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<p>Tiivistelmä-Referat-Abstract</p> <p>The licentiate thesis discusses the growth effects of nonproprietary innovations in the context of endogenous growth models. Nonproprietary innovations are exemplified by open source software products, and the discussion of their growth effects is motivated by a recent demonstration by Gilles Saint-Paul that for plausible parameter values they reduce the growth rate in an endogenous growth model. The thesis contains short discussions of the history OS software, the earlier theoretical and empirical literature concerning with the motives of its producers, and some earlier endogenous growth models. After the presentation of this background information, two different ways of implementing nonproprietary innovations into an endogenous growth model are contrasted with each other in it. The first of these is the model which is due to Saint-Paul. In it growth is caused by specialization, and nonproprietary innovations are produced by "philanthropists" who do not participate in the economy in other ways. However, it is pointed out below that OS software is often produced by employees of the IT sector or IT students, and that currently its producers are mostly not motivated by philanthropy. It is also argued below that it would be more natural to assume that growth was caused by creative destruction than that it is caused by specialization. This motivates the introduction of the other considered model. It is a model of growth through creative destruction, and it can be used for representing not only a situation in which nonproprietary innovations are produced by "philanthropists" from outside the economy, but also a situation in which employees of the research sector produce nonproprietary innovations as a hobby in their free time, and in which they evaluate the participation in their production positively. An analysis of the latter model shows that the validity of Saint-Paul's result is not affected by the shift to a model of growth through creative destruction. However, it also turns out that when nonproprietary innovations are produced by employees of the research sector, they do promote economic growth for plausible parameter values in the context of the latter model, provided that the research sector is not too capital intensive.</p>			
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