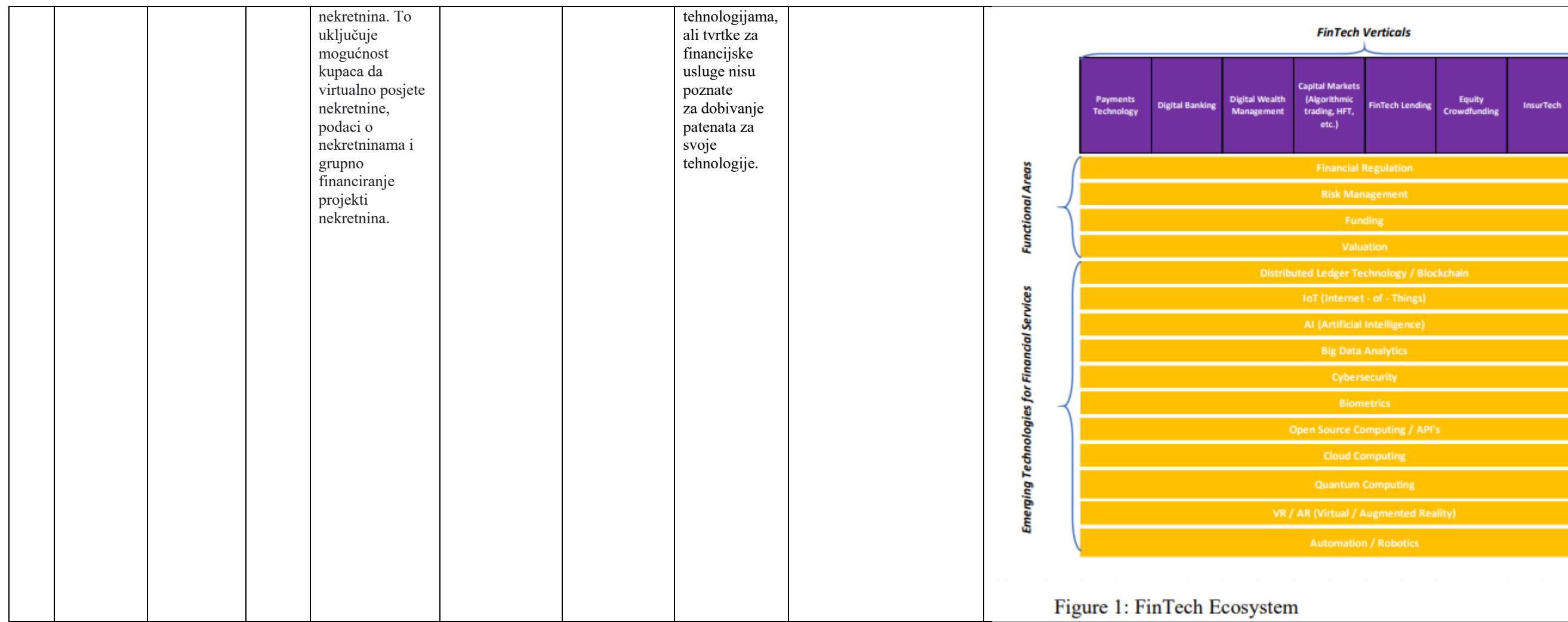


Figure 1: FinTech Ecosystem

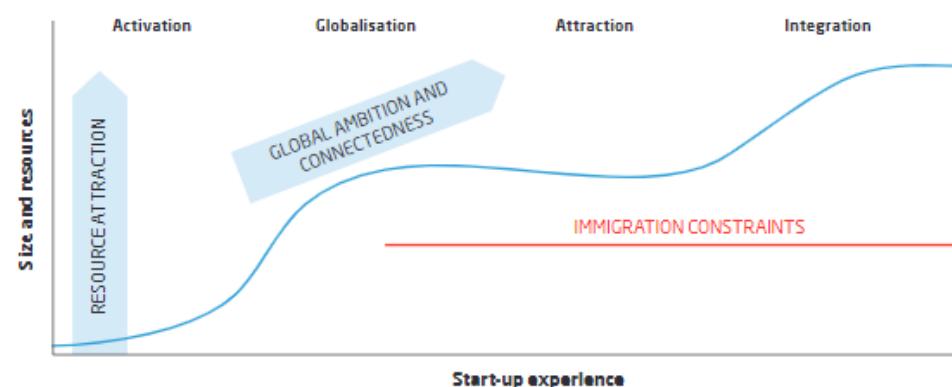
10	Solana, C. A.	<i>Best Practices on IP valorization : Handbook on Italian and Spanish best practices of Intellectual Property exploitation in an academic context AUTORS (in alphabetical order)</i>	2020	@izvješće{Solana2020, autor = {Cristina Areste Solana}, title = {Najbolje prakse valorizacije intelektualnog vlasništva: Priručnik o talijanskim i španjolskim najboljim praksama iskorištavanja intelektualnog vlasništva u akademskom kontekstu AUTORS (abecednim redom)}, url = {https://www.upc.edu/ca.},	Istraživanje je intervjuiralo više od 8300 malih i srednjih poduzeća iz 28 zemalja EU-a, koja djeluju u 21 različitom sektoru aktivnosti. Polovica odabranih tvrtki prijavila se za prava intelektualnog vlasništva, prema bazama podataka EUIPO-a i Svjetska baza podataka o patentima (PATSTAT), koju osigurava Europski patentni ured (EPO).	Mala i srednja poduzeća iz EU-a	Prava intelektualnog vlasništva (IPR) tradicionalno su povezana sa sposobnošću borbe protiv krivotvoreњa i piratstva i u kontekstu globalnog tržista, mala i srednja poduzeća čvrsto izjavljuju da su glavni razlozi za registraciju prava intelektualnog vlasništva spriječiti druge u kopiranju njihovih proizvoda ili	Solana, C. A. (2020). <i>Best Practices on IP valorization: Handbook on Italian and Spanish best practices of Intellectual Property exploitation in an academic context AUTORS (in alphabetical order)</i> . <a href="https://www.upc.edu/ca">https://www.upc.edu/ca</a> .	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Applicant Type</th> <th>Share (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Large enterprises</td> <td>72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMEs<sup>2</sup>, individual inventors</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Universities and public research organisations<sup>3</sup></td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Shares in European patent applications originating from applicants based in one of the contracting states of the European Patent Convention – <b>EPO Patent Index 2019</b> (2020)</p>	Applicant Type	Share (%)	Large enterprises	72%	SMEs <sup>2</sup> , individual inventors	18%	Universities and public research organisations <sup>3</sup>	10%	velika
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				godina = {2020}, }		usluga i osigurati veću pravnu sigurnost. Osim toga, pojavljuje se još jedan aspekt intelektualnog vlasništva i ima neki neiskorišteni potencijal za rast nadalje: strateška vrijednost koju prava intelektualnog vlasništva donose u poslovne aktivnosti.																																										
11	Hajnal, I.	<i>Real Estate MSc Curriculum in the New Era of Artificial Intelligence</i>	2020	@članak {Hajnal 2020, sažetak = {U industriji nekretnina približava se nova era: Umjetna inteligencija (AI) će redizajnirati mapu cijele industrije. Kako su procesi agencija za nekretnine premješteni na elektroničke platforme, a umjetna inteligencija ima značajnu ulogu u posredovanju i procjeni vrijednosti, druge discipline nekretnina također će se dramatično promijeniti, poput upravljanja objektima, razvoja nekretnina, upravljanja projektima i drugih povezanih	Odabrana literatura (case study)	Ova se studija usredotočuje samo na nekoliko jedinica znanja koje su značajne u smislu teme, AI.	Što se tiče pravnih aspekata, moramo primijetiti da novi virtualni svijet koji sada poprima oblik postavlja mnoštvo pravnih pitanja (prava osobnosti, brzi ugovori, prava intelektualnog vlasništva) na koja odvjetnici za nekretnine nisu spremni.	Hajnal, I. (2020). <i>Real Estate MSc Curriculum in the New Era of Artificial Intelligence</i> . 35. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3311/CCC2020-035">https://doi.org/10.3311/CCC2020-035</a>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 1: Proposed education topics</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">RE Cycle process</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Analysis</th> <th>Planning</th> <th>Execution</th> <th>Marketing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">D I S C I P I N E</td> <td>Legal</td> <td>RE Law</td> <td>Building Law</td> <td>Civil Law</td> <td>Economic Law</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>Negotiation</td> <td>Human Resource Management</td> <td>Project Management</td> <td>RE Marketing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technology</td> <td>Valuation</td> <td>Development</td> <td>Building technologies and structures</td> <td>Building Diagnostics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economics</td> <td>RE Market</td> <td>Finance</td> <td>Controlling</td> <td>Business Economics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Informatics</td> <td>Statistics</td> <td>BIM</td> <td>Low voltage systems &amp; BIS</td> <td>BIG DATA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			RE Cycle process						Analysis	Planning	Execution	Marketing	D I S C I P I N E	Legal	RE Law	Building Law	Civil Law	Economic Law	Management	Negotiation	Human Resource Management	Project Management	RE Marketing	Technology	Valuation	Development	Building technologies and structures	Building Diagnostics	Economics	RE Market	Finance	Controlling	Business Economics	Informatics	Statistics	BIM	Low voltage systems & BIS	BIG DATA	mala
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12	Ståhlkrantz, S.	Digital Asset Management in the Real Estate Sector Enablers and barriers for collecting and maintaining digital information during a building's life cycle	2023	@članak {, autor = {Simon Ståhlkrantz}, title = {Upravljanje digitalnom imovinom u sektoru nekretnina Omogućivači i prepreke za prikupljanje i održavanje digitalnih informacija tijekom životnog ciklusa zgrade}, url = {www.chalmers.se}, }	U ovom poglavljtu ocrtan je kvalitativni pristup, kao i metode studije slučaja i intervjuja. Prikazana je zbirka empirijskih podataka, uključujući odabranu metodu studije asemistrukturiranog intervjua. Nadalje, objašnjene su metode za izradu metodološkog okvira i istraživačka etika	Empirijska zbirka podataka prikupljena je studijom slučaja koja se sastoji od tri različite tvrtke slučaja, Jernhusen, Västfastigheter i Akademiska Hus.	Konzultantske i inženjerske tvrtke često navode prava intelektualnog vlasništva koja ne dopuštaju transparentnost i lak pristup informacijama kao što su 3D modeli koji se koriste u projektima.	Ståhlkrantz, S. (n.d.). <i>Digital Asset Management in the Real Estate Sector Enablers and barriers for collecting and maintaining digital information during a building's life cycle</i> . Retrieved June 30, 2023, from www.chalmers.se	<p><b>(The buildings life cycle)</b></p> <p>The diagram illustrates the flow of information in a building's life cycle across four phases: Design, Construction, Use, and End of Life. The diagram shows two parallel tracks: Supply side (top) and Demand side (bottom).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Supply side:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Information provided by:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designers.</li> <li>- Construction companies.</li> <li>- FM-managers.</li> <li>- Service providers.</li> <li>- Others.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Demand side:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Information enquired by:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banks.</li> <li>- Risk assessors.</li> <li>- Appraisal specialists.</li> <li>- Tenants.</li> <li>- Others.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Information flows between these phases through various documents and protocols:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design:</b> Planning documents</li> <li><b>Construction:</b> Documentation, Energy performance, Handover protocol</li> <li><b>Use:</b> Consumer data, User data, References</li> <li><b>End of Life:</b> Valuation, Demolition-Audit</li> </ul>	mala

Figure 2.6: The flow of information in a building's life cycle (Ganter & Lützkendorf, 201

13	Mao, C., & Nolet, S.	<i>BUILDING A GLOBALLY RECOGNISED AGTECH ECOSYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA What Australia can learn from St Louis, Missouri to drive specialisation in its start-up ecosystems</i>	2019	AgTech — val novih tehnologija poput robotike, umjetne inteligencije, strojnog učenja i biotehnologije koji dolazi u hranu i poljoprivredu — sve više stvara prilike za ulagače, poduzetnike, poljoprivrednike i potrošače. Da bi se postigla AgTech specijalizacija, osnivanje AgTech tvrtke mora biti privlačnije od pokretanja 'regtech' ili 'proptech' tvrtke, i privlačnije nego da se uopće pokrene tvrtka.	Sekundarni podaci.	Vodeće St Louis AgTech tvrtke i Australijske start-up eco tvrtke.	Budući da start-up ekosustavi koji se žele specijalizirati za višu tehnologiju zahtijevaju tradicionalna sredstva klastera, istraživačke institucije važna su sidra ovih start-up ekosustava, osiguravajući <b>intelektualno vlasništvo</b> , istraživačku infrastrukturu i visoko obučene istraživače. Danforth Plant Science Center ključni je dio AgTech specijalizacije St Louis, okuplja dionike i pruža objekte, <b>intelektualno vlasništvo</b> i buduće AgTech poduzetnike	Mao, C., & Nolet, S. (2019). <i>BUILDING A GLOBALLY RECOGNISED AGTECH ECOSYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA What Australia can learn from St Louis, Missouri to drive specialisation in its start-up ecosystems</i> .	<b>Figure 3: Startup Genome's Ecosystem Lifecycle Model</b>
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14	Trianni, A., Bennett, N., Cantley-Smith, R., Cheng, C. T., Dunstall, S., Hasan, A. M., Katic, M., Leak, J., Lindsay, D., Pears, A., Tito Whealand d, F., White, S., & Zeichner, F.	<i>Industry 4.0 for energy productivity Opportunity Assessment Final report 0BRACE for Business Program Industry 4.0 for energy productivity0 for energy productivity-ty-Opportunity Assessment for Research Theme B2, Final Report 2B Project team.</i>	2022	Autorski izvješće s poštovanjem bi željeli dati priznanje tradicionalnim vlasnicima zemlje predaka diljem Australije i njihovoju povezanosti s kopnom, morem i zajednicom. Prepoznajemo njihovu stalnu povezanost sa zemljom, vodama i kulturom i odajemo poštovanje njima, njihovim kulturama i njihovim starijima iz prošlosti, sadašnjosti i nastajanja.	Metodologija 10-u-10 Baseline korisnica je s "Jutro prilagodbe" za određivanje potencijala odziva na potražnju MPC sustava	poduzeća, osobito mala i srednja poduzeća	Izvješće se usredotočilo na pravne prepreke dijeljenju informacija o vlasti ili javnom sektoru, identificirajući sljedeće opće prepreke (Komisija za produktivnost, 2017.b, str. 129): intelektualno vlasništvo. Ostali izazovi za implementaciju tehnologija omogućenih Industrijom 4.0 uključuju: prava intelektualno g vlasništva i patentna razmatranja koja proizlaze iz demokratizacije proizvodnje koja bi mogla biti temeljna postojeća aktivnost. Teme uključujući povjerenje, intelektualno vlasništvo, troškove i druge potrebe za resursima i dalje se pojavljuju kao prepreke u tom pogledu i treba ih uzeti u obzir kada se takve prilike uključe (Camarinha-Matos et al. 2019).	Trianni, A., Bennett, N., Cantley-Smith, R., Cheng, C. T., Dunstall, S., Hasan, A. M., Katic, M., Leak, J., Lindsay, D., Pears, A., Tito Whealand, F., White, S., & Zeichner, F. (2022). <i>Industry 4.0 for energy productivity Opportunity Assessment Final report 0BRACE for Business Program Industry 4.0 for energy productivity0 for energy productivity-ty-Opportunity Assessment for Research Theme B2, Final Report 2B Project team.</i>	<p><b>Figure 48. Sample of a value network in the context of a "tire as a service" business model adapted from</b></p>
									velika

15	Capello Authors, R., Azari, K., & Malek, S. (n.d.)	<i>Politecnico di Milano “Blockchain Applications in Real Estate: Challenges and a Proposed Framework” Master of Science in Management of Built Environment.</i>	(n.d.)	Blockchain aplikacije u nekretninama: izazovi i predloženi okvir" Cilj ovog istraživanja je istražiti mogućnosti Blockchaina (tehnologije lanca blokova) za industriju nekretnina, identificirati i analizirati izazove usvajanja ove tehnologije i predložiti opći okvir za sugeriranje kako se aplikacije lanca blokova mogu implementirati zajedno kako bi se stvorio osnovni temelj za razvoj platforme temeljene na blockchainu prema sektoru nekretnina	Različit izvori:1) Akademski istraživački radovi2) Globalne ankete koje pružaju tvrtke Propy, te interwiev sa 2 aktivne tvrtke u ovoj industriji	Tvrte JLL, Deloitte i Gemini, Ethereum i Bitcoina, i tvrtke Propy, te interwiev sa 2 aktivne tvrtke u ovoj industriji	Pametni ugovor može prenijeti vlasništvo nad dionicama, nekretninama ili <b>pravima intelektualno g vlasništva</b> umjesto samo limenke Cole.	Capello Authors, R., Azari, K., & Malek, S. (n.d.). <i>Politecnico di Milano “Blockchain Applications in Real Estate: Challenges and a Proposed Framework” Master of Science in Management of Built Environment.</i>	<b>Summary of Benefits</b>  Blockchain Benefits: 1. Liquidity 2. Access 3. Fractionalization & Customizability  Example workflows / processes: 1. Security token issuance 2. Security token trading 3. P2P transfer of (securitized) debt and equity 4. KYC / AML (reg-aware tokens)	<b>Blockchain Benefits:</b> 1. Automatic / frictionless payments 2. Data transparency / traceability  <b>Example workflows / processes:</b> 1. Loan syndication 2. Investment due diligence 3. Debt servicing / lease administration	<b>Blockchain Benefits:</b> 1. Secure recordkeeping  <b>Example workflow / processes:</b> 1. P2P transfer of (non-securitized) ownership 2. Title verification 3. Disintermediated home sharing	mala
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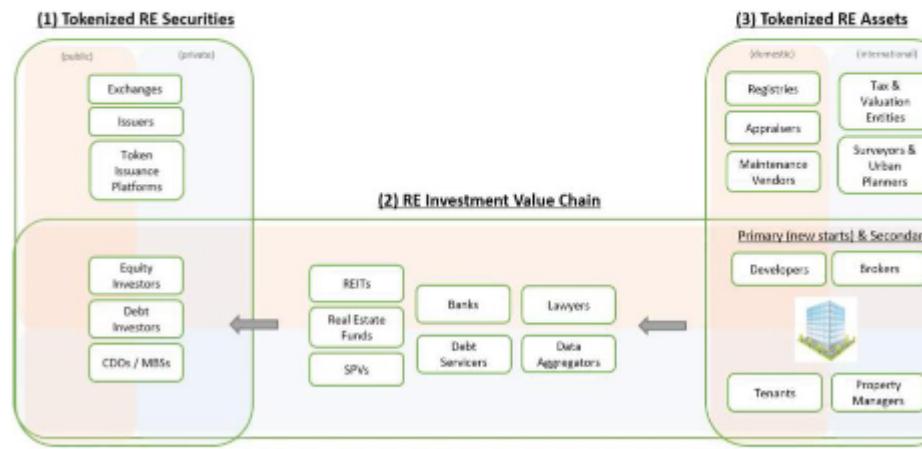
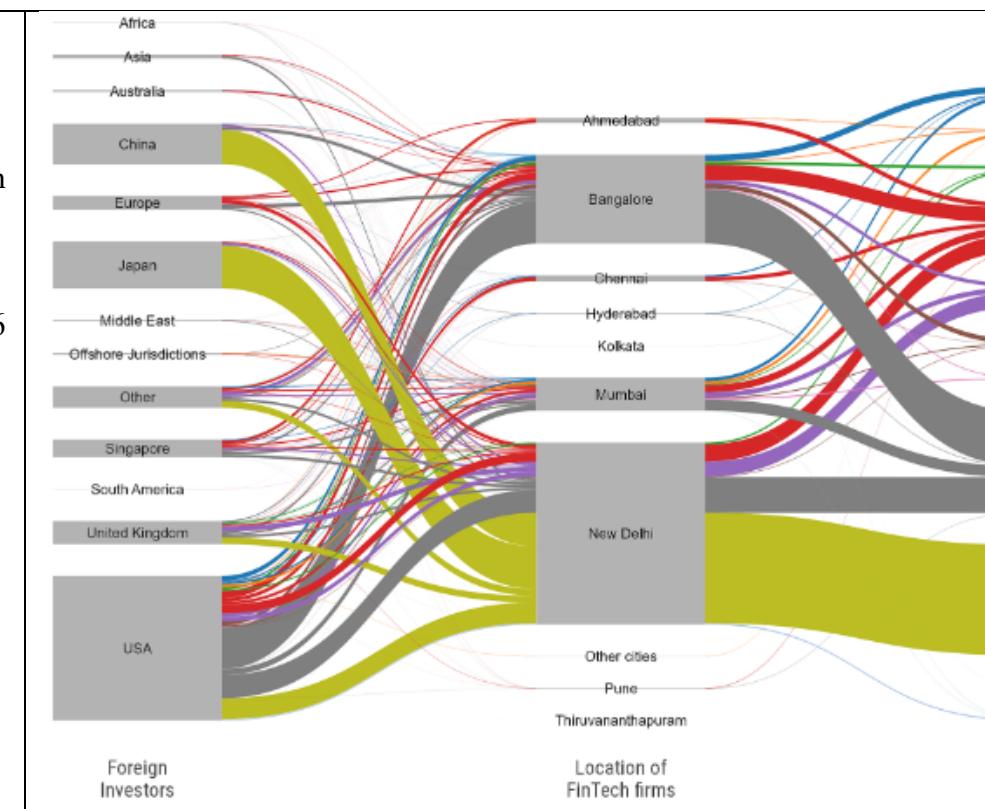
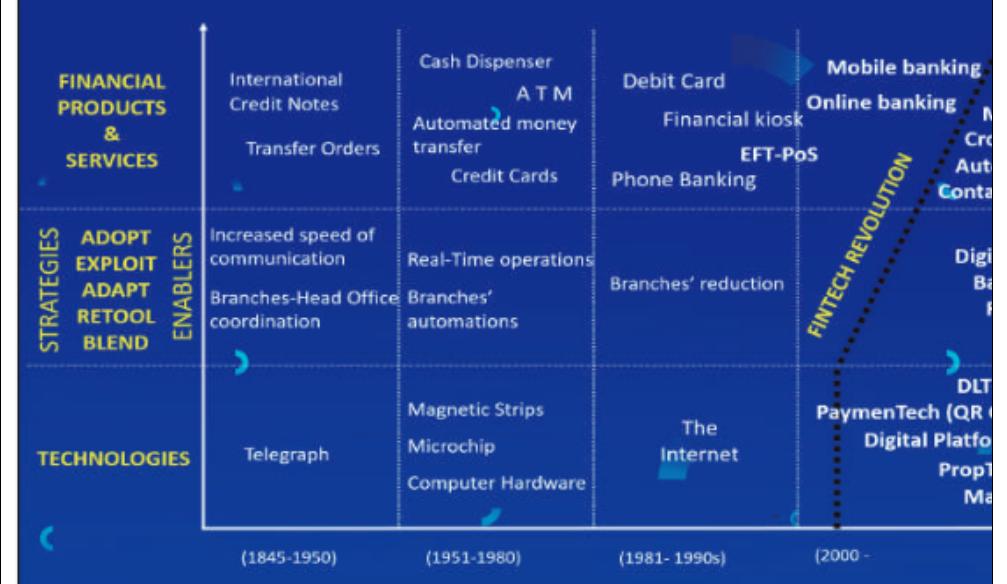


Figure n6. Summary of benefits of tokenization for CRE

16	Migozzi, J., Urban, M., & Wójcik, D.	You should do what India does": FinTech ecosystems in India reshaping the geography of finance	2023	Ovaj rad istražuje potencijal FinTecha da promjeni geografiju financija i finansijskih centara kroz longitudinalnu i multiskalaru analizu FinTecha u Indiji. Koristeći pristup finansijske ekologije, kombiniramo kvantitativne podatke o osnivanju i financiranju poduzeća s uvidima iz korporativnih intervjeta kako bismo raspakirali i ispitati ključne elemente indijskog FinTech ekosustava.	Kombinacija kvantitativne i kvalitativne metode za analizu međupovezanosti između tvrtki, investitora i regulatornih institucija koje strukturiraju FinTech ekosustav u Indiji na multiskalarnoj i longitudinalnoj osnovi..	Prvo su proveli polustrukturirane intervjuje licem u lice u Mumbaiju i Bangaloreu s istaknutim stručnjacima iz financija i FinTecha tijekom siječnja i veljače 2020. Izbor gradova utemeljen je na postojećim znanstvenim i industrijskim izvješćima	Premještanje pravnog sjedišta u glavno finansijsko središte u Aziji približilo je tvrtku potencijalnim ulagачima i pružilo zdravije pravno okruženje za registraciju i zaštitu intelektualnog vlasništva, softvera i drugih tehnoloških patenata	Migozzi, J., Urban, M., & Wójcik, D. (2023). "You should do what India does": FinTech ecosystems in India reshaping the geography of finance. <i>Geoforum</i> , 103720. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/J.GEOFORUM.2023.103720">https://doi.org/10.1016/J.GEOFORUM.2023.103720</a>		mala
17	CZASOPISMO INŻYNIERII LĄDOWEJ, ŚRODOVISKA I ARCHITEKTURY JOURNAL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENT AND MANAGEMENT AND	BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING AND COPYRIGHT	(n.d.)	Information Modeling (BIM) prevedeno izravno na poljski znači modeliranje informacija o zgradbi. BIM se koristi u planiranju, projektiranju, upravljanju i provedbi izgradnje, te u konačnici u upravljanju zgradama. Osim toga, BIM omogućuje	Literatura (sekundarni izvori podataka) iz raznih izvora te usporedba građevinskih prava Amerike, Europe, odnosno konkretno Poljske, a sve vezano za gradnju. Razmatranja o autorskom pravu. Autorsko pravo uređeno je na međunarodnoj, europskoj i nacionalnoj razini..	Istraživačka niša su pravni akti EU, Amerike i Poljske (Direktive Europske unije, Zakoni i podzakonski akti EU članica, Amerike i Poljske)	Također morate uzeti u obzir zakone o autorskim pravima uključene u Ugovor o autorskim pravima Svjetske organizacije za intelektualno vlasništvo. Odnosi se na zaštitu digitalnog sadržaja, baza podataka i računalnih programa	CZASOPISMO INŻYNIERII LĄDOWEJ, ŚRODOVISKA I ARCHITEKTURY JOURNAL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHITECTURE Monika GACZKOWSKA I BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING AND COPYRIGHT. (n.d.). <a href="https://doi.org/10.7862/rb.2019.12">https://doi.org/10.7862/rb.2019.12</a>	Globalno, među ostalim u SAD-u, koristi se model ugovaranja IPD, koji se temelji na ugovoru koji potpisuje više subjekata (osim investitora i izvođača i projektanta, arhitekt i ključni podizvodnici). U Poljskoj takvi ugovori još ne postoje. U građevinskom sektoru mnoga ulaganja završavaju bez zadanih rokova ili premašuju troškove uključene u troškovnik. Jedan od problema je i nepravilna organizacija investicijskog procesa izgradnje. Trenutačni pristup donosi mogućnost kvara uzrokovanih suradnjom neovisnih jedinica za projektiranje i implementaciju. Kao što pokazuje CMAA Owners Survey 2005, CMAA Industry Report 2007, cca. 30% provedenih investicija bilo je podložno riziku prekoračenja rokova ili procjena troškova. Istraživanje također pokazuje da je procijenjena 1/3 materijala naručenih za potrebe izgradnje bila bačena, a 10% ukupnih investicijskih troškova uključivalo je pogreške u narudžbama.	mala

	<b>ARCHITECTURE</b> <i>Monika GACZKO WSKA</i>		istovremenu suradnju više ljudi na jednom projektu. No, postavlja se pitanje jesu li modeli izrađeni ovom tehnologijom zaštićeni zakonom. Jedno od najvažnijih pitanja vezanih uz BIM, a posebice modele izrađene ovom tehnologijom, jest zaštita autorskih prava, zbog čega se o tim temama detaljnije govori u ovom članku.							
18	Gagliardi , D.	<i>VISION OUTLOOK ON THE FINTECH ECOSYSTEM The FinTech Ecosystem</i>	2019	Studija je dio projekta Altfinator, projekta izgradnje kapaciteta s ciljem povećanja širenja i prihvaćanja alternativnih oblika finansiranja za inovativna mala i srednja poduzeća u Europi. Kontekst ovog izvješća odnosi se na strategiju izgradnje kapaciteta i plan provedbe. Svrha ovog izvješća je identificirati nove inovativne finansijske tehnologije (FinTech)	Opći pristup ove studije sastoji se u (i) pregledu literature (trgovačka i konzultantska izvješća i akademske publikacije) i (ii) izvornom istraživanju u području definiranom u 1. poglavljju	Trgovačka i konzultantska izvješća i akademske publikacije	Ovaj FinTech segment prilično je raznolik: uključuje tehnološki posredovanje upravljanje nekretninama, tehnologijom i intelektualnim vlasništvom, nematerijalnom imovinom i osobnim/obiteljskim bogatstvom. Prethodni nastavak ovog scenarija počiva na učincima trenutnog ponašanja velikih igrača u bankarskom i finansijskom	Gagliardi, D. (2019). <i>VISION OUTLOOK ON THE FINTECH ECOSYSTEM The FinTech Ecosystem</i> . www.altfinator.eu	 <p>The diagram illustrates the timeline of the FinTech Revolution across four quadrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>FINANCIAL PRODUCTS &amp; SERVICES:</b> Includes International Credit Notes, Transfer Orders, Cash Dispenser, ATM, Debit Card, Financial kiosk, EFT-PoS, Phone Banking, Mobile banking, Online banking, NCR, Aut. Conta, Digital Banking, DLT, PaymenTech (QR), Digital Platfo, Proprietary Ma.</li><li><b>STRATEGIES:</b> Adopt, Exploit, Adapt, Retool, Blend.</li><li><b>ENABLERS:</b> Increased speed of communication, Real-Time operations, Branches' reduction, Branches' automation.</li><li><b>TECHNOLOGIES:</b> Telegraph, Magnetic Strips, Microchip, Computer Hardware, The Internet.</li></ul> <p>Timeline markers: (1845-1950), (1951-1980), (1981-1990s), (2000 -).</p>	mala

						tržištu i gigantskih IT tvrtki koje patentiraju i registririraju korisne modele i trenutačno kontroliraju lavovski udio u intelektualnom vlasništvu.				
19	Hogge, B.	<i>Open Data Six Stories About Impact in the UK.</i>	2015	Godine 2010., u godini kada je Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo pokrenulo svoj portal otvorenih podataka, izvješće Inicijative za transparentnost i odgovornost istaknuto je obećanje i potencijal otvorenih podataka za poboljšanje usluga i stvaranje gospodarskog rasta	Istraživač je započeo provođenjem pregleda literature o utjecaju otvorenih podataka korištenjem metodologije kaskadnog pretraživanja i intervjuiranje m istraživača otvorenih podataka i ključnih igrača na tom polju. Pitanja korištena za usmjeravanje ovog istraživanja navedena su u nastavku. Odabir studije slučaja vođen je željom istraživača da odražava različite lekcije o otvorenim podacima i proučavanju njihovog utjecaja	Ovo izvješće, koje se sastoji od šest studija slučaja o gospodarskom, društvenom, političkom ili kulturnom učinku politike otvorenih podataka vlade Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva.	Brandbank posjeduje intelektualno vlasništvo nad slikama i podacima koje snima te licencira te podatke trgovcima koji ih koriste. Ugovori s maloprodajnim platformama koje su partneri s Brandbankom podliježu poslovnoj povjerljivosti. Te su praznine uglavnom oko podataka Ordnance Survey-a, koji HMLR-ove indeksne poligone INSPIRE ulijevaju prava intelektualnog vlasništva trećih strana za koja je potrebno zasebno licenciranje od OS-a, obično uz znatnu naknadu	Hogge, B. (2015). <i>Open Data Six Stories About Impact in the UK.</i>	Broj transakcija obuhvaćenih HMLR-ovim Price Paid Datasetom: 20 milijuna Broj preuzimanja HMLRPrice Paid Datasetsa između siječnja 2012. i ožujka 2013.: 78 000 Globalno ulaganje u proptech startupove u 2014.: 1,4 milijarde USD	
20	Bhatia, S.	<i>Cyber Security Risks-The New</i>	n.d.	Procjena projekta prošla je kroz nekoliko metamorfoza s	Sekundarni izvori podataka.	Istraživačka literatura prepuna je radova koji	Sigurnost projekta u industriji 4.0 sve je više ugrožena	Bhatia, S. (n.d.). <i>Cyber Security Risks-The New Dimension in Appraisal of</i>	mala	

		<i>Dimensions in Appraisal of Construction Projects</i>		novijim karakteristikam a projekta koje su dobivale na značaju tijekom različitih vremenskih razdoblja. Analiza društvenih troškova i koristi postala je značajna jer je postalo važno mjeriti troškove i koristi projekata javnog sektora.	se bave kibernetičkom sigurnošću u industriji 4.0.	kibernetičkim rizicima već od faze nadmetanja u kojoj se pokušavaju ukrasti dizajni projekata, prototipovi i drugo <b>intelektualno vlasništvo</b> , informacije o tehnologiji, partnerima i troškovima. Oni koji ulažu u kibernetičku sigurnost moraju znati da njihovi opskrbni lanci još uvijek mogu biti ranjivi što dovodi do gubitka podataka i <b>intelektualno g vlasništva</b> .	<i>Construction Projects.</i> Retrieved June 29, 2023, from <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/35790007">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/35790007</a>		
21	Earls, E. M.	<i>Preparing Students for a Future in Fintech.</i>	n.d.	Financijska tehnologija (fintech) izraz je koji se primjenjuje na različite promjene digitalne tehnologije koje utječu na bankarstvo, osiguranje i druge sektore finansijske industrije. Kao novo polje u nastajanju, tehnološki raznolike fintech tvrtke stječu tržišni udio i mijenjaju način na koji se odvija poslovanje u tradicionalnim finansijskim institucijama, na primjeru onoga što je istraživač Harvard	Sekundarni izvori podataka iz literature vezane za finansijski sektor.	Djelatnici u financijskom sektoru	Za studente na računovodstvenom putu, posebno one koji stječu MS računovodstvene diplome, javna sveučilišta u Massachusetts u mogla bi razmotriti uspostavljanje programa certificiranja poput onog koji se nudi na Poslovnoj školi Stern na NYU ili dodavanje tečaja o naprednim metodama vrednovanja potrebnim za pomoć u procjeni intelektualnog vlasništva i	<p><b>Recommendations</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the efficient and effective transmission of information from industry, public universities could create a statewide advisory board to advise on the evolution of fintech that includes industry professionals, experts and public university and community college personnel to examine relevant course offerings, professional certifications, tracks within relevant degree programs and aligning those offerings. Massachusetts public colleges and universities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create new tracks within established computer finance degree programs fintech topics and skills into student experience.</li> <li>Plan opportunities for interdisciplinary for business, computer science, eng other degree candidates to develop a skills needed for fintech-related jobs</li> </ul> </li> <li>Any higher education institution, pub should seek input from industry repr skills needed for the workforce and h changing the finance industry.</li> </ol> <p>Finally, though outside the bounds o paper, Massachusetts vocational high sch well to explore the development of course programs on fintech in order to ensure th setts students are well-prepared for the fut</p>	mala

				Business School Clayton Christensen nazvao "remitilačkom inovacijom".			tehnologije nematerijalne imovine poduzeća poput onih u fintechu.				
22	Hoang Tien, N., Jelonek, D., Thi Hong Dao, M., Thong Minh, D., & Author, C.	<i>Comparative analysis of business strategy of Vietnamese real estate developers: The use of Hoffer matrix Sustainable development View project Leadership View project Comparative analysis of business strategy of Vietnamese real estate developers: The use of Hoffer matrix.</i>	n.d.	U trenutnim uvjetima međunarodne ekonomске integracije, vijetnamske tvrtke više nisu zaštićene od strane države, umjesto toga, tvrtke se moraju suočiti s problemima konkurenkcije i rizicima kada otvaraju svoja vrata. Izgradnja poslovne strategije u skladu s karakteristikama i resursima poduzeća u svrhu opstanka i razvoja u oštrom konkurentskom okruženju postala je prijeka potreba samog poduzeća. Posljednjih je godina vijetnamsko gospodarstvo napravilo snažne korake u razvoju, prihodi ljudi rastu. Stoga su zahtjevi ljudi za smještajem, stanovanjem i turizmom iz dana u dan sve	Provodi se analizu poslovne strategije za dvije korporacije koristeći vrlo dobro poznatu Hofferovu matricu u literaturi o menadžmentu	Novaland Group i Hung Thinh Group	Obraćajući pozornost na mehanizme i politike o vlasništvu nad imovinom, zaštititi prava intelektualnog vlasništva, zaštititi investitora, zaštititi prava manjinskih dioničara, stečaju, raspuštanju i propisima o tržišnom natjecanju.	Hoang Tien, N., Jelonek, D., Thi Hong Dao, M., Thong Minh, D., & Author, C. (n.d.). <i>Comparative analysis of business strategy of Vietnamese real estate developers: The use of Hoffer matrix Sustainable development View project Leadership View project Comparative analysis of business strategy of Vietnamese real estate developers: The use of Hoffer matrix.</i> Retrieved June 29, 2023, from <a href="http://www.allmultidisciplinaryjournal.com">www.allmultidisciplinaryjournal.com</a>			mala

				veći. Može se vidjeti da su Novaland Group i Hung Thinh Group vodeće istaknute korporacije u Vijetnamu u području poslovanja nekretninama, stvarajući turističke atrakcije.					
23	n.d.	<i>Land registration and “disruptive” (or “trustworthy”?) technologies: Tokenisation of immovable property Sjef van Erp.</i>	n.d.	Tokenizacija nepokretne imovine	Sekundarni izvori podataka iz literature.	Utjecaj četvrte industrijske revolucije na zakon o zemljišnim knjigama i neka od pitanja koja su pokrenuta tim razvojem	Intelektualno vlasništvo pravi razlike na temelju toga kako je ljudska kreativnost izražena, što rezultira takvim pravima kao što su autorsko pravo (autorstvo), nositelj patenta itd. Drugi primjer je razlika koju pravni sustavi općenito prave kada razlikuju opću percepciju vlasništva u odnosu na fizičke objekte od najpotpunijeg prava koje može postojati u vezi sa stanom ili intelektualnim vlasništvom.	<i>Land registration and “disruptive” (or “trustworthy”?) technologies: Tokenisation of immovable property Sjef van Erp.</i> (n.d.). Retrieved June 29, 2023, from <a href="https://ssrn.com/abstract=3441938">https://ssrn.com/abstract=3441938</a>	velika

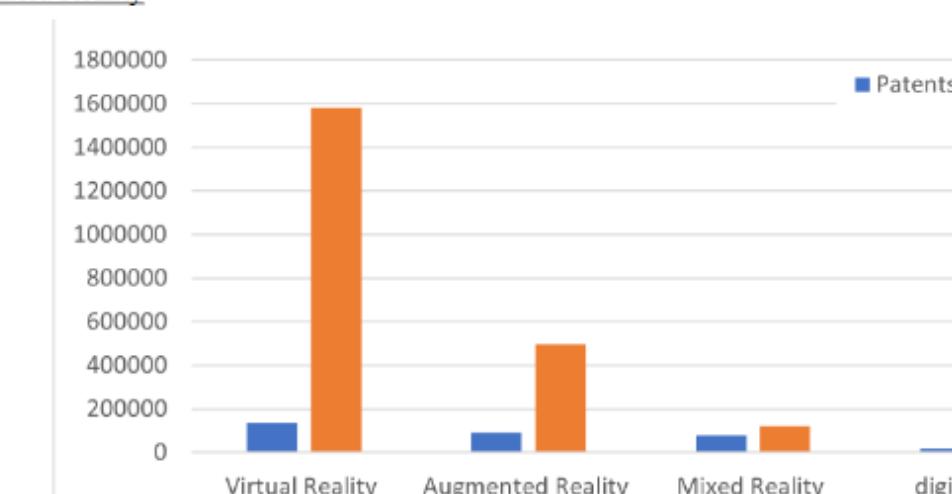
24	Zhang, S.	<i>DISRUPTION AND ADOPTION IN REAL ESTATE.</i>	2023	Poremećaj i usvajanje web 3.0 na području nekretnina	Sekundarno istraživanje (znanstveni članci/časopisi )	Ovo istraživanje ocjenjuje distribuciju i primjenu Web 3.0 tehnologija u industriji nekretnina. Istraživanje m tehničkog napretka, usvajanja, inovacija i finansijske potpore, ovo istraživanje ima za cilj pružiti putokaz stručnjacima za nekretnine kako bi uključili Web 3.0 tehnologije u svoje dnevne operacije ili ulagali u nova poduzeća.	NFT-ovi pružaju dokaz o vlasništvu i odgovarajuća imovina može imati samo jednog vlasnika u bilo kojem trenutku. Danas ih naširoko koriste umjetnici, glazbenici i robne marke kako bi osigurali svoja autorska prava i intelektualno vlasništvo. Na temelju prikazanih podataka može se zaključiti da su tehnologije koje podržavaju blockchain vrlo zastupljene u objavljenim člancima i časopisima, ali da im nedostaje inovacija što se odražava u broju objavljenih patenata. Tehnologije mješovite stvarnosti pokazuju snažnu zrelost kroz objavljene članke, ali imaju ograničeno istraživanje i razvoj na što ukazuje mali broj patenata. S druge strane, tehnologije umjetne inteligencije pokazuju	Zhang, S. (2023). <i>WEB 3.0 DISRUPTION AND ADOPTION IN REAL ESTATE.</i>	<b>Mixed Reality</b>		velika
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Figure 9: Mixed Reality Technologies R&D, Google Patents, Google Scholar, Scopus

						ravnotežu između broja objavljenih patenata i članaka				
25	Sako, M., & Qian, M	A TAXONOMY FOR TECHNOLOGY VENTURE ECOSYSTEMS	n.d.	Ilustriramo ovu aplikaciju u četiri sektora, naime fintech, zdravstvena tehnologija, pravna tehnologija i proptech. U posljednjem odjeljku raspravljamo o tome kako bi takva taksonomija, koja omogućuje klasifikacije i analitiku, mogla pružiti vrijedne uvide i poboljšati kvalitetu donošenja odluka od strane osnivača poduzetnika, investitora, kreatora politika i drugih dionika u poduzetničkom ekosustavu Ovaj rad daje teoriju i metodu za razvoj taksonomija, naglašavajući važnost pojašnjavanja svrhe za koju se taksonomija koristi i određivanje odgovarajuće razine	Sekundarni izvori podataka iz bogate literature.	Osnivači poduzetništva, investitori, kreatora politika i drugi dionici u poduzetničkom ekosustavu	Šesta dimenzija, strategija hvatanja vrijednosti, stoga se sastoji od vidljivih pokazatelja poslovnog modela, a posebno od toga kako se vrijednost stvara i hvata različitim načinima određivanja cijena i zaštite intelektualnog vlasništva. Licenciranje: jednokratne naknade nastaju za korištenje imovine zaštićene intelektualnim vlasništvom (autorska prava, patent itd.) (na primjer, za korištenje patentiranog tehnološkog alata. Patent odobren ili prijavljen: za procjenu finansijske vrijednosti koja se pripisuje zaštiti intelektualnog vlasništva nematerijalne imovine ili poslovnih metoda.	Sako, M., & Qian, M. (n.d.). A TAXONOMY FOR TECHNOLOGY VENTURE ECOSYSTEMS.	<b>Figure 4: Taxonomy illustration for Proptech</b> 	velika

				apstrakcije. Ovaj se pristup zatim primjenjuje za razvoj OVET taksonomije u kontekstu specifičnih sektora sa slučajevima upotrebe umjetne inteligencije.						
26	Zukin, S.	Seeing like a city: how tech became urban. <i>Theory and Society</i>	2020	Pojava urbanih tehnoloških ekonomija skreće pozornost na višedimenzionalnu prostornost ekosustava koje čine ljudi i organizacije koji proizvode novu digitalnu tehnologiju. Od ekonomске krize 2008., gradske vlasti agresivno su težile gospodarskom rastu njegovanjem ovih ekosustava. Izabrani dužnosnici stvaraju javno-privatno-neprofitna partnerstva kako bi izgradili "inovacijski kompleks" diskurzivnih, organizacijskih i geografskih prostora; cilj im je ne samo potaknuti gospodarski	Sekundarni izvori podataka iz stručne i znanstvene literature.	/	Ta bi područja iskoristila privlačnost mladih prema gradskom životu, kako je to opisao Richard Florida, ali umjesto umjetnika, kapitalizirala bi intelektualno vlasništvo "sveučilišta u središtu grada" koja su proizvela više izuma, poslova i startupa po studentu od svojih kolega u predgrađa i sveučilišni gradovi (Ande 2017).	Zukin, S. (2020). Seeing like a city: how tech became urban. <i>Theory and Society</i> , 49(5–6), 941–964. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/S11186-020-09410-4/METRICS">https://doi.org/10.1007/S11186-020-09410-4/METRICS</a>		mala

				rast, već i preobraziti grad za novu modernost. No, teško je u kompliciranu urbanu matricu ubaciti tehnološki proizvodni prostor. Ugrađene industrije i društvene zajednice žele zaštitu od tehnoloških tvrtki koje se šire i developera nekretnina koji grade za njih.					
27	Juma, C.	<i>Intellectual property rights and globalization: implications for developing countries.</i>	n.d.	Ovaj rad daje pregled implikacija sporazuma o pravima intelektualnog vlasništva povezanim s trgovinom (TRIPS) unutar Svjetske trgovinske organizacije (WTO). Usredotočen je na nacionalnu provedbu sporazuma TRIPS, tehnološki razvoj, zaštitu biljnih sorti, oznake zemljopisnog podrijetla i biološku raznolikost te povezano autohtono	Sekundarni izvori podataka.	Ovaj dokument je pregledao implikacije TRIPS sporazuma za zemlje u razvoju	Odnos između zaštite intelektualnog vlasništva i međunarodne trgovine jedno je od najkontroverznih pitanja u globalnim pregovorima posljednjih godina. Zaštita i provedba prava intelektualnog vlasništva trebaju pridonijeti promicanju tehnoloških inovacija i prijenosu i širenju tehnologije, na obostranu korist proizvođača i korisnika tehnološkog znanja i na način koji vodi društvenom i	Juma, C. (n.d.). <i>Intellectual property rights and globalization: implications for developing countries.</i> Retrieved June 29, 2023, from <a href="http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidtech/home.htm">http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidtech/home.htm</a>	

			<p>znanje. Dokument tvrdi da bi napor i za promicanje usklađenosti sa sporazumom TRIPS trebali biti popraćeni mjerama koje se bave izazovima javnog interesa kao što su zdravlje, prehrana i očuvanje okoliša u zemljama u razvoju. Sugerira da će rješavanje ovih pitanja zahtijevati političke i institucionalne inovacije u razvijenim zemljama i zemljama u razvoju. Dok se neke od mjera mogu rješavati kroz multilateralne forume, mnoge od njih trebale bi se rješavati kroz domaće zakone i politike osmišljene za poticanje inovacija i širenje međunarodne trgovine.</p>		gospodarskom blagostanju, te ravnoteži prava i obveze				
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28	Consiglio, M.	<i>Enabling Business Transformation through Servitization: The role of Open Innovation and Collaboration Strategies in Commercial Real Estate A multiple Swedish businesses empirical analysis.</i>	2019	Omogućivanje poslovne transformacije kroz servisizaciju: uloga otvorenih inovacija i strategija suradnje u komercijalnim nekretninama, empirijska analiza više švedskih poduzeća	Empirijska analiza, istraživačka pitanja putem Intervju-a (digitalni intervjui i face to face) i kvalitativna obrada podataka.	Švedske tvrtke	Analizirat će se glavne razlike između otvorenih i zatvorenih inovacija te glavne vrste pristupa suradnji i tokova intelektualnog vlasništva.	Consiglio, M. (2019). <i>Enabling Business Transformation through Servitization: The role of Open Innovation and Collaboration Strategies in Commercial Real Estate A multiple Swedish businesses empirical analysis.</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 3 Open Innovation Impact on the Service Value Web in commercial real estate</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2"><b>I) Data Driven Customer Engagement</b></th> <th colspan="2"><b>II) Co-Creation in open spaces</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">▶ CHALLENGES:</td> <td colspan="2">▶ CHALLENGES:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural shift to focus on people</li> <li>• Identify touchpoints opportunities</li> <li>• Development of digital tools</li> </ul> </td> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital knowledge in prototyping</li> <li>• Entrepreneurial mindset</li> <li>• Bring companies into the projects</li> </ul> </td> 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closeness</li> </ul> </td> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discover customers' value drivers</li> <li>• Create standards in the industry</li> <li>• Agile and entrepreneurial mindset</li> </ul> </td> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of solid</li> <li>• Overcome siloes</li> <li>• Become workplace</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">▶ ROLE OF OPEN INNOVATION:</td> <td colspan="2">▶ ROLE OF OPEN INNOVATION :</td> <td colspan="2">▶ ROLE OF OPEN INNOVATION :</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage clusters development</li> <li>• Prototyping generates learning</li> <li>• Get know-how from Academia</li> </ul> </td> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with other CRE players</li> <li>• Collaborate with startups</li> <li>• Bring customers in ecosystems</li> </ul> </td> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CVC to test solutions</li> <li>• Frequent customer feedback</li> <li>• Dedicate teams</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Produced by the author (2020)</p>	<b>I) Data Driven Customer Engagement</b>		<b>II) Co-Creation in open spaces</b>		▶ CHALLENGES:		▶ CHALLENGES:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural shift to focus on people</li> <li>• Identify touchpoints opportunities</li> <li>• Development of digital tools</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital knowledge in prototyping</li> <li>• Entrepreneurial mindset</li> <li>• Bring companies into the projects</li> </ul>		▶ ROLE OF OPEN INNOVATION:		▶ ROLE OF OPEN INNOVATION:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networks provide multiple touchpoints</li> <li>• Customer-oriented idea sourcing</li> <li>• Engage startups to leverage technology.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prototype with customers and startups</li> <li>• Encourage activity and space sharing</li> <li>• 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29	Gerling, C., & Meier, P.	<i>AI meets Digital: A Critical Review on Artificial Intelligence in Digital Entrepreneurship</i>	n.d.	AI susreće digitalno: kritički pregled umjetne inteligencije u digitalnom poduzetništvu	Širok pregled literature te kvalitativna analiza po ključnim riječima. Scopus je dao 594 rezultata, koji su pregledani na temelju pregleda sažetka	Agencije povezane sa umjetnom inteligencijom.	S jedne strane, postavlja se pitanje kako poduzetnički napor grade te izvore podataka i štite ih kao novi oblik intelektualnog vlasništva.	Gerling, C., & Meier, P. (n.d.). <i>AI meets Digital: A Critical Review on Artificial Intelligence in Digital Entrepreneurship</i> . Retrieved July 3, 2023, from <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360653067">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360653067</a>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Meta-understanding of AI (4)</b></p>	mala																																																		

Figure 2. Overlap of digital entrepreneurship key themes in AI-related articles

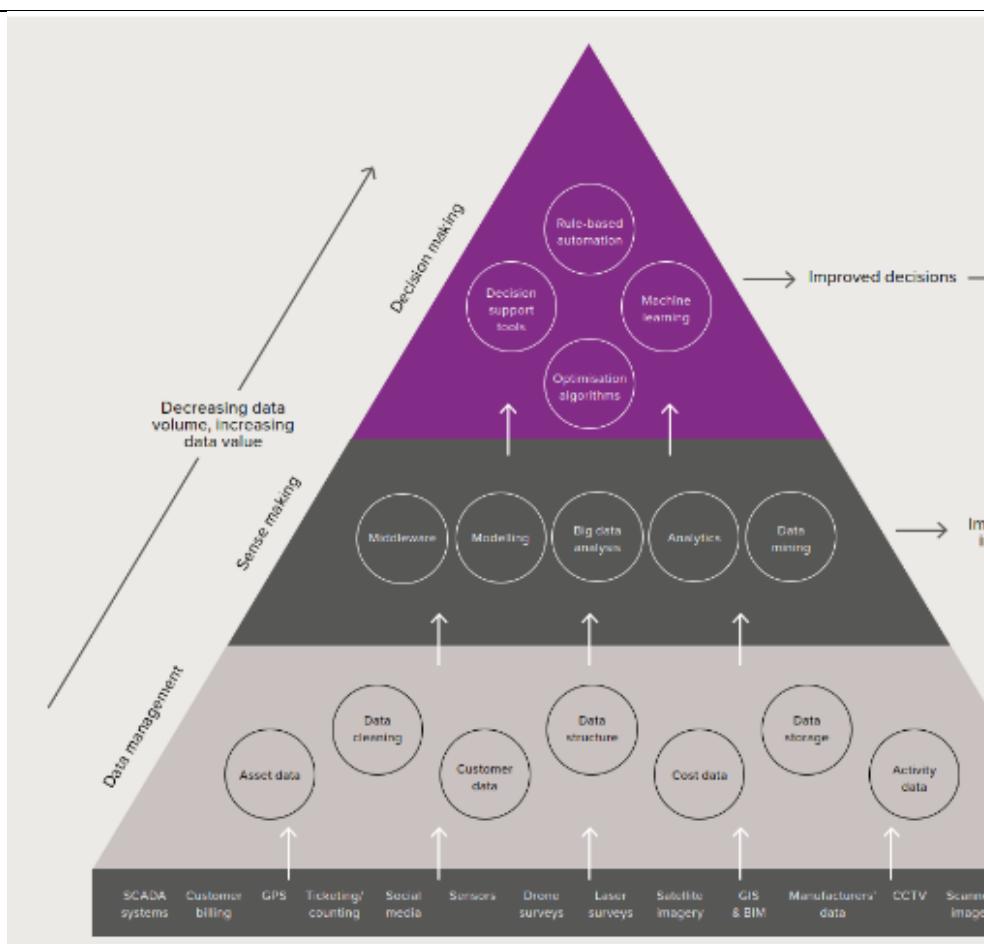
30	Nathorst-Westfelt, P.	<i>Value creation through Digital Twins for the AECOO sector A qualitative study proposing transformation through Digital Twin</i>	2022	Koncept Digital Twin je novi pristup temeljen na Industriji 4.0, koja predstavlja četvrtu industrijsku revoluciju. Ovo istraživanje imalo je za cilj rasvjetliti zašto građevinska industrijata za drugim industrijama u smislu digitalizacije i inovacija te može li koncept Digital Twin potaknuti inovacije i uvesti industriju u eru Industrije 4.0. Konkretno, ova je studija nastojala istražiti potencijalnu vrijednost koncepta Digital Twin u omogućavanju poboljšanja i transformacije građevinske industrie kroz digitalizaciju. Kako bi se postigao ovaj cilj, korišten je abduktivni istraživački pristup koji je obuhvaćao tri ključne faze. Prvo je proveden	Prije ove studije, provedena je kratka pilot studija za procjenu učinkovitosti istraživačke metodologije, koja je uključivala provođenje polustrukturiranih intervjua kako bi se dobio uvid u preliminarno stvaranje vrijednosti DT-ova. Case study.	Mala i srednja građevinska i druga industrijska poduzeća.	Pravna pitanja. Poteškoće u provedbi suradnje kroz zajedničke digitalne modele i zaštite <b>intelektualnog vlasništva</b>	Nathorst-Westfelt, P. (2022). <i>Value creation through Digital Twins for the AECOO sector A qualitative study proposing transformation through Digital Twins.</i> <a href="http://www.teknik.uu.se/education/">http://www.teknik.uu.se/education/</a>		mala
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Figure 3: Data tree, with increasing integration (CDBB, 2018)

