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# University-Based Technology Transfer Offices: The Missing Link in Botswana's Research and Innovation Space

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# OUTLINE

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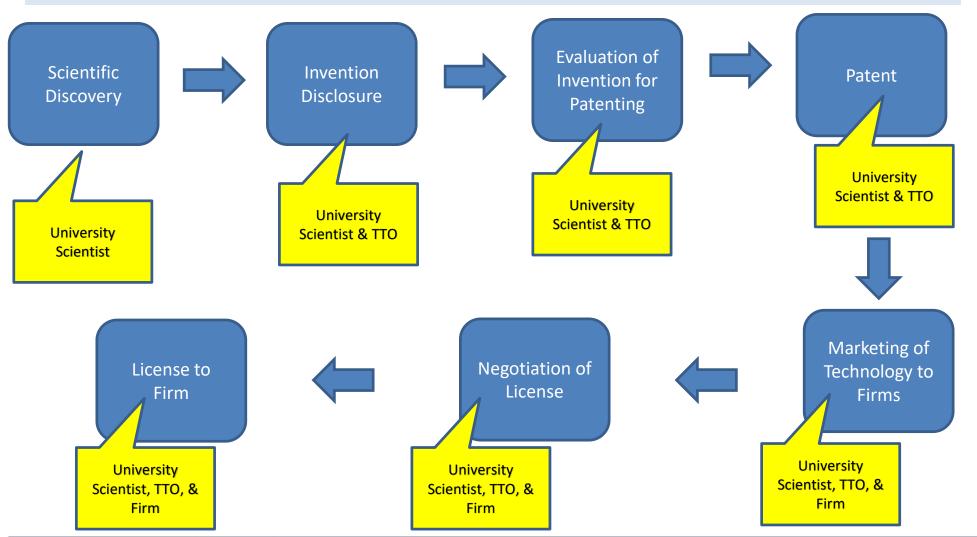


# Key concern for policymakers has been to ensure how:

- Wealth of knowledge generated within universities can be transferred to industry
- Society and local businesses can benefit from university scientific and technological expertise
- Realisation of bottlenecks in the commercialisation of university research results

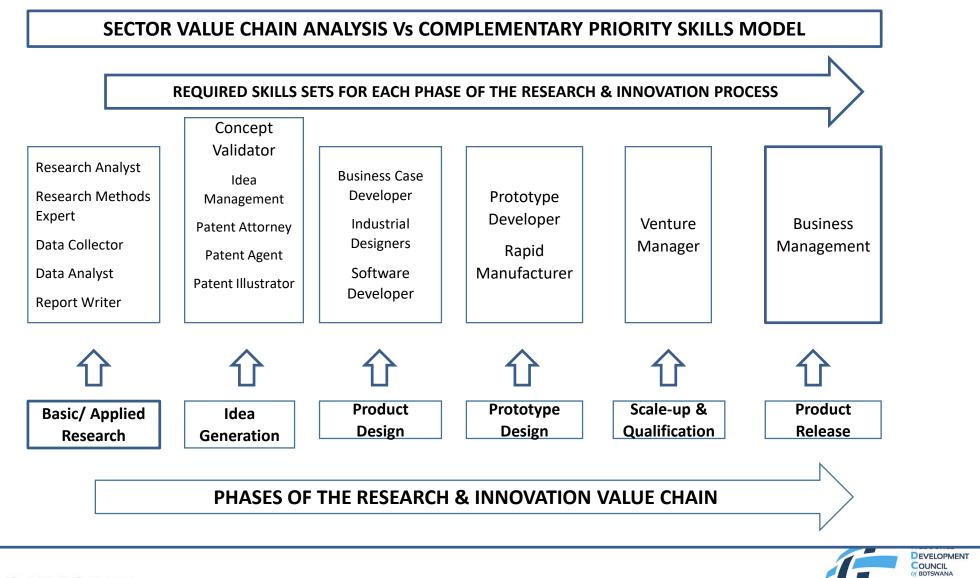


#### The Concept of TTO





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# Factors Hindering Technology Transfer (Papaderos-TUM, 2015)

- Gap between University supply and industry demand for technologies;
- Bureaucratic and complex transfer mechanisms both at TTOs and industry;
- Lack of mutual understanding of both industry and academic environments;



# Factors Hindering Technology Transfer (Papaderos-TUM, 2015)

- Inexperienced staff both at TTOs and industry, technology maturity;
- Dismissive or uninterested University management; and
- Clueless, uninterested, or uncooperative University researchers with unreasonable expectations about the value of IP



# Why a University-Based Technology Transfer Office?

- TTOs serve as an 'intermediary' between suppliers of innovations (university scientists) and firms, entrepreneurs, and venture capitalists.
- University-based TTO provide adequate administrative support.
  - TTOs licensing agreements and university-based start-ups - additional revenue, employment opportunities for university-based researchers, local economic and technological spillovers.



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#### Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) advanced four reasons for academic technology transfer:

- Facilitate the commercialisation of research results for the public good;
- Reward, retain, and recruit high-quality researchers;
- Build closer ties to industry; and
- Generate income for further research and education, and, thus, promote economic growth (Young, 2007).

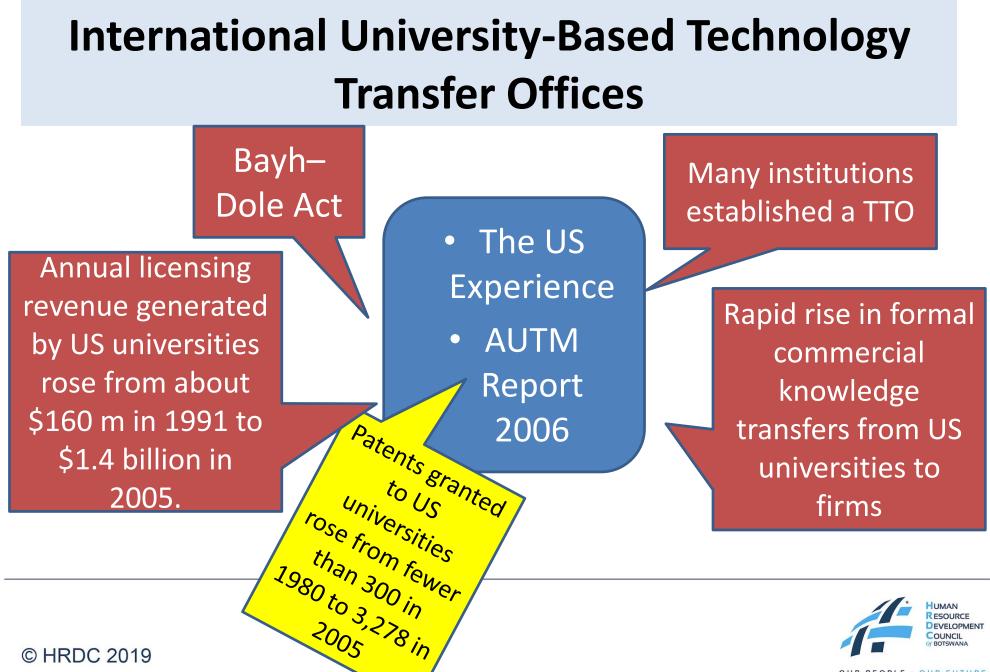


# Measures and Management of Conflicts of Interest

 Guard against patenting and universityindustry cooperation negatively affecting universities' core functions;

 Stakeholders in knowledge transfer process have different motives and behaviors and operate in different environments.





#### **International Context**

 In Brazil, the Innovation Agency of the State University of Campinas (INOVA) 2003, manages license agreements and patent applications

By 2000–2005 the majority of Italian universities had established TTOs.



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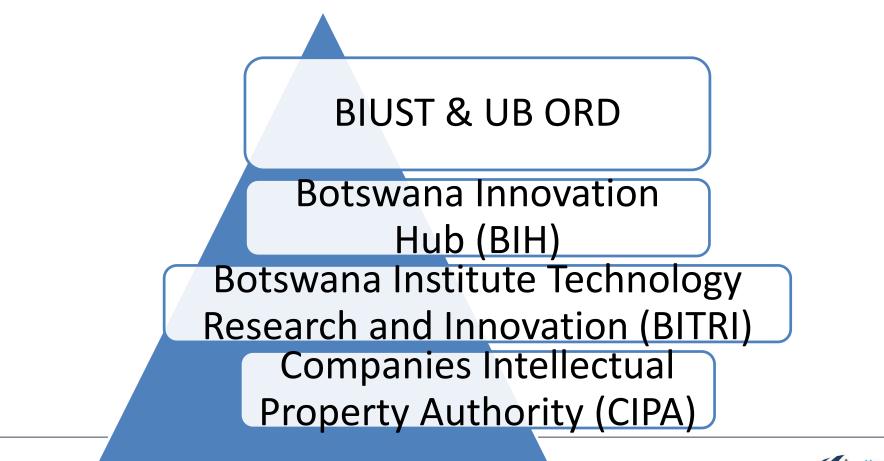
#### Regional University-Based Technology Transfer Offices

Stellenbosch University (SU) is the example of the large well-developed technology transfer office in South Africa, Unistel Group Holding Ltd and InnovUS.

Addis Ababa University (AAU) in Ethopia established office of the vice President for University-Industry Linkage and Technology Transfer Office.



In Botswana, recent activities show increasing attention to developing an effective national innovation system, establishment of:





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#### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

- A decentralised model of technology transfer (Debackere and Vengelers, 2005).
- TTO within the university is instrumental to secure a sufficient level of autonomy for developing relations with industry.
  - "buffer" against possible conflicts of interest between the commercialisation and the research and teaching activities



#### Proper incentive mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that researchers generate inventions and disclose them to the TTO





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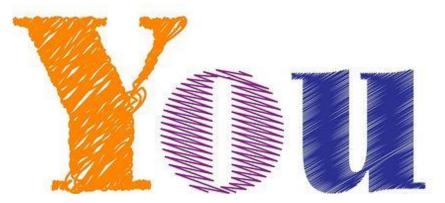
National TTO Office at BIH and BITRI should be called upon to provide technical support to university-based TTOs, especially in the early phases.





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