



Technology Transfer Issues in the Asia Pacific Region: Lessons From the U.S. Experience

Peter N. Fowler

**Regional Intellectual Property Attaché for Southeast Asia
USPTO/Foreign Commercial Service
U.S. Embassy
Bangkok, Thailand**

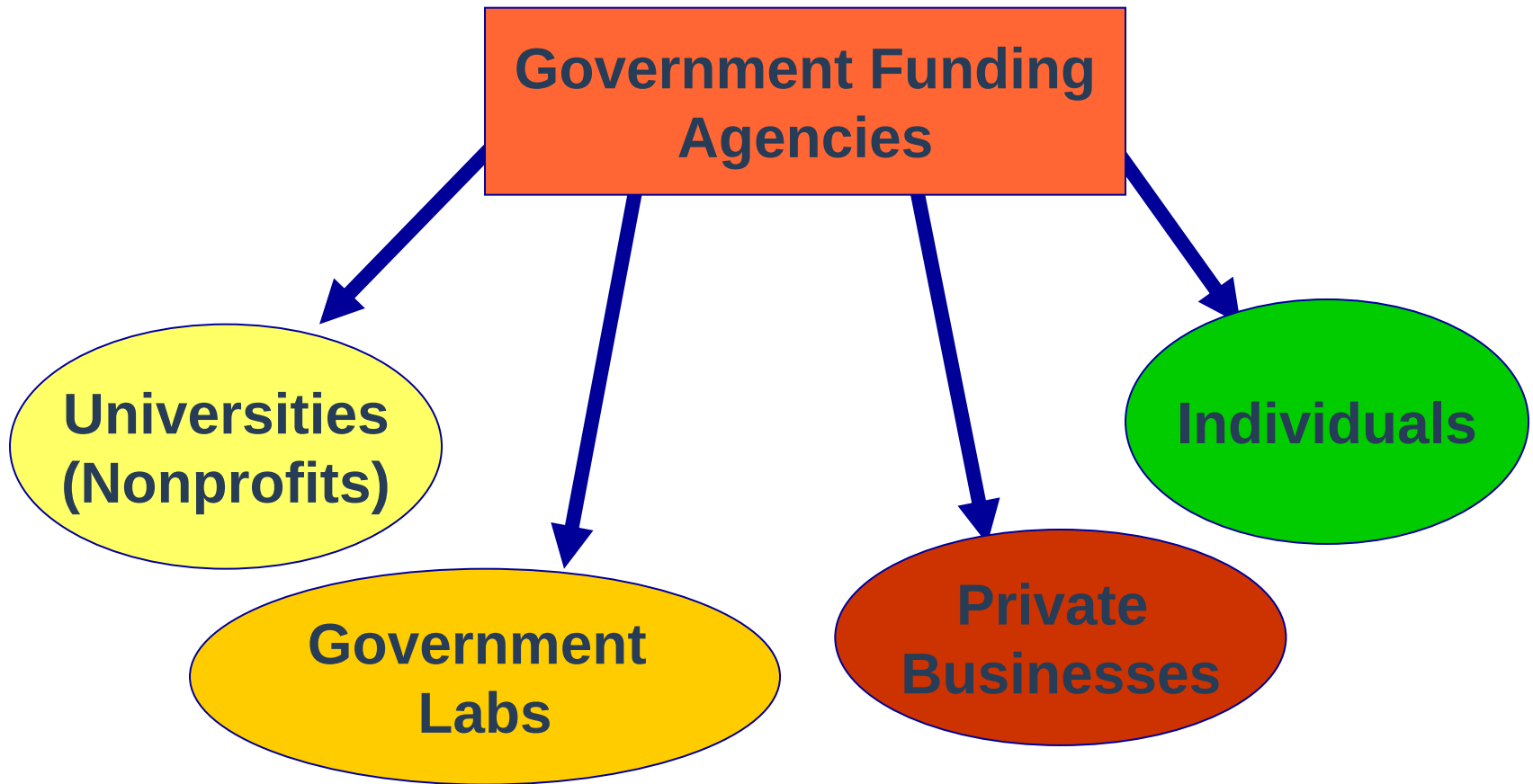


Topics

- ◆ Policy Followed in U.S. Before 1980
- ◆ Technology Transfer Laws
- ◆ Current policy: Promoting collaboration
- ◆ Effects of New Policy
- ◆ Keys to Successful Technology Transfer



Research Funding



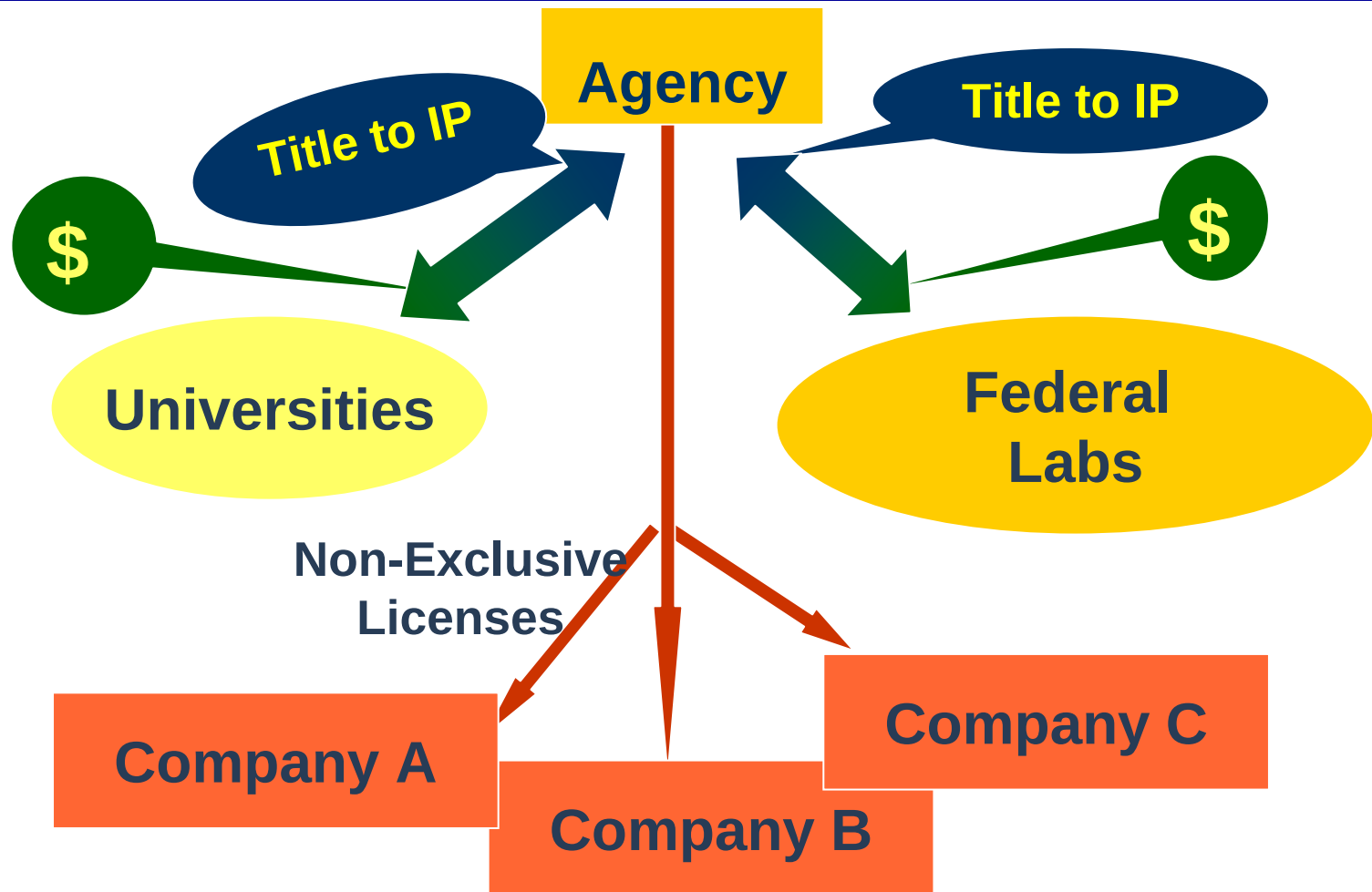


Policy Before 1980

- ◆ Federal Government retained ownership of patent rights.
- ◆ Only non-exclusive license available.
- ◆ Rationale:
Public tax dollars paid for the invention; it should therefore be available for anyone to use



Policy Before 1980





Characteristics of Inventions by a University

- ◆ Commercial potential usually unknown
 - fewer than half of disclosed inventions are licensed.
- ◆ Licensed inventions are embryonic (far from being products that generate revenue)
 - 12% of licensed technologies were ready for commercial use at time of license;
 - over 75% of inventions licensed were no more than proof of concepts (no prototype available or only lab scale prototype at the time of license).



Characteristics of Inventions by a University

Academic Invention

\$1.00

+

Product Development

\$10

Commercial Product

Characteristics of Inventions by a University

Top University Innovations into
S:

significant additional expenditures required for
product development;

Successful commercialization often requires
coordination and involvement by inventor and
others.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7697

