

Annex B

Selected national programmes to support knowledge transfer and commercialisation of public research

Table B.1. National programmes to support knowledge transfer and commercialisation of public research

Country programme/initiative (ordered after 1 st priority)	Stated policy priorities			Funding mechanism		Target groups								
	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority	Direct support to entities	Indirect support to entities	Industry in general	SMEs	Start-ups	University spin-offs	Public research institutions	Higher education institutions	Hospitals	Scientists (as individuals)	Others (e.g. NGOs, colleges)
Canada – NSERC Intellectual Property Policy	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Open science/knowledge dissemination			X	X			X	X				
Finland – Tuli Programme	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Support to innovation management and advisory services		X	X								X	
Germany – SIGNO Programme	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Support to innovation management and advisory services	Raise awareness and/or provide general information and best practice		X	X				X			X	
Netherlands – The Collective Labour Agreement (CAO)	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Strategy policy documents			X					X				
Sweden - Key Actors Programme	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Support to innovation management and advisory services			X					X				
South Africa – National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO)	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Support to innovation management and advisory services		X	X	X				X		X		
United Kingdom – Intellectual Asset Management Guide for Universities (IAMGU) and Lambert toolkit (LT)	Consultancy and/or financial incentives to the use of IP	Support to innovation management and advisory services				X						X		
United Kingdom – Fast Forward Competition	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Industry-science R&D co-operation												
United States – NIH Start-Up Exclusive License Agreements	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Support to sectoral innovation		X				X						

Table B.1. National programmes to support knowledge transfer and commercialisation of public research (continued)

Country programme/initiative (ordered after 1 st priority)	Stated policy priorities			Funding mechanism		Target groups									
	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority	Direct support to entities	Indirect support to entities	Industry in general	SMEs	Start-ups	University spin-offs	Public research institutions	Higher education institutions	Hospitals	Scientists (as individuals)	Others (e.g. NGOs, colleges)	
United States – DOE's Next Top Energy Innovator	Consultancy/Regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of IP	Support to sectoral innovation			X		X								
Australia – Linkage Scheme (ARC)	Industry-science R&D co-operation	Industry-science mobility		X		X									
Canada – Applied Research and Commercialization Initiative	Industry-science R&D co-operation			X			X								
Canada - Partnership Workshops Programme	Industry-science R&D co-operation			X		X									
Canada – Engage (EG)/Interaction (IG) Grants	Industry-science R&D co-operation			X		X									
Germany – Research Bonus Programme	Industry-science R&D co-operation			X		X	X								
Israel – Magnet Consortium	Industry-science R&D co-operation	Cluster and/or regional development		X		X									
Netherlands – Regional Attention and Action for Knowledge Circulation (RAAK)	Industry-science R&D co-operation	Cluster and/or regional development	Raise awareness and/or provide general information and best practice	X			X						X		
United Kingdom – Collaborative Research and Development	Industry-science R&D co-operation			X		X									
United States – Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Programme	Industry-science R&D co-operation			X		X	X						X	X	

Table B.1. National programmes to support knowledge transfer and commercialisation of public research (*continued*)

Country programme/initiative (ordered after 1 st priority)	Stated policy priorities			Funding mechanism		Target groups									
	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority	Direct support to entities	Indirect support to entities	Industry in general	SMEs	Start-ups	University spin-offs	Public research institutions	Higher education institutions	Hospitals	Scientists (as individuals)	Others (e.g. NGOs, colleges)	
Australia – Pre-Seed Fund	Pre-seed capital/proof-of-concept support for start-ups/university spin-offs	Support to innovation management and advisory services		X	X								X		
Canada – NSERC Idea to Innovation (I2I) Programme	Pre-seed/proof-of-concept support for start-ups/university spin-offs	Support to innovation management and advisory services		X	X								X		
Germany – EXIST	Pre-seed/proof-of-concept support for start-ups/university spin-offs			X				X	X						
Israel – Tnuva	Pre-seed/proof-of-concept support for start-ups/university spin-offs			X				X					X		
Netherlands – TechnoPartner Seed Facility	Pre-seed/proof-of-concept support for start-ups/university spin-offs	Risk capital		X										X	

Table B.2. Consultancy/regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of intellectual property (IP): Selected country examples

	Canada – NSERC Intellectual Property Policy	Finland – Tuli Programme	Germany – SIGNO Programme	Netherlands – The Collective Labour Agreement (CAO)
Year	2009-	2008-2013	2008-	Current CAO to December 2012
Oversight	Natural Science and Engineering Research Council (NSERC)	TEKES (Finnish Innovation agency)	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology – (BMWV), Projektträger Jülich (PU)	Universities remain fully autonomous in implementing the process of appropriation of any intellectual right developed inside
Stated goals/objectives	“Encourage the utilization of research results and support the publication of research results in the open literature. Ensure that a student’s graduation is not impeded by IP issues and support a researcher’s right to use his/her research results for non-commercial purposes in future research and in teaching”	“Help scientists and the public research system to evaluate the commercial potential of their research results, and then support the process of its commercialisation through license agreements, know-how transfers (between research institutions and between research institutions and companies), and business establishment”	“Overcoming information and financial barriers to use IPRs by SMEs and individual inventors and to raise awareness about the relevance of IPRs for commercialising innovations”	“Any employee of a Dutch university is obliged to comply with provisions reasonably laid down by the university with regard to patent right and copyright”
Target groups	Industry Higher education institutions Public research institutions	Scientists (as individuals)	SMEs Higher education institutions Scientists (as individuals)	Higher education institutions
Funding modes	-	Total budget for 2008-13: EUR 50 million Researchers, students and research groups are able to receive funding and versatile expert services in all fields of commercialisation.	2008: EUR 16 million: no direct funding. Subsidised loans (including interest allowances), guarantees, tax incentives	-
Operation	IP agreements, arising from and related to an NSERC award, contain clauses that address five elements: 1) Timeliness of exploitation 2) Confidential information 3) Research results cannot be secret 4) Academic progression 5) Rights for future research and teaching.	The programme was developed in co-operation with the R&D and innovation services of universities and research institutes that have the mission of finding and developing research-based inventions and business ideas.	The programme consists of 3 sub-programmes: Signo Universities, Signo Enterprises and Signo Inventors.	According to the Collective Labour Agreement (CAO), a Dutch university employee who creates a possibly patentable invention is obliged to report this and to transfer these rights to the university if so requested. When the university makes use of these rights, the employee is entitled to reimbursement (e.g. 25% of revenues).
Evaluation	Revised in 2009 based on the results of a survey of stakeholders (university and industry representatives) and the recommendations of an Expert Panel	N/A	An evaluation of SIGNO in 2010 concluded that, overall, the funding system differentiated by the target group has been proved successful.	N/A
More information	www.nserc-cisng.gc.ca	www.tekes.fi/programmes/Tuli	www.ptj.de/signo-en	

Table B.2. Consultancy/regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of intellectual property (IP): Selected country examples (continued)

	Sweden – Key Actors Programme	South Africa – National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO)	United Kingdom – Intellectual Asset Management Guide for Universities (IAMGU) and Lambert toolkit (LT)
Year	2006-15	2010-	IAMGU: 2011 (latest version) LT: 1994
Oversight	Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA)	NIPMO has not only a regulatory (compliance monitoring, review and enforcement) function, but also an administrative and supporting function on behalf of government.	UK Intellectual Property Office
Stated goals/objectives	“Contribute to the development of skills, methods and structures to make universities in Sweden more professional, with regards to cooperation with enterprises and other actors in the surrounding society, as well as in valorisation of knowledge and commercialisation of research outcome”	“Providing for more effective utilisation of intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development; to establish the National Intellectual Property Management Office and the Intellectual Property Fund; to provide for the establishment of offices of technology transfer at institutions”	IAMGU: “Help university managers set strategies to optimise the benefits from the intellectual assets created by their staff and students” LT: “Encourage university and industry collaboration and the sharing of knowledge”
Target groups	Higher education institutions	Spin-off Higher education institutions Public research institutions	Industry Higher education institutions
Funding modes	2006: EUR 22.6 million		
Operation	Individual universities/university colleges; selected according to four criteria: relevance, quality, implementation and commercialisation potential, using a peer-review process.	Provide guidance on ownership of IPR, IP protection and maintenance, conflict of interest, IP asset management, commercialisation of research results, revenues or benefit sharing, government IPR, privately funded research and IP Rights as well as dealing with spin-off companies and licensing. An additional IP fund was established to provide financial support to institutions for the statutory protection and maintenance of IPR.	IAMGU: The Guide does not provide an IP strategy that can be applied across all institutions. Instead, it assists in the generation of a strategic blend of approaches to IP specific to each individual institution’s strengths and missions. LT: The toolkit consists of a set of five Model Research Collaboration (one to one) Agreements. Their use is optional.
Evaluation	The programme started with an invitation from VINNOVA to the universities to perform a self-assessment and a peer review of each university’s knowledge transfer and commercialisation activities, according to guidelines provided by VINNOVA.	N/A	LT: Survey results indicated that there has been widespread use of the suite of resources by public sector knowledge transfer professionals, with the majority reporting that the model agreements have produced savings in money and time.
More information	www.vinnova.se	www.nipmo.org.za	www.ipo.gov.uk

Table B.2. Consultancy/regulatory tools and/or financial incentives for the use of intellectual property (IP): Selected country examples (continued)

	United Kingdom – Fast Forward Competition	United States – NIH Start-Up Exclusive License Agreements	United States – DOE's Next Top Energy Innovator
Year	2012 (latest version)	October 2011 - September 2012	2012-
Oversight	UK Intellectual Property Office	The National Institutes of Health (NIH) through the Office of Technology Transfer	US Department of Energy
Stated goals/objectives	"Encourage university and industry collaboration and the sharing of knowledge"	"Facilitate licensing of intramural NIH and Food and Drug Administrative (FDA) inventions"	"Ease access for start-ups to use inventions and technology developed at the U.S. Department of Energy's 17 National Laboratories and the Y-12 National Security Complex"
Target groups	Higher education institutions Public research institutions	Start-ups	Start-ups
Funding modes	The 2012 competition has a prize fund of up to GBP 760 000, which makes individual awards of between GBP 10 000 and GBP 100 000. This is not funding for research or commercialisation of individual products, but awards for projects that improve management of IP and knowledge exchange.	-	Start-up companies can submit a business plan and use this template agreement to obtain up to three patents from a single lab for USD 1 000.
Operation	A total of 53 entries were received for the 2012 Fast Forward competition, of which 13 were funded.	Two agreements: exclusive Start-Up Evaluation License Agreement (Start-up EELA) and a Start-Up Exclusive Commercial License Agreement (Start-up ECLA). These NIH Start-up Licenses are offered to assist start-up companies less than 5 years old, with less than USD 5 million in capital raised, and with fewer than 50 employees to obtain an exclusive license from the NIH for early stage biomedical inventions. The certainty and structure provided by these financial terms are intended to facilitate and ease the burdens of start-up companies when they commit to develop NIH and FDA early-stage technologies into commercial products. Additionally, these NIH Start-up Licenses are intended to reduce the negotiation time leading to an earlier executed license agreement.	Start-up companies can apply for one of the Energy Department's thousands of unlicensed patents at reduced cost and with less red tape. The Energy Department's 17 national laboratories currently hold more than 15 000 patents, and applying for them usually costs between USD 10 000 and USD 50 000. Selection has been made in February 2012 by the public through using Facebook's "like" function. In addition to the number of "likes" cast for each company, an expert panel from the Energy Department Experts conducted a separate review of the companies and scored them based on their potential economic and societal contributions.
Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
More information	www.ipo.gov.uk/fastforward.htm	www.ott.nih.gov/startup/	www.energy.gov/science-innovation/innovation/americas-next-top-energy-innovator

Table B.3. Industry-science R&D co-operation: Selected country examples

	Australia – Linkage scheme (ARC)	Canada – Applied Research and Commercialization Initiative	Canada – Partnership Workshops Programme
Year	2011-12 (ongoing scheme)	2010-12 (pilot scheme)	N/A
Oversight	Research Council	Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC)
Stated goals/objectives	"Enable public and private sector organisations to develop and undertake research projects jointly with university-based researchers"	"Addressing the gap between research and commercialization in southern Ontario by encouraging collaboration between SMEs and post-secondary institutions"	"Bring together academic researchers with non-academic end users and create new partnerships through workshops that develop collaborations addressing research and technology needs identified by the user community"
Target groups	Industry Higher education institutions Public research institutions	SMEs Higher education institutions	Industry Higher education institutions
Funding modes	2011-12: AUD 157.7 million. Partner organisations are required to support the research financially, in cash and/or in kind.	CAD 15 million	Grants are valued at USD 25 000 and are valid for one year. Contributions from the non-academic partners are strongly encouraged.
Operation	Partner organisations are required to enter into arrangements with the university regarding intellectual property, and may use the research findings and share in any intellectual property created, consistent with those arrangements. Australian Postdoctoral Fellowships (Industry) and Linkage Industry Fellowships are available under the ARC's Linkage Projects scheme to encourage the mobility of human resources between universities and industry.	The initiative has brought 24 colleges, universities and polytechnics across southern Ontario together with more than 300 businesses.	The NSERC-funded Workshops are intended for small, highly focused groups, with attendance expected to range from 20 to 40 participants from multiple Canadian universities and non-academic organisations. The workshops must be organised and championed by at least one university and one non-academic leader. The university leader may hold an academic appointment or an administrative position at the university. Workshop participation is normally by invitation only and must include academic researchers and members of non-academic end user organisations. Workshop discussions are intended to find common grounds among the participants, with topics that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research priorities and knowledge gaps from the perspectives of industry, government and the university - current research capacity and future needs; - HQP training and skills needs; - knowledge/technology transfer potential; - funding challenges and opportunities; - existing and potential new collaborations; - next steps for proceeding toward collaborative activities.
Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
More information	www.arc.gov.au	www.feddevontario.gc.ca	www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca

Table B.3. Industry-science R&D co-operation: Selected country examples (continued)

	Canada – Engage (EG)/Interaction (IG) Grants	Germany – Research Bonus programme	Israel – Magnet Consortium
Year	EG: N/A IG: 2009.	2007-09 (pilot scheme)	1994-
Oversight	The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) is responsible for both grants. EG: "Foster the development of new research partnerships between academic researchers and companies that have never collaborated together before" IG: "Opportunity to meet and identify a company-specific problem they could solve by collaborating in a subsequent research partnership"	Federal Ministry of Education and Research	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labour
Stated goals/objectives		"Mobilise additional scientific potential for broad cooperation with industry, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)"	"Encourage university and industry collaboration and the sharing of knowledge; lay the ground for technological cluster development"
Target groups	Industry Higher education institutions EG: A maximum grant of CAD 25 000, over a period not exceeding six months, will be awarded to the academic researcher to cover the direct project costs associated with the research activities needed to address the identified problem. IG: up to CAD 5 000 over three months to support expenses associated with travel and meetings in order to allow academic researchers to establish contact with one or several companies.	Industry SMEs Higher education institutions Public research institutions	Industry Higher education institutions Public research institutions
Funding modes		EUR 24 million	2011: Total budget USD 53 million. Grants are up to 66% of the approved budget for industry and up to 80% for the academic institution. No royalty payments are required. The programme was originally open only to Israeli institutions, but since 2000 it is open (without financial support) to foreign organisations.
Operation	EG: Engage projects must be focused with specific short-term objectives. They must be aimed at solving the company-specific problem through the generation of new knowledge, or the application of existing knowledge in an innovative manner. IG: Applicants must clearly spell out the objectives of the intended meeting(s) and explain how the targeted partners are relevant to the applicant's expertise, as well as the likelihood and the potential nature of the envisioned future research collaboration. A detailed expense budget is requested.	The scheme was paid to universities and research institutions carrying out research and development (R&D) for SMEs. The programme offered a 25% bonus to the total sum of R&D contracts received by a public research organisation from firms with less than 1 000 employees. In total, 920 projects were funded.	The programme operates in both a top-down and bottom-up manner. Some of the consortia are based on ideas from academia or industry, while others are suggested by Magnet personnel. Once Magnet personnel are convinced there is enough interest in a new direction, they issue calls to industry and universities to join the consortium. After members of the consortium sign an agreement, part of which promises all parties the rights to the intellectual property created by the consortium, the project goes to the Magnet Committee, which decides whether to approve funding. Most consortia are limited to a three-year programme, but this can be extended for another three years.
Evaluation	N/A	Available on request	N/A
More information	www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca	www.bmbf.de	www.moit.gov.il

Table B.3. Industry-science R&D co-operation: Selected country examples (continued)

	Netherlands – Regional Attention and Action for Knowledge Circulation (RAAK)	United Kingdom – Collaborative Research and Development	United States – Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Programme
Year	2004	2004	1992-2011
Oversight	Foundation Innovation Alliance (SIA - Stichting Innovatie Alliantie) with funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW)	Technology Strategy Board (TSB)	Small Business Administration (SBA)
Stated goals/objectives	"Encourage university and SME collaboration and the sharing of knowledge: generate and distribute policy relevant information and best practices regarding new and existing forms of collaboration"	"Assist the industrial and research communities to work together on R&D projects in strategically important areas of science, engineering and technology"	"Expansion of the public/private sector partnership to include the joint venture opportunities for small business and the premier non-profit research institutions"
Target groups	SMEs Higher education institutions	Industry Higher education institutions Public research institutions	SMEs Higher education institutions Public research institutions Scientists (as individuals)
Funding modes	To be eligible for funding, the RAAK requires involvement of at least 5 SMEs and/or at least 2 public institutions (or one overarching organisation). The duration of a subsidised project is max. 2 years, which can be funded up to EUR 300 000.	Projects range in value from GBP 10 000 to over GBP 100 million. Over 900 projects are currently being supported with a combined business and government investment of over GBP 1 billion (with just over half the funds committed by business). Over GBP 150 million will be invested by TSB in 2011-12.	Following submission of proposals, agencies make STTR awards based on small business/nonprofit research institution qualification, degree of innovation, and future market potential. Small businesses that receive awards then begin a three-phase program. Phase I: Max. USD 100 000 (6 months) to evaluate concept Phase II: Max. USD 750 000 (1-2 years) for principal R&D Phase III: Commercialisation expected by private sector
Operation	This scheme awards subsidies to regional innovation programmes that are aimed at the exchange of knowledge, and are executed by a consortium of one or more education institutes and one or more businesses. These regional innovation programmes have to focus on innovation demands from SMEs in the region.	The TSB holds regular competitions for funding of collaborative R&D projects, and each competition focuses on a distinct technology area. Examples of current and forthcoming competition areas include fuel cells, smart power, building performance evaluation, marine energy, low carbon vehicles, and sustainable manufacturing for the process industry. The scope of the collaborative R&D competitions has been expanded recently to support large projects as well as smaller projects approved within faster time scales.	Each year, five federal departments and agencies are required by STTR to reserve a portion of their R&D funds for award to small business/nonprofit research institution partnerships. Department of Defense Department of Energy Department of Health and Human Services National Aeronautics and Space Administration National Science Foundation These agencies designate R&D topics and accept proposals.
Evaluation	An elaborate evaluation study was executed in 2008. A study by EIM (Economic Institute for SMEs) concluded that each euro of innovation (collaboration) subsidy resulted in EUR 5 of additional investment from participating firms. It is expected that the economic effect of the investments will further increase. An evaluation study was executed in 2008, which recommended increasing the scope and depth of the programme (by starting the RAAK-PRO programme), development of a professional monitoring system, and the use of advisors for applicants in the preparatory phase.	N/A	N/A
More information	www.innovatie-alliantie.nl/?id=492	www.innovateuk.org	www.sba.gov

Table B.4. Proof-of-concept/pre-seed support for research spin-offs

	Australia – Pre-Seed Fund	Canada – NSERC Idea to Innovation (I2) programme	Germany – EXIST
Year	2002-	N/A	1999-2013
Oversight	SciVentures (government backed)	NSERC	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi)
Stated goals/objectives	"Encourage researchers in universities and public sector research agencies to consider the commercial opportunities of their research discoveries"	"Support the researchers to develop the idea in order get a company interested or to create a spin-off themselves"	"Improve the entrepreneurial environment at universities and research institutions and increase the number of technology and knowledge based business start-ups"
Target groups	Scientists (as individuals)	Scientists (as individuals)	Spin-offs, start-ups
Funding modes	AUD 104.1 million in capital, of which the Australian government is providing AUD 72.7 million. The rest comes from private sector investors, universities and public sector research agencies.	The I2 programme can provide funding in two phases. Phase I is in the proof-of-concept stage and has funding available for up to 12 months, at a maximum of CAD 125 000. Phase II consists of two funding opportunities. For the creation of a spin-off company, the Early Stage Investment Partner can support up to two-thirds of the costs of the project. Funding should not exceed an average of CAD 125 000 per year. For further co-operation with an existing company, NSERC may fund up to half the cost of the project with the company, providing the other half through a combination of cash and in-kind contributions. Funding requested should not exceed CAD 350 000 over 2 years.	Annual budget of EUR 32 million is co-financed by funding of the European Social Fund (ESF).
Operation	Selected companies and projects must be established in Australia but not yet generating sales revenue. They must be engaged in the commercialisation of research and either be controlled by a university, a public sector research agency or a qualifying researcher, or use intellectual property that is at least 50% owned by a university, a public sector research agency or a qualifying researcher.	Eligible research and development activities include (but are not limited to): (1) refining and implementing designs, (2) verifying application, (3) conducting field studies, (4) preparing demonstrations, (5) demonstrating proof-of-concept, (6) building engineering prototypes, and (7) performing beta trials. Eligible technology transfer activities include (but are not limited to): (1) market studies, (2) consulting fees (for business plan, market survey), (3) patenting expenses (with limitations), and (4) expenses associated with creating a partnership (travel)	EXIST is divided into three action lines: EXIST Culture of Entrepreneurship; EXIST Business Start-Up Grant; and EXIST Transfer of Research.
Evaluation	A 2008 review for the Australian government, Venturous Australia, recommended that the government immediately establish a second group of pre-seed funds. One major problem with the scheme had been the AUD 1 million cap imposed on investments by the pre-seed funds. The policy intent of the cap was to ensure that investments remained at the very early stage. However, the cap had had the unintended consequence of stranding investee companies when follow-on funding had been difficult to find in a timely manner. The review therefore recommended that the current AUD 1 million cap per investee firm should be changed to a maximum of AUD 1 million cap on the first tranche of investment, recognising the high-risk nature of the early stage of investment. The review also recommended that four new funds be established at a cost of AUD 100 million over 15 years.	N/A	In 2011, BMWI carried out an evaluation study analysing the effectiveness and efficiency of EXIST Business Start-up grants and EXIST Transfer of Research. The evaluation report had a positive assessment for both EXIST action lines. It proved that EXIST has closed a significant funding gap for innovative start-ups originating from science. Both action lines have been rated as well-implemented, with support measures making a decisive contribution to bringing an innovative technology to the market. In the absence of EXIST, most start-ups either would have failed to complete their business plan or would have entered the market only with significant delay.
More information	www.ausindustry.gov.au	www.nserc-crsng.qc.ca	www.exist.de

Table B.4. Proof-of-concept/pre-seed support for research spin-offs (*continued*)

	Israel – Tnuva	Netherlands – TechnoPartner Seed Facility
Year	N/A	2004-
Oversight	Ministry of Industry, Trade & Labor	SenterNovem administers the seed facility.
Stated goals/objectives	"Assists individual inventors and start-up companies during earliest stages of projects"	"Encourage and mobilise the bottom end of the Dutch risk-capital market in such a way that technostarters are able to meet their capital requirements"
Target groups	Start-ups Scientists (as individuals)	Others (here: venture capital funds)
Funding modes	Grants of up to 85% of approved expenses for a maximum of USD 50 000 for each project.	2007-11: Overall budget EUR 210 million
Operation	Evaluation of technological and financial feasibility, preparation of patent proposal for submission to authorities, construction of prototype, preparation of business plan, establishing contact with the appropriate industry representatives as well as attracting investors.	Closed-end venture capital funds are eligible for the seed facility, participation funds that invest in high-risk technostarter businesses can apply for a loan at TechnoPartner. A loan the amount deposited by the fund itself, up to a maximum of EUR 4 million. From the moment revenues are generated, the fund will only have to pay back 20% until it has earned back its investment.
Evaluation	N/A	N/A
More information	www.moital.gov.il	www.technopartner.nl



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