

## INDEX

- AbbVie, 221  
 Abreu, M., 169  
 Absorptive capacity of firms  
   commercialization of IP and, 11  
   knowledge transfer and, 38, 267  
   in mode 1 conception of knowledge transfer, 363  
 Academics  
   professor's privilege, abolition of, 7, 41, 69, 163, 199–205, 397, 403  
   surveys of, 429–430, 436–439, 461–462  
 Africa. *See also specific country*  
   blockchain technology in, 455  
   measurement challenges in, 454–455  
   metrics of knowledge transfer in, 440, 452, 455  
   Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation (STISA-24), 452–454  
   university knowledge transfer policies in, 8–9  
 African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), 454  
 African Innovation Outlook series, 454, 455  
 African Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI), 455  
 Albuquerque, E., 38, 264, 269  
 Alessandrini, M., 342  
 Algeria, university knowledge transfer policy in, 8–9  
 Amadei, J.R.P., 269–270  
 Amazon, 349–350  
 Anglo Platinum (South Africa), 343  
 Annual reports, 462  
 Argentina  
   channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
   government funding of R&D in, 13  
   industry financing of R&D in, 48  
   structural challenges for public R&D in, 16  
 Arque-Castells, P., 364  
 Arundel, Anthony, 59, 398, 452, 453, 455, 459, 461–462  
 Arza, V., 265  
 Asia. *See also specific country*  
   metrics of knowledge transfer in, 440  
   university knowledge transfer policies in, 7, 8  
 Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM)  
   Better World Project, 75, 444–445  
   IP licensing model, metrics for, 53, 56, 59  
   Licensing Activity Survey, 73  
   metrics of knowledge transfer and, 426–427, 444  
   questionnaire, 350  
   surveys of KTOs, 73  
 ASTP, 426, 458, 459  
 Australia  
   surveys of KTOs in, 53  
   university, patent filings by, 114  
 Austria  
   pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155  
   professor's privilege, abolition of, 7, 397  
 Axel patent, 395  
 Ballard (Canada), 343  
 Bangladesh, university knowledge transfer policy in, 8  
 BASF, 221  
 Belgium, metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436

- “Big data,” 441–442  
 BioMed X Innovation Center, 220–221  
 Biotechnology, patent filings in,  
 109–112  
 Block, F., 396  
 Blockchain technology, 455  
 Böhringer-Ingelheim, 221  
 Bolivia, government funding of R&D  
 in, 13  
 Bordoy, C., 59  
 Brazil  
   Brazilian Agriculture Research  
   Corporation (Embrapa),  
   270, 277  
   Brazilian Centre for Research in  
   Energy and Materials  
   (CNPEM), 279–280  
   Brazilian Innovation Survey, 282  
   Brazilian National Service for  
   Industrial Training  
   (SENAI), 282  
   Butantan Institute, 277–279  
   channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
   collaborative research in, 267  
   Constitution, 419  
   consultancies in, 290–291, 293–294  
   Coordination for the Improvement  
   of Higher Education Personnel  
   (Capes) program, 273–275  
   CT-Infra, 273–275  
   education and training in, 265  
   Finep, 272  
   Good Law, 273  
   government funding of R&D in, 13  
   Greater Brazil Plan, 273  
   growth of public R&D in, 263–264  
   income level, patent filings by, 93,  
   106–107  
   Industrial, Technological and  
   Foreign Trade Policy  
   (PITCE), 273  
   Industrial Property Law 1996, 267,  
   269, 280  
   Innovate Company Program, 273  
   Innovation Act 2004, 267, 269,  
   272–273, 280–282, 284–287,  
   291, 293, 376, 408, 419, 420  
   Intellectual Property Law 1996, 284  
   Investment Maintenance Program  
   (PSI), 273  
   ITec platform, 33  
   knowledge capabilities gap in, 368  
   knowledge transfer in  
     absorptive capacity of firms  
     and, 267  
     bureaucratic issues, 271–272,  
     294–295  
     case study, 376  
     challenges of, 420–421  
     channels of, 287–291  
     consultancies and, 290–291,  
     293–294  
     cooperative agreements and,  
     282–284  
     demand-side incentives  
     supporting, 408, 420  
     financial factors, 419–420  
     formal channels of, 287–290  
     funding and, 270–271  
     high level R&D, lack of, 265  
     incentives, 293  
     informal channels of,  
     266–267, 287  
     institutional factors, 419  
     institutional practices, 291–294  
     instruments, 274  
     legal framework of, 284–287  
     legislation patterned on Bayh-  
     Dole Act in, 406–407  
     non-disclosure agreements  
     and, 290  
     “open science” and, 266–267  
     overview, 22, 263–264,  
     294–295  
     patent licensing and, 287–290,  
     375–376  
     policies and practices, 274, 376  
     in “processing industry,” 265  
     by public research institutes, 270,  
     277–280  
     research agreements and, 290–291  
     spin-offs and, 266  
     supply-side incentives supporting,  
     410, 420  
     technological partnership  
     agreements and, 290

- type of knowledge, correlation
  - with, 266
- by universities, 270
- university knowledge transfer
  - policy, 8
  - weakness of channels, 264
- KTOs in, 373
- legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole
  - Act in, 396, 419
- metrics of knowledge transfer in,
  - 426, 432–433
- Ministry of Agriculture, 277
- Ministry of Education, 273–275
- Ministry of Health, 277–279
- Ministry of Science, Technology,
  - Innovation and
    - Communication, 33, 273, 287–290
- National Education and Research
  - Network (RNP), 280
- National Electric Energy Agency, 284
- National Institute for Pure and
  - Applied Mathematics (IMPA), 280
- National Institute of Industrial
  - Property (INPI), 280, 294
- New Science, Technology and
  - Innovation Legal
    - Framework, 419
- Oil National Agency, 284
- Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, 277
- patent licensing in, 287–290,
  - 375–376
- patent metrics in, 86
- Productive Development Policy, 273
- public investment in science and
  - technology in, 273–275
- public research institutes
  - collaboration with industry, 405
  - consultancies and, 293–294
  - cooperative agreements and,
    - 282–284
  - innovation and, 282–284
  - knowledge transfer by, 270,
    - 277–280
  - KTOs in, 267, 285–286,
    - 291–293, 294
  - non-financial compensation, 294
  - number of, 276
  - patent filings by, 280–282
  - revenues of, 279
  - rationale for inclusion in study,
    - 18–21
  - R&D/GDP ratio in, 25–26
  - research infrastructure in, 273–276
  - research publications in, 266, 287
  - Science and Technology Act 2016,
    - 284–285, 286
  - Sectoral Funds, 263, 269, 272
  - seminars in, 266
  - specialization of innovation in, 27
  - Telecom Research and Development
    - Center, 282
  - “two-way flow” of ideas in, 418
- universities
  - bureaucratic issues, 271–272,
    - 294–295
  - collaboration with industry, 398,
    - 405–406
  - consultancies and, 290–291,
    - 293–294
  - cooperative agreements and,
    - 282–284
  - fragility of linkages with industry,
    - 265, 269
  - funding and, 270–271
  - increase in interaction with
    - industry, 265
  - innovation and, 282–284
  - knowledge transfer by, 270
  - knowledge transfer policy, 8
  - KTOs in, 267, 268, 285–286,
    - 291–293, 294, 408
  - low level of interaction with
    - industry, 264–265
  - non-financial compensation, 294
  - number of, 276
  - patent filings by, 267, 268–270,
    - 280–282, 295
  - patent licensing and, 410
  - public research universities,
    - 276–277
  - research agreements and, 290–291
  - technological problems and, 270
- Brehm, S., 312–313
- Breschi, S., 342–344

- Bristol-Meyers-Squibb, 395  
 Brito Cruz, C.H., 265  
 Britto, G., 264–265  
 Burkina Faso, government funding of R&D in, 13
- Cai, Y.Z., 321  
 Cambridge Inventor-Ownership Model, 171  
 Cambridge University, 142, 149, 163, 397, 404  
 Cameron, William Bruce, 78  
 Campbell, D.F.G., 364  
 Canada  
   Canada Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), 128–131  
   IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
   metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426–427  
   national and institutional policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer in, 40  
   surveys of KTOs in, 53, 56  
 Canon, 114–128  
 Cappelli, R.D., 219  
 Caryannis, E.G., 364  
 Central South University of Forestry and Technology (China), 308  
 Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), 191, 209  
 Chan, K.W., 366, 367  
 Changzhou University, 308  
 Channels of knowledge transfer, 36–39  
   collaborative research, 364–365, 368–369, 380, 460  
   consultancies, 38, 290–291, 293–294, 341, 380, 398–400, 460  
   contracts, 38, 50–52, 380, 439–440, 460  
   education and training, 398–400, 460  
   formal channels, 36–37, 38–39, 50–52, 76, 372, 443, 445, 446  
   hiring of university graduates, 36  
   informal channels, 36–37, 38–39, 50–52, 76, 372, 445  
   “open science,” 50–52, 169, 266–267, 439–440  
   patent licensing, 398–400  
   research publications, 303, 398–400  
   seminars, 209, 266, 267, 287, 398–400  
   spin-offs as, 217–218, 243, 266, 309, 398–400
- Chaves, C.V., 265, 269  
 Chemical engineering, patent filings in, 111  
 Chemistry, patent filings in, 108, 109  
 Chile, metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436
- China  
   Central Committee of Communist Party of China, 300  
   channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
   China Academy of Telecommunication Technology, 111  
   Chinese Patent Office, 26–27  
   Chinese Science Academy, 308  
   collaborative research in, 313  
   Company Law, 306, 323  
   Contract Law, 306, 323  
   Decision on Reforming the Science and Technology System, 300  
   Drug Research Institution, 308  
   European Union compared, 300  
   government funding of R&D in, 13  
   income level, patent filings by, 93, 95, 97, 103, 105, 106–107  
   industry financing of R&D in, 48  
   Innovation Centers, 310  
   innovation in, 300  
   investment in R&D, 301–302  
   IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
   ITC, 26–27  
   knowledge capabilities gap in, 368  
   knowledge transfer in  
     ambiguous corporate governance and regulation as barrier to, 322–323  
     barriers to, 299–300, 321–323  
     case study, 377–378  
     immaturity of technology market as barrier to, 321–322  
     increased rewards and compensation, 308  
   Innovation Centers and, 310

- KTOs, 308  
 lack of financial support as barrier to, 322  
 legal framework, 304–306  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 406–407  
 marketing of information, 309  
 overview, 22, 299–300, 323–324  
 performance evaluation systems, 308  
 policies and practices, 377–378  
 policies promoting, 307–311  
 in provinces, 307  
 by public research institutes, 306–307  
 science parks and, 310–311, 320–321  
 spin-offs and, 309  
 strategic alliances for innovation and, 310  
 transaction costs as barrier to, 323  
 by universities, 306–307  
 Law of Higher Education 1998, 301  
 Law on Promoting the Transformation of Scientific and Technological Achievements (PTSTA), 299, 305–306, 323–324, 378  
 2015 amendments, 306–311, 322, 378  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426, 427, 428, 432–433  
 Ministry of Commerce, 313  
 Ministry of Education, 301  
 Ministry of Finance, 306, 378  
 Ministry of Industry and Information, 310  
 National High-Speed Train Technology Innovation Center, 310  
 National Outline for Educational Reform and Development, 301  
 National Plan for Medium and Long-Term S&T Development, 301  
 National Science and Technology Plan, 310  
 National Technology Transfer Center, 308  
 National Technology Transfer Demonstration Institution, 308  
 985 Project, 301, 323  
 OECD countries compared, 300  
 patent applications in, 303–304  
 Patent Law 1984, 305, 323  
 patent licensing in, 313–320  
 patent metrics in, 86  
 Patent Office, 305  
 patent sales or assignments in, 313–320  
 Program on Promoting Scientific and Technological Achievements, Transfer and Transformation, 307  
 public R&D, 300  
 public research institutes  
   collaboration with industry, 309–310, 405  
   IP and, 306  
   knowledge transfer by, 306–307  
   KTOs in, 308  
   patent exploitation rates, 316–318  
   patent filings by, 128  
   patent licensing by, 314–316, 320  
   patent sales or assignments by, 318–319  
   role in R&D, 300–301  
 rationale for inclusion in study, 18–21  
 R&D/GDP ratio in, 25–26  
 recruitment policies of KTOs, 413  
 research publications in, 303  
 Science and Technology Progress Law 2007, 304, 323  
 science parks in, 310–311, 320–321  
 State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), 128–131, 303–304, 444  
 State-Owned Asset Supervision and Administration Commission, 306  
 strategic alliances for innovation, 310  
 Strategy of Invigorating China through Science and Education, 301

- China (cont.)  
 technology market in, 311–312  
 Tongji University Creative Cluster, 321  
 Torch Program, 310  
 TusPark, 320  
 211 Project, 301, 323  
 universities  
 collaboration with industry, 309–310, 311, 312–313, 398, 405–406  
 IP and, 306  
 knowledge transfer by, 306–307  
 knowledge transfer policy, 8  
 KTOs in, 308  
 leaves of absence in, 309  
 ownership of patents, 410  
 patent exploitation rates, 316–318  
 patent filings by, 128, 314  
 patent licensing by, 314–316, 320  
 patent sales or assignments by, 314, 318–319  
 role in R&D, 300–301  
 in WIPO, 305  
 Xi'an S&T Market, 312  
 Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park, 321  
 Zhejiang Online Technology Market, 312  
 Zhongguancun Science Park, 320–321
- Cho, H.-D., 240–242  
 Closs, L.Q., 270–271  
 Cohen-Boyer patents, 55, 395  
 Collaborative research. *See also specific country*  
 in Brazil, 267  
 as channel of knowledge transfer, 380, 460  
 as channels of knowledge transfer, 364–365, 368–369  
 in China, 313  
 firms and, 372  
 in Germany, 219  
 IP licensing model and, 387–388  
 in Korea, 248, 249, 251  
 metrics of knowledge transfer and, 52, 428–429, 430–431  
 public research institutes and, 372  
 in South Africa, 349  
 in United Kingdom, 149, 154
- Colombia  
 income level, patent filings by, 93  
 public research institute, patent filings by, 114  
 universities  
 knowledge transfer policy, 8  
 patent filings by, 114
- Columbia University, 395  
 Comin, D., 219–220  
 Commercialization of IP. *See also specific country*  
 conflicts regarding, 9–11  
 decline of public research institutes and, 10–11  
 diversification of, 411  
 effect on funding, 9–10  
 firms, absorptive capacity of, 11  
 incentives for, 69  
 lack of opportunities in middle-income countries, 413  
 Mertonian norms and, 10  
 metrics of knowledge transfer and, 55–56  
 patent protection policies and, 81  
 socially responsible research commercialization, 32–33, 34  
 universities and, 398
- Community engagement, 361  
 Company S (Korea), 247–249, 251  
 Computer technology, patent filings in, 111
- Conceptual framework of knowledge transfer  
 channels of knowledge transfer, 36–39  
 downstream outcomes and, 69  
 financial benefits, profits distinguished, 68–69  
 formal channels of knowledge transfer, 36–37, 38–39, 76  
 hiring of university graduates and, 36  
 incentives for investor involvement and commercialization and, 69  
 informal channels of knowledge transfer, 36–37, 38–39, 76

- overview, 21, 35–36  
 patents, differing impact on research incentives and, 69–70  
 Consultancies. *See also specific country*  
 in Brazil, 290–291  
 in Brazil, 293–294  
 as channel of knowledge transfer, 38, 290–291, 293–294, 341, 380, 398–400, 460  
 in Korea, 249  
 metrics of knowledge transfer and, 50–52, 430–431, 460  
 in South Africa, 341  
 in United Kingdom, 174  
 Contracts. *See also specific country*  
 as channel of knowledge transfer, 38, 50–52, 380, 439–440, 460  
 in Germany, 219  
 in Korea, 251  
 metrics of knowledge transfer and, 50–52, 428–429, 430–431  
 in South Africa, 341  
 in United Kingdom, 154, 414  
 Convergence of knowledge transfer policies and practices, 393–394, 397–398, 413–415  
 Cooper, D., 338  
 Costa Rica  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
 university knowledge transfer policy in, 8  
 Criscuolo, P., 366, 367  
 Cross-country trends in public R&D, 11–13  
 Cuntz, A., 200, 205  
 Cusmano, L., 341, 343–344  
 Czarnitzki, Dirk, 191, 200–206, 209, 215, 216–218  
 Czech Republic  
 pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155  
 university ownership of patents in, 397  
 de Castro, P.G., 266, 267  
 Declaration on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, 454–455  
 Demand pull firms, 374  
 De Negri, F., 263, 265, 275–276  
 Denmark  
 Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation (DASTI), 426  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426  
 Ministry of Higher Education in Science, 426  
 pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155  
 professor's privilege, abolition of, 7, 397  
 De Wet, G., 339  
 Digital communications, patent filings in, 111  
 Distell Group (South Africa), 343–344  
 Dos Santos, M.E.R., 267  
 Dutrénit, G., 265  
 Economic growth as rationale for public R&D, 5  
 Edler, J., 191  
 Education and training. *See also specific country*  
 in Brazil, 265  
 as channel of knowledge transfer, 398–400, 460  
 in Korea, 249  
 in middle-income countries, 405–406  
 public R&D and, 4  
 in South Africa, 335, 337, 340–341  
 in United Kingdom, 174  
 WIPO university applicant names, verifying accuracy of, 137  
 Egypt  
 universities  
 knowledge transfer policy, 8–9  
 patent filings by, 114  
 Electrical engineering, patent filings in, 108, 109  
 Eom, B.-Y., 228, 258  
 Equifinality, 362  
 Es-Sadki, Nordine, 452, 453, 455, 459, 461–462  
 European Commission  
 Commission's Competence Centre on Technology Transfer (CC TT), 458

- European Commission (cont.)  
 Expert Group on KT Metrics, 458  
 Expert Group on Metrics for Knowledge Transfer, 458–459  
 Joint Research Centre, 458  
 National Associations Advisory Committee (NAAC), 458  
 European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), 220  
 “European paradox,” 457  
 European Union. *See also specific country*  
 China compared, 300  
 Community Innovation Surveys (CIS), 195, 344, 345, 440, 453–454  
 European Patent Office (EPO), 81–82, 128–131  
 KTOs in, 457–458, 459  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 457–459  
 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), 457  
 PATSTAT database (*See* PATSTAT database)  
 surveys of KTOs in, 53, 56  
 university knowledge transfer policies in, 7  
 Eurostat, 345
- Fedderke, J.W., 338  
 Ferreira, G.C., 270–271  
 Financial incentives  
 firms and, 372  
 for investor involvement and commercialization, 69  
 in middle-income countries, 394  
 for participation in knowledge transfer, 31–32, 34  
 public research institutes and, 372  
 for universities, 412  
 Finland  
 pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155  
 professor’s privilege in, 7  
 Firms. *See also specific firm*  
 barriers to knowledge transfer, 372–373  
 characteristics of, 374  
 collaborative research and, 372  
 commercialization of IP and absorptive capacity of, 11  
 demand pull firms, 374  
 financial incentives and, 372  
 knowledge capabilities gap and, 366–369, 380  
 knowledge transfer and absorptive capacity of, 38, 267  
 linkage with public research institutes, 371–372, 380–381  
 mode 1 conception of knowledge transfer, absorptive capacity in, 363  
 patent licensing and, 381  
 policies and practices of, 22, 374  
 R&D intensity of, 38  
 successful knowledge transfer policies and practices, 369–371  
 surveys of, 429–430, 439–441, 461–462  
 Firm survivor bias, 218  
 Florida State University, 395  
 Fongwa, N.S., 339  
 Foreign-oriented patent filings, 90–92  
 Formal channels of knowledge transfer, 36–37, 38–39, 50–52, 76, 372, 443, 445, 446
- France  
 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), 111–112  
 Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives (CEA), 111, 114  
 income level, patent filings by, 93, 97, 104, 106  
 Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale (INSERM), 111, 128  
 IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
 public research institute, patent filings by, 114, 128  
 universities  
 ownership of patents, 397  
 patent filings by, 128



- patenting activities of, 155  
 Freeman, Christopher, 4, 226  
 Freitas, I.M.B., 429  
 Friedman, J., 256  
 Friedrich-Schiller-University, 220, 221  
 Fudan University, 322
- Germany
- CarLa Catalytics Research Lab, 222
  - collaborative research in, 219
  - commercialization of IP in, 393–394
  - contracts in, 219
  - demand pull in, 365
  - displacement effects in, 413–414
  - EXIST program, 208
  - Federal Ministry of Economics (BMWi), 205
  - Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), 183–184, 196–199, 205
  - Federal Statistical Office, 183
  - Fraunhofer Association, 111, 114, 182, 183, 185, 186–187, 191–193, 195, 196, 209, 213, 219–220, 221, 361, 365
  - German Cancer Research Institute, 220
  - German Meteorological Office (DWD), 193
  - German National Account, 218
  - German Patent and Trademark Office (DPMA), 200
  - German University Excellence Initiative, 206–207, 222
  - Helmholtz Association, 182, 183, 184–185, 186–187, 195, 198, 209, 213, 365
  - Helmholtz Centre for Research on Environmental Health, 221
  - Helmholtz Institute, 221
  - Helmholtz Society, 220
  - income level, patent filings by, 93, 97
  - InnovationLab, 222
  - Innovative Hochschule scheme, 208
  - IP office, patent filings by, 131–132
  - knowledge capabilities gap in, 368
  - “Knowledge Creates Markets” campaign, 196–199, 205
  - knowledge transfer in
    - benefits to business of, 217–220
    - case study, 379–380
    - changes in, 196–199
    - channels of, 209–214
    - economic literature on, 214
    - funding schemes, 206–208
    - historical background, 185–187
    - innovation, effect on, 219
    - job creation, effect on, 218–219
    - leading users of, 195–196
    - legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 404
    - limitations to, 215–217
    - opportunity cost of, 215–217
    - overview, 22, 182–183, 223–224
    - patent valorization agencies, 205–206
    - policies and practices, 378–379, 403
    - by public research institutes, 191–195
    - spin-offs, effect on, 217–218
    - supporting interviews, 220–223
    - by universities, 187–191, 220–223
  - Leibniz Association, 182, 183, 185, 192–195, 198, 209, 213, 365
  - Max Planck Association, 182, 183, 184–185, 186–187, 191–193, 195, 196, 209, 213, 221, 365
  - Max Planck Institute for Medical Research, 220
  - metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426, 432–433, 436
  - Ministry of Health, 193
  - Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure, 193
  - National Center for Tumor Diseases Heidelberg, 220
  - patent licensing in, 393–394
  - patent metrics in, 86
  - patent valorization agencies, 205–206
  - pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155
  - professor’s privilege, abolition of, 7, 41, 163, 199–205, 397, 403

- Germany (cont.)  
 public research institutes  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 209–214  
 expenditures by, 183–185  
 knowledge transfer by, 191–195  
 overview, 182  
 patent filings by, 128  
 rationale for inclusion in study, 18–21  
 R&D/GDP ratio in, 25–26  
 research publications in, 219  
 Robert Koch Institute, 193  
 SIGNO program, 205  
*Spitzencluster* initiative, 207, 222  
 universities  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 209–214  
 expenditures by, 184  
 knowledge transfer by, 187–191, 220–223  
 overview, 182  
 patent filings by, 200–205, 403  
 statistics on, 183  
 supporting interviews, 220–223
- Geuna, A., 432
- Ghana, university knowledge transfer policy in, 8
- Gibbons, M., 362–363
- Goldberg, I., 338
- Government funding of R&D, 12–13
- Graff, G.D., 396
- Greece, pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155
- Haas, M.R., 366
- Harbin Institute of Technology, 128
- Harvard University, 112
- Hendry, John, 149
- High-income countries. *See also specific country*  
 challenges for public R&D in, 17–18  
 convergence of knowledge transfer policies and practices in, 393, 413–415  
 demand-side incentives supporting knowledge transfer in, 407–411  
 displacement effects in, 411–412, 413–414  
 diversification of knowledge transfer policy in, 411–412  
 firms, linkage with public research institutes and universities, 402  
 ideal knowledge transfer policy mix, 411–413  
 income level, patent filings by, 93–107  
 knowledge transfer policies and practices in, 402–404  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 413–415  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 440  
 middle-income countries, knowledge transfer compared, 400–402  
 public research institutes, linkage with firms and universities, 402  
 supply-side incentives supporting knowledge transfer in, 407–411  
 timing and sequence of knowledge transfer policy changes, 410  
 universities, linkage with firms and public research institutes, 402
- Huang, Can, 300
- Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, 308
- Hungary  
 pre-emption rights principle in, 154–155  
 university ownership of patents in, 397
- Huya Bioscience International, 322
- Hvide, Hans K., 69
- Hybrid Model, 171
- Impala Platinum (South Africa), 343
- Income level, patent filings by, 92–93
- India  
 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), 413  
 Department of Science and Technology, 461  
 government funding of R&D in, 13  
 income level, patent filings by, 93, 100–101, 106–107

- IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 396  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 461  
 National Knowledge Commission, 395  
 public research institute, patent filings by, 114  
 university knowledge transfer policy in, 8
- Indonesia, university knowledge transfer policy in, 8
- Industry. *See* Firms
- Informal channels of knowledge transfer, 36–37, 38–39, 50–52, 76, 372, 445
- Initech (Korea), 244, 247, 251
- Innovation  
 IP licensing model, stifling effects of, 47–48  
 patents, effect of, 82  
 as rationale for public R&D, 4–5
- International Property Rights Index (IPRI), 252
- Invention patents, 303
- Investment in public R&D  
 conflicts between old and new rationales for, 9–11  
 economic growth as rationale for, 5  
 innovation as rationale for, 4–5  
 rationales for, 3–5, 21  
 social rate of return of, 5  
 trade-offs between old and new rationales, 9–11
- IP licensing model. *See also specific country*  
 advantages of, 45–47  
 alliances with industry and, 387–388  
 as channel of knowledge transfer, 36, 39, 398–400  
 collaborative research and, 387–388  
 collection of knowledge transfer metrics, 53–56  
 disadvantages of, 47–49  
 as discouraging collaboration, 49  
 division of revenues, 388  
 indicators, 70–71  
 innovation, stifling effects on, 47–48  
 institutional policies and, 50  
 KTO characteristics, metrics of, 60  
 legislation and, 50  
 low-income countries, disadvantages in, 46, 49  
 metrics of knowledge transfer and, 52, 60, 78  
 middle-income countries, disadvantages in, 46, 49  
 minimizing costs of knowledge transfer, 49–50  
 non-financial disadvantages of, 48  
 open IP policies, 50  
 patent valorization and, 205–206, 386–387  
 public research institutions, effects on, 42–43  
 research publications and, 47, 48  
 restrictions on licensing, 49  
 secondary benefits of, 47  
 signaling function, 47  
 socioeconomic effects of, 44–45  
 standardized indicators, 59–60  
 supplementary metrics from KTOs, 56, 57–58  
 support of new industry, 45–46  
 surveys of KTOs, 53–56  
 tacit knowledge and, 387  
 undue influence of industry and, 48  
 universities, effects on, 42–43
- IP office, patent filings by, 128–132. *See also specific office*
- Ireland, metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436
- Israel  
 income level, patent filings by, 106  
 IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
 universities  
 knowledge transfer policy, 6, 394  
 patent filings by, 114
- Italy  
 IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426, 436  
 NetVal, 426  
 professor's privilege in, 7  
 universities

- Italy (cont.)  
 ownership of patents, 397  
 patenting activities of, 155
- Japan  
 income level, patent filings by, 93, 99, 104  
 IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
 Japan Patent Office (JPO), 128–131  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436  
 public research institute, patent filings by, 128  
 universities  
 knowledge transfer policy, 7  
 patent filings by, 128
- Jenoptik, 220
- Jiang, Y., 313
- Johns Hopkins University, 111, 112
- Jones, Benjamin F., 69
- Jongwanich, J., 321
- Jordan, legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 396
- Kahn, M.J., 338
- Kaplan, D., 339, 341, 364
- Kenney, M., 47
- Kenya, M-PESA payment system, 455
- Kim, L.-S., 227, 235–236
- Kim, Sun-Young, 249, 250
- Knowledge capabilities gap, 366–369, 380
- Knowledge transfer. *See also specific country*  
 barriers to, 372–373, 381  
 best practices, 77  
 channels of, 36–39  
 conceptual framework of (*See* Conceptual framework of knowledge transfer)  
 convergence of policies and practices, 393–394, 397–398, 413–415  
 cultural factors, 418–419  
 demand pull in, 364–365  
 demand-side incentives supporting, 155–156, 407–411, 420  
 downstream outcomes and, 69  
 ecosystem, understanding of, 76  
 enabling environment, importance of, 77  
 financial benefits, profits distinguished, 68–69  
 financial factors, 419–420  
 flexibility of policies, 77  
 formal channels of, 36–37, 38–39, 76, 372, 443, 445, 446  
 geography and, 27–28  
 high-income countries, policies and practices in, 402–404  
 hiring of university graduates and, 36  
 ideal policy mix, 411–413  
 improved evidence for policy-making, 71–72  
 incentives for investor involvement and commercialization and, 69  
 incentives for participation in, 31–32, 34  
 informal channels of, 36–37, 38–39, 76, 372, 445  
 institutional factors, 419  
 institutional policies and practices supporting, 40–41  
 institutional versus national policies and practices, 374–375  
 institutions and, 26–27  
 IP licensing model (*See* IP licensing model)  
 knowledge capabilities gap and, 366–369, 380  
 linear model, 362–363, 365–366  
 metrics of (*See* Metrics of knowledge transfer)  
 mode 1 conception, 362–363, 365–366  
 mode 2 conception, 363–364  
 mode 3 conception, 364–365, 380  
 national policies and practices supporting, 40–41  
 national versus institutional policies and practices, 374–375  
 overview, 21  
 patent metrics (*See* Patent metrics)  
 patents, differing impact on research incentives and, 69–70  
 policy priorities, 76–77  
 public R&D in context of, 37

- questions regarding policies and practices, 414
- R&D/GDP ratio and, 25–26
- role of policies and practices in promoting, 39–40
- specialization of innovation and, 27
- startups and, 373
- structural characteristics of, 25–28
- successful policies and practices, 361–362, 369–371
- supply-side incentives supporting, 152–155, 407–411, 420
- systemic failures, heterogeneous remedies for, 28–29
- technology push and, 362–363
- timing and sequence of policy changes, 410
- “two-way flow” of ideas and, 418
- Knowledge transfer offices (KTOs)
  - characteristics of, 60, 373–374
  - improved evidence for policy-making and, 71–72
  - linear model of knowledge transfer and, 365–366
  - metrics of knowledge transfer
    - characteristics, metrics of, 60
    - data from, 430–431
    - metrics regarding, 73–75
    - policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer, 431–436
    - surveys of, 53–56
  - metrics regarding, 60, 73–75
  - mode 1 conception of knowledge transfer and, 365–366
  - nexus function of, 73–74
  - overview, 35
  - policies and practices of, 373–374
  - in public research institutes, 35
  - recruitment policies, 413
  - return on investment (ROI) of, 74–75
  - revenue and, 74–75
  - role of policies and practices in promoting knowledge transfer, 39
  - standardized indicators, 59–60
  - supplementary metrics from, 56, 57–58
  - surveys of, 53–56, 73, 428–429, 461–462
  - in universities, 35
- Kochenkova, A., 55
- Kolmar BNH (Korea), 246–247, 251
- Kolmar Korea, 245, 246, 247
- Korea, Republic of
  - Act on the Promotion of Industrial Education and Industry-University Collaboration 2003, 227, 229
  - collaborative research in, 248, 249, 251
  - commercialization of IP, efficiency of, 233–236
  - Connect Korea project, 230
  - consultancies in, 249
  - contracts in, 251
  - education and training in, 249
  - ETRI, 244–245
  - goals of patent system in, 424
  - government-funded non-practicing entities (NPEs), 250–251
  - Hub University for Industrial Collaboration (HUNIC) project, 230
  - income level, patent filings by, 93, 97, 100, 104, 106
  - Intellectual Discovery (ID), 250–251, 252
  - IP office, patent filings by, 131–132
  - knowledge capabilities gap in, 368
  - knowledge transfer in
    - case study, 376–377
    - challenges relating to public research institutes, 255–256
    - channels of knowledge transfer
      - generally, 238–242, 258
    - collaborative R&D and, 248, 258
    - contracts, 251
    - expenditures on public R&D, 231–233
    - foreign firms and, 238
    - formal channels of, 242–244
    - government-funded non-practicing entities (NPEs) and, 250–251

- Korea, Republic of (cont.)  
 graduate students, hiring of, 250  
 immature government capabilities  
 as challenge, 253, 258–259  
 important factors in, 251–252  
 informal channels of,  
 247–250, 258  
 innovation, effect on, 238  
 institutional challenges,  
 252–253  
 laboratory companies and,  
 243–244  
 license income and, 236  
 methodology of survey on, 260  
 national versus institutional  
 policies and practices, 375  
 new technologies and, 233  
 overview, 22, 257–259  
 patent licensing and, 242,  
 244–245, 248, 375–376  
 policies and practices,  
 376–377, 404  
 policies to improve, 228–231  
 public key infrastructure (PKI)  
 and, 244–245  
 by public research institutes,  
 248–249, 250, 257–258  
 sector distribution of, 238  
 seminars and, 247–248  
 SMEs, challenges relating to,  
 253–255  
 spin-offs and, 243  
 startups and, 243–244, 245–247  
 statistics, 231–238  
 supporting interviews, 260  
 by universities, 257–258  
 university knowledge transfer  
 policy, 7  
 venture capital and, 249–250  
 Korea Atomic Energy Research  
 Institute (KAERI),  
 245–247, 248  
 Korea Institute for Advancement of  
 Technology (KIAT),  
 229–230, 260  
 Korean Intellectual Property Office  
 (KIPO), 128–131, 422  
 Korea Technology Exchange, 229  
 KTOs in, 373, 376–377  
 Leaders in Industry-University  
 Cooperation (LINC)  
 project, 230  
 Market-Driven IP and Technology  
 Transfer Promotion Plan,  
 230–231  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in,  
 426, 432–433  
 Ministry of Food and Drug  
 Safety, 246  
 Ministry of Information and  
 Communication, 244–245  
 National Research Council of  
 Science & Technology  
 (NST), 243  
 patent licensing in, 242, 244–245,  
 248, 375–376  
 patent metrics in, 86  
 professors, startups and, 423  
 public goods, public R&D as, 423  
 public research institutes  
 bureaucracy versus, 424  
 challenges in knowledge transfer  
 relating to, 255–256  
 channels of knowledge transfer  
 generally, 238–242  
 collaboration with firms, 400,  
 402, 411  
 investments by, 229–230  
 knowledge transfer by, 248–249,  
 250, 257–258  
 KTOs in, 228–229, 231, 255–256  
 ownership of patents, 422,  
 423–424  
 patent filings by, 128, 233  
 public R&D, role in, 226–227  
 startups and, 422  
 technology holding  
 companies, 229  
 rationale for inclusion in study,  
 18–21  
 R&D/GDP ratio in, 25–26  
 Science and Technology Policy  
 Institute (STEPI), 238  
 small and medium-sized enterprises  
 (SMEs) in, 228, 236–238,  
 253–255, 377, 411, 424

- Special R&D Zone Promotion Act  
 2006, 243, 246
- Special Research Institute Promotion  
 Law 1973, 227
- Technology Transfer and  
 Commercialization Promotion  
 Act 2006, 229–230, 256, 422
- Technology Transfer Promotion Act  
 2000, 227, 228–229, 233, 246,  
 257, 376
- “twin dominance” of industry and  
 government in, 226, 228
- universities  
 channels of knowledge transfer  
 generally, 238–242  
 collaboration with firms, 411  
 knowledge transfer by, 257–258  
 knowledge transfer policy, 7  
 KTOs in, 227–229, 231  
 ownership of patents, 397, 422,  
 423–424  
 patent filings by, 128, 422–423  
 public R&D, limited role in,  
 226–228  
 sector distribution of knowledge  
 transfer by, 238
- Korea Electronics Telecomm, 111,  
 128
- Kotha, R., 366–367
- Kroll, H., 322
- Kruss, G., 338, 341
- KTOs. *See* Knowledge transfer offices  
 (KTOs)
- Kuriakose, S., 338
- Kwon, K.-S., 238
- Lan, X., 313
- Latin America. *See also specific country*  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 440  
 university knowledge transfer  
 policies in, 8
- Lee, Keun, 228, 258
- Legislation regarding university  
 knowledge transfer policies,  
 6–9, 80
- LG (Korea), 253–254
- Licensing of IP. *See* IP licensing model
- Liefner, I., 322
- Linear model of knowledge transfer,  
 362–363, 365–366
- Lissoni, F., 155
- Liu, C., 321
- Liu, H., 313
- Livesey, F., 266, 268
- Low-income countries. *See also specific  
 country*  
 basic economic needs as challenge  
 for public R&D in, 16  
 challenges for public R&D in, 14–18  
 heterogeneity as challenge for public  
 R&D in, 16  
 IP licensing model, disadvantages of,  
 46, 49  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 440  
 structural challenges for public R&D  
 in, 16–17
- Lubango, L.M., 342
- Ludwig-Maximilian University,  
 220, 221
- Lula da Silva, Luiz Inácio, 273
- Lundin, N., 312–313
- Lundvall, Bengt-Åke, 4
- Ma, J., 313
- Malaysia  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
 government funding of R&D in, 13  
 income level, patent filings by, 93,  
 102–103, 106–107  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole  
 Act in, 396  
 public research institute, patent  
 filings by, 114  
 universities  
 knowledge transfer policy, 8  
 patent filings by, 114
- Malerba, F., 342–344
- Mannheim Innovation Panel (MIP),  
 195, 219
- Marais, L., 339
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
 112, 282
- Materials, patent filings in, 109–111
- Mazzucato, Mariana, 391
- Measurement, patent filings in, 108,  
 109–111

- Medical technology, patent filings  
 in, 109
- Mello, J.M.C., 267
- Merck Serono, 221
- Mertonian norms, 10
- Metallurgy, patent filings in, 109–111
- Metrics of knowledge transfer. *See also specific country*
- academics, surveys of, 429–430, 436–439, 461–462
  - annual reports and, 462
  - benefits of knowledge transfer, 442–445
  - “big data,” 441–442
  - collaborative research and, 428–429, 430–431
  - collection of metrics for IP licensing model, 53–56
  - commercialization of IP and, 55–56
  - consultancies and, 50–52, 430–431, 460
  - contracts and, 50–52, 428–429, 430–431
  - cost-benefit analysis, 442–445, 462–463
  - costs of, 446
  - data collection, 78
  - data discrepancies, 462
  - disproportionate focus of, 78, 79
  - economic relevance of, 428
  - “European paradox,” 457
  - financial benefits of knowledge transfer, 443–444
  - firms, surveys of, 429–430, 439–441, 461–462
  - formal channels of knowledge transfer, 443, 445, 446
  - full functionality of knowledge transfer and, 427–428
  - Higher Education-Business and Community Interaction (HE-BCI) survey, 430–431
  - in high-income countries, 440
  - indicators, 70–71
  - informal channels of knowledge transfer, 445
  - institutional level, data collection at, 434–436, 445–446
  - international comparability of, 427
  - IP licensing model and, 52, 60, 78
  - KTOs
    - characteristics, metrics of, 60
    - data from, 430–431
    - metrics regarding, 73–75
    - policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer, 431–436
    - surveys of, 53–56, 461–462
  - limitations of, 428
  - in low-income countries, 440
  - in middle-income countries, 428, 440
  - non-financial benefits of knowledge transfer, 444–445
  - non-IP-mediated knowledge transfer, 347–349, 429, 452–454, 460–461
  - normalizing of data, 79
  - “open science,” 50–52, 439–440
  - overview, 21, 22, 35–36, 77–78, 79, 445–446
  - patent metrics (*See* Patent metrics)
  - publicly available data, 441–442
  - public research institutes
    - benefits of knowledge transfer to, 431
    - policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer, 431–436
    - surveys of, 461–462
  - reluctance to provide data, 462
  - research publications and, 441–442
  - standardized indicators, 59–60
  - supplementary metrics from KTOs, 56, 57–58
  - types of metrics, 425
  - universities
    - data from, 430–431
    - policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer, 431–436
    - value of measured activities, 427
    - “vanity” metrics, 78
  - WIPO Assessment Questionnaire for Stakeholders from Academic and Research Institutions, 464–474 (*See also* WIPO Assessment Questionnaire for



- Stakeholders from Academic and Research Institutions)
- Mexico  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
 government funding of R&D in, 13  
 income level, patent filings by, 93, 102  
 university knowledge transfer policy in, 8
- Middle-income countries. *See also specific country*  
 basic economic needs as challenge for public R&D in, 16  
 challenges for public R&D in, 14–18  
 collaboration between universities and industry, 412–413  
 convergence of knowledge transfer policies and practices in, 413–415  
 demand-side incentives supporting knowledge transfer in, 407–411  
 education and training in, 405–406  
 financial incentives in, 394  
 heterogeneity as challenge for public R&D in, 16  
 high-income countries, knowledge transfer compared, 400–402  
 ideal knowledge transfer policy mix, 411–413  
 income level, patent filings by, 93–107  
 IP licensing model, disadvantages of, 46, 49  
 knowledge transfer policies and practices in, 405–407  
 lack of commercialization opportunities in, 413  
 lack of research capacity in universities, 412  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 413–415  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 428, 440  
 public research institute knowledge transfer policy in, 394  
 structural challenges for public R&D in, 16–17  
 supply-side incentives supporting knowledge transfer in, 407–411  
 timing and sequence of knowledge transfer policy changes, 410  
 university knowledge transfer policy in, 394
- Miller, K., 364–365
- Mode 1 conception of knowledge transfer, 362–363, 365–366
- Mode 2 conception of knowledge transfer, 363–364
- Mode 3 conception of knowledge transfer, 364–365, 380
- Mondi (South Africa), 343
- Morocco  
 income level, patent filings by, 93  
 public research institute, patent filings by, 114  
 universities  
 knowledge transfer policy, 8–9  
 patent filings by, 114
- M-PESA payment system, 455
- Munari, F., 374–375
- Munich Innovation Group, 187–188
- National technology exchanges, 374
- Nelson, Richard R., 4
- Netherlands, metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436
- New Zealand, surveys of KTOs in, 53
- Nigeria  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
 National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP), 8–9  
 university knowledge transfer policy in, 8–9
- Non-IP-mediated knowledge transfer, metrics of, 347–349, 429, 452–454, 460–461
- Northwestern University, 128
- North-West University (South Africa), 349–350
- Norway  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436

- Norway (cont.)  
 pre-emption rights principle in,  
 154–155  
 professor's privilege, abolition of, 7,  
 69, 397
- Ok, J.-Y., 235–236
- Oliveira, P., 268–269
- Onderstepoort Biological Products  
 (South Africa), 331
- Open IP policies, 50
- “Open science,” 50–52, 169, 266–267,  
 439–440
- Organic chemistry, patent filings  
 in, 109
- Organisation for Economic Co-  
 operation and Development  
 (OECD), 300
- O'Shea, R.P., 364
- Oslo Manual, 430, 440
- Oxford Biomedica, 249
- PACEC, 154
- Pakistan, university knowledge transfer  
 policy in, 8
- Panasonic, 114–128
- Paris Convention for the Protection of  
 Industrial Property, 305
- Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)  
 advantages of use in patent metrics  
 and, 84  
 as data source for patent metrics, 81,  
 84–85, 132–134  
 disadvantages of use in patent  
 metrics and, 84–85  
 identifying universities and public  
 research institutes for purposes  
 of patent metrics, 86–89  
 income level, patent filings by,  
 92–103  
 South Africa and, 331–333, 349  
 statistical trends in patent filings  
 under, 90  
 supplementary metrics regarding, 56  
 technology field, patent filings by,  
 108–109, 111  
 university, patent filings by, 112–128
- Patent metrics  
 academia, focus on, 81–82  
 applicability to universities and  
 public research institutes, 83  
 data sources, 84–86  
 foreign-oriented patent filings and,  
 90–92  
 identifying universities and public  
 research institutes for purposes  
 of, 86–89  
 income level, patent filings by, 92–93  
 individual patent holders, 82–83  
 innovation, effect of patents on, 82  
 IP office, patent filings by, 128–132  
 lack of standardized information,  
 86–87  
 low-income countries, patent filings  
 by income level in, 93–107  
 middle-income countries, patent  
 filings by income level in,  
 93–107  
 name-cleaning and, 87–88  
 name-matching and, 88  
 overview, 21, 80–81,  
 132–134  
 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) as  
 data source, 81, 132–134 (*See  
 also* Patent Cooperation  
 Treaty (PCT))  
 patent family definition and, 85,  
 88–89  
 PATSTAT database as data source,  
 81, 132–134 (*See also* PATSTAT  
 database)  
 public R&D versus private  
 R&D, 82  
 public research institute, patent  
 filings by, 114, 128  
 quality checks, 89  
 residence and, 89  
 statistical trends in patent  
 filings, 90  
 technology field, patent filings by,  
 107–112  
 underestimation, 83  
 university, patent filings by, 112–128  
 WIPO university and public research  
 institute applicant names,  
 verifying accuracy of, 137

- Patents  
   differing impact on research incentives, 69–70  
   goals of patent system, 424  
   invention patents, 303  
   resident versus non-resident applications, 280  
   valorization, 205–206, 386–387
- PATSTAT database  
   advantages of use in patent metrics and, 85  
   as data source for patent metrics, 81, 85–86, 132–134  
   disadvantages of use in patent metrics and, 85
- Germany  
   knowledge transfer in, 187–188  
   patent filings in, 200
- identifying universities and public research institutes for purposes of patent metrics, 86–89
- income level, patent filings by, 104–107
- quality checks in patent metrics, 89
- statistical trends in patent filings in, 90
- technology field, patent filings by, 109–111
- Patton, D., 47
- People's Republic of China. *See* China
- Pereira, F.C., 267
- Peru  
   government funding of R&D in, 13  
   university knowledge transfer policy in, 8
- Phaho, D., 339
- Pharmaceuticals, patent filings in, 109–112
- Philippines  
   government funding of R&D in, 13  
   public research institute, patent filings by, 114  
   universities  
     knowledge transfer policy, 8  
     patent filings by, 114
- Pinheiro-Machado, 268–269
- Poland, university ownership of patents in, 397
- Porto, G.S., 270, 271
- Portugal, failures of knowledge transfer in, 364
- Pouris, A., 339, 342
- Póvoa, L.M.C., 265, 266–267, 269, 270
- Private R&D, public R&D contrasted, 6, 82
- Professor's privilege, abolition of, 7, 41, 69, 163, 199–205, 397, 403
- Public goods, public R&D as, 4, 5, 423
- Public R&D  
   commercialization of IP (*See* Commercialization of IP)  
   in context of knowledge transfer, 37  
   cross-country trends in, 11–13  
   economic growth as rationale for public R&D, 5  
   education and training and, 4  
   government funding of, 12–13  
   high-income countries, challenges in, 17–18  
   innovation as rationale for public R&D, 4–5  
   investment in (*See* Investment in public R&D)  
   low-income countries, challenges in, 14–18  
   middle-income countries, challenges in, 14–18  
   private R&D contrasted, 6, 82  
   as public good, 4, 5  
   socially responsible research commercialization, 32–33, 34
- Public research institutes. *See also specific country*  
   barriers to knowledge transfer, 372–373  
   best practices, 381  
   collaborative research and, 372  
   decline of, 10–11  
   financial incentives and, 372  
   foreign-oriented patent filings by, 90–92  
   incentives for participation in knowledge transfer, 31–32, 34  
   income level, patent filings by, 92–93

- Public research institutes (cont.)  
 IP licensing model, effect of, 42–43  
 knowledge capabilities gap and, 380  
 KTOs in, 35  
 linkage with firms, 371–372, 380–381  
 metrics of knowledge transfer  
   benefits of knowledge transfer  
     to, 431  
   policies and practices supporting  
     knowledge transfer, 431–436  
 middle-income countries,  
   knowledge transfer policy  
   in, 394  
 patent filings by public research  
   institute, 114, 128 (*See also*  
   *specific institute*)  
 patent licensing and, 381  
 patent metrics (*See* Patent metrics)  
 questions regarding knowledge  
   transfer policies and  
   practices, 414  
 role in public R&D, 12  
 statistical trends in patent filings  
   by, 90  
 successful knowledge transfer  
   policies and practices, 369–371  
 surveys of, 461–462  
 technology field, patent filings by,  
   107–112  
 WIPO applicant names, verifying  
   accuracy of, 137
- QS World Ranking of Universities,  
 188–191
- Quality checks in patent metrics, 89
- Quan, X.H., 311
- Ramaphosa, Cyril, 355
- Rammer, C., 191
- Rapini, M.S., 264–265, 266, 270, 271
- Rationales for investment in  
 public R&D  
   conflicts between old and new  
   rationales, 9–11  
   overview, 3–5, 21  
   trade-offs between old and new  
   rationales, 9–11
- Rauen, C.V., 271, 292, 293
- Ray, A.S., 172, 460–461
- rDNA, 395
- Research publications. *See also specific  
 country*  
 in Brazil, 266, 287  
 as channel of knowledge transfer,  
   303, 398–400  
 in China, 303  
 in Germany, 219  
 IP licensing model and, 47, 48  
 metrics of knowledge transfer and,  
   441–442  
 in South Africa, 347–349  
 in United Kingdom, 169  
 use as metrics, 59
- Return on investment (ROI) of KTOs,  
 74–75
- Roche, 221
- Rogers, M., 171, 172
- Romania, government funding of R&D  
 in, 13
- Rorwana, A., 342
- Rosli, A., 150
- Rossi, Federica, 150, 432
- Russian Federation  
 government funding of R&D in, 13  
 industry financing of R&D in, 48  
 university knowledge transfer policy  
 in, 7, 8
- Saha, S., 461
- Samsung, 253–254
- SAP, 221
- Sappi (South Africa), 343
- Sasol (South Africa), 343, 349–350, 368
- Schmoch, U., 191, 199–200
- Science Citation Index (SCI), 303
- Scimago Institutions Rankings World  
 Report, 88
- Scopus (database), 88
- Seminars  
 in Brazil, 266  
 as channel of knowledge transfer,  
   209, 266, 267, 287, 398–400  
 in Korea, 247–248
- Sengupta, A., 172, 460–461
- Seoul National University,  
 112–114, 236

- Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 128  
 Shapiro, M.A., 50  
 Shenzhen University, 114  
 Sibanda, M., 338  
 Siegel, D.S., 429  
 Silberman, J., 256  
 Silicon Valley, 396–397  
 Singapore  
   Agency of Science, Technology and  
   Research (ASTAR), 111, 114  
   public research institute, patent  
   filings by, 114  
   recruitment policies  
   of KTOs, 413  
   university, patent filings by, 114  
 Slovakia, university ownership of  
   patents in, 397  
 Slovenia, university ownership of  
   patents in, 397  
 Socially responsible research  
   commercialization, 32–33, 34  
 Social rate of return of investment in  
   public R&D, 5  
 South Africa  
   Agricultural Research Council  
   (ARC), 330–331, 347, 349, 352  
   apartheid in, 328–329  
   Armcor, 331  
   Bio-economy Strategy, 340  
   Biotechnology Regional Innovation  
   Centres, 336  
   business sector  
     linkage with public R&D, 337,  
     345–347  
     scient, technology, and innovation  
     policy, 336–337  
   Centres of Competence, 335, 342–344  
   Centres of Excellence, 335  
   collaborative research in, 349  
   consultancies in, 341  
   contracts in, 341  
   Council for Geosciences, 330–331  
   Council for Mineral Technology,  
   330–331  
   Council for Scientific and Industrial  
   Research (CSIR), 330–331, 335,  
   343, 347, 349–350, 352,  
   410–411, 413  
   Denel, 331, 349–350  
   Department for Planning,  
   Monitoring and Evaluation  
   (DPME), 352  
   Department of Science and  
   Technology (DST), 333, 335,  
   339–340, 350, 354  
   Department of Trade and Industry  
   (DTI), 333, 337, 340, 354  
   education and training in, 335, 337,  
   340–341  
   Elsenburg Agricultural Training  
   Institute, 343–344  
   Eskom, 331, 349–350  
   Global Entrepreneurship Monitor,  
   335–336  
   government funding of R&D in,  
   13, 330  
   Higher Education National Funding  
   Formula, 335  
   Human Sciences Research Council  
   (HSRC), 330–331, 350  
   income level, patent filings by, 93,  
   101, 107  
   Industrial Development  
   Corporation, 333  
   Industrial Policy Action Plan, 337  
   innovation  
     financing of, 333  
     in oil and gas sector, 343  
     outputs, 345  
     in platinum, 343  
     policy, 333–334  
     in pulp and paper sector, 343  
     surveys, 344  
     in viticulture, 343–344  
   “innovation chasm,” 339  
   Innovation Fund, 333–334,  
   335–336, 355  
   Intellectual Property Rights from  
   Publicly Financed Research and  
   Development Act, 9, 333–334,  
   389, 390, 391  
   IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
   knowledge capabilities gap in, 368  
   knowledge transfer in  
     barriers to, 353  
     case study, 378

- South Africa (cont.)  
 consultancies and, 341  
 demand-side incentives  
   supporting, 410–411  
 failures of, 337–339, 364  
 impacts of, 352–353  
 informal channels of, 341  
 IP-mediated knowledge transfer,  
   341–342, 349–352  
 KTOs, 351–352  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-  
   Dole Act in, 406–407  
 metrics of, 344–352  
 non-IP-mediated knowledge  
   transfer, 347–349  
 overview, 22, 328–329, 353–355,  
   389–392  
 patent licensing, 375–376  
 policies and practices, 378  
 policies to address failures of,  
   339–341  
 by public research institutes,  
   349–352  
 by universities, 349–352  
 university knowledge transfer  
   policy, 8, 9  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole  
   Act in, 396  
 Medical Research Council,  
   330–331  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in,  
   426, 432–433, 436  
 Ministry of Higher Education and  
   Training, 330  
 Mintek, 347, 349–350  
 National Advisory Council on  
   Innovation, the Technology  
   Innovation Agency (TIA), 334  
 National Development Plan (NDP),  
   329, 334, 355, 389  
 National Foundry Technology  
   Network, 337  
 National Intellectual Property  
   Management Office (NIPMO),  
   334, 340–341, 350, 353,  
   389–390, 391  
 National R&D Strategy,  
   333–334, 340  
 National Research Foundation, 330,  
   331, 334, 335, 336, 338  
 NECSA, 331  
 New Growth Path, 334  
 Office of Auditor General, 347  
 Office of Technology Transfer  
   Support Fund, 389–390  
 oil and gas sector, innovation in, 343  
 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)  
   and, 331–333, 349  
 patent licensing in, 375–376  
 patent metrics in, 86  
 platinum, innovation in, 343  
 Public Investment Corporation, 333  
 public R&D in  
   linkage with business sector, 337,  
   345–347  
   scient, technology, and innovation  
   policy, 335–336  
 public research institutes  
   collaboration with industry, 405  
   expenditures on R&D, 331,  
   332–333, 348  
   historical background, 330  
   IP management policies, 354  
   knowledge transfer by, 349–352  
   overview, 330–331  
 Public Research IP Act, 340,  
   353–354, 355  
 pulp and paper sector, innovation  
   in, 343  
 rationale for inclusion in study,  
   18–21  
 R&D/GDP ratio in, 25–26  
 R&D Tax Incentive, 333–334, 355  
 Researcher Rating Scheme, 335  
 research publications in, 347–349  
 sanctions against, 328–329  
 science and technology policy,  
   333–334  
 Sector Innovation Fund,  
   339–340  
 Sector Innovation Programme,  
   339–340, 355  
 South Africa Bureau of Standards  
   Design Institute, 337  
 South Africa Bureau of Standards  
   (SABS), 330–331

- South African Patent Office (SAPO), 330, 331
- South African Research Chairs Initiative, 335, 336
- Southern African Research and Innovation Managers Association (SARIMA), 340–341, 350
- specialization of innovation in, 27
- state-owned enterprises in, 331
- technikons, 330
- Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP), 340, 343–344, 374
- “technology colony,” 339
- Technology Innovation Agency, 336, 352, 355
- Telkom, 331
- Ten-Year Innovation Plan, 333–334, 337, 339
- Transnet, 331
- Transnet Design, Innovation and Research Centre, 337
- universities
- collaboration with industry, 398, 405–406
  - expenditures on R&D, 331, 332–333, 348
  - historical background, 330
  - IP management policies, 354
  - knowledge transfer by, 349–352
  - knowledge transfer policy, 8, 9
  - KTOs in, 353
  - patent filings by, 114
  - research in, 330
- USPTO and, 331–333, 349–350
- viticulture, innovation in, 343–344
- White Paper on Science and Technology, 333, 334, 340, 355, 363
- South African Wine and Brandy Company, 343–344
- Southeast University of China, 128
- Southern African Development Community (SADC), 454–455
- South Korea. *See* Korea, Republic of Korea
- failures of knowledge transfer in, 364
  - income level, patent filings by, 106
  - metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426, 436
  - RedOTRI, 426
  - universities
    - ownership of patents, 397
    - patent filings by, 114
- Spin-offs. *See also specific country*
- as channel of knowledge transfer, 217–218, 243, 266, 309, 398–400
  - universities and, 158–164, 398
- Squeff, F.H.S., 265, 275–276
- Stand-Alone Company Model, 171
- Standardized indicators, 59–60
- Stanford University, 236, 395
- Startups
- knowledge transfer and, 243–244, 245–247, 373
  - public research institutes and startups and, 422
- Stellenbosch University, 343–344, 349, 352
- Sunbiotech (Korea), 246
- Surveys
- of academics, 429–430, 436–439, 461–462
  - of firms, 429–430, 439–441, 461–462
  - Higher Education-Business and Community Interaction (HE-BCI) survey, 430–431
  - of KTOs, 53–56, 73, 428–429, 461–462
  - of public research institutes, 461–462
  - WIPO Assessment Questionnaire for Stakeholders from Academic and Research Institutions, 464–474 (*See also* WIPO Assessment Questionnaire for Stakeholders from Academic and Research Institutions)
- Sweden
- inventor ownership in, 397
  - metrics of knowledge transfer in, 436
  - national and institutional policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer in, 40

- Sweden (cont.)  
 professor's privilege, abolition of,  
 7, 397  
 universities  
 patent filings by, 114  
 patenting activities of, 155  
 Switzerland, university ownership of  
 patents in, 397
- Takara Shuzo, 249  
 Tan, J., 320–321  
 Tan, L., 319, 322  
 Tang, P., 171–172  
 Taxol, 395  
 Technical University of Denmark, 442  
 Technical University of Munich, 221  
 Technology field, patent filings by,  
 107–112. *See also specific field*  
 Telecommunications, patent filings  
 in, 111  
 Telles, L.O., 270  
 Tengeh, R.K., 342  
 Thailand  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 38  
 government funding of R&D in, 13  
 university knowledge transfer policy  
 in, 7, 8  
 “Third mission” policies, 6–9  
 Thursby, G., 48  
 Thursby, M.C., 48  
 Todo, Y., 320–321  
 Tokyo University, 111–114  
 Toole, A., 218–219  
 Turkomian, A.L.V., 269–270  
 Toyota Jidosha, 114–128  
 TRL scale, 254  
 Tsinghua University, 128, 313, 320, 322  
 Tunisia, university knowledge transfer  
 policy in, 8–9  
 Turchi, L.M., 271, 292, 293  
 Turkey, patent filings by income level  
 in, 93  
 “Two-way flow” of ideas, 418
- Uganda, channels of knowledge  
 transfer in, 38  
 United Kingdom  
 British Technology Group (BTG),  
 149, 403, 404  
 Catalyst Fund, 153  
 Catapult Centres, 153  
 channels of knowledge transfer in, 52  
 Charities Act 2006, 144  
 Co-Investment Fund, 155–156  
 collaborative research in, 149, 154  
 commercialization of IP in  
 comparison of universities and  
 public sector research  
 establishments (PSREs),  
 166–168  
 KTOs and, 163  
 patent licensing, 393–394  
 public sector research  
 establishments (PSREs)  
 and, 164  
 universities and, 158–164  
 Community Innovation Survey  
 (CIS), 168–169  
 consultancies in, 174  
 contracts in, 154, 414  
 demand pull in, 365  
 Department for Business, Energy  
 and Industrial Strategy  
 (BEIS), 144  
 Department for Business, Innovation  
 and Skills, 164  
 Department for Education  
 (DfE), 144  
 Department for Employment and  
 Learning Northern Ireland  
 (DELNI), 144  
 Department for Trade and Industry  
 (DTI), 150  
 Department of Culture, Media and  
 Sport, 146  
 displacement effects in, 413–414  
 education and training in, 174  
 Education Reform Act (ERA)  
 1988, 143  
 Enterprise Capital Funds, 155–156  
 Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS),  
 155–156  
 government regulation of IP rights,  
 154–155



- Higher Education-Business and Community Interaction (HE-BCI) survey, 430–431, 460–461
- Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), 144, 145, 153, 172
- Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW), 144
- Higher Education Funding Council (HEFC), 143
- Higher Education Innovation Fund (HEIF), 152–153, 156
- Higher Education Reach-out to Business and the Community (HEROBAC) Fund, 152
- Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), 168, 169
- income level, patent filings by, 93, 99
- Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund, 156
- Industrial Strategy White Paper, 156
- Innovate UK, 153
- knowledge capabilities gap in, 368
- Knowledge Exploitation Programme, 152
- knowledge transfer in  
 case study, 378–379  
 commercialization activities, 157–158  
 community-based activities, 157–158  
 demand-side incentives supporting, 155–156  
 historical background of policies and practices, 148–151  
 incentives regarding, 173–176  
 legislation patterned on Bayh-Dole Act in, 404  
 national versus institutional policies and practices, 375  
 organizational practices, 169–173  
 overview, 22, 141–142, 173–176  
 path dependency and, 174  
 people-based activities, 157–158  
 policies and practices, 378–379, 403–404  
 problem-solving activities, 157–158  
 promotion of, 173–174  
 public sector research establishments (PSREs) and, 154  
 supply-side incentives supporting, 152–155  
 symbiotic relationship with socioeconomic structure, 174  
 universities and, 152–154
- Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) Scheme, 153
- Lambert Agreements, 154
- LINK Scheme, 149
- local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), 151
- Medical Research Council (MRC), 146
- metrics of knowledge transfer in, 425–426, 427, 428, 430–431, 432–433, 436, 437, 460–461
- National Centre for Universities and Business (NCUB), 157, 166–167
- National Enterprise Board, 149
- National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), 149
- Office of Science and Technology (OST), 150
- open funding competitions in, 155
- Patent Law 1977, 154
- patent licensing in, 393–394
- patent metrics in, 86
- Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC), 143
- professor's privilege in, 163
- public sector research establishments (PSREs)  
 commercialization of IP in and, 164–168  
 funding of, 146–148  
 governance agreements, 148  
 knowledge transfer and, 154  
 overview, 146–147  
 spin-offs and, 164

- United Kingdom (cont.)  
 Public Sector Research Exploitation Fund, 154  
 rationale for inclusion in study, 18–21  
 R&D/GDP ratio in, 25–26  
 R&D tax credits in, 155  
 regional development agencies (RDAs), 151  
 Regional Innovation Fund, 151  
 research publications in, 169  
 Royal Society, 153–154  
 Science and Technology Committee, 156  
 Science Enterprise Challenge (SEC) Fund, 152  
 Scottish Funding Council (SFC), 144  
 Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme (SEIS), 155–156  
 Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI), 155  
 Social Investment Tax Relief (SITR), 155–156  
 Teaching Company Scheme, 149, 153  
 Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF), 145  
 UK Innovation Investment Fund, 155–156  
 UK Research Partnership Investment Fund, 153  
 universities  
 commercialization of IP and, 158–164  
 diversification of knowledge transfer policy, 411–412  
 funding of, 144–146, 148  
 geographic distribution of, 143–144  
 historical background, 142–143  
 incentives regarding knowledge transfer, 173–176  
 industry demand for knowledge from, 168–169  
 knowledge transfer and, 152–154  
 KTOs in, 169–171, 172  
 organizational practices, 169–173  
 ownership of patents, 397  
 patent filings by, 114  
 patenting activities of, 155  
 public versus private, 144  
 spin-offs and, 158–164  
 University Challenge Seed Fund, 152  
 University Funding Council, 143  
 Wellcome Trust, 153–154  
 United States of America  
 Advanced Technology Program, 396  
 Bayh-Dole Act, 6–7, 39, 71, 80, 83, 229, 257, 340, 362–363, 380, 394–398, 413–415, 457, 460  
 Defense Department, 396  
 Defense Industrial and Technology Base Initiative, 396  
 Engineering Research Centers, 396  
 Federal Technology Transfer Act, 396  
 improved evidence for policy-making in, 71  
 income level, patent filings by, 93, 97, 104  
 industry financing of R&D in, 48  
 IP licensing model in, 39, 394  
 IP office, patent filings by, 131–132  
 knowledge transfer in, 394–397  
 Manufacturing Extension Program, 396  
 metrics of knowledge transfer in, 426–427, 436, 444  
 mode 1 conception of knowledge transfer in, 363  
 national and institutional policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer in, 40  
 National Institutes of Health (NIH), 395  
 Silicon Valley, 396–397  
 Small Business Innovation Development Act, 396  
 Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act, 396  
 standardized indicators in, 59  
 Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act, 396  
 surveys of KTOs in, 53, 56

- United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), 81–82, 128–131, 331–333, 349–350
- universities  
 commercialization of IP and, 394–395  
 knowledge transfer policy, 6–7  
 patenting activities of, 155, 394–395
- Universidade de São Paulo, 269, 277, 282–284
- Universidade Estadual de Campinas, 269, 282–284, 290, 291
- Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 282–284, 291
- Universidade Federal de São Carlos, 269
- Universidade Federal do Paraná, 282–284
- Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, 282–284
- Universities. *See also specific country; specific university*  
 commercialization of IP and, 398  
 convergence of knowledge transfer policies and practices in, 397–398  
 diversification of knowledge transfer policy, 411–412  
 financial incentives for, 412  
 foreign-oriented patent filings by, 90–92  
 incentives for participation in knowledge transfer, 31–32, 34  
 income level, patent filings by, 92–93  
 IP licensing model, effect of, 42–43  
 knowledge capabilities gap and, 366–369, 380  
 knowledge transfer policies and practices, 22  
 KTOs in, 35  
 lack of research capacity in middle-income countries, 412  
 leaves of absence in, 398  
 legislation regarding IP policies, 6–9, 80  
 metrics of knowledge transfer data from, 430–431  
 policies and practices supporting knowledge transfer, 431–436  
 middle-income countries, knowledge transfer policy in, 394  
 patent filings by university, 112–128 (*See also specific university*)  
 patent licensing and, 397–398  
 patent metrics (*See Patent metrics*)  
 patent ownership and, 397  
 professor's privilege, abolition of, 7, 41, 69, 163, 199–205, 397, 403  
 questions regarding knowledge transfer policies and practices, 414  
 role in public R&D, 12  
 spin-offs and, 158–164, 398  
 statistical trends in patent filings by, 90  
 successful knowledge transfer policies and practices, 369–371  
 technology field, patent filings by, 107–112  
 WIPO applicant names, verifying accuracy of, 137
- University of California, 111, 112
- University of Cape Town, 347, 349–350
- University of Heidelberg, 220–221
- University of Manchester, 149
- University of Pretoria, 343, 349
- University of Texas, 111, 112
- University of Witwatersrand, 343, 349–350
- Valorization, 205–206, 386–387
- “Vanity” metrics, 78
- Velez, M., 338
- ViroMed Inc., 249–250, 251
- Von Proff, S., 200
- Wang, B., 313
- Wang, Y.D., 311, 314
- WIPO Assessment Questionnaire for Stakeholders from Academic and Research Institutions, 464–474

- WIPO Assessment (cont.)  
 financial incentives, 469  
 funding of R&D, 471  
 general information, 464–465  
 IP and technology  
 management, 467–469  
 ownership of IP rights,  
 465–466  
 policy awareness, 472  
 problems, challenges, and strategic  
 issues, 473–474  
 publication and dissemination  
 policy, 472  
 third-party engagement, 470  
 Woltmann, S., 442  
 World Intellectual Property  
 Organization (WIPO)  
 Assessment Questionnaire  
 for Stakeholders from  
 Academic and Research  
 Institutions, 464–474 (*See also*  
 WIPO Assessment  
 Questionnaire for Stakeholders  
 from Academic and Research  
 Institutions)  
 China in, 305  
 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)  
 (*See* Patent Cooperation  
 Treaty (PCT))  
 public research institute applicant  
 names, verifying accuracy  
 of, 137  
 university applicant names, verifying  
 accuracy of, 137  
 World University Rankings, 330  
 Wuhan University, 322  
 Wunsch-Vincent, Sacha, 282  
 Yale University, 33  
 Yoon, C.-M., 230  
 Zhang, C., 339  
 Zhang, M.X., 323  
 Zhao, W.X., 320  
 Zhejiang University, 128, 309, 322  
 Zou, Y.H., 320