A   Knowledge transfer as a strategic mission of public research organisations

BACKGROUND

This question relates to point 1 of the Recommendation that Member States should "ensure that all public research organisations define knowledge transfer as a strategic mission".

The list of **facilitating practices** in Annex II of the Recommendation includes the following:
1. "Knowledge transfer between universities and industry is made a permanent political and operational priority for all public research funding bodies within a Member State, at both national and regional level.

2. The subject clearly falls within the responsibility of a ministry, which is charged with coordinating knowledge transfer promotion initiatives with other ministries.

3. Each ministry and regional government body that carries out knowledge transfer activities designates an official responsible for monitoring their impact. They meet regularly in order to exchange information and discuss ways to improve knowledge transfer."

QUESTIONS:

Since 2012, have national or regional governments in your country carried out or planned any **new measures** to ensure that knowledge transfer is a strategic mission of universities and other public research organisations? This could for example include legislation, guidelines, targeted incentives, and national or regional roundtables.

If yes, please describe the new or planned measures. In particular, please describe whether any use has been made in the new policies of the **facilitating practices** mentioned in Annex II of the Recommendation (see boxed text above) related to making knowledge transfer a strategic mission.

Please fill in your answers here:

1) The new Programme "Knowledge Transfer Centres and Exploitation of IPR", financed by the Federal Ministy of Science, Research and Economy, started in 2014 and fosters active cooperation between excellent universities and research institutes as the sources of knowledge on the one hand and innovative companies which exploit it on the other hand. This cooperation should therefore be further strengthened to meet the growing need for innovative products and services. Only the swift and efficient translation of inventive talent into marketable products safeguards competitive advantages, value creation, jobs and thus prosperity. The programme aims to activate innovation potential at universities by leveraging existing potential for exploitation and to use inter-organisational synergies as well as to create optimised exploitation processes in business and society. The three moduls of the programme are: Module 1) Knowledge Transfer Centres - Regional and Thematic Centres, 2) Patent Funding, 3) Prototype Funding.

2) In the ongoing performance agreements of the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy with the universities and the Austrian Academy of Science, assurances were given that reliable and sustainable intellectual property and utilisation strategies would be developed that enable partners from the economy to formulate long-term research targets. At Austrian universities, KT is widely recognised as an important objective; IP- strategies are not yet fully developed. However, the uni:invent programme (2004-2009) provided a substantial impetus for such developments.

3) Intellectual Property Agreement Guide (IPAG)
In general, the exchange of know-how and technologies between universities and the industrial community is constantly spawning an ongoing stream of developments and inventions. This process, known as technology and know-how transfer, constitutes one of the key factors for innovation in business. Cooperation between universities and industry occurs in many ways and within a variable legal framework. Frequently, the legal and administrative input required to harmonise collaboration is substantial.

In order to reduce such input, a working group organised by the Austrian universities in cooperation with Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH, the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology and economic, industrial and legal experts has set itself the task to draw up a Guideline in the form of a manual with modular units for agreements to cover cooperative ventures between universities and businesses. IPAG is funded by the IP- National Contact Point. In its work, the group is guided by

previous international experience.

The modular units developed within the scope of the IPAG project can be tailored to individual cases and are generally suitable to customise contractual relationships between researchers, universities and industrial partners with due regard to the interests of all parties involved.

The Guideline considers the novel aspects of the law on service inventions, cartel law, the block exemption regulation for technology transfer and the Community regulations for state funding for research, development and innovation.

This project aims to provide specimen agreements in German and English for the following fields:

1. research cooperation

2. material transfer agreement

3. licensing of patent rights and know-how

4. non-disclosure agreements

5. contract research and development

6. scientific services

7. contract to purchase industrial property rights

http://www.ipag.at/
http://www.era.gv.at/space/11442/directory/20021.html

4) The Phönix Award 2012 and 2013 of the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy was given to young spin-offs that have successfully developed a good and innovative idea into a well-oiled commercial company. The prize is open to young spin-offs from universities and public research organizations.

 http://www.awsg.at/Content.Node/pressetexte/67392.php

5) The IP- National Contact Point has organized regular meetings on knowledge transfer for the Austrian contribution to the relevant ERAC working group, a survey on implementation of the IP Recommendation, and the following themed events with universities, Public Research Organizations and the private sector: "State Aid Rules", "What is a patent worth?" and "Expert workshop: Knowledge Transfer from Universities and Public Research Organisations: on the Road to Strategy" together with Switzerland and Liechtenstein

6) The Proof of Concept programme "Prototypenentwicklung" of the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy supported the pre-commercialisation of leading-edge technologies emerging from Austrian universities. It helped researchers to export their ideas and inventions from the lab to the global marketplace

7) Austria´s contribution to make the Innovation Union a reality has been made by agreeing on a National Strategy for Research, Technology and Innovation in March 2010. With the implementation of this strategy Austria will strengthen its performance in research and aims to move forward to the group of Innovation leaders until 2020. Increases in innovation can only be attained with a stronger utilisation of the (scientific) research base, easier access (also for SMEs) to sources of knowledge, and rapid utilisation of research and development results.

With the implementation of this strategy Austria will strengthen its performance in research and aims to move forward to the group of Innovation leaders until 2020.

8) The promotional programme AplusB supports innovative, technology-oriented spin-offs from the academic sector. The programme funds the so-called AplusB-Centres providing professional support for scientists in the difficult process of turning a good idea into a viable business. This involves both: not only counselling and assistance during the actual start-up phase but also establishing the idea of entrepreneurship more firmly in academic theory and practice.

Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Knowledge transfer as a strategic mission - tickboxes

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before! If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure

Legal measures supporting KT strategy development:	No	Planned	Yes
A.1) In our country, universities and other public research organisations are **legally required** to define knowledge transfer as a strategic mission.	☐	☐	x
A.2) In our country, universities and other public research organisations are **legally required** to formulate a knowledge transfer strategy.	☐	☐	x
A.3) In our country, the **funding** of universities and other public research organisations depends partly on having a knowledge transfer strategy.	☐	☐	x

Please include further explanations as appropriate, for example if legal measures differ between types of PROs or between the nation state and regions:

Non-legal measures supporting KT strategy development:	Yes	No	Planned
A.4) In our country, national and regional governments **support** universities and other public research organisations in developing knowledge transfer strategies (for example by providing advice).	x	☐	☐
A.5) In our country, national and regional governments **encourage** universities and other public research organisations to develop knowledge transfer strategies (for example in political action plans, as members in PRO boards or in regular dialogues).	x	☐	☐

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

Facilitating practices:	Yes	No	Planned
A.6) In our country, knowledge transfer between universities and industry is a permanent political and operational **priority** for public research funding bodies, at both national and regional level.	x	☐	☐
A.7) In our country, knowledge transfer clearly falls within the **responsibility of a ministry**, which is charged with coordinating knowledge transfer promotion initiatives with other ministries.	x	☐	☐
A.8) In our country, ministries and regional government bodies governing knowledge transfer activities designate an **official responsible** for monitoring their impact.	x	☐	☐
A.9) In our country, knowledge transfer officials from national and regional governments **meet regularly** in order to exchange information and discuss ways to improve knowledge transfer.	x	☐	☐

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

The IP- National Contact Point has organized regular meetings on knowledge transfer for the Austrian contribution to the relevant ERAC working group, a survey on implementation of the IP Recommendation, and themed events with universities and Public Research Organizations (more are planned).
With reference to the National Strategy for Research, Innovation and Technology a governmental working group "knowledge transfer and start ups" has been established.

B   Policies and procedures for managing intellectual property

BACKGROUND

This question relates to point 2 of the Recommendation that Member States should "encourage public research organisations to establish and publicise policies and procedures for the management of intellectual property in line with the Code of Practice set out in Annex I".

The list of **facilitating practices** in Annex II of the Recommendation includes the following:
4. "The proper management of intellectual property resulting from public funding is promoted, requiring that it be carried out according to established principles taking into account the legitimate interests of industry (e.g. temporary confidentiality constraints).

5. Research policy promotes reliance on the private sector to help identify technological needs and to foster private investment in research and encourage the exploitation of publicly-funded research results."

QUESTIONS:

Since 2012, have national or regional governments in your country taken or planned any **new measures** to encourage universities and other public research organisations to establish and publicise policies and procedures for the management of intellectual property?

If yes, please describe the new measures taken or planned.

Please describe to what extent the Commission's **"Code of Practice"** for intellectual property management in knowledge transfer influenced these new policies. For instance: have any measures been specifically launched with a view to the Code of Practice? (See annex of this questionnaire for the Code of Practice.)

Please also describe whether any use has been made of the facilitating practices outlined in Annex II of the Commission Recommendation in this context. (See boxed text above.)

Please fill in your answers here:

Austria has initiated long term governmental programs to support university-industry collaboration financially as well as administratively in order to promote technology transfer between the PROs and industry (e.g. COMET, BRIDGE, Laura Bassi, Research Studios Austria, Christian Doppler Labors). As a consequence, student's training for IP and transfer activities has been implemented in several curricula at universities. As laid down in the Austrian Strategy for Research, Technology and Innovation the Knowledge Transfer Centers have been established: The pooling of resources between universities at local or regional level shall be promoted.
The governmental programmes "AplusB Zentren", "PreSeed" und "Seedfinancing" support early-stage dynamics of technology-based and innovative firms and shall increase the number of knowledge- and research-intensive new startups.

The new Programme "Knowledge Transfer Centres and Exploitation of IPR", financed by the Federal Ministy of Science, Research and Economy, started in 2014 and fosters active cooperation between excellent universities and research institutes as the sources of knowledge on the one hand and innovative companies which exploit it on the other hand. This cooperation should therefore be further strengthened to meet the growing need for innovative products and services. Only the swift and efficient translation of inventive talent into marketable products safeguards competitive advantages, value creation, jobs and thus prosperity. The programme aims to activate innovation potential at universities by leveraging existing potential for exploitation and to use inter-organisational synergies as well as to create optimised exploitation processes in business and society. The three moduls of the programme are: Module 1) Knowledge Transfer Centres - Regional and Thematic Centres, 2) Patent Funding, 3) Prototype Funding.
Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Policies and procedures for managing Intellectual Property - tickboxes

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before! If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure			
Legal measures for IP policies and procedures:	**Yes**	**No**	**Planned**

	Yes	No	Planned
B.1) In our country, universities and other public research organisations are legally required to **establish** policies and procedures for intellectual property rights management.	x	☐	☐
B.2) In our country, universities and other public research organisations are legally required to **publicise** policies and procedures for intellectual property rights management.	x	☐	☐

Further explanations as appropriate, for example if legal measures differ between types of PROs or between the nation state and regions:

Establishment of policies and publication of policies are part of the ongoing performance agreements with universities and the Austrian Academy of Science.

Non-legal measures for IP policies and procedures:	Yes	No	Planned
B.3) In our country there is a governmental **action plan** to support the development of intellectual property policies and procedures at universities and other public research organisations.	x	☐	☐
B.4) In our country there is an official **guide** (e.g. a manual) for intellectual property management in universities and other public research organisations.	☐	☐	x

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

Action plan to support:
Implementing the EU's IP Recommendation a National Contact Point for IP matters (NCP.IP, see www.ncp-ip.at) was established at the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of transport, innovation and technology. On the basis of a joint cabinet submission of the Federal Ministries of Science and Research, Transport, Innovation and Technology, and Economy, Family and Youth this National Contact Point became operational in 2010. National measures related to knowledge transfer between non-university research institutions and the private sector shall be coordinated, thereby making an important contribution to creating the best possible circumstances for a successful transfer of knowledge. Through cooperation of three ministries and a state- owned grant agency the NCP.IP and thus all Austrian stakeholders in the knowledge transfer field have access to extensive expertise which should lead to consistent progress of the Recommendation's implementation.

Guide for IP-management:
IPAG (Intellectual Property Agreement Guide) could be used as a guide - see www.era.gv.at

Facilitating practices related to IP policies and procedures:	Yes	No	Planned
B.5) In our country, national and regional governments promote the management of intellectual property resulting from **public funding**.	x	☐	☐
B.6) In our country, national and regional governments require that the management of intellectual property resulting from public funding is carried out according to **established principles**.	x	☐	☐
If B.6 = yes: B.7) In our country, established principles about the management of intellectual property resulting from public funding take into account the legitimate **interests of industry** (e.g. temporary confidentiality constraints).	x	☐	☐
B.8) In our country, research policy promotes **reliance on the private sector** to help identify technological needs, to foster private investment in research, and to encourage the exploitation of publicly-funded research results.	x	☐	☐

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

C   Knowledge transfer capacities and skills regarding IP and entrepreneurship

BACKGROUND

This question relates to point 3 of the Recommendation that Member States should "support the development of knowledge transfer capacity and skills in public research organisations, as well as measures to raise the awareness and skills of students – in particular in the area of science and technology – regarding intellectual property, knowledge transfer and entrepreneurship".

The list of related **facilitating practices** in Annex II of the Recommendation includes the following:
6. "Sufficient resources and incentives are available to public research organisations and their staff to engage in knowledge transfer activities.

7. Measures are taken to ensure the availability and facilitate the recruitment of trained staff (such as technology transfer officers) by public research organisations.

8. A set of model contracts is made available, as well as a decision-making tool helping the most appropriate model contract to be selected, depending on a number of parameters.

9. Before establishing new mechanisms to promote knowledge transfer (such as mobility or funding schemes), relevant stakeholder groups, including SMEs and large industry as well as public research organisations, are consulted.

10. The pooling of resources between public research organisations at local or regional level is promoted where these do not have the critical mass of research spending to justify having their own knowledge transfer office or intellectual property manager.

11. Programmes supporting research spin-offs are launched, incorporating entrepreneurship training and featuring strong interaction of public research organisations with local incubators, financiers, business support agencies, etc.

12. Government funding is made available to support knowledge transfer and business engagement at public research organisations, including through hiring experts."

QUESTIONS:

Since 2012, have national or regional governments in your country developed **new measures** supporting the development of knowledge transfer capacity and skills in universities and public research organisations?

If so, please describe. In particular, please describe whether any use has been made in the new policies of the **facilitating practices** mentioned in Annex II of the Recommendation (see box-text above).

Please fill in your answers here:

A new initiative supporting research spin-offs was launched: In 2012 and in 2013, the Phönix Award of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research was given to young spin-offs that have successfully developed a good and innovative idea into a well-oiled commercial company. The prize is open to young spin-offs from universities and public research organizations.

The Proof of Concept programme "Prototypenentwicklung" of the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth supported the pre-commercialisation of leading-edge technologies emerging from Austrian universities. It helped researchers to export their ideas and inventions from the lab to the global marketplace.

Existing measures like PreSeed, Seed and the so called "Management auf Zeit" have been updated. 14 new CD Labors, COMET - centers of competence and Research Studios were established.

Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Knowledge transfer capacities and skills – tickboxes

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before! If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure

Items specifying the Recommendation:	Yes	No	Planned
C.1) National and regional governments in our country support the development of knowledge transfer capacity and skills in universities and other public research organisations.	x	☐	☐
C.2) National and regional governments in our country support measures to raise the awareness and skills of students – in particular in the area of science and technology – regarding intellectual property, knowledge transfer and entrepreneurship.	x	☐	☐

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

NCP provides specific KT education, training and networking opportunities.

Facilitating practices related to KT capacities and skills:	Yes	No	Planned
C.3) In our country, there are measures to ensure that staff trained in intellectual property management (such as technology transfer officers) is available to universities and other public research organisations.	x	☐	☐
C.4) In our country, model contracts for knowledge transfer activities (such as contract research and collaborative research) are available as well as a decision-making tool which helps the most appropriate model contract to be selected.	x	☐	☐
C.5) When the national government recently established a new measure to promote knowledge transfer, it consulted relevant stakeholder groups.	x	☐	☐

If "yes", please mention the new mechanism you are referring
to and the stakeholders involved:

C3: ministries, universities and funding agency (aws). From aws regulary organised meetings in the aws
C4: IPAG working group

	Yes	No	Planned
C.6) In our country, the government promotes the pooling of resources between universities and other public research organisations at local or regional level.	x	☐	☐
C.7) In our country, governmental programmes supporting spin-off companies from universities and other public research organisations are in place.	x	☐	☐

| C.8) In our country, government funding is made available to support knowledge transfer at universities and other public research organisations (for example for hiring intellectual property management experts). | x | ☐ | ☐ | |

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

C7: The Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy has established programmes like Seedfinancing and PreSeed especially for Life sciences and other technologies to support the establishment of spin off companies.

D   Cross-border research and knowledge transfer co-operation

BACKGROUND

This question relates to point 5 of the Recommendation that Member States should "cooperate and take steps to improve the coherence of their respective ownership regimes as regards intellectual property rights in such a way as to facilitate cross-border collaborations and knowledge transfer in the field of research and development"; and to point 8 that they should "ensure equitable and fair treatment of participants from Member States and third countries in international research projects regarding the ownership of and access to intellectual property rights, to the mutual benefit of all partners involved".

The list of **facilitating practices** in Annex II of the Recommendation includes the following:
13. "In order to promote transnational knowledge transfer and facilitate cooperation with parties from other countries, the owner of intellectual property from publicly-funded research is defined by clear rules and this information, together with any funding conditions which may affect the transfer of knowledge, is made easily available. Institutional ownership – as opposed to the "professor's privilege" regime – is considered the default legal regime for intellectual property ownership at public research organisations in most EU Member States.

14. When signing international research cooperation agreements, the terms and conditions relating to projects funded under both countries' schemes provide all participants with similar rights, especially as regards access to intellectual property rights and related use restrictions."

QUESTIONS:

Since 2012, have national and regional governments in your country carried out **new measures** facilitating cross-border collaborations and knowledge transfer in the field of research and development? This includes, in particular, measures...

- to harmonise the country's intellectual property regime with other states;
- to ensure fair and equitable treatment of research participants from other states regarding ownership of and access to intellectual property rights.
If so, please describe new or planned measures and provisions. In particular, please describe whether any use has been made in the new policies of the **facilitating practices** mentioned in Annex II of the Recommendation (see boxed text above).

Please fill in your answers here:

Austria is member of the ERAC Working Group of Knowledge Transfer. The group is chaired by an Austrian expert.

Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Cross-border cooperation – tickboxes

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before! If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure

Items specifying the Recommendation:	Yes	No	Planned
D.1) Our country co-operates with other countries to improve the **coherence** of intellectual property ownership regimes.	x	☐	☐
D.2) In our country there are legal provisions in place ensuring **equitable and fair treatment** of participants from Member States and third countries in international research projects regarding the ownership of and access to intellectual property rights.	x	☐	☐

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

Facilitating practices related to cross-border co-operation:	Yes	No	Planned
D.3) In our country the owner of intellectual property from publicly-funded research is defined by clear and easily available rules.	x	☐	☐
D.4) Considering international research projects, the terms and conditions in our country's research schemes aim at providing participants from all countries with similar intellectual property rights.	x	☐	☐

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

Item related to the Innovation Union:	Yes	No	Planned
D.5) In our country there are governmental programmes to **strengthen knowledge transfer offices** in universities and other public research organisations **through trans-national collaboration.**	☐	☐	x

Please include further explanations as appropriate:

E   Knowledge dissemination

BACKGROUND

This question relates to point 4 of the Recommendation that Member States should "promote the broad dissemination of knowledge created with public funds, by taking steps to encourage open access to research results, while enabling, where appropriate, the related intellectual property to be protected".

The list of **facilitating practices** in Annex II of the Recommendation includes the following:
15. "Open access is implemented by public research funding bodies with regard to peer-reviewed scientific publications resulting from publicly-funded research.

16. Open access to research data is promoted, in line with the OECD Principles and Guidelines for Access to Research Data from Public Funding, taking into account restrictions linked to commercial exploitation.

17. Archival facilities for research results (such as internet-based repositories) are developed with public funding in connection with open access policies."

QUESTIONS:

Since 2012, have national and regional governments in your country carried out **new measures** promoting the broad dissemination of knowledge created with public funds? If yes, were steps taken to promote open access to research results, while enabling, where appropriate, the related intellectual property to be protected? If yes, please describe. In particular, please describe whether any use has been made in the new policies of the **facilitating practices** mentioned in Annex II of the Recommendation (see boxed text above).

Please fill in your answers here:

The ERAC WG takes Open Access into account - see Open Access in FP7 and long term vision of the Commission to have Open Access strategies in all MS by 2014 and by 2020 to publicly funded research.

Most performance agreements between the Ministry of Science, Research and Economy and **the universities** as well as the **Austrian Academy of Sciences** now include (soft) measures with regard to open access (OA).

The **University of Graz** adopted the first OA policy of an Austrian university in 2013.

The **University of Vienna** is also a signatory to the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Scientific Knowledge. The University of Vienna supports the call for open access to academic publications. It cooperates with national and international institutions and plays an active part in related discussions (http://www.univie.ac.at/rektorenteam/ug2002/developmentplan.pdf).

The **Austrian Academy of Sciences** offers the option of making journal articles freely accessible on the Internet at the time of publication, upon payment of an OA fee. This option should be viewed as a hybrid open access, even if the Austrian Academy of Sciences recommends following the Green Road.

The **Austrian Science Fund (FWF**) funds article processing charges (APC) for Gold and Hybrid Open Access within the programme Peer-Reviewed Publications since 2002 and for monographs within programme Stand-alone Publications since 2009.

In 2013 € 2,6 Mio. were spent for Open Access publication costs, that includes € 2,1 Mio. for Hybrid Open Access articles, € 0,2 Mio. for Gold Open Access articles and € 0,2 Mio. for Open Access monographs. That is one of the highest share (1,2% of the overall budget) for Open Access of funding agency worldwide.

In 2013 the FWF-E-Book-Library was founded (https://e-book.fwf.ac.at/). The FWF-E-Book-Library is an open access repository for all stand-alone publications funded by FWF and supports continuous and free access to scientific publications on the Internet. Additionally, it improves the visibility and dissemination of each publication for both the international scientific community and the general public. More than 220 books are currently archived.

Overall OA policy at the **Institute of Science and Technology Austria** (IST Austria) which uses a repository based on EPrints is therefore promoting the Green Road. IST Austria has recently established a publication fund for financing the Gold Road and published an Open Access Policy in 2014 (http://ist.ac.at/news-media/news/news-detail/article/new-policy-encourages-open-access-publications/6/, more information: http://ist.ac.at/open-access).

At the end of November 2012, the **OA Network Austria** (OANA) (http://www.oana.at/) was established at the initiative of the UNIKO and the Austrian Science Fund. The network will strive in future to
(1) coordinate OA measures among Austrian research locations, funding providers and research agendas,
(2) formulate uniform positions in relation to information providers (including publishers), and
(3) be a point of contact and source of information for (research) policy.
Now some working groups are being established to develop national positions to policies, financing, publication models, national politics and how to involve the scientists.

Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Knowledge dissemination – tickboxes

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before! If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure			
Items specifying the Recommendation:	**Yes**	**No**	**Planned**
E.1) In our country, public research funding bodies have generally implemented open access to peer-reviewed **scientific publications** resulting from publicly funded research.	x	☐	☐
Please include further explanations as appropriate, for example if legal measures differ between research funding bodies:			
E.2) In our country, open access to research data from public funding is promoted, taking into account restrictions linked to **commercial exploitation**.	x	☐	☐
Please include further explanations as appropriate:			
E.3) In our country, there are governmental programmes funding the development of **archival facilities** for research results in connection with open access policies.	x	☐	☐
Please include further explanations as appropriate:			

F   Monitoring

QUESTIONS:

Existing or planned measure	Yes	No	Planned
E.2) Since 2012, did national or regional governments in your country take any **new measures** to monitor and review progress made by universities and other public research organisations in knowledge transfer activities?	x	☐	☐
E.2) Since 2012, did national or regional governments in your country take any **new measures** to monitor and review progress made by universities and other public research organisations in knowledge transfer activities?			x

Please fill in your activities here:

The ongoing Performance Agreements 2013-2016 with the universities and with the Austrian Academy of Science 2012-2014 are continously monitored by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy.

Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Monitoring - tickbox

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before! If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure			
Items specifying the Recommendation:	**Yes**	**No**	**Planned**
F.1) In our country there is a **national scheme** to monitor and review knowledge transfer activities of universities and other public research organisations.	x	☐	☐
If F.1 = yes: F.2) In our country, the results of the national monitoring scheme are made available to other Member States (for example by publishing them in English).	☐	☐	x
Please include further explanations as appropriate: Currently reviewed by funding agencies - there exist different kinds of reviews. See www.fteval.at			

G   Implementation of the Code of Practice

BACKGROUND

This question relates to point 7 of the Recommendation that Member States should "take steps to ensure the widest possible implementation of the Code of Practice, whether directly or through the rules laid down by national and regional research funding bodies".

The Code of Practice is attached to the Commission Recommendation (see also annex to this questionnaire). It includes provisions for professionalising intellectual property management in public research organisations and universities as well as collaborative and contract research.

QUESTIONS:

Since 2012, have national or regional governments in your country used the Code of Practice for policy activities on universities' and other public research organisations'...

(i)   ... knowledge transfer policy in general (Code of Practice items 8-14);
(ii)   ... internal intellectual property policy in particular (Code of Practice items 1-7);
(iii)   ... collaborative and contract research (Code of Practice items 15-18).

If yes, please describe. Policy activities may for example include new legislation, guidelines and programmes.

Please fill in your answers here:

The implementation of the IP-Recommendation and Code of Practice are part of the universities' IP-strategies.

Please send any related documents or links to websites, even if they are in your national language.

Implementation of the Code of Practice - tickboxes

(Please answer the questions for all related policies in your country, whether they were introduced after 2012 or before!   If the answer is not clearly "yes", "no" or "planned", please explain.)

Existing or planned measure	Yes	No	Planned
G.1) In our country, national guidelines for managing intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities **existed before 2010**	x	☐	☐
If question G.1 = Yes: G.2) In our country, the government **revised** existing national guidelines for intellectual property management in knowledge transfer activities since 2010 in light of the Code of Practice.	x	☐	☐
If question G.1 = Yes: G.3) In our country, guidelines for knowledge transfer, intellectual property management as well as collaborative and contract research generally **comply** with the Code of Practice.	x	☐	☐
If question G.1 = No: G.4) The national government in our country **adopted the Code of Practice** as its official guideline for managing intellectual property in knowledge transfer since 2010.	x		☐
If "yes" for question G1 or G4: G.5) In our country, the national government actively sought to **make the Code of Practice or existing guidelines known** to key stakeholders (for example to universities, other public research organisations, companies) since 2010	x	☐	☐
Please include further explanations as appropriate: A formal adoption of the Code of Practice did not take place, nevertheless ministries partly use the Code of Practice as a guideline.The Code of practice is an integral part of the performance agreements with the universities and the Academy of Science.			