

REVIEW OF ARTICLE: “Delay from patent filing to technology transfer: A statistical study at a major public research organization”

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(Review by T. Mosquera Blanco)

Technological innovation is widely recognized in modern societies as the main factor in corporate competitiveness and economic growth. Businesses and governments in order to adjust and evaluate policies and strategies have been delving into the search for indicators of the innovation process.

The indicators used in both public and private are patented amounts of annual scholarships for patents, licensing agreements annually for patents and licenses active (portfolio), and income derived from licensing. These indicators are commonly analyzed as independent data; Common sense can deduce that they relate to the temporary space. Researchers and analysts take into account this evident fact in their work, but in many cases to disregard the time dimension, you have to make many corrections based on intuition, experience and perceptions of the expert.

The acceleration of innovation, "as the speed of innovation" is a term known worldwide. Innovative companies determine the success and financial income. These allegations were never proven and this is what is trying to demonstrate in this work.

A tool to measure the level of innovation is the *patenting to transfer delays* (PTD). The PTD is the time between the description of the innovation and marketing of the product. This paper analyzes the *la Commissariat al'Energie Atomique in France* (CEA). The PTD is recorded based on the number of patent agreements, the seniority of the agreements, and the division of the agreements of the CEA. Aiming to give scope to the behaviour observed by PTDs, the structure of the patent portfolio and earnings agreements also are studied.

The results of the investigation were:

- (i) Agreements which had only one patent, with PTDs of 3.6 years on average, had a standard deviation of about 2.6 years.
- (ii) Half PTD increases with the number of patents relating to the agreements.
- (iii) Half PTD is independent of the divisions of the CEA, which covers various fields. There were insignificant changes in the evolution of PTDs in a period of 20 years.
- (iv) The licensing revenue did not relate to its corresponding PTDs.

Micro and macro economic aspects are also considered in the innovation patterns previously reported. The average PTD has not changed in a period of 20 years and this is probably caused by external factors, both economic and human. The results of the investigation can be applied in both public and private defined as universal.