#### Topic 14

#### The Interface between Universities

Public Research Institutions and SMEs

# Training of Trainer's Program, Teheran 10 June 2015

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echnology Transfer Office

# AGENDA

- Context
- Research and Development
- R&D and Innovation
- Internal and External R&D
- Public Private Partnerships
- PPPs challenges;
   advantages
- R&D funding

Establishing partnerships











## INTRODUCTION

- More and more, SMEs «outsource» R&D to University laboratories.
- University professors are more and more open to private R&D funding (depends on university and type).
- However, often culture mismatch.



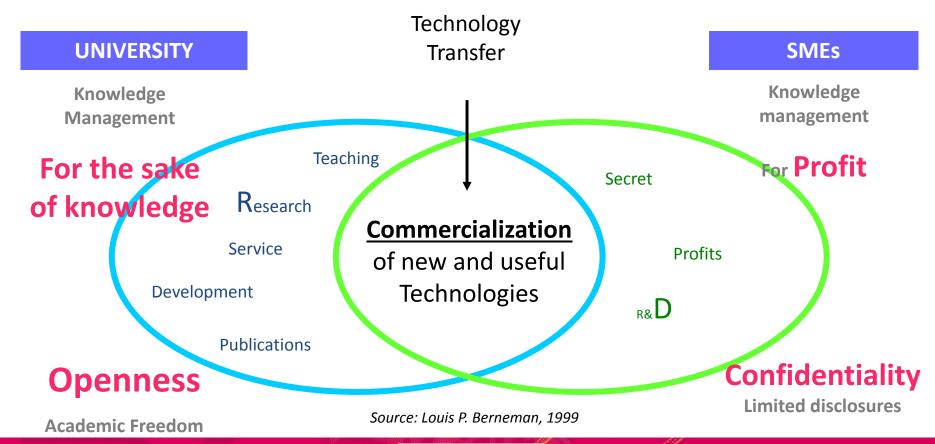








### INTRODUCTION (2)













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# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and Development are two different but sometimes related processes:

Research:

Curiosity Knowledge, Ideas (IP)

• Development:

Knowledge, Ideas Products & Processes











# R&D/IS/NOT ALWAYS THE SAME

#### In Academic Institutions:

R&D

Output: Knowledge, Ideas, IP

#### In Commercial Organizations:

R&D

Output: Products, Processes





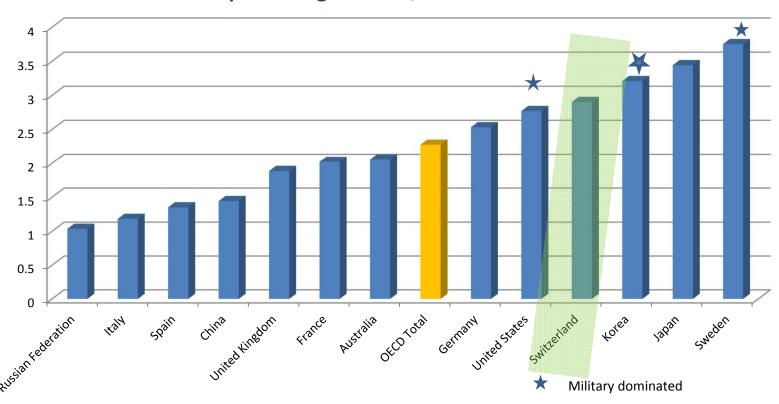






#### IMPORTANCE OF R&D BY COUNTRY

#### **R&D** as a percentage of GDP, selected nations













### TOP/TEN/R&D COMPANIES 2009

POSITION	COMPANY	SPENDING USD B.	INNOVATION RANK*
10	SAMSUNG CORP.	6.0	
9	GLAXO SMITHKLINE	6.2	
8	SANOFI AVENTIS	6.3	
7	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	7.0	
3	NOKIA	8.2	
2	MICROSOFT	9.0	
1	ROCHE HOLDINGS	9.1	

\* Bloomberg 50 most innovative companies











### R&D SPENDING \( \Rightarrow INNOVATION ?

POSITION	COMPANY	SPENDING USD B.	INNOVATION RANK*
1	ROCHE HOLDINGS	9.1	NOT in top 50
2	MICROSOFT	9.0	3
3	NOKIA	8.2	23
7	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	7.0	NOT in top 50
8	SANOFI AVENTIS	6.3	NOT in top 50
9	GLAXO SMITHKLINE	6.2	NOT in top 50
10	SAMSUNG CORP.	6.0	11

<sup>\*</sup> Bloomberg 50 most innovative companies











# EXTERNALIZE OR ?

- More and more companies recognize that keeping everything internal and secret slows down innovation «not invented here syndrome».
- Alternative:
  - Collaborate with customers and suppliers.
  - Collaborate with public research institutions.











# EXTERNALIZE OR (2)

Appropriate contracts and good relationships decrease risks (infringement, not respecting Confidentiality, collaborating with competitors...

Leverage patent/ IP system











### PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) have intensified since 1980.
- Baye Dole Act, 1980, USA
  - IP stemming from publicly funded research belongs to Research Institution receiving the funds.
  - Strong increase in technology transfer activity and impact, new way to work with companies.









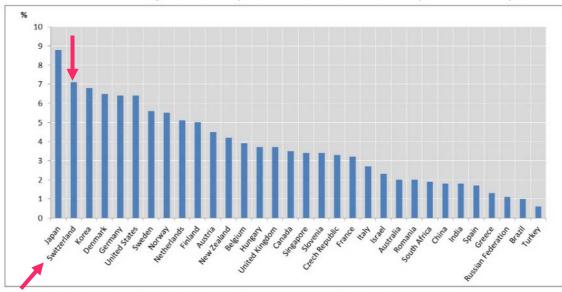


### INTENSITY OF PPPs

# Co-authored scientific publications are an indication of PPPs.

Industry-science co-publications, 2006-10

% of industry-science co-publications in total research publication output



Source: Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), Leiden University, using Web of Science (WoS) database.













# PERCEIVED CHALLENGES OF PPPs

Mismatch between supply and demand: Firms not always willing (e.g. high transaction and search costs, research not relevant or of low quality) or capable of making use of public research results (e.g. lack of own absorptive capacity)

**Source:** Daniel Kupka/ OECD www.oecd.org/sti/innovation

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development











### ADVANTAGES OF PPPs

- Not only IP and results.
- Also continuous source of information on latest scientific breakthroughs.
- Transfer of personnel: academic researcher can be hired by company. Students can be hired by company. Professors can act as scientific consultants, spin-off creation and acquisition.











### ADVANTAGES OF PPPs

- Access to latest generation scientific equipment.
- Access to the open world of scientific research.
- IP, legal and commercialization support of Technology Transfer Offices (long term relationships, trust).











### SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING

- Companies.
- Research Institutions (own funding of collaborative research projects).
- Government:
  - Every country has its own system.
  - Switzerland: CTI R&D project funding.











# RLD COMPETITIVENESS

#### World Competitiveness rankings 2015 (IMD, CH)

Country	Rank		
Country	2014	2013	Change
USA	1	1	
Switzerland	2	2	
Singapore	3	5	7
Hong Kong	4	3	×
Sweden	5	4	¥
Germany	6	9	7
Canada	7	7	_
UAE	8	8	_
Denmark	9	12	7
Norway	10	6	V

#### Switzerland:

Encouragement for enterprises to perform in an innovative, profitable and responsible manner

Business efficiency : strengh of national currency











# COLLABORATION CULTURE

Various studies confirm the strong <u>collaborative culture</u> between <u>academia and industry</u> in **Switzerland** and the appropriate technology transfer practices of Swiss universities and other public research institutions.

Easy access to academic researchers and <u>well defined</u> <u>technology transfer processes</u> are important criteria for companies to relocate their business to Switzerland.

Source: Report 2010, Swiss Technology Transfer Association



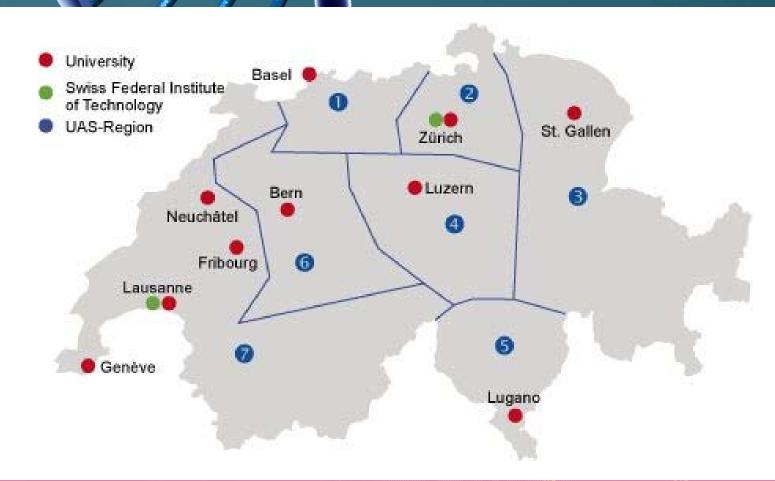








#### COLLABORATION CULTURE













#### COLLABORATION CULTURE

#### CTI focus on innovative companies

25'264 Potential Clients for Innovation intensive CTI KTT-Support: companies ca. 15'000 SME (5%) 29'042 Innovation poor 8291 В companies within innovation Industrial SME. intensive sectors modern services, (ICT, R&D etc) 31'815 E 16'132 Innovation poor sectors Construction and 235'551 Small companies other services with less than 5 employees and little innovation 841 Large companies





**SwissCore** 



Contact Office for European Research Innovation and Education







## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (2)

- Direct government funding to SMEs.
  - Grants with no counterparty.
  - Investments (equity/loan).
- Government funding to research institutions.
  - Grants with no counterparty.
  - Grants subject to reimbursement:
    - Linked/ conditional to success.
    - Not linked/ not conditional to success.











## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (3)



#### CTI in Switzerland's innovation environment

- → Partners in the innovation process
- → From Science to Market

SNSF

CTI

transforms money into knowledge

Application-oriented research

Product development

Market

CTI

transforms knowledge into money











## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (4)

#### CTI\* R&D support, Switzerland

SMEs can get R&D funding from the government.

- Submit a project together with a public research institution.
- Fund 50% of the total project budget (existing ressources/ personnel count)
- Funds from the government paid to public research institution.

\* Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI)











## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (6)

#### To submit an application, follow these steps:

- > Step 1: Put together a project team
- > Step 2: Find out more about your research topic
- > Step 3: Put together a project plan
- > Step 4: Submit the application
- > Step 5: Application processed
- > Step 6: Decision
- > Step 7: Statutory requirements
- > Step 8: Signing contracts

\* Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI)











## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (6)

#### **Further Informations**

Documents

Links

#### Project application

- Application process CTI (PDF, 32 kB, 16.12.2014)
- W CTI funding application (DOC, 226 kB, 02.06.2015)
- Model contract CTI project (PDF, 47 kB, 16.01.2015)
- Research facilities allowed for contributions (PDF, 26 kB, 02.02.2015)
- delight Commercial Goals (PDF, 69 kB, 16.12.2014)
- Form animal testing (german) (DOC, 72 kB, 15.12.2014)
- Saläransätze für Projektmitarbeitende.pdf (PDF, 103 kB, 16.12.2014)

\* Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI)













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## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (7)

#### Your ongoing project

Once you have received a positive decision from the CTI you can get going on your innovation project. Once a project is up and running, you should nonetheless take note of the following.

- > Step 1: Report & Meeting
- > Step 2: Request changes
- > Step 3: Final reports
- > Step 4: Implementation audit

\* Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI)







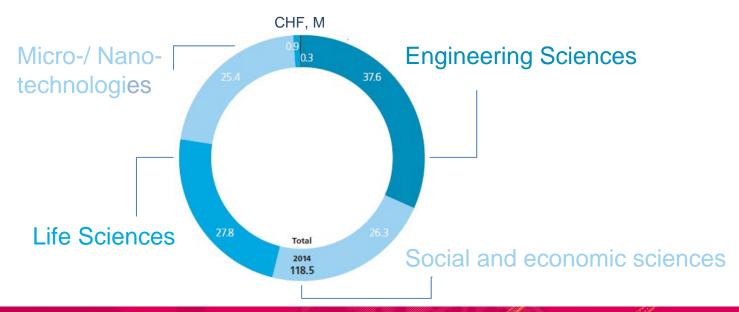




## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (5)

CTI R&D support, Switzerland

USD 126 M (2014) R&D support funding for SMEs.









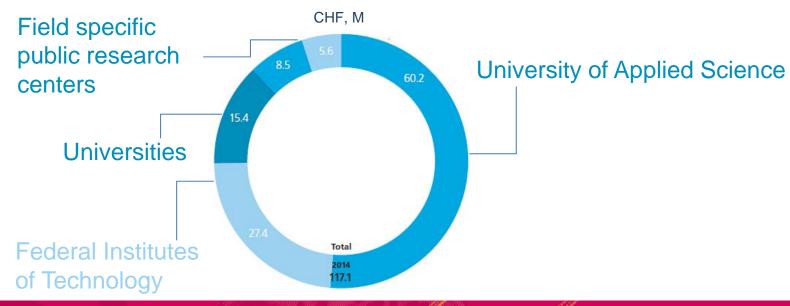




## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (6)

#### CTI R&D support, Switzerland

Type of research institution benefiting most:







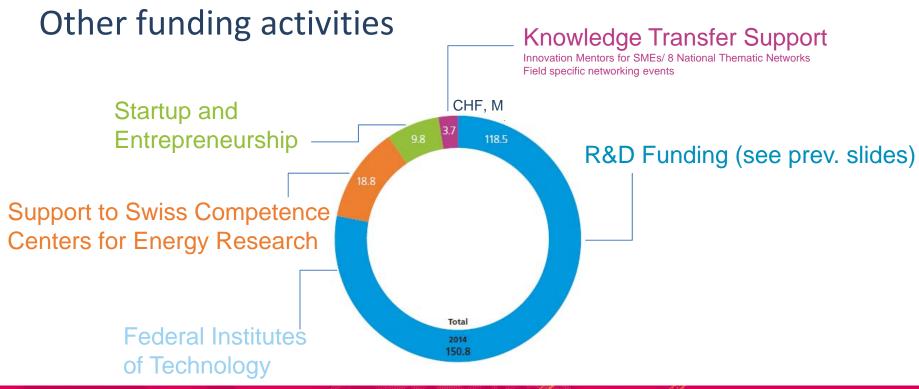






## SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (7)

CTI R&D support, Switzerland













# CTI STATISTICS, CASE STUDIES

#### **CTI** in numbers:

file:///C:/Users/kuhn/Downloads/Zahlen2014\_en\_150424\_final.pdf

#### **Annual report:**

file:///C:/Users/kuhn/Downloads/Taetigkeitsbericht\_2014\_A4\_en\_150428\_low res.pdf











# STATISTICS 2013, SWITZERLAND

ITEM	2013	2012
Research Contracts	3'934	3′323
Invention Disclosures	575	519
Active Patent Cases (end of year)	1'951	1'818
Priority Patents Filed	297	270
License Agreements	201	174
License Revenues (Kchf)	14'776	13′303
New Spin-offs*	29	45
FTE (Academic Technology Transfer)	86	81

Source: Report 2014, Swiss Technology Transfer Association; \* with formal license.





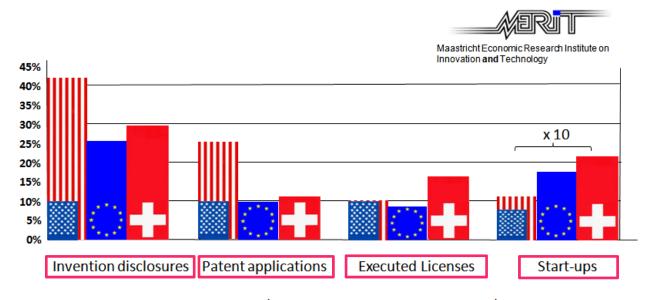






# COMPARISONS

#### TT Benchmarking, USA (AUTM), Europe (ASTP), Western Switzerland (Alliance)



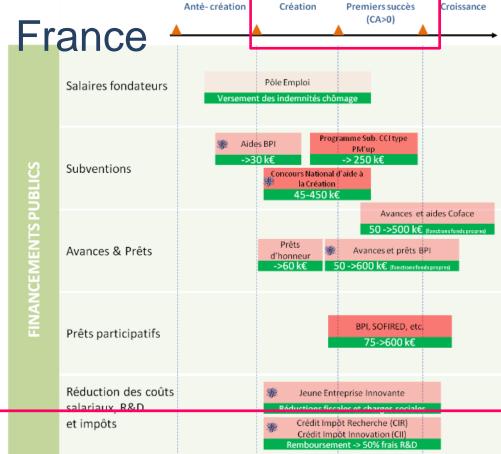
Figures are per R&D budget (mio \$): 30% = 0.3 unit for each mio \$ spent on R&D budget

Sources: AUTM (2006), ASTP (2007), Alliance (2006), OECD (PPP)



### SOURCES OF RESEARCH FUNDING (4)

Funding scheme, France



Research Tax Credit for R&D expenses (up to 50%)













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# COLLABORATING WITH UNIVERSITIES

- Stages:
  - Identify Development needs.
  - Build relationships.
  - Agree on a common project.
  - Agree on funding (seek government support).
  - Apply for funding.
  - Agree on Research Contract
    - Elements important to SME.
    - Elements important to University/ Public Research. Org.











# COLLABORATING WITH UNIVERSITIES

- Stages (2):
  - Perform research.
  - License (?). Exploit results (SME).
  - Publish & continue generic research (University).











#### RESEARCH CONTRACT

IMPORTANT FOR UNIVERSITY	IMPORTANT FOR SME
Right to Publish	
	Right to use the Results
Right to own the IP	Right to own the IP
Results for research and education	
Warranties	Warranties
Indemnification	
	Confidentiality
	Non competition
Applicable Law and Jurisdiction	
Financial return in case of success (if exclusivity granted on the use of IP)	



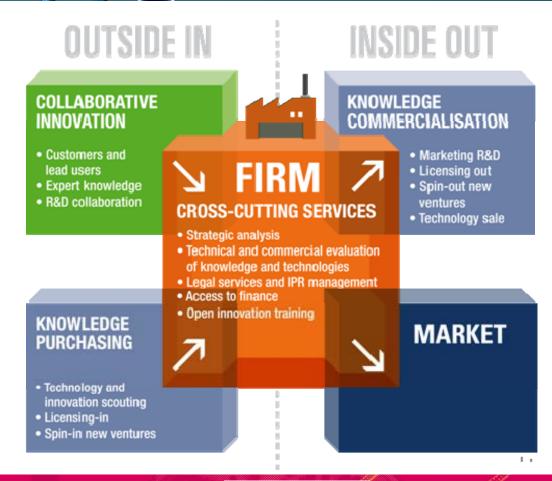








### OPEN INNOVATION













#### OPEN INNOVATION

Firms should be open to external ideas and use them. **Sharing** risks and sharing rewards. More permeability between the inside and the outside of companies. **Diversity**.

- Idea competitions.
- Collaborative product design.
- Customer involvement in product development.
- Supplier involvement in product development.
- Innovation networks (private or public).
- R&D partnerships.











### TAKE AWAY QUESTION

What is the first two stages before entering into a public private partnership?













#### THANK YOU

# FOR YOUR ATTENTION









