Tech transfer

Impediment

(1) No champion within the company convinced of the necessity for acquiring a right to the invention.

(2) Each invention has its place in time - late bloomers - commercial state of art lags the invention technology

(3) Competition within the industry or company for its own R&D effort.
- outside input not in same footing (Japanese model)
- not necessarily corporate personality or attitude but access to personalities which exercise control over decision making process and, in particular expenditure decisions.

(4) Remaining patent life too short to commit funds in view of patent protection available.

(5) No patent position

⑥ Insistence on acquisition of rights in data (particularly in procurement contracts by U.S. government.

⑦ Growing emphasis on state development efforts which are job oriented.
State government insistence upon giving state industry first preference to licens

⑧ Walk-away-with-the-store syndrome. (smaller biotech companie

⑨ Fear of release of proprietary information.
- consortium problem
- commingled government funds.
—

⑩ Need additional information to show the commercial feasibility, or efficacy, or lack of toxicity etc. of compound or process — one additional step beyond basic research.

(11) In the more traditional forms (i.e. informational exchange) reliance was
— on good will of the company or industry — gifts etc
— the immediate need of the company-industry

univ.

(12) Overly restrictive guidelines by Federal agencies on conflict of interest concerns.
— eliminate use of inventor as consultant for licensee

Gov't

Training

UIR —

legislation + influential happenings

1980	96-517	Patent and Trademark law Amendments Act.
1982		CAFC formed
1984	98-620	Amendments to 96-517
1986		Federal Labs Bill
1988	100-418	Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act

Case Western 1974

1. Promote increased interest among university administrators in the technology potential of their institutions

2. Develop a more acute awareness of the need for more effective management of university technology resources.

Clarke's Third Law

Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

From Science & Engineering Indicators 1987

1987 — Fed Govt provided 63% of total R+D funding for universities & colleges.

Institutional funds covered 17% of costs of separately budgeted research in 1986

Industry support = 6%
1st ranked growing segment of university research support between 1980 and 1985 expanding by 75% in constant dollars.

1987 Fed Agencies NIH — 2.8 billion
DOD — 1.2 "
NSF — 1.1 "

Academic R+D

1987(est) Total 11,150,000,000
Fed Govt. 7,000,000,000
Industry 620,000,000

"Beyond the Rhetoric"

p. 29 Handbook

- recent assessments of U-I cooperation have found that industry and university participants agree to a remarkable extent that expansion of general knowledge is the overriding objective of cooperation. One of these assessments a review of eight NSF - U-I Cooperative Research Centers found that

"industry and university participants agree that the most important goal for their center is expansion of general knowledge, while the least important goals are perceived to be development of patentable and commercializable products."