

I believe that events dedicated to international knowledge exchange and peer learning activities are particularly useful to explore the.

我认为，专门从事国际知识交流和同行学习活动的活动特别有益于探讨。

Colorful solutions that are applied around the globe.

应用于全球各地的丰富多彩的解决方案。

Today's event.

今天的活动。

Makes no exception in the rapidly evolving global landscape.

在迅速演变的全球格局中也不例外。

The ability to harness and apply knowledge is paramount.

掌握和应用知识的能力至关重要。

Knowledge valorisation.

知识价值化。

The process of transforming research results.

转化研究成果的过程。

Intellectual assets.

智力资产。

Into tangible benefits.

变成实实在在的利益。

Or in other words, the methodology of creating social.

或者换句话说，创造社会的方法论。

And economic value from knowledge.

以及知识的经济价值。

Holds significant relevance and offers numerous advantages for a wide spectrum of stakeholders.

具有重要的相关性，并为广泛的利益相关者提供许多优势。

The event.

起诉事件。

Offers an outstanding opportunity to share views on the importance of knowledge.

为分享关于知识重要性的观点提供了一个极好的机会。

Not knowledge polarization, with a particular focus on industry, academia, collaboration and highlighting the myriad benefits it brings.

不是知识两极分化，特别关注行业、学术界、合作，并强调它带来的无数好处。

Various stakeholders.

各利益攸关方。

Actors of the ecosystem.

生态系统的参与者。

Knowledge valorization serves as the breach between the word of academic research and the practical applications demanded by industries.

知识价值化是学术研究与产业实际应用之间的突破口。

It's relevance in several key areas.

它在几个关键领域具有相关性。

First

It has the capacity to faster economic growth and innovation.

它有能力加快经济增长和创新。

In an era defined by technological advancements.

在一个由科技进步定义的时代。

Knowledge is the most valuable resource.

知识是最宝贵的资源。

Knowledge valorization accelerates innovation by translating cutting edge research into practical solutions.

知识增值通过将前沿研究转化为实际解决方案来加速创新。

And enhancing global competitiveness.

以及增强可行的竞争力。

For example, the development of the internet, initially a product of academic research, has revolutionized.

例如，互联网的发展，最初是学术研究的产物，现在已经发生了革命性的变化。

Industries going back.

工业倒退。

Furthermore, the valorization of knowledge helps US to solve problems.

此外，知识的价值评估有助于我们解决问题。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:43:09

Industries face complex challenges that require interdisciplinary solutions.

行业面临着复杂的挑战，需要跨学科的解决方案。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:43:17

Economic institutions possess.

经济制度所拥有的。

The expertise and intellectual capital to address these challenges.

应对这些挑战的专业知识和智力资本。

Collaboration between academia and industry allows for a convergence of ideas and resources, leading to more effective problem solving.

学术界和工业界之间的合作可以使思想和资源汇聚在一起，从而更有效地解决问题。

Third, but not least.

第三，但并非最不重要。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:43:39

Knowledge valorization contributes to talent development.

知识增值有助于人才发展。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:43:44

Academic industry collaboration provides students and researchers with real bird exposure and experience.

学术行业的合作为学生和研究人员提供了真正的鸟类接触和经验。

This interaction nurtures a skilled workforce.

这种互动培养了一支熟练的劳动力队伍。

Equipped to meet the demands of industry.

满足工业需求的设备。

Ensuring the alignment of education with market needs.

确保教育与市场需求保持一致。

Internship programs, joint research projects, and knowledge exchange programs are instrumental in this regard.

实习方案、联合研究项目和知识交流方案在这方面很有帮助。

Collaboration between industry and academia is a dynamic partnership that fosters knowledge, valorization and its benefits.

工业界和学术界之间的合作是一种充满活力的伙伴关系，可以促进知识、价值评估及其惠益。

Industries gain access to the deep knowledge and expertise found in academic institutions.

工业界获得了学术机构的深厚知识和专业技能。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:44:31

This expertise can help solve.

这种专业知识可以帮助解决。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:44:34

Complex technical problems develop new products or improve existing processes.

复杂的技术问题开发新产品或改进现有工艺。

Industry academia collaboration also enables businesses to tap into the latest advancements, gaining a competitive edge in the.

行业与学术界的协作还使企业能够利用最新的技术进步，在行业中获得竞争优势。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:44:51

Collaborative projects often involve resource sharing.

协作项目通常涉及资源共享。

Including equipment, facilities and funding.

包括设备、设施和资金。

This reduces the financial burden on both parties and encourages more efficient use of resources.

这减少了双方的财政负担，并鼓励更有效地利用资源。

Knowledge valorization through collaboration can also facilitate the transfer of technology from academia to industry.

通过合作使知识增值还可以促进技术从学术界向工业界的转让。

This transfer can lead to the development of new products and services.

这种转移可以导致新产品和服务的开发。

Job creation.

创造就业机会。

And increased revenue.

以及增加收入。

Today, we are not here only.

今天，我们不仅在这里。

Exchange views.

交换意见。

Knowledge, mobilization in general.

知识，总的动员。

But to highlight its global relevance.

而是为了突出其全球相关性。

Knowledge valorization takes on a particularly dynamic and far-reaching dimension in the international context.

在国际背景下，知识价值评估具有特别活跃和深远的意义。

The global landscape of knowledge polarization.

知识两极分化的全球图景。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:45:52

It's dynamic.

充满活力。

Multifaceted arena, where the exchange of intellectual assets.

多方面的舞台，在那里进行智力资产的交流。

Innovation and expertise goes beyond geographical borders.

创新和专业知识超越地域边界。

Interconnected words driven by rapid advancements in technology and communication.

由技术和通信的快速进步驱动的相互关联的单词。

The process of transforming knowledge into tangible benefits has gained unprecedented and importance.

将知识转化为实际利益的过程已经获得了前所未有的重要性。

Many of the words most pressing issues, such as the bringing and digital transition.

许多词最紧迫的问题，如带来和数字化的过渡。

Pandemics and food security.

流行病和粮食安全。

Transcend natural boundaries.

超越自然边界。

Knowledge polarization on an international scale allows nations to pull their intellectual resources and work collectively towards solutions.

国际范围内的知识两极分化使各国能够利用其知识资源，共同努力寻求解决办法。

For example, international collaboration and climate research.

例如，国际合作和气候研究。

Helps US better understand the global impacts of climate change and develop.

帮助我们更好地了解气候变化的全球影响和发展。

Mitigation strategies.

缓解战略。

International collaborations also offer access to.

国际合作也提供访问。

Diverse perspectives, expertise and cultural sects.

不同的观点、专门知识和文化派别。

This diversity can lead to more innovative solutions and a broader understanding of complex problems.

这种多样性可以导致更创新的解决方案和对复杂问题更广泛的理解。

A multinational, I think, working on novel solutions major.

一个跨国公司，我想，从事新的解决方案专业。

From various ecosystems.

来自不同的生态系统。

Regulatory environments and cultural preferences to develop better technologies.

开发更好技术的监管环境和文化偏好。

-- enables businesses to expand their markets globally.

公证使企业能够在全球范围内拓展市场。

Collaborations with international academic institutions can help companies adapt their products and services to meet the.

与国际学术机构的合作可以帮助公司调整他们的产品和服务，以满足。

Specific needs and preferences of different regions.

不同地区的具体需求和偏好。

Such market localization efforts are essential for global competitiveness.

这种市场本地化努力对于全球竞争力至关重要。

Intellectual capital flows seamlessly. Across orders.

智力资本无缝流动。

交叉订单。

The research and innovation actors.

研究和创新参与者。

Contributing to projects on the globe was scar.

为全球的项目做贡献是一件痛苦的事。

This global exchange of knowledge generates new ideas.

这种全球知识交流产生了新的想法。

Technologies.

技术。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:48:09

And solution.

以及解决方案。

Solutions that.

Geographical boundaries.

地理界限。

Further to that international partnership.

进一步推动这一国际伙伴关系。

The tech, the super instance, relies heavily in international talent to develop cutting edge technologies.

该技术，超级实例，严重依赖国际人才开发尖端技术。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:48:56

Global partnerships can also help industries.

全球伙伴关系也可以帮助工业。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:49:00

Diversify their markets.

使他们的市场多样化。

Reducing dependence on a single region.

减少对单一区域的依赖。

Companies collaborating with research institutions in multiple countries.

与多个国家的研究机构合作的公司。

Can navigate?

会导航吗？

Different regulatory environments and have access to a broader market.

不同的监管环境和更广阔的市场。

Working across cultures can stimulate innovation by challenging existing.

跨文化工作可以通过挑战现有文化来激发创新。

And encouraging creative problem solving.

鼓励创造性地解决问题。

Global collaboration fosters the cross pollination of ideas leading to breakthroughs.

全球合作促进了思想的交叉传播，从而带来了突破。

That may not have been possible.

这可能是不可能的。

With a single cultural context.

有着单一的文化背景。

And last but not least.

最后但并非最不重要。

I, operating on a global scale industries can better manage.

我，在全球范围内经营的行业可以更好地管理。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:49:46

Risks associated with market fluctuations.

与市场波动相关的风险。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:49:51

Geopolitical instability.

地缘政治不稳定。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:49:53

And regulatory changes.

和监管变化。

Increased.

增加

Directionalities rapid base of technological development.

技术发展的方向性快速基础。

Sociological and behavioral aspects of knowledge valorization require a holistic and multiple multi-disciplinary approach, with clear trajectories and writing incentives.

知识价值评估的社会学和行为学方面需要一个整体的和多学科的方法，有明确的轨迹和写作动机。

Foreign actors and industry stakeholders can make connections much easier if that is enabled.

如果能够做到这一点，外国行为者和行业利益攸关方可以使联系变得容易得多。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:50:28

Facilitated in-house.

内部协助。

Supported by intermediaries.

得到中介机构的支持。

Okay. Let me close my thoughts by right, reiterating that the global landscape of knowledge valorization represents dynamic and interconnected ecosystem, where ideas, innovations and expertise flow across borders.

好吧让我以正确的方式结束我的想法，重申知识增值的全球景观代表着动态和相互关联的生态系统，在这里，思想、创新和专业知识跨越国界流动。

Its significance lies in its ability to address global challenges, drive economic growth, and faster cross-culture collaboration.

它的意义在于能够应对全球挑战，推动经济增长，加快跨文化协作。

However, this landscape is not without its challenges, including legal complexities, communication barriers, and inequalities.

然而，这一局面并非没有挑战，包括法律复杂性、沟通障碍和不平等。

And access to knowledge resources.

和获取知识资源。

Yet the transformative potential of global knowledge polarization cannot be overstated. It has the power to spark cross-cultural innovation, contribute to global sustainability, and facilitate international scientific cooperation.

然而，全球知识两极分化的变革潜力怎么强调都不为过。它有能力激发跨文化创新，为全球可持续发展做出贡献，并促进国际科学合作。

As the world continues to evolve in the digital age, understanding and navigating the complexities of global knowledge, polarization becomes increasingly essential for individuals, institutions and nations seeking to harness the power of knowledge for better.

随着世界在数字时代继续演变，理解和驾驭全球知识的复杂性，两极分化对于寻求更好地利用知识力量的个人、机构和国家来说越来越重要。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:52:49

And of humanity on global scale.

以及全球范围内的人类。

I would like now to pass the floor to Kirsi Haavisto, the head of you about our edition policies in ipr, in the european commission director journal for research innovation.

现在我想请凯西哈维发言，他是《欧盟委员会研究创新主任杂志》知识产权政策的负责人。

Yes, we hear you fine. Cassie. Thank you. So first of all, let me thank Martin and christina for introducing these multi-ratera dialogues. I think this is a great initiative, and I would also like to thank Mr. adams skis for.

是的，我们听得很清楚。凯西。谢谢首先，让我感谢马丁和克里斯蒂娜介绍了这些多速率对话。我认为这是一项伟大的倡议。亚当斯滑雪场。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:53:31

Setting the scene on this, in what is the importance of knowledge valorization, and what are the multiple benefits of improved access to access to knowledge, and access to results as he demonstrates, and also why it's important for industry?

在此背景下，知识价值评估的重要性是什么，改善获得知识的途径和获得结果的途径有什么多重好处，以及为什么它对工业很重要？

So, easy for all of you, I would like to just start by addressing two issues, and the first issue I would like to is a little bit of context.

所以，对你们来说很简单，我想从两个问题开始，第一个问题是一点背景。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 18:54:20

And our goal of the day.

以及我们今天的目标。

And as we heard already, the.

我们已经听说了。

What is it? What is really crucial is that to ensure a great access to the research results, and that enables the researchers and innovators and companies to make breakthrough innovation happen?

怎么了？真正关键的是确保研究成果的广泛获取，这使得研究人员、创新者和公司能够实现突破性创新？

In europe and in the world.

在欧洲和全世界。

And I think we can all share this with the with also this idea that today was the first date of the nobel prisis, and they announced the medicine prize, which was given to the development of the mna vaccine.

我想我们都可以分享这一点，也可以分享这一想法，今天是诺贝尔危机的第一天，他们宣布了医学奖，这是给 mna 疫苗的发展。

Which I think demonstrates to the two core pillars what we are discussing today in our workshop, which are the.

我认为这向我们今天在研讨会上讨论的两个核心支柱展示了。

Industry, academia collaboration and the intellectual asset management.

产学合作与知识资产管理。

So knowledge valorization is this process where we are creating the societal and economic value of which and then linking the different areas and sectors.

因此，知识增值是一个我们创造其社会和经济价值的过程，然后将不同的领域和部门联系起来。

It aims transforming the data, the know-how and the results.

它的目标是转换数据、专门知识和结果。

Into product services solutions.

产品服务解决方案。

But also for policies and benefits for society.

而且是为了政策和社会利益。

So it's broader than.

所以它比。

Technology transfer, since it covers also non-technological solutions and results, and it also involves actors beyond the kind of a traditional technology transfer. actors which are the industry and.

技术转让，因为它也包括非技术解决办法和成果，而且它还涉及传统技术转让以外的行为者。参与者是行业和。

And the reserve researchers.

以及后备研究员。

So it also includes the users, addresses citizens and involves policymakers.

因此，它还包括用户、公民和决策者。

Today, our workshop, I would say, addresses the two corner pillars, and with the help of the moderators, and we will be addressing these two pillars one is the moorization through.

今天，我们的研讨会，我要说，讨论了两个支柱，在主持人的帮助下，我们将讨论这两个支柱，一个是通过系泊。

Efficient intellectual asset management and the other one is the well functioning industry academia collaboration, which are really vital in order to in order to use the results better.

有效的知识资产管理和另一个是良好的运作，行业学术界的合作，这是真正至关重要的，以便更好地使用的结果。

So the purpose, as christina already also mentioned, is that we explore possible challenges, possible opportunities and initiatives linked to knowledge valorization worldwide, and I think.

因此，正如克里斯蒂娜已经提到的，我们的目的是探索可能的挑战，可能的机会和倡议，与世界各地的知识增值，我认为。

This workshop is a great way that to for US to exchange and learn and get this inspired by others, and before I hand over to the back to Martin, I would just briefly like to mention couple of our initiatives what has happened.

这个研讨会是一个很好的方式，让我们交流和学习，并得到这方面的启发，在我把后面交给马丁之前，我只想简单地提到我们的两个倡议发生了什么。

Briefly, during the past year in europe.

简单地说，在过去的一年里，在欧洲。

So last December, the guiding principles for knowledge valorisation was adopted as a council recommendation with this purpose that and member states align national, regional, local policy making.

因此，去年 12 月，知识价值评估指导原则被采纳为理事会的一项建议，即成员国应调整国家、地区和地方的政策制定。

To create more value from the knowledge and to benefit society the guiding principles, they broaden the focus from knowledge transfer to knowledge valeri, and by addressing all actors in the.

为了从知识中创造更多的价值和造福社会的指导原则，他们把重点从知识转移扩大到知识的价值，并通过解决所有的行动者。

An innovation ecosystem and the scope involves the whole intellectual asset. So it goes beyond the.

一个创新的生态系统和范围涉及整个智力资产。所以它超越了。

The patenting and protected knowledge, including, for example, prototypes know-how, data, but also skills.

专利和受保护的知识，包括原型技术、数据和技能等。

Which are very vital for valorization.

对价值增值至关重要。

Commission followed the.

委员会遵循。

Adoption of the guiding principles with two code of practices, one on management of intellectual assets, and the other one on standardisation.

通过指导原则和两个业务守则，一个是关于知识资产管理的，另一个是关于标准化的。

And these were adopted in March this year, and they will provide more practical guidance for all the research and innovation actors.

而这些都是在今年 3 月通过的，它们将为所有的研究和创新参与者提供更实用的指导。

In these areas of work.

And what is interesting in the context of today is that this guidance and guidance can be used also in the international context, since they address, also international and I collaborate.

在今天的背景下，有趣的是，这种指导和指导也可以在国际背景下使用，因为它们也是国际性的，我也是合作的。

We are currently developing two additional code of practices, and these new code of practices will focus on industry, academia, co-creation and on citizen engagement for knowledge polarisation.

我们目前正在制定两个额外的业务守则，这些新的业务守则将侧重于工业、学术、共同创造和公民参与知识极化。

And these draft codes have been prepared with the dedicated communities of practice.

这些守则草案是与专门的实践社区一起编写的。

And we have published two surveys currently, which are open.

我们目前已经公布了两项调查，都是公开的。

For anyone to participate and contribute, so I would like to encourage all of you and to go into the surveys, and, if possible, to give your contributions.

对于任何人参与和贡献，所以我想鼓励你们所有人，并进入调查，如果可能的话，给你的贡献。

We also organized last week an expert workshop, which was looking particularly elements related to how to better share and how to improve openness.

我们上周还组织了一次专家研讨会，特别探讨了如何更好地分享和如何提高开放性的问题。

And we are preparing a short article about the workshop, and we can also share it with you as soon as it's available.

我们正在准备一篇关于研讨会的短文，我们也可以尽快与您分享。

We have a yearly event also, which is called the eunois valorization week.

我们还有一个一年一度的活动，叫做“尤尼斯升值周”。

And next year, it takes always place during the spring, and next year, we would like to dedicate the sessions also to international contexts, so if any of you would be interested in to join.

明年，它总是在春天举行，明年，我们想把会议也奉献给国际背景，所以如果你们有兴趣参加的话。

Or to be part in this.

或者参与其中。

And last thing I would just like to draw to draw your attention also do the repository of F practices.

最后我想提请大家注意的是，F 练习的知识库。

Knowledge valorization, which is hosted in our knowledge writation platform.

知识价值评估，这是托管在我们的知识写作平台。

And you can also subscribe to the eu knowledge polarization newsletter, where we are.

你也可以订阅欧盟知识极化通讯，。

Announcing the best practices and also some latest news in this field.

宣布最佳实践和这一领域的一些最新消息。

Adam Meszaros: hu

So first of all, I would like to.

所以首先，我想。

Introduce this session. This is about knowledge, value, innovation through academia and industry collaborations, and we have.

介绍本次会议。这是关于知识，价值，通过学术界和工业界的合作进行创新，我们已经做到了。

Four or.

四或。

At least three plus a half major pillars of and questions. First of all, we are dealing with the challenges. So what are the main challenges for industrial academic operations?

至少有三个加半个主要支柱和问题。首先，我们正在应对挑战。那么，产业学术运营面临的主要挑战是什么？

I know that you have a number of ideas regarding that the second one is about instruments first of all policy instruments, policies schemes, funding schemes, regulatory measures, and we are interested in a number of.

我知道你对第二个问题有很多想法，首先是关于政策工具、政策计划、资助计划、监管措施，我们对其中一些感兴趣。

Like it is, which can you gather during this session of the third couple of questions are about how to post your synergies between these sectors to ensure?

就像它是，你可以收集在这届会议的第三对夫妇的问题是關於如何张贴您的协同作用之间的这些部门，以确保？

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:05:33

The valorization of the results, and in addition, and this is important to address global society.

结果的价值评估，此外，这对解决全球社会问题很重要。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:05:41

And economic challenges.

和经济挑战。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:05:44

And we have number of supplementary questions regarding how to be more diverse, how to enhance the impact of these partnerships, and how to specify these measures to target innovative smes, I think that.

我认为，我们还有一些补充问题，涉及如何更加多样化，如何加强这些伙伴关系的影响，以及如何针对创新型中小企业制定这些措施。

These are really a number of questions.

这些问题实在太多了。

And this tried to be.

这是我努力做到的。

Percent quite.

百分之八十。

Short, because everybody will be asked to.

简短，因为每个人都会被要求。

To give a type of customer for these questions, and we have a bit.

给一个类型的客户对于这些问题，我们有一点。

Left and santi minutes so i'd like to pass the word to you. First of all, I would like to ask you.

左和桑蒂分钟，所以我想把话给你。首先，我想问你。

Introduce yourself your name, your country organization, position and your topic, which are you dealing with? Currently? So, thank you very much speaking. Please switch on your.

介绍一下你的名字，你所在的国家组织，职位和你的主题，你在处理哪一个？现在？所以，非常感谢你的发言。请打开您的。

Camera. The floor is the floor is yours.

相机地板是地板是你的。

Let's jump to the first couple of programs what kind of challenges do you see in terms of industrial academia collaboration? I'm really interested you have a very diverse background.

让我们跳到前几个项目，你认为在工业学术界的合作方面有什么样的挑战？我真的很感兴趣你有一个非常不同的背景。

So i'm really interested in your personal viewpoints, according to your last year's experiences. So what are this main challenges?

所以根据你去年的经历，我对你的个人观点很感兴趣。那么主要的挑战是什么呢？

Okay, maybe I can start because I wrote down some challenges.

好吧，也许我可以开始了因为我写了一些舞蹈挑战。

Before I attended this workshop.

在我参加这个研讨会之前。

And because I was also working in the technology transfer office for long years, so it was actually quite an easy question for me, or maybe not, i'm not sure, but one of the challenges is how to encourage researchers. To focus on cooperation with companies.

因为我也在技术转让办公室工作了很长时间，所以这对我来说是一个很容易的问题，也许不是，我不确定，但挑战之一是如何鼓励研究人员。

注重与公司的合作。

Then there's another challenge how to convince companies that they need research and development to be competitive at the market.

然后还有另一个挑战，如何说服公司，他们需要研究和开发，以在市场上具有竞争力。

And also one of the common challenges, at least in our country in slovenia, is also that the technologies developed, that the public research organizations have quite low technology readiness levels. So it's.

还有一个共同的挑战，至少在我们斯洛文尼亚，也是技术的发展，公共研究机构有相当低的技术准备水平。所以是。

Quite hard to put them on the markets, so right away, once they're developed and the 4th challenge is mainly money, because companies especially small and medium enterprises, are often unable to.

很难把它们投放市场，所以一旦它们被开发出来，第四个挑战主要是钱，因为公司，特别是中小企业，通常无法做到这一点。

Finance further development. So state must help here there's no other way. and the same goes also to the ip protection, because companies may not be able to cover the high costs of the ip protection.

为进一步发展提供资金。所以州政府必须帮助我们别无他法。知识产权保护也是如此，因为公司可能无法支付保护知识产权的高昂费用。

I think it's also important when we have projects or results, research results from.

我认为这也很重要，当我们有项目或结果，研究结果。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:14:23

Academia, industrial collaboration that we need to find out which.

学术界，工业界的合作，我们需要找出哪一个。

Of these results can be shared collectively.

所有这些成果都可以共同分享。

And how can we scale up these results to few companies, to more companies?

我们如何将这些结果推广到少数公司，更多的公司？

Especially smes, because it's mainly the big companies who are.

尤其是中小企业，因为主要是大公司。

Doing research with the academia, the smes find it more difficult, so I think to make smes, to follow the innovation, we need extra initiatives that the results which can be shared.

与学术界一起做研究，中小企业发现这是比较困难的，所以我认为要使中小企业，跟随创新，我们需要额外的倡议，结果可以分享。

Can go, for example, to intermediaries who can share it with other smes or with networks they have. So the scale-up of.

可以去，例如，中介谁可以分享它与其他中小企业或与网络，他们有。因此，

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:15:17

Knowledge, valorization, or transfer should be managed.

应对知识、价值评估或转让进行管理。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:15:22

That's a big challenge. I think I didn't think what are the obstacles and to scale up apart from the financing part of smes.

这是个很大的挑战。我想我没有想到除了中小企业的融资部分还有什么障碍和扩大规模。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:15:34

I think first of all, it's more the bigger companies who will work with academia, it's more difficult for smes, so maybe we should try to transfer the results that.

我认为首先，更多的大公司会与学术界合作，这对中小企业来说更困难，所以也许我们应该尝试转移成果。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:15:48

From the collaboration that already exists and the results that already exist as the knowledge that is built up.

从已经存在的合作和已经存在的结果中积累起来的知识。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:15:56

That we need other experts who can.

我们需要其他有能力的专家。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:00

And if the if the results are analyzed, or.

如果对结果进行分析，或者。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:08

Available.

Available.

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:09

That we facilitate how it can be brought to samis, and I think it's a government.

我们促进它如何能被带到萨米人，我认为这是一个政府。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:17

Rule because nobody is going to do it.

因为没人会这么做。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:20

So smes had to be.

中小企业必须如此。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:22

I'll do in a different way.

我会用不同的方式。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:24

Because of this specific yeah, if you have a project with one or two companies and an academia, the results are just for one or two companies I would like to scale it up to more companies, that more companies.

因为这个特定的是，如果你有一个项目与一个或两个公司和一个学术界，结果只是为一个或两个公司，我想扩大到更多的公司，更多的公司。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:41

Organizations can benefit from the same results.

组织可以从同样的结果中受益。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:44

So that the.

所以。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:47

We putting research can be valery can be.

我们把研究可以瓦列里可以。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:53

Can be scaled up so that there is more benefit for more.

可以扩大规模，使更多的人有更多的好处。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:16:58

Then only for f.

然后只对 f。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:17:02

Could I add on a few things?

我能补充几点吗？

Yes, of course. and then also I would like to have a shared view that the for in terms of challenges for industry, academia, collaboration then it's the benefit that is some kind of a hurdle here.

是的当然然后我也想有一个共同的观点，对于工业界，学术界，合作的挑战来说，那么它的好处是某种障碍。

From my viewpoint, the incentives for the academics to collaborate is really and a challenge.

在我看来，激励学者们合作是一个真正的挑战。

And so the career in the academia, you see the mutual benefit and the mutual value, and you see a quality increase in the academic environment.

因此，在学术界的职业生涯中，你看到了互惠互利和共同的价值，你看到了学术环境质量的提高。

From having collaboration with societies gaining insights in problems that you can bring into and make a scientific challenge out of and?

从与社会的合作中获得对问题的洞察力，你可以把这些问题带进并提出科学挑战，然后？

And another thing is that I would like to emphasize is in terms of collaborating either it's a small company sme or a big one the thing of writing agreements, **having agreements** that is really beneficial for both parts, and it could be really a struggle.

另一件事是，我想强调的是，在合作方面，无论是小公司，还是大公司，都要写协议，签订对双方都有利的协议，这可能真的是一场斗争。

Especially if it's in.

尤其是如果它存在的话。

Individual that has a connection and wants to do something with the company, then the agreements are really difficult, I would say.

个人有一个连接，并希望与公司做一些事情，那么协议是真的很难，我会说。

And another thing is that it should be a mutual benefit, and it could be very difficult, but many very good to access it to academic structures from outside, it can be very difficult, and that could be in terms of infrastructure.

另一件事是，这应该是一个互利的，这可能是非常困难的，但许多非常好的访问它从外部的学术结构，这可能是非常困难的，这可能是在基础设施方面。

Scientific infrastructure.

科学基础设施。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:19:00

And that is, that doesn't exist in industry, but is really on the technological edge or scientific edge.

也就是说，这在工业中是不存在的，但实际上是在技术或科学的边缘。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:19:10

These things are some hurdles that I think are important to address.

这些是我认为必须解决的一些障碍。

So, according to your.

所以，根据你的。

You point this scientific infrastructure is very different in the academics.

你指出，这种科学基础设施在学术界是非常不同的。

The companies in some terms, or on some fields, are lagging behind.

这些公司在某些方面或某些领域落后了。

Or what's the real problem?

或者真正的问题是什么？

So how to.

所以怎么做。

To harmonize these kinds of infrastructures, or.

协调这些基础设施，或者。

What do we mean by this? and sometimes the and the infrastructure is really cutting edge in industry, sometimes in academia, but from either side to get access to it, to collaborate through it.

这是什么意思？有时候和基础设施在工业界是非常前沿的，有时候在学术界也是如此，但是从任何一方都可以访问它，通过它进行合作。

And can be tricky.

别耍花招。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:20:04

And that depends on sometimes the agreements again.

有时这又取决于协议。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:20:08

And sometimes it's because it's invisible you don't know where is what.

有时候是因为它是无形的你不知道在哪里是什么。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:20:14

And so there are different aspects of why it is difficult.

因此，困难的原因有不同的方面。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:20:20

But I think they are very important.

但我认为它们非常重要。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:20:22

And to make better use of it and better benefit from it.

更好地利用它，更好地从中受益。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:20:29

Of both

两

I would like to see some opinion about this question.

我想听听大家对这个问题的看法。

In my opinion, I think the main challenges is.

在我看来，我认为主要的挑战是。

Complex idea the difference idea between the university's culture and industrial we are leader to a quite different.

复杂的观念，大学文化和工业文化之间的差异，我们是一个完全不同的领导者。

Idea between the inductory and adamis.

引导语和 adamis 之间的想法。

And the second one is.

第二个是。

Conflict of missions. The university has the main mission on research on personnel training, education.

任务冲突。大学的主要使命是研究人才培养、教育。

And the industry has the difference missions, so if you want to co-operation with each other, they have a difference missions on their own actions, and third one I think maybe something else.

这个行业有不同的使命，所以如果你想彼此合作，他们在自己的行动上有不同的使命，第三个我想可能是别的东西。

A conflict on law and regulation, I think, A different kind.

法律和法规的冲突，我想，是另一种。

Different kind of the institution has a difference law, just like the public university. The public research institutions has the special rulers regulations on how to research, how to cooperation.

不同类型的院校有不同的办学规律，公立大学也是如此。公共研究机构对如何开展研究、如何开展合作有专门的规定。

So I think this is a very big challenge, and the 4th one is.

所以我认为这是一个非常大的挑战，第四个是。

The research may be tried trading to the specialization and the corporation also traded to a diversity. That means the corporation sometimes as.

研究可以尝试交易的专业化和公司交易的多元化。这意味着公司有时会。

And many lifewer or maybe it's a life whole life cycle but the research.

而许多生活者，也许是一个生命的整个生命周期，但研究。

Usually focus one on one field. I think maybe this is the p.

通常只关注一个领域。我想这可能是 P。

Challenges for the.

的挑战。

That plat platform

那个平台

I mean, we could mention one quite relevant and effective tool from the feeling and perspective.

我的意思是，我们可以提到一个非常相关和有效的工具，从感觉和角度。

And this is related to the second question whether are the key instruments such as possible policy tools, et cetera?

这与第二个问题有关，诸如可能的政策工具等关键工具是否是？

So we see that.

所以我们看到了。

Some.

一些。

National programs that can bring together.

全国性的项目。

Industry and academia in common projects can be.

工业界和学术界的共同项目可以。

Effective. and we so we also see that.

有效我们也看到了。

Spinoffs from universities, from academia.

大学和学术界的副产品。

Organizations.

组织的

Not well, quite often in our country.

不太好，在我们国家很常见。

It became, it becomes, became we are becoming like quite strong startups and growing as companies.

它变成了，变成了，变成了我们正变得像相当强大的初创企业，并作为公司成长。

So, well, maybe it's a little step, you know, but creating more incentives on national level, maybe.

所以，好吧，也许这是一小步，你知道，但在国家层面上创造更多的激励措施，也许。

And twelve.

十二岁。

Organizing conversations on programs, maybe between industry and academia, and bringing startups spinoffs from.

组织关于项目的对话，也许是工业界和学术界之间的对话，并带来创业公司的副产品。

Creating them some chances, through national programs to become more stronger, to become startups and become business companies can help.

通过国家项目为他们创造一些机会，让他们变得更强大，成为初创企业和商业公司，这会有所帮助。

So, it's like a little suggestion from my site maybe concerning the second questions about.

所以，这就像是我网站上的一个小建议，可能是关于第二个问题的。

Schools, funding schemes, and regular team measures and.

学校、资助计划及定期小组措施。

Spin-offs from academia can.

学术界的副产品可以。

Cooperate with well, let's say business, other business companies and.

铜与嗯，让我们说业务，其他商业公司和。

In that way became more stronger. Startups maybe break through startups and cooperate and bring results to the market. Thank you.

以这种方式变得更加强大。创业公司可能会突破创业公司，合作并为市场带来结果。谢谢

Sorry, one more question, A question regarding.

To your team, many of you mentioned before this is common.

对于你们的团队来说，你们中的许多人之前提到的这是常见的。

Different parties.

不同的派对。

How can you foster or motivate them to cars?

你怎样才能培养或激励他们买车呢？

Well, but basically, it's.

但基本上。

So again, it's a.

所以，这是一个。

National in our closest national program, the national finance program, and smiling, and, in case industry collaborates with the business they can.

国家在我们最接近的国家计划，国家金融计划，和微笑，如果工业界与企业合作，他们可以。

And they can have more or less 100000 euros for their project. So, here, you know, academia could bring.

他们可以为他们的项目获得大约 10 万欧元的资金。所以，在这里，你知道，学术界可以带来。

Their spin-ups collaborate with bigger business companies and create something new, and it seems some new innovation, so in our case it's quite popular because, of course, amount of money it's so bad.

他们的分拆与更大的商业公司合作，创造一些新的东西，这似乎是一些新的创新，所以在我们的情况下，它是相当受欢迎的，因为，当然，大量的钱，它是如此糟糕。

And secondly, maybe it's okay.

其次，也许这没什么。

Doing national programs. So.

做国家项目。是的

Academia and those corporating business companies will need to.

学术界和那些商业公司将需要。

Need to contribute more or less, maybe, you know, ten or 20% of their money to these projects. So it's, again, it's maybe because of this, but more or less, of course, it's also because of possibility for business companies to.

需要贡献或多或少，也许，你知道，10%或20%的钱给这些项目。所以，这可能是因为这个，但或多或少，当然，这也是因为商业公司的可能性。

Have some good new ideas and through the spinoffs and create some new products and services because.

有一些好的新想法，并通过分拆和创造一些新的产品和服务，因为。

Well, other tools are not so effective, and that this one that I mentioned so just mentioned.

其他工具就不那么有效了，我刚才提到的这个工具。

第二个话题!

Last transfers you mentioned this project based financing scheme. Do you think that as a policy tool project-based funding schemes are?

最后一次转让你提到这个项目为基础的融资计划。你认为以项目为基础的资助计划是一种政策工具吗?

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:29:07

The best solutions to?

最好的解决方案?

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:29:11

To foster this type of cooperation, or are there any other policy instruments and regulatory measures, and if, yes, of course the answer is yes, what are these?

为了促进这种合作，或者是否有任何其他政策工具和监管措施，如果有，答案当然是肯定的，这些是什么?

我先来。我想是星团。

In belgium, we have clusters that have the top to facilitate.

在比利时，我们的集群有最高层来促进。

And between companies and academia, so they are very neutral, they are not belonging to one of these parties, and I think this neutral rule is important. So they.

而在公司和学术界之间，所以他们是非常中立的，他们不属于这些党派之一，我认为这个中立的规则很重要。所以他们。

Understand academics that talk their language, but also these of the companies. So it takes some times.

懂学术的人说他们的语言，也是这些公司的人。所以这需要一些时间。

Two years before they can manage.

两年后他们才能适应。

That I have a project together, so it takes a lot of facilitating, especially when it's like a lower tl needs.

我有一个项目在一起，所以它需要很多的促进，特别是当它像一个较低的 TL 需要。

So I think the clusters are a very important instrument and tool to make that apply for common projects where.

因此，我认为集群是一个非常重要的工具，使之适用于共同的项目。

The funding is.

资金是。

For both of them.

对他们俩来说。

Just within the project, they cannot apply if there's.

就在项目内部，如果有。

If there are.

如果有的话。

Academia and companies together so I think you need a facilitating role, A long-term vision, if you only work project based. I think it's more.

学术界和公司在一起，所以我认为你需要一个促进作用，一个长期的愿景，如果你只以项目为基础的工作。我觉得不止这些。

Ad hoc and you don't have a long term vision, but if you have a cluster, they can work on the.

临时的， 你没有有一个长期的愿景， 但如果你有一个集群， 他们可以在。

On the longer term vision, and to try to get the companies into the academia as well.

从长远来看， 并试图让这些公司进入学术界。

Yes, thank you. and in other countries that are well established clusters in a number of industries.

是的谢谢以及在一些工业中已形成良好集群的其他国家。

But there are several types of clusters industry led clusters or company that clusters which are financed by most by companies, clusters which are financed by the government, clusters which are financed by sme, etcetera, so.

但是有几种类型的集群， 产业主导型集群或公司主导型集群， 大多数由公司资助的集群， 政府资助的集群， 中小企业资助的集群， 等等。

Is there any ideal solution or should be?

Diverse solutions.

多样化的解决方案。

I think if the government is involved and they give support.

我认为如果政府参与并给予支持。

It will make that innovation is on the agenda.

它将使创新提上议事日程。

If it, if it's not government supported, I think that will take a more.

如果它， 如果它没有政府的支持， 我认为这将需要更多。

Commercial how to say?

商业怎么说？

Like a lobbyist, I will act like in the.

像一个说客，我会表现得像。

In the interest of the companies, only like a voice of the companies, but if you want to make them innovate and work with academia, I think you need a government support in there.

为了公司的利益，只像公司的声音，但如果你想让他们创新并与学术界合作，我认为你需要政府的支持。

'cause it's.

It's.

这是。

You market it won't. It won't.

你推销它不会。不会的

The role of innovation will.

创新的作用将。

Gets more.

得到更多。

I do not want to interrupt you, but.

我不想打断你，但是。

Many of your answers are missing from the chat, so if you have an idea regarding the most important challenge, then please do not hesitate to type in. So, but let's continue with this.

您的许多答案在聊天中缺失，所以如果您对最重要的挑战有想法，请不要犹豫，输入。所以，让我们继续这个。

Second, topic, you mentioned clusters. If you would like to add something to the question of clusters, then do not hasit did.

第二，主题，你提到了集群。如果你想在集群问题上补充一些东西

Or if you have any other idea, then the floor is yours.

如果你有别的想法，那就请发言。

I think in China we also use long-term incentives on police to promoting the industrial academics collaboration.

我认为在中国，我们也会对警察进行长期激励，以促进工业界和学术界的合作。

Just we give you some example, just like China has to promoting the university and industry to encourage to form some borderary organization, just like the unjoint, like.

我们给你举个例子，就像中国要促进大学和工业界鼓励形成一些边界组织，就像不相连的一样。

Laboratory.

实验室

Technology, innovation, alliance.

技术、创新、联盟。

Innovation, consultants, and on the other hand, we also have sitting some in.

创新，顾问，另一方面，我们也有坐在一些。

Department to service for the scientist, for the research through cooperation with industry I think this is I mean, I call it institutionalization of creation.

部门要为科学家服务，通过与产业界的合作来进行研究我认为这是我的意思，我称之为制度化的创造。

In China and another one I think the government and the marketing can do some and well-developed public service.

在中国，我认为政府和市场营销可以做一些发展良好的公共服务。

System on how to collaboration and based on some information or some research.

系统如何协作和基于一些信息或一些研究。

It info as a construmnt just like to encourage the industry orientations public project to a joint on taken by industry and andrew worthy and also establish some open.

它作为一种工具，就像鼓励产业导向的公共项目由产业界和安德鲁沃西共同承担，并建立一些开放的。

And microisms for public university research signs and fantasy, or some opening to use the lorities equipment for the industry.

而微观主义为公立大学的研究标志和幻想，或一些开放使用的贵族设备为行业。

I think in China, we have some, something policy, there's some maybe spending planned on this to fail.

我认为在中国，我们有一些，一些政策，有一些可能在这方面的支出计划失败。

Maybe in slovenia lin.

也许在斯洛文尼亚林。

Yeah, thank you for yeah, maybe because the clusters were already mentioned, we also have, like, special innovation clusters that are called strategic research and innovation partnerships.

是的，谢谢你是的，也许因为集群已经被提到了，我们也有，像，特殊的创新集群，被称为战略研究和创新伙伴关系。

And this initiative starts started a few years ago, and they still need to be kind of optimized in order to work more to be focused more on the innovation activity of the companies.

这项计划在几年前就开始了，他们仍然需要优化，以便更专注于公司的创新活动。

But, however, it's a good initiative, and we believe that someday but they will, they will start to work and try to really seek the, or event, identify the topics of interests.

但是，无论如何，这是一个很好的倡议，我们相信有一天，但他们会，他们会开始工作，并试图真正寻求，或事件，确定感兴趣的话题。

For further development from the companies to the academia and vice versa.

从公司到学术界的进一步发展，反之亦然。

And there is also another quite a good project that was in slovenia it was called consortium for technology transfer, and it was connecting the different technology transfer offices. It's the biggest public research organizations.

在斯洛文尼亚还有一个很好的项目，叫做技术转让联盟，它把不同的技术转让办公室联系起来。它是最大的公共研究机构。

So that they were working together, they were exchanging knowledge and so on, and they were also financed for the preparation, protection and commercialization of the intellectual property, so through these activities, it was possible.

所以他们在一起工作，他们在交流知识等等，他们也在为知识产权的准备，保护和商业化提供资金，所以通过这些活动，这是可能的。

To somehow get the insight into the.

以某种方式深入了解。

Into the topics of interests inside the companies, because we were.

公司内部利益的话题，因为我们是。

Let's say financed to visit the companies and find out what their problems are.

让我们说资助访问公司，找出他们的问题是什么。

So this might be a good kind of good practice, also for other countries, I would say.

所以这可能是一种很好的做法，我想说，对其他国家来说也是如此。

Other countries.

其他国家

What are these is your experiences regarding technology of exist ttos.

这些是你对现有技术的经验。

It takes a lot of time so that you become fully equipped with all the knowledge in order how to do the knowledge and technology transfers. So, because you have to understand the technologies so it's very good to have like.

它需要大量的时间，使你成为完全装备所有的知识，以便如何做的知识和技术转让。所以，因为你必须了解技术，所以它是非常好的有喜欢。

ph. D. From some, how is it called natural sciences, but you all, you also have to learn some, something about the law and the economics and so on.

假设是 ph. D.从一些, 它怎么叫自然科学, 但你们所有人, 你们也必须学习一些, 一些关于法律和经济等等。

So that it is possible to work to prepare the agreements and also understand the technologies and connect the companies with them. So, yeah, it takes a lot of time to fully establish a technology transfer office. and also this is why I told you that.

这样就有可能准备协议, 也有可能了解技术, 并将公司与它们联系起来。所以, 是的, 完全建立一个技术转让办公室需要很多时间。这也是我告诉你的原因

This project was a very good idea, because it was connecting.

这个项目是一个非常好的主意, 因为它是连接。

The big, the biggest public research organizations and the technology transfer offices so that the bigger organizations.

大的, 最大的公共研究机构和技术转让办公室, 以便更大的组织。

Were able to share their experiences and their knowledge and good practices also, with the newer technology transfer offices that were not so experienced, and we are now in the second round of these consortiums we will focus.

我们能够分享他们的经验, 他们的知识和良好做法, 也与较新的技术转让办公室, 没有这样的经验, 我们现在是在第二轮这些财团, 我们将重点。

On all public research organizations, not just the biggest one.

所有的公共研究机构, 不仅仅是最大的一个。

Once since louvenia then.

一次是在卢维尼亚。

And how deep is this cooperation?

这种合作有多深?

So I mean, that sharing experience is okay. That's nice yeah, okay a very small country with quite small universities.

所以我的意思是，分享经验是可以的。这很好，是的，一个很小的国家，有很小的大学。

And okay, most of the country's universities are quite small in international.

好吧，这个国家的大多数大学在国际上都很小。

International standards. and I would like to ask that if these ttos are limited in scale of capacities and in knowledge.

国际标准我想问一下，这些 tto 在能力和知识的规模上是否有限。

Then it might be a good idea and to use the capacities of another tto in slovenia if they are more experienced in a specific field. So is it.

那么，这可能是一个好主意，如果斯洛文尼亚的另一个 tto 在某个特定领域更有经验的话，可以利用他们的能力。它也是。

Practice or either any examples for this.

实践或任何例子。

Deeper type of distribution of task, or something like that.

更深层次的任务分配，或者类似的东西。

Yeah, this is exactly what we were doing in this consortium. It was not about the stuff exchange, but also just the exchange of different, let's say, practices. It was like we were organizing some educational events or workshops.

是的，这正是我们在这个财团里所做的。这不是关于东西的交换，而是不同的，比方说，实践的交换。这就像我们在组织一些教育活动或研讨会。

We were inviting the lecturers from other countries, and this was one part of the project, while the other part of the project was connected to the operation of the technology transfer, so it was financing our work, actually.

我们邀请了来自其他国家的讲师，这是项目的一部分，而项目的另一部分与技术转让的运作有关，所以它实际上资助了我们的工作。

Our activities then.

我们的活动。

Okay, so thank you very much. That's an interesting experience. Do you have any comments regarding the tto question or consortia of ttos?

好的，非常感谢。这是一次有趣的经历。你对 tto 问题或 tto 财团有何评论？

Other participants? Maybe.

其他参与者？也许吧

我们有一些瑞典的经验。

And somewhat different kind of organisations of tto, since we have the teachers exemptions in sweden, so they work operate a little bit differently.

还有一些不同类型的 tto 组织，因为我们在瑞典有教师豁免权，所以他们的工作方式有点不同。

But anyhow, we have had a so development where we have had ctos focusing very much on.

但无论如何，我们已经有了一个如此的发展，我们有首席技术官非常关注。

More about technology transfer and supporting the idea generation into innovations.

更多关于技术转让和支持创意转化为创新。

And mainly then creating startups, or spinoffs from universities, but a later development that we have seen in sweden is that it has also been establishing specific collaboration offices at the universities to support strategic.

然后主要是创建初创公司，或从大学中剥离出来，但我们在瑞典看到的一个后来的发展是，它还在大学中建立了专门的合作办公室，以支持战略。

Yeah, relations and strategic agreements between big industries and academia and the universities, and in order to be able to handle these and create a value in these strategic agreements between universities and the big industries.

是的，大工业、学术界和大学之间的关系和战略协议，为了能够处理这些问题，并在大学和大工业之间的战略协议中创造价值。

You need to have specific functions, and they need to interact and understand both perspectives of the university and the industry.

你需要有具体的职能，他们需要互动和理解大学和行业的两个角度。

And in order also to make connections, not only on the organizational levels, but into the faculties and then to individual researchers, and that has been a very important development, I think for knowledge polarization, that was one thing and another thing I just.

为了建立联系，不仅是在组织层面上，而且是在学院和研究人员个人之间，这是一个非常重要的发展，我认为对于知识极化来说，这是一回事，我只是另一回事。

Like to quickly add which I think is a.

我想快速补充一下。

It's a development policy development in sweden that is that it's the quality assurance system of the swedish universities. Now when you look at the quality in research and you look at the quality in education then now we will also have a quality.

这是瑞典的一项发展政策，也就是瑞典大学的质量保证体系。现在，当你看到研究的质量，你看到教育的质量，那么现在我们将有一个质量。

And evaluation of the collaboration, strategic collaborations of the universities in sweden.

瑞典大学合作与战略合作的评价。

And this is of course, A policy development that will ask about how we how do you work with industries, what are your strategic perspectives, and how do you?

当然，这是一个政策发展，它会问我们如何与工业合作，你的战略观点是什么，你是如何做的？

To work in an operative way too, and then bringing in the collaboration between industry and academia as a quality perspective is a policy measure that will have an effect I think later on, I think you haven't to have.

以一种可操作的方式工作，然后引入工业界和学术界之间的合作，作为一种质量观点，这是一种政策措施，我认为稍后会产生影响，我认为你不必产生影响。

Do u have guideline or and the yearly evaluation of each university's rbi performance regarding that we have? It's integrated in the quality assurance of university? and this is being done, it has recently been opened up for this. and this is.

我们是否有指导方针或每年评估每个大学的 rbi 的表现，我们有吗？它融入了大学的质量保证？这是正在进行的，最近已经开放了。这就是。

On the at a certain frequency, then we then we also have the thematic ones, and these are not, and operating regularly.

在一定的频率上，然后我们还有主题的，这些不是，并且有规律地运行。

But when it's decided and it has recently been decided to do this and yes, then we have a guideline for this it has been launched actually, two weeks ago.

但是，当它的决定，它最近已经决定这样做，是的，然后我们有一个指导方针，这实际上已经推出，两个星期前。

That is why new system. Okay, thank you very much, very much, sharing for sharing this jesting idea.

这就是为什么新系统。好的，非常感谢，非常感谢，分享这个开玩笑的想法。

Anybody else regarding the second topic busters consercial of ttos quality assurance system, or any other types of instruments?

其他人关于第二个主题破坏者的质量保证系统，或任何其他类型的文书 conserial?

A group of questions regarding how to foster synergy between different sectors and actors to ensure better knowledge valorization.

一组关于如何促进不同部门和行为者之间的协同作用以确保更好地评估知识价值的问题。

And to address global association and economic challenges.

并应对全球联盟和经济挑战。

Any idea regarding fostering synergies and polarization?

在促进协同增效和两极分化方面有什么想法吗？

I think for this problem, I have to your pan the first of one is reform the intellectual property system to make it more equal ecologicals.

我想对于这个问题，我得先给你盘一盘，就是改革知识产权制度，让它更公平生态。

And the second one is the public research developed instruct institution, and some public research development project, most social responsibility on these issues.

第二类是公共研究开发指导机构和一些公共研究开发项目，在这些问题上最具社会责任感。

My opinions in China we also have to reform our patent law are how to face with the challenge of the social problem justice in 2020 China reform our part to law how to.

我的意见是在中国我们也要改革我们的专利法是如何面对挑战的社会问题公正在 2020 年中国改革我们的一部分法律如何。

Increase the intellectual property.

In open license system to deal with some social challenging governor like late jessica, just are like the brion and like that, we also insent.

在开放许可证制度下对付一些像已故州长杰西卡这样具有挑战性的社会人物，就像布里翁和那样，我们也不反对。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:47:20

Some new rulers are in the back door.

一些新的统治者在后门。

Dimensioned open license system is it only about licensing or I in general, or open data or.

尺寸开放许可证系统是它只关于许可证或我一般，或开放数据或。

china some rulers from the in England, the u. K. Patent law, they'll have some system, like the lessons of right?

一些来自英国，美国的统治者。K.专利法，他们会有一些制度，像对吗？

That means you can pledge in you should open your patterns to all of one and then if you want to use it, you just to pay the money as the encoding with the lancing from the.

这意味着你可以保证你应该打开你的模式，所有的一个，然后如果你想使用它，你只需要支付的钱作为编码与长矛从。

Listen, lee and then you can use it.

听着，李然后你就可以用它了。

And China, now more and more international, national university and public institute on research, has used this open licensing system.

而中国，现在越来越多的国际、国立大学和公立研究机构都在使用这种开放的许可制度。

I think it has already been mentioned, but I would like just like to add to it, that in terms of funding schemes, I think long-term funding is essential.

我想大家已经提过，但我只想补充一点，在资助计划方面，我认为长期资助是必不可少的。

Takes time to develop collaboration, it takes time to develop trust, it takes time to understand everybody's businesses.

发展协作需要时间，建立信任需要时间，了解每个人的业务需要时间。

Either it's the academic business or the industry business.

不是学术界就是工业界。

What does it mean? Long term?

这是什么意思？长期？

But learn term is different in different areas or different constellations, but I mean, we have had funding schemes in sweden that we have had at vinova.

但是不同地区或不同星座的学习术语是不同的，但是我的意思是，我们在瑞典有资助计划，我们在维诺瓦也有。

Industry, academic consortia of ten years and ten years is.

产业、学术联合会的十年和十年是。

It's so it's absolutely necessary to have that perspective, I would say, is it enough for pharma industry as well? Maybe for pharma it depends on what you work on, if it's pre competitive.

所以绝对有必要有这样的观点，我想说，这对制药行业来说也足够了吗？也许对于制药公司来说，这取决于你的工作，如果它是竞争前的。

To start things you may not be able to solve things, but it's usually difficult to make do more than ten yearsen years. That's my answer, at least.

开始的时候你可能解决不了问题，但十年以上的时间通常很难解决。至少这是我的答案。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 19:50:17

Even if we want to do more from practical reasons.

即使我们出于实际原因想做得更多。

Well, so that's an important remark that maybe 10 years is not to, not, yes cases, so that's an important lectures from a number of countries. I think still, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. I.

这是一个很重要的观点，也许 10 年不是，不是，是的，这是一个很重要的演讲，来自很多国家.我仍然认为，女士们先生们，非常感谢你们。I.

I think that.

我想是的。

Our topic is to speak about intellectual asset management, and when we're talking about electrical assets.

我们的主题是谈论知识资产管理，当我们谈论电气资产时。

It's basically the overall production of research and innovation activity, not only the.

它基本上是研究和创新活动的整体产物，而不仅仅是。

The assets that could be protected and that can actually be commercialized, we're talking about the whom spectrum of intellectual productivity, and it can be no how it can be a shop, where it can be an idea.

那些可以被保护的资产，那些可以被商业化的资产，我们谈论的是知识生产力的范围，它不可能是一个商店，它可以是一个想法。

It can be something which is pretty much intangible, not fairly tangible, that could be commercialized. So the idea is this with this broader sense of intellectual assets, it's like how we generate them.

它可以是一些几乎是无形的，不是相当有形的，可以商业化。所以这个想法是这样的，在更广泛的意义上的智力资产，这就像我们如何产生它们。

How we nurture them, how we manage them, how we let them grow, either as products or services or as input for policymaking, or as anything that could actually increase.

我们如何培育他们，如何管理他们，如何让他们成长，无论是作为产品或服务，还是作为政策制定的投入，或者作为任何实际上可以增加的东西。

The value.

价值。

The investment we have arrived at in recent innovation so the idea is to have some guiding questions probably you have seen these guiding questions with in your concept paper, but let me post.

我们在最近的创新中所做的投资，所以我们的想法是有一些指导性的问题，也许你已经在你的概念论文中看到了这些指导性的问题，但是让我贴出来。

The first two questions here in the chat, so they can kill US, actually, with the first round of exchanges. So.

前两个问题在这里聊天，所以他们可以杀死我们，实际上，与第一轮的交流。是的

These questions are so, the first one is like, what policies?

这些问题是这样的，第一个问题是，什么政策？

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:06:53

Measures, subsidies, discounts, or specific services are in place or are being provided in your.国家

您所在地区已制定或正在提供措施、补贴、折扣或特定服务。

To increase the level of intellectual asset management of universities and research institutions, and to support them with ip valuation.

提高大学和研究机构的知识资产管理水平，并支持其进行知识产权评估。

That's a very long question.

这是个很长的问题。

And what it means, in plain terms, is like.

它的意思，简单来说，就是。

What do you do in our countries to facilitate the creation?

你在我们国家做了什么来促进创造？

Of intellectual assets, the management of these assets and how they're creating value for society or for the.

知识产权，这些资产的管理以及它们是如何为社会创造价值的。

And then the second question, that.

然后第二个问题，那个。

What are the challenges and opportunities of managing these assets for the people that are in this value chain?

对于处于此价值链中的人员来说，管理这些资产有哪些挑战和机遇？

For researchers, innovators.

为研究者，创新者。

Intermediaries, companies, the market, the society.

中介、公司、市场、社会。

The point of these cells. So?

这些细胞的意义。所以呢？

I think that all the questions are interrelated, but let's please start with this.

我认为所有的问题都是相互关联的，但让我们从这个开始。

If you have any specific.

如果你有什么具体的。

Policies or support services, or laws or practices in your countries that?

您所在国家/地区的政策或支持服务、法律或实践？

Actually targeting the management of this intellectual asset creation.

实际上是针对这种智力资产创造的管理。

And p. Cies

还有 P.Cies

Creating more value for the, for the society and the market.

为企业、为社会、为市场创造更多的价值。

Who would like to.

谁愿意。

To start by giving an example of given a practice or experience.

举一个例子：从给出一个实践或经验的例子开始

Because I was working in technology, transfer office and.

因为我在技术部，转让办公室和。

I was quite involved in the ip evaluation, which is a quite hard process.

我参与了知识产权评估，这是一个相当艰难的过程。

And yes, psych evaluation is actually takes place at least in slovenia and I think also in the europe, at the public research organizations, it takes place in the knowledge transfer offices. So I wanted to mention at this point that in slovenia.

是的，心理评估实际上至少在斯洛文尼亚进行，我认为在欧洲，在公共研究机构，它在知识转移办公室进行。所以我想在这一点上提到在斯洛文尼亚。

We had a very good project that was founded by european cohesion funds, and it was supporting the knowledge transfer offices, it was connecting the offices into a consortium, so the eight.

我们有一个非常好的项目，是由欧洲凝聚力基金会建立的，它支持知识转移办公室，它将办公室连接成一个联盟，所以八个。

Biggest public research organisations in sylvia were connected to.

西尔维娅最大的公共研究机构都有联系。

The technology transfer offices of these eight biggest public research organizations were connected into a consortium, so they were able to exchange their knowledge and some good experience and best practices, and also some of them were.

这八个最大的公共研究组织的技术转让办公室组成了一个联合体，因此它们能够交流知识和一些良好的经验和最佳做法，其中一些也是如此。

Were not as developed as the others, so it was very good. On one hand, there was this exchange of knowledge and also education and trainings and so on, but on the other hand, we had, like financing for.

不像其他人那样发达，所以很好。一方面，有这种知识交流，也有教育和培训等，但另一方面，我们有，像融资。

For protection and commercialization of the intellectual property so.

对于知识产权的保护和商业化如此。

This is the one measure that I can remember, and it was quite a good practice, also in slovenia, because it really turned out. So now, after five years of this consortium, that the technology transfer offices are.

这是我能记得的一个措施，这是一个很好的做法，在斯洛文尼亚也是如此，因为它真的被证明了。所以现在，经过五年的合作，技术转让办公室。

Very good developed. and we are also planning this kind of consortiums in the future. In the meantime, the act on scientific research and innovation activity in slovenia was also came into force.

非常好的发展。而且我们也在规划未来的这种联合体。与此同时，《斯洛文尼亚科学研究和创新活动法》也开始生效。

In 2022 and this new act is actually now systematically supporting the knowledge transfer activities at the public research organizations, and this was not the case before.

2022 年，这项新法案实际上正在系统地支持公共研究组织的知识转移活动，而这是以前没有的。

So we actually urgently needed some projects like consortium before.

所以我们其实之前急需一些像联合体这样的项目。

And maybe I can also answer the second question from my point of view i'm not, i'm not sure if this is the right point of view, but I think that the major challenge, the main challenge, is to know how to do the state of the art and resist and market assess.

也许我也可以从我的角度回答第二个问题，我不知道，我不确定这是否是正确的观点，但我认为主要的挑战，主要的挑战，是知道如何做最先进的，抵制和市场评估。

Because they serve as the basis for entire commercialization process.

因为它们是整个商业化过程的基础。

That is it? Yeah, of course there are then some other optical also related to intellectual property. For example, the ownership of intellectual property has to be settled, so the best way is to.

就这样？是的，当然还有一些其他的光学也与知识产权有关。比如知识产权的归属要解决，所以最好的办法是。

To be settled in advance, and also the personnel of the.

要提前安置的，还有人员的。

Companies or public research organization has to be.

公司或公共研究机构必须。

To know how to prepare and conduct the agreements, such as ip ownership, non-disclosure agreements, or research and development and license agreements.

了解如何准备和执行协议，如知识产权所有权、保密协议或研发和许可协议。

With the master and knowledge national offices and it's good that's, if it's seen as a reform, as a country reform, then it can be funded also from the respective group of gun fans, but that's not the case for the rest of the world. So I would like to listen from.

有了大师和知识的国家办公室，这是很好的，如果它被视为一项改革，作为一个国家的改革，那么它也可以从各自的枪支迷群体中获得资金，但这不是世界其他地方的情况。所以我想听听。

So, from the south african perspective, in terms of.

所以，从南非的角度来看。

Policies available to support.

可用于支持的策略。

Ip or you know, increasing the valuation of ip south africa in 2800.

Ip 或者你知道，提高 2800 年 ip 南非的估值。

Enacted an act called the ipr.

制定了一项叫做知识产权的法案。

So it's a intellectual property rights for publicly financed research and development act.

所以这是一个公共资助研究和发展的知识产权法案。

That has its main objective to make provision that any intellectual property emanating from publicly financed research and development is identified, is protected and utilized and commercialized for the benefit of the people of south africa.

它的主要目标是规定，任何由公共资助的研究和开发产生的知识产权都要得到确认、保护、利用和商业化，以造福南非人民。

So ever since the act, what the government has done is establish an office called the national intellectual property management office, through this specific office the government is able to provide support.

因此，自法案颁布以来，政府所做的就是建立一个叫做国家知识产权管理办公室的办公室，通过这个专门的办公室，政府能够提供支持。

To all the publicly financed institutions so they support in terms of establishing offices of check transfer in universities. This office has been so successful because of the 26 universities in south africa.

向所有公共资助的机构提供支持，以便在大学设立支票转帐办公室。这个办公室之所以如此成功，是因为南非有 26 所大学。

24 of them have all these offices of check transfer.

其中 24 家有所有这些支票转帐处。

And they provide, you know, finance in supporting capacitation of these particular offices, and these offices, in all these universities, are responsibilities, are to identify ip within their investors or their institutions, and to report it to this.

你知道，他们提供资金支持这些特殊的办公室的能力，这些办公室，在所有这些大学，是责任，是确定他们的投资者或他们的机构的知识产权，并报告给这个。

Office, and also managing ensure that there is people with our commercial experience or commercialization experience that are able to support researchers within these institutions to take these ideas to market, so they these particular management, ip management office.

办公室，也管理确保有人与我们的商业经验或商业化的经验，能够支持这些机构内的研究人员，把这些想法推向市场，所以他们这些特定的管理，知识产权管理办公室。

Assist with providing rebates to investors with their.

协助向投资者提供回扣。

Ip protection fees that they've incurred, they will actually provide rebates to the particular institutions, and will also provide training of the ott officials and staff in areas in various areas that are necessary or in skills that are necessary to achieve so.

知识产权保护费，他们实际上将提供回扣给特定的机构，也将提供培训的奥特官员和工作人员在各个领域是必要的或在技能，这是必要的，以实现这一点。

Support researchers in commercialization matters. another important act before I can move to the other act. This particular ipr act, also in order to incentivize researchers to actually.

在商业化问题上支持研究人员。在我进入另一幕之前，先看另一个重要的幕这一特殊的知识产权法案，也是为了激励研究人员实际。

You know, disclose their ip and make sure that it's protected. It's the benefit sharing part of it, to ensure that all the universities have, the ip policies, have commercialization policies.

你知道，公开他们的知识产权，并确保它的保护。这是利益分享的一部分，以确保所有的大学都有，知识产权政策，有商业化的政策。

Which then enabled that, ensuring that in their ip policies, they have benefit sharing with inventors of this ip to ensure that they incentivize researchers to actually come up with this ip, but not only come up with it.

这就确保了，在他们的知识产权政策中，他们与这个知识产权的发明者分享利益，以确保他们激励研究人员真正提出这个知识产权，但不仅仅是提出它。

But also, I make sure that they disclose and that ip is actually protected, and also exploit it on top of it. The organization i'm from tia was established in terms of the tia act as well to ensure that research outcomes sitting in all these public research institutions.

但是，我也确保他们披露和知识产权实际上是受保护的，并利用它的顶部。我来自 tia 的组织也是根据 tia 法案建立的，以确保所有这些公共研究机构的研究成果。

As well as the broader republic of south africa is assisted in ensuring that research output are translated into product and services through the provision of financial assistance as well as nonfinancial assistance.

以及广大的南非共和国，通过提供财政援助和非财政援助，确保研究成果转化为产品和服务。

Within the organization that i'm from, we have a range of financial instruments ranging from precede funding up until series, A type of funding instruments, and in all these funding instruments, we do make provision when we are supporting investors to ensure that.

在我所在的组织中，我们有一系列的金融工具，从前期融资到系列融资，A 类融资工具，在所有这些融资工具中，我们在支持投资者时都会做出规定，以确保这一点。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:16:51

Ip plasts are included when we actually provide funding to ensure that.

当我们实际提供资金以确保这一点时，Ip plast 也包括在内。

Researchers are able to actually protect their ip and also assisting them in exploitation of that particular ip.

研究人员实际上能够保护他们的知识产权，并协助他们开发特定的知识产权。

Not only that, what the technology innovation agency does is also actively train trade transfer officials more especially when it comes to commercialization skills, to ensure that all these office of trade transfer in various universities.

不仅如此，技术创新机构所做的也是积极培训贸易转移官员，尤其是当涉及到商业化技能，以确保所有这些办公室的贸易转移在各个大学。

Are capacitated, or have enough skills to ensure that they support the translation of research outputs into product and services when thinking about challenges.

有能力，或有足够的技能，以确保他们支持在考虑挑战时将研究成果转化为产品和服务。

One of the key challenges I mean in south africa it's the difficult when we talk about challenges because the landscape, it's not the same. So you have a top universities, which have enough capacity, they have enough resources to translate their research outputs into services, into product and services.

我的意思是，在南非面临的一个关键挑战是，当我们谈论挑战时，它是困难的，因为情况不一样。所以你有一个顶级的大学，有足够的的能力，他们有足够的资源将他们的研究成果转化为服务，转化为产品和服务。

Then we have what we call historically disadvantaged institutions that are not necessarily doing very well, so in these institutions, they'll actually struggle a lot more, especially when it comes to challenges with skills that are skills in the tech transfer space.

然后是我们所说的历史上处于劣势的机构，它们不一定做得很好，所以在这些机构中，它们实际上会挣扎得更多，特别是当涉及到技术转让领域的技能挑战时。

Having people that are skilled in supporting.

有熟练的支持人员。

Translation of research into product and services, so those are some of the of the of the of the challenges, but the main challenge that I believe most, especially in south africa, is.

把研究成果转化为产品和服务，所以这些都是一些挑战，但我认为最主要的挑战，特别是在南非，是。

Especially getting a buy in from university management to actually really value the office, the tech transfer office.

特别是得到了大学管理层的支持，才真正重视这个办公室，技术转让办公室。

And the value that it brings into the university I think this has been one of, I think, one of the challenges that the tech transfer office space has been facing in south africa, especially when it comes to ip to say university tend to actually lean towards.

它给大学带来的价值我认为这是南非技术转让办公室面临的挑战之一，特别是在知识产权方面，大学实际上倾向于。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:18:56

Supporting research activities, but when you then convert into talking about innovation and commercialization, it's been difficult to actually convince university management to actually allocate enough resources, you know, to actually ensure that the work progresses.

支持研究活动，但是当你开始谈论创新和商业化的时候，很难说服大学管理层分配足够的资源，你知道，来确保工作的进展。

Or continues to go forward. In addition, that the that the office also does, some measurements over a period of five years actually measure the check transfer activities happening in the country as well as input ip.

或者继续前进。此外，该办公室也做，一些测量超过五年的时间实际上测量支票转让活动发生在该国以及投入 ip。

That has been fired and protected, and I think these exercise exercises have had the country understand where they get mostly in terms of translating these research outputs into valuable.

这已经被解雇和保护，我认为这些演习演习已经让国家了解他们在将这些研究成果转化为有价值的成果方面所取得的进展。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:19:47

Ip that can be translated into a product, and services into the market, but I think i'll just end here and then learn from others. Thank you.

知识产权，可以转化为产品，并服务到市场，但我想我会在这里结束，然后向别人学习。谢谢

Some me measures that we take here in morocco at first we I want to share with you an important information. That's it.

首先，我们在摩洛哥采取了一些措施，我想和你们分享一个重要的信息。就这样

Our universities in morocco is the first resistant patent in prior residents.

我们在摩洛哥的大学是第一个耐药的专利在前居民。

It's p, represent about a.

它是 p，代表 a。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:20:39

71% among our resistant patents in morocco, so it's a big portfolio, so the question is how to manage and the right and cli.

我们在摩洛哥有 71%的耐药专利，所以这是一个很大的投资组合，所以问题是如何管理和正确的。

Sits in morocco. So we have three streams that I will share with you. The first one is.

坐落在摩洛哥。所以我们有三个流，我会和你们分享。第一个是。

And ip markets that have been developed by the office of attribute property here on morocco, in correlation with our ministry, it's designed for business startups.

知识产权市场是由摩洛哥的属性财产办公室开发的，与我们的部门有关，它是为创业公司设计的。

Universities in the research centers.

大学里的研究中心。

The aftermarket aims to facilitate the commercialization of invention to cause the emergence of patents in the markets in morocco.

售后市场的目的是促进发明的商业化，使专利在摩洛哥市场上出现。

And the idea is to match between industries in academia and to commercialise their inventions in their patterns.

这个想法是为了在学术界的行业之间进行匹配，并以他们的模式将他们的发明商业化。

Second the streaming that I would like to share with you is a.

其次，我想与大家分享的流媒体是一个。

In at our universities, we have developed but a national model of, and institutional policy on the, any ambition at invention patents.

在我们的大学里，我们只制定了一个全国性的专利管理模式和制度政策。

With moroccan university universities, this policy takes into account the kind of conditions of the moroccan context, why the proposed provisions inspired by intellectual property policies adopted in some real-world universities worldwide.

对于摩洛哥的大学来说，这一政策考虑到了摩洛哥的国情，为什么提议的规定受到了世界上一些现实世界大学所采取的知识产权政策的启发。

And significant importance has also been given.

并且也被给予了极大的重视。

The guiding the principles of the world intellectual properties organization regarding the development of ip policies of universities.

世界知识产权组织制定大学知识产权政策的指导原则。

Today, we have seven universities that have adopted this policy.

今天，我们有 7 所大学采取了这一政策。

In they are, they are working with three other universities are, and going to validate this shark.

他们正在和其他三所大学合作，准备验证这条鲨鱼。

And another swimson that's we are.

另一个是我们。

Using is we have implemented.

使用是我们已经实现的。

Into our universities, some office we call, we call it a ducal property office.

进入我们的大学，我们称之为，公爵财产办公室。

The main objective is help our researchers in the and our ph. D. To get.

主要目的是帮助我们的研究人员在和我们的博士。D.得到。

Service.

的服务。

To encourage them, to help them how to, how to.

鼓励他们，帮助他们怎么做，怎么做。

Patents and designed their innovation.

专利和设计他们的创新。

So, in protect, their invasion.

为了保护他们的入侵。

So this is a little bit the fate that we are working on with our partners pattern, the partnership, the government pattern and the private pattern.

所以这就是我们合作伙伴模式下的命运，合作伙伴，政府模式和私人模式。

Page when we see the actions and the strategies that we put in place at national level to help the whole ecosystem grow further and create more value, I would like to listen also from.

当我们看到我们在国家一级采取的行动和战略，以帮助整个生态系统进一步增长，创造更多的价值，我也想听听。

Would like to start Mr. Young, please. Okay, thank you. In China. I think Chinese government has put the.

想开始先生。年轻，拜托。好的谢谢在中国我认为中国政府已经把。

The intellectual property management capability as a sentence into Chinese science technology based law in 2021.

2021 年将知识产权管理能力作为一句话纳入中国科技基本法。

And then we also have some policy on the department level. The first one is opinion of ministry, of education china's national intellectual property and nutrition and minister of science technology improve the patent quality of university and promoting.

然后我们也有一些部门层面的政策。一是教育部、国家知识产权与营养部和科技部关于提高和促进高校专利质量的意见。

Automation on application into and in 20 and 20.

20 和 20 中的应用程序自动化。

In 20 and 20 and another one is in 21 is notice of the office of Chinese national, international, property administration and the general office of mystery or education.

20 号和 20 号还有一个是 21 号是中国国家、国际、财产管理办公室和神秘或教育办公室的通知。

Organization, the construction of China, international property, polite demonstration, university and then, I just to tell you about how China used policy and message on these issues. I think there have.

组织，中国的建设，国际财产，礼貌示威，大学，然后，我只想告诉你中国是如何在这些问题上使用政策和信息的。我想是有的。

For way do these things, the first one is to formulate and implement national recommend a standard for intellectual property management in university and public research institution.

要做到这一点，一是制定和实施国家推荐的高校和公共科研机构知识产权管理标准。

In 2000, 2000, and April.

2000 年、2000 年和 4 月。

And then to improve the Chinese public university and research institution, how to set up their management firm work, who is the leaders, and how the process to run.

进而完善我国公立大学与科研机构如何组建管理事务所的工作，谁是领导者，以及如何运作的过程。

And second one is to carry out a pre-application evaluation system of pattern.

二是实施模式应用前评价体系。

Before this one in China, the scientist and the scholar have the right to decision which innovation will be application. But before that we also have a pre application in every.

在此之前，科学家和学者有权决定哪些创新将被应用。但在此之前，我们也有一个预申请在每一个。

Evaluation system to deficient which one should be application, and then we can use the guaranteed citles and use the transforms values on our a invions.

评价体系的建立需要对哪一个应用进行改进，然后才能将已被认证的城市和已被认证的城市转换值应用到我们的城市中。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:27:04

And third, one is true. 1:57

第三，一个是真的。

To sit up the spicy.

喝辣的。

Institutions in-house office on these issues in China, we also have some in-house office on technology transfer, and also have some for intellectual.

机构内部办公室在这些问题上在中国，我们也有一些内部办公室在技术转让，也有一些为知识分子。

Exceed management.

超越管理层。

And i, from the Chinese dam of science, I can give you some numbers.

而我，来自中国科学大坝，我可以给你一些数字。

In 2019, there may be 2297 person engaged in intellectual property related work in whole chat parts p. Saf time.

2019 年，全聊件 p 可能有 2297 人从事知识产权相关工作。安全时间。

And we also can know there has 16 failed institution under the cause has established a spacy intellectual, property management office.

而我们也可以知道有 16 家失败的机构在事业之下都建立了一个宽敞的知识产权管理办公室。

And also, 101 institution has their specific masses policy on intellectual poperty management in costs.

101 所高校在成本管理方面也有自己的具体群众政策。

And we also have to opalize the incentive policy on pattern fundings until now but China we have a findings on pattern application before, but now we stopped.

到目前为止，我们还必须对模式资助的激励政策进行优化，但中国之前对模式应用有研究，但现在我们停止了。

Funding rewards for patent application only.

仅用于专利申请的资助奖励。

We just to reward for some, someone who translating or maybe a commercialization, reward to the in winter.

我们只是为了奖励一些，有人谁翻译或也许是商业化，奖励给在冬天。

And set up an intellectual management and operation funding by marketing.

并通过市场营销建立了智力管理和运营基金。

We also can give you some.

我们也可以给你一些。

Some example in case because in 2900.

例如在 2900 年。

Holding this is the investing company under the cars has invested in an established centron Chinese W science intellectual property investment corporation.

这是控股汽车旗下的投资公司投资成立的中创中国 W 科学知识产权投资公司。

Who, in charge with how to operation the intellectual property exceed from the institutions in marketing origins? Rulers note for administration's way.

谁，负责如何运作知识产权超越从机构在市场营销的起源？统治者注意到政府的方式。

And in 2016 the international operation management center, specific organization has been established under the Chinese of science and to stanson the operation intellectual property for our institutions.

并于 2016 年成立了国际化运营管理中心，专门机构隶属于中国科学院，为我们的机构运营知识产权进行规范。

And the 4th way, I think.

我想是第四条路。

Regardedly, establish a discosing system of the post.

同时，建立岗位公开制度。

Research and development output.

研发产出。

And now we just use this report to start to avert our Chinese public universityiversity and how our public research with thir one.

现在我们只是用这份报告来开始转向我们中国的公立大学以及我们如何与他们的公共研究。

What? How there to do this one I think this report and annular report system also is a very important methods on these issues. That's all.

什么？如何做好这一点我认为这种报表和环形报表制度也是解决这些问题的一个非常重要的方法。仅此而已

日本 About 25 years ago.

大约 25 年前。

In 90, 919 98 Japan has established act to facilitate the technology transfer from universities to private sector. This is a Japanese government established the legal system to facilitate from the known university.

1998 年，日本制定了促进大学向私营部门转让技术的法案。这是一所由日本政府建立的法制便利的知名大学。

Into the private sector industries. and another may be the creation of your university research administration system.

进入私营企业。另一个可能是你的大学研究管理系统的创建。

This is about soon that london, about 2010 and 2010 Japanese government minister.

这是关于 2010 年和 2010 年左右的伦敦政府大臣。

Educational characters, both science and technology, supported the creation of our.

教育的科学性和技术性支撑了我国教育事业的发展。

You can fit our research, all this writing system.

你能适应我们的研究，所有这些书写系统。

This is ours very important, because research administrator can support as they support the technology transfer or licensing for universities, because.

这是我们非常重要的，因为研究管理人员可以支持，因为他们支持的技术转让或许可的大学，因为。

It was. The professors are not so good at their ip al management, so this is probably, I think, in my view.

是的教授们不太擅长他们的知识产权管理，所以这可能是，我想，在我看来。

Speak to what stones one is.

对石头说话。

And Japan has established a legal system 25 years ago, and their system of.

而日本早在 25 年前就建立了法制，他们的法制。

That administrator is kind of like professional. Or ipr one limited in universities. These are, I think, big policy activities. and we have some challenges that I think this is also, in my view, I think there are some big gap.

那个管理员挺专业的或者说知识产权在大学里是有限的。我认为这些都是大的政策活动。我们有一些挑战，我认为这也是，在我看来，我认为有一些很大的差距。

Awareness for property management between industry and academia. also, this is a big issue, so because the allocation of rights over research is the results may be sometimes travels.

产业界和学术界对物业管理的认识。而且，这是一个大问题，所以因为研究的权利分配是结果有时可能会旅行。

Therefore, and therefore after that, the Japanese government has repeatedly presented guide lines on intellectually private money management in universities, from universalities to a private sector.

因此，在此之后，日本政府一再提出关于大学（从普通大学到私营部门）智力私人资金管理的指导方针。

Thank you for being with US. So, without further ado, let me post the two last questions here.

感谢您发送编修。所以，长话短说，让我把最后两个问题贴在这里。

So these questions are what strategies, or best practices are crucial for managing effectively the directional assets to create value?

因此，这些问题是什么战略，或最佳做法是至关重要的有效管理定向资产，以创造价值？

And how you do with this manages in the context of international research projects. and this is very important, because.

以及如何在国际研究项目的背景下进行管理。这一点非常重要，因为

We all engage into international projects, you know.

我们都参与国际项目，你知道。

How this international cooperation can create value for every member.

这种国际合作如何为每个成员创造价值。

And also how it can work when the time comes for protecting.

以及当保护的时候它是如何工作的。

And making value which needs to be channel.

创造价值的渠道。

They will join on the other direction.

他们会在另一个方向会合。

And then.

然后...

In this context, how can open innovation and collaboration play a role in maximizing the value?

在此背景下，开放创新与协作如何发挥价值最大化的作用？

Of these assets. So.

所有这些资产。是的

Because I think that we all abide to the, to the idea of openness and collaboration at the national level.

因为我认为我们都遵守，在国家层面上的开放和合作的理念。

The value is created commonly, so how can we maximize that and how everybody can benefit, so if you have any ideas, something that you can share, something that you're applying in your own context.

价值是共同创造的，所以我们如何最大化它，以及如何让每个人都受益，所以如果你有任何想法，一些你可以分享的东西，一些你在自己的环境中应用的东西。

That could actually set a bit of light here.

这可能会让我们眼前一亮。

From the commission point of view.

从委员会的角度来看。

In horizon, europe, our framework program for research and innovation.

在欧洲的地平线，我们的研究和创新框架计划。

The whole program is based on this international collaboration.

整个项目就是基于这种国际合作。

First of all, if you seeds.

首先，如果你种子。

Every project needs to have at least three partners from europe.

每个项目至少需要三个欧洲合作伙伴。

With also associated countries to be funded. So it's in the very.

还将资助联合国。所以就在最里面。

Dna of the of the project that we encourage, the selling cross-border, so it's a current border collaboration with the european states, but also with other countries, to have a project funded under horizon, europe, but at the same time, and this is how we are here in the global.

我们鼓励跨境销售的项目的 DNA，所以这是目前与欧洲国家的边境合作，也是与其他国家的合作，在欧洲地平线下资助一个项目，但同时，这就是我们在全球的方式。

Approach.

We want the collaboration with the rest of the world, because I think that the challenges we are facing are the same no matter.

我们希望与世界其他国家合作，因为我认为我们面临的挑战是一样的。

And no matter where so.

无论在哪里。

There in the international collaboration, especially in managing, effectively, our intellectual assets, there are some specific rules embedded in the program, which.

在国际合作中，特别是在有效地管理我们的知识资产方面，有一些具体的规则嵌入到程序中，这些规则。

Guard and safeguard the management of electoral property defines.

保卫和保障选举财产的管理界定。

Brings what in the project defines who has the ownership, the final results, and how these results are gonna be used.

带来项目中定义谁拥有所有权、最终结果以及如何使用这些结果的内容。

So I think that.

所以我认为。

We put a very generic framework, but it can be, of course, specialized project by project, but always, the idea is to generate as more value as possible from the investment. What is the situation when it comes to your?

我们提出了一个非常通用的框架，但它当然可以是一个项目一个项目的专门化，但始终是为了从投资中产生尽可能多的价值。当涉及到你的情况是什么？

Countries and.

国家和。

How do you see this?

你怎么看这个？

Value creation in the international context.

国际背景下的价值创造。

Thank you very much. and I think what we do here in morocco says is simple, and.

非常感谢我认为我们在摩洛哥所做的很简单。

We think that the developing and conducts an institutional training between our.

我们认为在我们之间发展和进行一个制度化的培训。

Institution between our universities and private sex.

我们的大学和私人之间的关系。

In moroccan, another pinzero preparation it's one way.

在摩洛哥，另一个 pinzero 的准备工作是单向的。

To

到

To managing antilitary assets and create value. and we.

管理文物创造价值。还有我们。

You share experience in the best practice, is, I think, I think this is the best way to increase this.

你们分享经验的最佳做法，是，我认为，我认为这是增加这一点的最好方法。

The dynamic right now, we have conducted mini training program.

动态现在，我们已经进行了小型培训计划。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:39:59

Between our universities I set, for example, last year with the universities of UK, and we have established a mini technical assistance and support.

在我们的大学之间，我设置，例如，去年与英国的大学，我们已经建立了一个小型的技术援助和支持。

To up the innovation and probation between our universities and industries, I think that's a kind of example that.

为了加强我们的大学和工业之间的创新和试用，我认为这是一个例子。

We can open and we can.

我们可以打开，我们可以。

As fact, as co is

作为事实，作为 CO,

Thank you. How we did this, the national training exercises. I think it's.

谢谢我们是怎么做到的，国家训练演习。我觉得是。

Very important it's a very important way at least to define.

这是一个非常重要的定义方法。

The value creation between two different parties, or more parties, and at the national level, and then see how this can be done.

两个不同的政党之间，或者更多的政党之间，以及在国家层面上的价值创造，然后看看这是如何做到的。

I don't want to see my opinion about these issues in the last year. I have special issues.

是的，小姐先生。B.暂时派你来。我不想在去年看到我对这些问题的看法。我有特殊问题。

On how to establish a.

如何建立一个。

A principle.

一个原则。

International management, or international cooperation, and the, based on international property corporation, I have issues, these things in our accounts to want to establish.

国际管理，或者国际合作，还有，以国际物业公司为基础，我有问题，这些东西要在我们的账户上建立。

New system to how to how to get some connection between intellectual protein management.

新的系统如何得到一些智能蛋白质管理之间的联系。

And.

和.

The international corporations.

跨国公司。

In my opinion, the intellectual management is the basement, and maybe it's a base fundamental rulers incorporation between intergovernment and congress, or maybe international corporation.

在我看来，知识管理是基础，它可能是政府与国会之间的一个基本规则，也可能是一个国际公司。

So in China, we have some policy on national value in 2096, we have issues, internal provisions are management of international worker rights in international science technology corporation.

因此，在中国，我们有一些关于国家价值的政策，在 2096 年，我们有问题，内部的证明是国际科技公司的国际工人权利管理。

Issues by the minister of science technology of China most.

中国科技部部长的问题最多。

And in 2600, and clarified, only things about attributions of the generated ip who owns the generation ip in China, we use the principal a.

而在 2600 年，明确了在中国，只有关于知识产权所有者的知识产权归属问题，我们才使用主体 a。

Apply pattern evaluately and share the review file.

评估应用模式并共享审查文件。

I think, listen, maybe is a china's principle on corporation, and now we also want to use the ip management to deep the international corporation, between institute university and between the China.

我想，听着，也许是中国的企业原则，现在我们也想用知识产权管理来深化国际合作，在学院大学之间和中国之间。

To europe and to other developed country, and also we want to use the intellectual property management to tibly and faddening our cooperation with the developing countries.

对欧洲和其他发达国家来说，我们也希望利用知识产权管理来巩固和加强我们与发展中国家的合作。

So ii think this is about important issues for China spially in this histories context.

因此，我认为这是中国在这一历史背景下面临的重要问题。

Very useful, indeed, intellectual programming management.

非常有用，确实，智能编程管理。

As a way to increase and bring closer than the national collaboration is very important, and I think it's subject that.

作为一种方式，增加和拉近比国家合作是非常重要的，我认为这是主题。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:43:42

It's for the whole world not want to control you or anybody else. So, the south african experience please.

这是为了整个世界都不想控制你或其他任何人。那么，请讲一下南非的经历。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:43:51

I think from the south african perspective, I think we all know that in red, in any ip there has to be, it must be solving a specific need.

我认为，从南非的角度来看，我认为我们都知道，在红色，在任何知识产权必须有，它必须解决一个特定的需求。

Whether it's the social need or a commercial need of industry so having.

无论是社会需要还是工业的商业需要都是如此。

What we normally encourage more, especially coming from the technology, innovation agency, funding instruments, is to encourage industrial participation in any applications for funding, even though we fostered this more, especially industry collaboration for late.

我们通常鼓励更多的，特别是来自技术，创新机构，融资工具，是鼓励工业参与任何资金申请，即使我们促进了这一点，特别是最近的工业合作。

Each type of funding instruments.

各类融资工具。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:44:27

So late stage type of projects so not necessarily very early stage, so not here are 304 type of projects, but.

所以后期类型的项目所以不一定是非常早期的阶段，所以这里不是 304 类型的项目，而是。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:44:34

Once you are here and 506, we start encouraging industry collaborations, and we also have a platform called the industry, and the innovation bridge, where we foster collaboration between smm is our smes.

一旦你到了这里，506，我们就开始鼓励行业合作，我们还有一个平台叫行业，创新之桥，我们促进中小企业之间合作的地方就是我们的中小企业。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:44:51

And academia away, academicalists yeah, ip and then smes go into that particular platform to search for any new innovations that they can actually use in their processes or to actually assist themselves to, you know, and.

学术界之外，学术家，知识产权，然后中小企业进入这个特定的平台，寻找任何新的创新，他们可以在他们的过程中实际使用或实际帮助自己，你知道，和。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:45:09

And to be competitive, we have had different collaborations with other countries.

为了具有竞争力，我们与其他国家进行了不同的合作。

王蔚峻 2023-10-22 20:45:15

And obviously we make sure that when we collaborate with other countries more specially when it comes to innovation, we make sure that ip is also protected the necessary agreements in place that ensures that the ip would be commercialized.

显然，当我们与其他国家合作时，特别是在创新方面，我们确保知识产权也得到保护，确保知识产权商业化的必要协议。

But what we've seen most people in south africa is most of the collaborations we have with other countries are mostly on the research, or basic research part and we're moving slowly into the innovation type of projects where we are collaborating with other countries.

但我们在南非看到的大多数人是，我们与其他国家的大多数合作主要是在研究或基础研究部分，我们正在缓慢地进入创新类型的项目，我们正在与其他国家合作。

You know, but the collaboration is mostly academia to academia type of collaborations not necessarily academia and industry, but especially with especially international type of partnerships, so I think there is an opportunity for US to actually increase the part I mean, industry partnerships.

你知道，但合作主要是学术界对学术界的合作，不一定是学术界和工业界的合作，但特别是国际合作，所以我认为美国有机会增加我的意思是，工业界的合作。

And industry partnerships more especially for cross-border type of opportunities, but what we've seen work better, more especially in increasing value, is having a multi-state call that type of programs in our.

行业伙伴关系更特别是为跨境类型的机会，但我们已经看到更好的工作，更特别是在增加价值，是有一个多国呼吁这种类型的计划在我们的。

Country, we normally call them cluster programs, so we look into a specific sector, we identify a problem in that, in that specific sector, we call in all the participants industry, academia, government, private sector to come together to actually take that particular problem, then we've actually seen that it actually really helps.

国家，我们通常称之为集群计划，所以我们调查一个特定的部门，我们确定一个问题，在这个特定的部门，我们呼吁所有的参与者工业，学术界，政府，私营部门走到一起，真正解决这个特定的问题，然后我们实际上看到，它实际上真的很有帮助。

The value of the ip that comes out of that, because already there is a market for this particular ip, there is actually a clear value chain in terms of what they need to do, and where it needs to get to, that's what we've actually seen in terms of increasing value, and in terms of.

由此产生的知识产权的价值，因为这个特定的知识产权已经有了一个市场，实际上有一个明确的价值链，就他们需要做什么，以及它需要到达哪里而言，这就是我们实际上看到的价值增长，以及。

Practices with in africa.

在非洲的实践。

Time yourself with the 2min, and if I could turn immediately to the set, the moderators from the first breakout rooms on knowledge valorization through intellectual assets management.

用这两分钟来给自己计时，如果我可以立即转向现场，来自第一个分组讨论室的主持人将讨论通过知识资产管理实现知识价值。

And turned to andrea as a knit, if you could perhaps give you an overview of the discussion in your breakout rooms, please.

然后转向安德烈，如果你能给你一个关于你们分组讨论的概述的话。

小组 1:

The combination of people were really good because we had participants from all over the world and from totally different areas now, questions which had been raised. Let me start with the financial, the financing problem.

人的结合真的很好，因为我们有来自世界各地的参与者，现在来自完全不同的地区，已经提出了问题。让我先从财政、融资问题说起。

So, setting up new schemes, things getting run are finally, which is good, but sustaining those infrastructure, there is no eligible funds or supports that was mentioned.

因此，建立新的计划，事情终于开始运行，这是好的，但维持这些基础设施，没有合格的资金或支持提到。

About our partners in the room. The second thought, which hit my ear, was up until t1 five so, until a certain level of technology readiness.

关于我们在房间里的搭档。第二个想法，这击中了我的耳朵，是直到 t1 5 所以，直到一定程度的技术准备。

Financing is available, but no later, so basically until a certain level of research, it's fine, it's okay but practically going into commercialization, getting into really innovation.

融资是可行的，但不能晚于此，所以基本上直到一定程度的研究，这是好的，这是好的，但实际上进入商业化，进入真正的创新。

There is a lack of finding which might disrupt the innovation, the innovation cycle.

缺乏可能破坏创新和创新周期的发现。

Also that were mentioned that small and medium-sized enterprises might be might be practically afraid of joining universities, because universities are much.

还有人提到，中小型企业可能实际上害怕加入大学，因为大学太多了。

More well equipped with lawyers, with ip professionals, and therefore it also could be something working against industry and university corporation, at least to some level of the company.

更好地配备了律师，知识产权专业人士，因此它也可能是对工业和大学公司的工作，至少对公司的某种程度。

Also, it was raised that small and medium-sized enter prices do not see intellectual property protection as a worthy thing it just takes money and they do not see what comes out of it. So probably.

此外，有人提出，中小企业的进入价格不认为知识产权保护是一件有价值的事情，它只是需要钱，他们不知道它的结果。所以很有可能。

That should be placed for much more education and.

这应该是放置更多的教育和。

Knowledge raising in these terms.

提高这些方面的知识。

小组 2:

I think all the members of the group were unanimous in saying that collaboration with industry was always a good thing from the beginning onwards.

我相信小组所有成员都一致认为，与工业界合作从一开始就是一件好事。

And the reason is that researchers should be more.

而原因是研究人员应该更多。

Interested in listening to the market. So collaboration is useful to bring in market insights into the into the project.

有兴趣倾听市场。因此，协作有助于将市场洞察力引入项目。

And everybody was kind of agreement in agreement on this.

每个人都同意这一点。

And also with other research institutes, so it's very rare now that research is single discipline, so it's important to bring in other disciplines to give a validation to the project. So, yes, open innovation plays a key part.

也与其他研究机构，所以这是非常罕见的，现在的研究是单一的学科，所以重要的是引入其他学科，给一个项目的验证。所以，是的，开放式创新起着关键的作用。

Sorry, collaboration plays a key part.

抱歉，协作起着关键作用。

Strategies and best practices for managing intellectual assets.

管理知识资产的战略和最佳做法。

Is to develop the development of alternatives to publication. I think this was one of the key points that kind of overarched all the questions.

是开发出版物的替代品。我认为这是一个关键点，有点超过了所有的问题。

The fact that researchers are in the.

事实上，研究人员是在。

The kind of scheme and the kind of ecosystem of research publications.

研究出版物的计划和生态系统。

And they should be, should be, encouraged to be more.

他们应该，应该，鼓励更多。

Open to publishing, so to patenting, and to the collaborations with others, and also to the commercialization of their research. So this is an ongoing problem with researchers.

对出版开放，对专利开放，对与他人的合作开放，对他们的研究的商业化开放。所以这是研究人员一直存在的问题。

Having their own agenda, and I don't know whether this is.

有自己的计划，我不知道这是不是。

This is something that's improved over time, or it's been the same.

这是随着时间的推移而改善的，或者说一直是一样的。

For a number of years, but the feeling I get from the from the group, was that this was an issue.

但我从团队中得到的感觉是，这是一个问题。

So there should be.

所以应该有。

The challenges and opportunities section would be, yes researchers.

挑战和机遇部分将是，是的，研究人员。

Should be encouraged and educated to know what they have when they are doing their research.

应该鼓励和教育他们在做研究时知道他们拥有什么。

And to bring in new ways for them to.

并为他们带来新的方式。

To be appreciated and to give them property support, which sometimes is not always there.

被欣赏并给予他们财产支持，这有时并不总是存在的。

小组 3:

So from my discussion points and in rooms, we came to the agreement that, okay, most of the universities in my participants countries own the ip, and they have their own policies on how to manage it, mostly in countries that are only national guidelines how to do that, but the policies.

因此，从我的讨论点和在房间里，我们达成了一致意见，好吧，在我的参与者国家的大多数大学拥有知识产权，他们有自己的政策，如何管理它，主要是在国家的指导方针，如何做，但政策。

University, wide university on the university level.

大学，大学层面上的宽大学。

One country, which is sweden, the researchers own the ip there, and university only supports with eventual funds not eventual funds, but the resources but the funding has to be secured by the researchers by themselves.

在一个国家，也就是瑞典，研究人员拥有那里的知识产权，大学只支持最终的资金，而不是最终的资金，但资源，但资金必须由研究人员自己确保。

The biggest problem.

最大的问题。

You know, among all countries almost participating in my discussion was the lack of knowledge, or the low level of knowledge, and not only within researchers, but also within collaborators, lawyers, industry players so lack of free of knowledge.

你知道，在所有国家几乎参与了我的讨论是缺乏知识，或低水平的知识，不仅在研究人员，而且在合作者，律师，行业参与者如此缺乏免费的知识。

On intellectual property management.

论知识产权管理。

So that was the awareness on how to deal with academia. So this is really a very strong voice to improve that, on the other hand, they were also pointing the opportunities.

这就是如何与学术界打交道的意识。因此，这确实是一个非常强烈的声音，以改善，另一方面，他们也指出了机会。

Which they called knowledge sharing, and networking is the opportunity for them, so they really value events like this, or networking. They do have their own national networks, where they exchange knowledge, where they really talk to each other, they make common decisions on ip valorization even.

他们称之为知识共享，而网络对他们来说是机会，所以他们真的很重视像这样的活动，或者网络。他们确实有自己的国家网络，在那里他们交流知识，在那里他们真的互相交谈，他们甚至在知识产权价值评估上做出共同的决定。

They also use the international ones to, you know, spread the knowledge across and learn from each other. Very interesting point for me was the voice for from africa, where they really are putting on international protection, putting a lot of resources and funding for.

他们也使用国际的，你知道，传播知识，互相学习。对我来说，非常有趣的一点是来自非洲的声音，他们确实在那里提供国际保护，投入了大量的资源和资金。

International protection, which is really great and good.

国际保护，这真的很棒很好。

And also, the awareness that patent is an economic tool, not the research achievement for researchers only, so that's it from me. Thank you.

同时，我意识到专利是一种经济工具，而不仅仅是研究人员的研究成果，这就是我的观点。谢谢

A couple of points, which I think are important is that we need to focus a bit more on how we created intellectual assets before moving in the to the management of intellectual assets, and see also how we nurture the assets and we let them grow, either towards the market.

我认为很重要的几点是，在进入知识资产管理之前，我们需要更多地关注我们如何创造知识资产，以及我们如何培育这些资产，并让它们成长，无论是面向市场。

Or, towards society, an important element was okay.

或者，对社会来说，一个重要的元素是可以的。

How we valorize knowledge not only for market or services or products, but also to policy making, and it was mentioned and that thing, that.

我们如何评估知识的价值，不仅是为了市场、服务或产品，也是为了政策制定，有人提到过这件事。

And in all parts of the world, at least the parts of the world that were represented in the groups that I was, we have the same ideas about how to put down strategies that can valorize more and create more value from their research innovation investments.

在世界各地，至少在我所代表的团体中，我们有着相同的想法，关于如何制定战略，使他们的研究创新投资更有价值，创造更多价值。

More specifically, I think that there's a trend now that whenever there is public funding or where there is public institutions involved.

更具体地说，我认为现在有一种趋势，无论何时公共资金或公共机构参与。

Then the creation and the management of the electrical acids should be.

那么，创建和管理的电子酸应该。

A bit less strict when it comes to protection and on when the collaboration comes out at place with industry and the market, then we need to set clear rules who knows what and how the next steps in the valorization process that can take place.

当涉及到保护和当与行业和合作出现时，我们需要制定明确的规则，谁知道在价值评估过程中下一步会发生什么和如何发生。

There's a huge need for skills.

对技能的需求是巨大的。

And there is this idea that since the whole landscape varies a lot, even within a country, different universities have different capacities for a knowledge and management and knowledge transfer, then we should actually focus on how to.

有一种观点认为，由于整个景观变化很大，即使在一个国家，不同的大学有不同的能力，一个知识，管理和知识转移，那么我们实际上应该关注如何。

Level the field and allow not only inside, but also outside, cross-border, this collaboration on a very level, playing field, or all at the extra properly, and also and that is the last point that we can use a lot of best.

公平的环境，不仅允许内部，而且允许外部，跨界，这种合作在一个非常公平的竞争环境，或所有在额外的适当，这也是最后一点，我们可以使用很多最好的。

Practices will take place when you're the one actually.

当你真正成为那个人时，练习就会发生。

Use them for peer learning and I don't appreciate the main own comments. Thank you.

用它们来进行同伴学习，我不欣赏主要的自己的评论。谢谢

小组 5:

When we talk about asset management, it can be very different inside Europe and all over the world. Some countries have a very long experience, 20 years running technology transfer offices, others are about to establish them or do not have them at all yet.

当我们谈论资产管理时，欧洲内部和世界各地的情况可能大不相同。有些国家有很长的经验，管理技术转让办事处已有 20 年，另一些国家即将建立或根本没有这种办事处。

So this difference is extremely important to keep in mind.

所以要记住这个区别是非常重要的。

So then we discussed about the different tools that are available and used for asset management, or support for exploitation also, so there is proof of concept support, the technology transfer offices there is funding for early stage.

然后我们讨论了可用于资产管理的不同工具，或对开发的支持，因此有概念支持的证明，博士学位转移办公室有早期阶段的资金。

Citation training on intellectual property is taking place in several countries, so we had this overview of different tools, and focus also on the challenges that the countries are facing. So, for example.

有几个国家正在进行知识产权引证培训，所以我们对不同的工具进行了概述，并重点讨论了这些国家面临的挑战。比如说。

In many countries we have, as was mentioned before, A lack of funding, A lack of skills, and.

在许多国家，我们有，如前所述，缺乏资金，缺乏技能，和。

In more two challenges I would like to highlight, still is so one that was brought in by an international organization that was saying that the landscape of technology is very much fragmented, so there should be more cross-collaboration across. So.

在我想强调的另外两个挑战中，一个国际组织提出的挑战仍然如此，该组织说，技术领域非常分散，因此应该有更多的交叉合作。是的

Technology transfer offices to see what kind of patents are out there and to bring that better together, because that's important. and also for the consolidation of intellectual property. So there are some parallels, and the other challenge that was also very interesting is that the evaluation.

技术转让办公室，看看有什么样的专利，并把它们更好地结合起来，因为这很重要。以及巩固知识产权。所以有一些相似之处，另一个挑战也很有趣，那就是评估。

Ip of intellectual property is a challenge, so to putting the price on the intellectual property.

知识产权是一个挑战，所以要给知识产权定价。

That

Is a tedious hour for facing with that hypnosis.

是面对催眠的无聊时刻。

小组 6: Thank you. Martin. So first of all, thank the participants in the two breakup rooms from all over the world a lot of diversity geographically, and from institutions, but some coincidence in the conclusions in both.

谢谢马丁因此，首先，感谢参与者在两个分手室来自世界各地的很多多样性的地理位置，并从机构，但一些巧合的结论在两者。

And highlighting the importance of trust.

并强调信任的重要性。

Trust to build solid industry, academia, collaboration and to jump to the bigger conclusion is that you cannot force people to work together. They don't want to. So what matters in the end is that.

信任建立坚实的产业，学术界，合作，并跳到更大的结论是，你不能强迫人们一起工作。他们不想。所以最后重要的是。

Industry and researchers from academia need to want to work together, and we need to see the excitement of researchers to work with industry and vice versa, and how to bring this excitement and trust.

工业界和来自学术界的研究人员需要想要合作，我们需要看到研究人员与工业界合作的兴奋，反之亦然，以及如何带来这种兴奋和信任。

While we discussed different initiatives, and funding is one of them, funding for early stage research projects, because there is a lot on late stage, but not so much on early stage, and this is very important for smaller middle enterprises, not so much for international, so.

虽然我们讨论了不同的倡议，资金是其中之一，早期研究项目的资金，因为后期有很多，但早期没有那么多，这对中小型企业非常重要，对国际企业就没有那么多了，所以。

Firms who have their own resources, but for the smes without this early stage, it's difficult for them to collaborate. Then bridges, building bridges there are programs even come like that bridges, platforms that can.

企业有自己的资源，但对于没有这个早期阶段的中小企业来说，他们很难合作。然后是桥梁，建造桥梁，甚至有程序来像这样的桥梁，平台，可以。

Bring together the needs from the industry, the needs from research, and make visible what one can offer to the other, and then the research assessments and the motivation for researchers is important, because.

把行业的需求和研究的需求结合起来，让一方能为另一方提供什么，然后研究评估和对研究人员的激励是很重要的，因为。

Progress in their careers maybe this has not always been a priority, and moving to priorities, and talking as fast as I can is the priority of the institutions themselves.

在他们的职业生涯中取得进展也许这并不总是一个优先事项，而转移到优先事项，并尽可能快地交谈是机构本身的优先事项。

To try to get the best professionals, the best professionals in the and management and the industry, academia, collaboration management part and this is a kind of people, these professionals are very rare species.

要尽量得到最好的专业人才，最好的专业人才在和管理界，学术界，协作管理的一部分，这是一种人，这些专业人才是非常稀有的物种。

That we need to form and we need to pay, well, and there are initiatives at the european level at least.

我们需要形成，我们需要付出，嗯，至少在欧洲层面上有一些倡议。

But in other countries as well to help them so to build better professional careers in that, in that area.

但在其他国家也是如此，以帮助他们建立更好的职业生涯在这方面，在这方面。

And well, there are other obstacles that so the lack of professionals, the lack of better pay bureaucracy, many other things, but I let the other moderators to have the point.

当然，还有其他的障碍，比如缺乏专业人士，缺乏更好的薪酬官僚机构，还有很多其他的事情，但是我让其他的主持人知道这一点。

But you read catalina and you, and you meant for the research assessment form, which I see is also, some people are putting comments in the tap.

但是你读了《catalina 和你》，你的意思是研究评估表，我看到也是，有些人在水龙头里放评论。

Those of you may know, our previous workshop to this was on research excellence, and again, this issue of research assessment reform was included in that if you haven't seen the report from that workshop or it's available on our website.

你们可能知道，我们之前的研讨会是关于卓越研究的，再一次，研究评估改革的问题也包括在其中，如果你还没有看过研讨会的报告，或者可以在我们的网站上找到。

7:

I think, yeah, our insight very much echoes. So what was just said, so many elements were brought up as well, and I think again, for both workshop participants, for their openness of sharing the experiences that was really enlightening what we discussed also was.

我认为，是的，我们的洞察力非常相似。所以刚才所说的，也提到了很多元素，我再次认为，对于两个研讨会的参与者，他们分享经验的开放性，这真的很有启发性，我们讨论的也是。

Have to trust the culture so that we need a culture for collaboration, motivation, awareness and connections, all important to create the fertile ground for industry, academia, collaboration.

必须信任文化，这样我们就需要一种合作、激励、意识和联系的文化，所有这些都为工业、学术和合作创造沃土的重要因素。

And incentives we discussed as well need to be in place that can also be funding conditions for the institutions, as we heard from chile, for example, with such assessment we heard we also discussed the right funding instruments proof of concept.

我们讨论的激励措施也需要到位，这也可以成为机构的融资条件，例如，正如我们从智利听到的那样，通过这种评估，我们还讨论了正确的融资工具概念验证。

Farms, vouchers that are in place? But we also said that it's important to have the right ip system that regulates the collaboration between the industry and academia partner and can be very conducive if.

农场，代金券都准备好了？但我们也说过，重要的是要有一个正确的知识产权制度，规范行业和学术界之间的合作伙伴，可以非常有益，如果。

Are quite clear what to do with the results, and who will own the results of the corporation.

很清楚如何处理结果，谁将拥有公司的结果。

We also talked about the importance of moderators that we need to have the right people in place to navigate and to bring the partners together, to bring the different timelines and motivations together, and the importance of intersexual mobility, of offering recitals, the possibility to do.

我们还谈到了主持人的重要性，我们需要有合适的人来引导，把合作伙伴聚集在一起，把不同的时间表和动机聚集在一起，以及两性之间的流动性的重要性，提供独奏会的重要性，可能性。

Ph. Ds to find out a startup. academic startups are also a point we discussed and are very important for transferring knowledge, and these academic startups stay very often connected to the.

找到一家创业公司。学术初创企业也是我们讨论的一个问题，对于知识的转移非常重要，这些学术初创企业经常与。

Universities, and can then continue.

大学，然后可以继续。

The good collaboration so we enable US through the moderators, were brought up again and again, and also how useful it is to do peer learning, to learn here from different experiences, but also among the stakeholders, to see what our instruments.

良好的合作，使我们能够通过主持人，被提出了一次又一次，也是多么有用的是做同行学习，学习在这里从不同的经验，但也在利益相关者，看看我们的工具。

Like work.

喜欢工作.

To improve industry, academia collaboration, so in a nutshell, very much in line with what my previous speaker said, thank you.

改善工业界和学术界的合作，所以简单地说，非常符合我之前的演讲者所说的，谢谢。

8:

So, communication of we know each other with which other, and this includes the help of language, various synergies.

所以，交流的时候我们知道对方跟谁在一起，这包括语言的帮助，各种协同作用。

I'm working on the creation of the session was exactly we're seeing demand and sufficiently, the site involome on an of.

我正在创建的会议正是我们看到的需求和充分，该网站参与了一个的。

And this in this process, but also part of this is that in the region and the regional ecosystem, because this is that you have an applicable relationships and, you know, initiatives examples in.

这在这个过程中，也是这个区域和区域生态系统的一部分，因为这是你有一个适用的关系，你知道，倡议的例子。

Begin to access the I mean?

开始进入我的意思是？

See, and I see the experts later as all that.

你看，我后来看到的专家就是这样。

And equity events and jesus that the second part is the practice is setting up the first act. Basically the interdimension that we can see the exam is there.

而公平事件和耶稣说的第二部分是实践的第一幕。基本上，我们可以看到考试的维度在那里。

The capacity, building activities and organization.

能力建设活动和组织。

The class of offices finding the right matrix.

找到正确矩阵的办公室类别。

Financial products and.

金融产品和。

Managers and other funding schemes that regulatory framework, which is a national reference, is being set up.

管理人员和其他供资计划正在建立作为国家参考的监管框架。

The side of initial research and again, the data is the map on and.

最初的研究和再一次的侧面，数据是地图上的和。

And made measures for different industry segments have been in some countries and obviously discusses this is very useful, and the fact that last point is the fact that we have to deal with.

并且针对不同的产业部门所做的措施已经在一些国家得到了很明显的讨论，这是非常有用的，而事实上最后一点是我们必须要处理的事实。

Limited source and capacities, for example, essentially.

例如，资源和能力基本上有限。

Example enterprises, for example, for connection and as intellectual assets in general.

举例来说，企业，例如连接和作为一般的知识资产。

One hand, and again, with the motivation points at the time in page, 70% of you.

一只手，再一次，与动机点在当时的页面，70%的你。

Which then implies, as we believe, representations and motivations also, there would be a citizens ciz. Serv P that noting them much, many people.

这就意味着，正如我们所相信的，表征和动机，也会有一个公民社会。很多人注意到了他们。

9:

Thank you very much. I would like to be as short as possible, and I do not summarize all of the content and ideas. I would like to pick up only three points from the topic of measures. First of all we need.

非常感谢我想尽可能简短，我不总结所有的内容和想法。我只想就措施问题谈三点。首先我们需要。

A long-term scheme, A long-term regulatory, or a financial scheme, to be patient, and we had this has to be stable, because we are talking about research development and party innovation depending on the sector and depending on the.

一个长期的计划，一个长期的监管，或金融计划，要有耐心，我们有这个必须是稳定的，因为我们谈论的研究发展和党的创新取决于部门和取决于。

Science may. It can be longer than ten years, so first of that was the first point so stabiuty and the long term scheme.

科学可以。它可以超过十年，所以这是第一点，所以稳定和长期的计划。

Regarding the instruments, surprisingly.

关于乐器，令人惊讶。

Most many participants mentioned.

大多数与会者提到。

Ttos technology transfer offices and the consortia of technology transfer offices, in the example of slovenia, might be a good.

Ttos 的技术转让办公室和技术转让办公室联盟，以斯洛文尼亚为例，可能是一个好的例子。

Idea, especially for small and small countries and small universities to use each other capacities, or from learning each other, so that can be an important to me, especially in small plants with limited.

想法，特别是对小国家和小大学来说，互相利用对方的能力，或者互相学习，这样才能对我很重要，特别是在小工厂里用得有限。

Resources and my third and last one is a bit surprising, again, clusters it was.

我的第三个也是最后一个有点令人惊讶，再次，集群。

Not to be.

不会的。

List of the key topics before, as far as I know, although in many countries where this established in the last decades, there are different types of clusters.

之前的关键主题列表，据我所知，虽然在许多国家，这在过去几十年中建立，有不同类型的集群。

And that can be a good mean to avoid the disadvantages of cause, and this project-based behavior, where there is a limited cost, A limited timeframe, and the project has to be ended, and after that.

这可以是一个很好的手段，以避免不利的原因，这种基于项目的行为，其中有一个有限的成本，有限的时间表，项目必须结束，以及之后。

But happens. Mostly, they turn into a negative phase, so thank you very much. That was my free point and I tried to avoid this rabbit. Thank you very much. Thank you very much, adam, and finally comfortable.

但还是发生了。大多数情况下，他们会变成一个消极的阶段，所以非常感谢你。那是我的自由点，我试图避开这只兔子。非常感谢非常感谢 adam 终于舒服了。

10:

I would also, like, emphasize a few, A few highlights the problem custom.

我还想强调几点，突出几点风俗习惯的问题。

You might think you can portrayed by several of you, and hopefully there were a few good examples and discussions.

你可能认为你可以被你们中的几个人描绘出来，希望有一些很好的例子和讨论。

To Korea and to the contract of agreeans in over the fieldms of universal patory foraboration, and also, like I be areas and as we have he.

为了朝鲜，为了在世界范围内达成协议的契约，也为了像我这样的地区和我们一样的他。

The actor, in what are using something similar in Chinese, that.

演员，在什么都用类似的东西在中国，那。

Also, they are using, like templates. Supply lines, provide issues like the agreement, so it seems that this might be. It might be useful. and also another example is the.

此外，他们正在使用，像模板。供应线，提供像协议这样的问题，所以看起来这可能是。可能有用。另一个例子是。

It was in respect of how to direct a collaboration towards being social.

这是关于如何引导合作走向社会。

Challenged, and one of the tools that we mentioned was to have joint training, so trainings, where all the participants in industry work of participants are together, both like the.

具有挑战性，我们提到的工具之一是联合培训，因此培训，所有参与行业工作的参与者都在一起，都像。

That's a tree between the product.

这是产品之间的树。

Austria, we incurable the farming scheme for human researchers and master in the master students. We're actually.

奥地利，我们无药可救的农业计划为人类研究人员和硕士研究生。实际上。

The and the additional work that they may have do apart from the other obligatory activity is found for by the government there was an interesting idea from swenia.

除了其他强制性活动外，他们可能做的额外工作是由政府发现的，斯维尼亚有一个有趣的想法。

They are.

他们来了

We will need to move here. Yes, this is something that it's not mentioned, but they may have an important rule of the regions between able to make the main actor goes.

我们得搬过来。是的，这是它没有提到的东西，但他们可能有一个重要的规则之间的地区能够使主要演员去。

It's an epic program that they are giving their problems for patterns, and also, like instead of publication and patent that also accepted, and so there are a few.

这是一个史诗般的计划，他们提出了他们的问题，模式，也一样，而不是出版物和专利，也接受，所以有一些。

Good examples and mix of it will be, but we would move from belgium, but universities developed a joint crm system, and they inform each other of the.

很好的例子和混合它将，但我们会从比利时，但大学开发了一个联合 crm 系统，他们互相通报的。

Opportunity. So if someone doesn't want to use an opportunity, and it can be easily transferred to another university. So that's also something.

机会因此，如果有人不想利用一个机会，它可以很容易地转移到另一所大学。所以这也是一件事。

I would now like to invite peter labody, the vice president of the hungarian intellectual property office, to say some closing remarks.

现在，我请匈牙利知识产权局副局长彼得·劳迪致闭幕词。

However, what needs to be pointed out that I heard very many similar discussions I think we faced with challenges, which are common. and as it was said, of course there are we are at different stages maybe, but I think this also highlights that we can learn a lot from each other.

然而，需要指出的是，我听到了很多类似的讨论，我认为我们面临着共同的挑战。正如人们所说，当然我们可能处于不同的阶段，但我认为这也突出了我们可以从彼此身上学到很多东西。

We have heard many good solutions here it was good to hear that there are many national policies trying to overcome the challenges which we have, which also shows that these topics are of paramount interest for US all, and it was good to hear that the regulations we have.

我们在这里听到了许多很好的解决方案，很高兴听到有许多国家政策试图克服我们所面临的挑战，这也表明这些问题对我们所有人来说都是至关重要的，很高兴听到我们的法规。

Seems to be in shape in terms of intellectual property rights, but, of course, there are some room for development.

在知识产权方面似乎已初具规模，但当然还有一定的发展空间。

The funding was something that was very important, from which I heard from many that it should be a continuously given it should cover not only ip granting, but research as well. also the services that are in the sphere need to have funding.

资金是非常重要的事情，我从许多人那里听到，它应该是一个持续的给予它应该不仅包括知识产权授予，但研究以及。该领域的服务也需要资金。

And of course, awareness raising the platforms the ip marketplace is provided also deal terms in some cases which might help academia in trying to valorize its assets.

当然，在某些情况下，知识产权市场所提供的提高认识的平台也可能有助于学术界评估其资产价值的交易条款。

The training and promotion, where we all have some duties to cover, and the importance of building bridges between academia and industry, which also provided very many good best examples, so I think all those who already shared.

培训和晋升，我们都有一些职责要涵盖，以及在学术界和工业界之间建立桥梁的重要性，这也提供了很多很好的最好的例子，所以我认为所有已经分享过的人。

The links within the chat will lead US to further information. I think it was a very beneficial presence for all of US. So i'm once again want to thank you all and also for the commission for this cooperation and also the national research.

聊天中的链接将引导我们获得更多信息。我认为这对我们所有人都是非常有益的。因此，我想再次感谢你们所有人，也感谢委员会的合作和国家的研究。

And development agency so i'll give the floor back to you, Martin, and thanks once again to all of you.