

Original Paper

Research on Enhancement of Gov't Functions in Regional Tech Achievements Transformation

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Abstract

The transformation of regional scientific and technological achievements is an important process of converting scientific research achievements into real productive forces, and the uneven distribution of regional resources is an inevitable problem in cross-regional innovation cooperation. To make up for the gap in scientific and technological resources, the cross-regional flow of technology has become an inevitable trend. While giving full play to the role of the market in resource allocation, it is even more necessary to give full play to the leading role of the government. With the introduction of a series of relevant laws and policies in China, the function of the government in the cross-regional transformation of scientific and technological achievements has been increasingly enhanced, but in this process, there are still deficiencies in the government's role positioning, relevant policies for interest balance, and the inter-governmental cooperation mechanism among regions. Based on this, it is necessary to optimize the function of the government in the transformation of regional scientific and technological achievements, effectively play the leading role of the government, construct an efficient and collaborative scientific and technological transformation mechanism, and cultivate the cooperation awareness of various participating subjects, so as to provide useful thinking for improving the function of the government in regional scientific and technological transformation.

Keyword

Transformation of Scientific and Technological Achievements, Government, Inter-regionally

1. Introduction

1.1 Gov't Functions in Cross-Regional Tech Achievements Transformation

Gov't plays multiple roles in market economy, being both market participant and regulator & guide. In tech achievements transformation field, gov't's leading position is particularly prominent, exerting

decisive influence on market through various means like formulating policies, providing financial support, building platforms and service systems, cultivating market, promoting cooperation and conducting supervision and evaluation.

Gov't guides market development by formulating policies and regulations conducive to cross-regional tech achievements transformation. These policies and regulations not only provide a good policy environment and legal guarantee for scientific and technological innovation, but also clarify rules and directions for market participants. For example, the gov't can formulate preferential tax policies to encourage enterprises to invest in scientific and technological R&D and achievements transformation; formulate intellectual property protection policies to protect innovative achievements and stimulate scientific and technological innovation and transformation activities. Secondly, by providing financial support and investment, the gov't reduces the risks and costs of scientific and technological innovation, attracting more social capital to invest in tech achievements transformation. By establishing scientific and technological innovation funds and expanding government procurement orders to support key technology R&D and achievements transformation, it directly boosts the market demand for scientific and technological achievements. Establishing venture capital funds to guide private capital to flow into the field of scientific and technological innovation and achievements transformation. At the same time, by building platforms and service systems for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, it provides technical, talent and information support for the transformation and promotion of scientific and technological achievements. For example, establishing platforms such as science and technology parks, incubators and innovation centers to provide supporting services for innovative enterprises and research institutions. Establishing information platforms for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements to promote the exchange and docking of scientific and technological achievements. Establishing scientific and technological consulting and evaluation service systems to provide professional guidance for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. In addition, the gov't also promotes the commercialization and industrial application of scientific and technological achievements by cultivating and expanding the market of scientific and technological achievements. Formulating relevant industrial policies to guide the adjustment and upgrading of industrial structure and provide market space for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, holding activities such as scientific and technological achievements exhibitions and trade fairs to promote scientific and technological achievements and expand market applications. By promoting cooperation among the gov't, enterprises, universities and research institutions, a synergy effect of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements is formed. Building cooperation platforms to promote cooperation among industry, universities and research institutes, formulating cooperation policies and providing cooperation financial support to encourage all parties to jointly participate in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Finally, by supervising the implementation process of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements and evaluating the transformation effect, policies and

measures are continuously improved to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements.

1.2 Cross-Regional Gov't Policy Interest Balance

Policy formulation needs to comprehensively consider the balance of various interests to ensure the fairness, effectiveness and sustainability of the policy. Firstly, it is necessary to consider the balance of interests among regions to avoid excessive concentration of resources in some areas and ensure that less developed areas can obtain development opportunities through the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Secondly, the policy should balance the needs of industrial development and the protection of intellectual property rights of innovative achievements, both encouraging technology transfer and application and protecting the rights and interests of innovators. In addition, policy formulation also needs to consider the balance of public interests and enterprise interests, and promote enterprises to participate in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements through incentive measures while ensuring that public interests are not damaged.

At the same time, the policy should weigh short-term interests and long-term interests. Sometimes, for the long-term scientific and technological development and regional balance, some sacrifices may need to be made in the short term. Finally, the policy also needs to balance the relationship between cooperation and competition, encourage cooperation among regions to share scientific and technological achievements, and maintain a certain competitive mechanism to stimulate innovation vitality. In actual policy formulation, interest balance is a complex and meticulous work in policy formulation. The government needs to comprehensively investigate and consider the interests of all parties, and understand the demands of all parties through research and evaluation work to provide a basis for policy formulation. Secondly, the government also needs to establish a multi-party participation decision-making mechanism to ensure that the interests of all parties are fully expressed and balanced. Finally, the government should also establish a supervision and evaluation mechanism to adjust the policy in time to maintain the balance of interests and the sustainability of the policy. Interest balance plays an important role in the formulation of cross-regional government policies. By balancing the interests of different stakeholders, it realizes the fairness, justice and sustainability of the policy and promotes the coordinated development of the economy and society.

1.3 Inter-governmental Cooperation Mechanism for Cross-regional Tech Achievements Transformation Role

Inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms help promote the sharing and exchange of scientific and technological achievements. Through the inter-governmental cooperation platform, regions can share their own scientific and technological achievements and experiences, and strengthen technological exchanges and cooperation. It helps avoid duplicate research and improves the utilization efficiency of scientific and technological achievements, promoting the pace of cross-regional technological innovation. Secondly, through cooperation such as resource sharing and optimal allocation, inter-governmental can effectively integrate various resources and improve the utilization rate of

scientific and technological resources. At the same time, it also helps to promote the unification or mutual coordination of policy-making, jointly implement preferential tax policies, jointly provide financial support, and strengthen cross-regional intellectual property protection, providing a good policy and market environment for scientific research enterprises and providing stable commercialization conditions for scientific and technological innovation. In addition, compared with the previous "closed" development in the region, the governments of various regions integrate demands and resources through cooperation, further expanding the application stage of scientific and technological achievements and promoting the marketing of scientific and technological achievements in a wider range and on a larger scale, thereby greatly improving the social and economic benefits of scientific and technological innovation achievements. Finally, establishing a risk-sharing and incentive mechanism is an important part of the current inter-governmental cooperation, such as reward systems, policy support or preferential market access.

This mechanism can reduce the risks and costs of the participants and inspire more enterprises and scientific research institutions to participate in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Secondly, due to the unevenness in the transformation, promotion and application of scientific and technological achievements in various regions, there is also a lack of exchanges among enterprises, universities and scientific research institutions in various regions. The inter-governmental cooperation mechanism promotes the technological exchanges and joint research and development of scientific research subjects in various regions, accelerating the development of new technologies and new products. Especially in the case of cross-regional issues. The district government provides solid support and guarantee for the development of science and technology and social progress by jointly promoting scientific and technological innovation and the transformation of achievements. These cooperation mechanisms can promote the transformation of scientific and technological achievements between different regions and promote the development of cross-regional technological innovation.

2. Cross-regional Tech Achievements Transformation Gov't Function Deficiencies

2.1 Gov't in Cross-regional Tech Achievements Transformation Role Limitations

Traditionally, the government's role in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements is mainly as a manager, guiding and supervising through formulating policies and investing funds. However, this traditional role has many shortcomings. Firstly, the government policy support within the region is only limited to its own jurisdiction and cannot meet the needs of cross-regional cooperation, and also reduces the policy coherence, resulting in the inability to fully integrate innovative resources. Secondly, the government's policy formulation and capital investment lack flexibility and timeliness, and cannot respond promptly to the changes in scientific and technological development and market demand, causing waste of resources and low efficiency. Due to the lack of an overall market orientation, the government may have relatively large subjectivity and limitations in project selection and capital allocation, resulting in unreasonable resource allocation and affecting the full utilization of innovative

achievements.

At the same time, overly relying on policy formulation and administrative means and neglecting the importance of market demand and commercialization paths, resulting in some scientific and technological achievements being difficult to be widely applied in the market and leading to serious excess production capacity. Finally, the government lacking relevant legal constraints often leads to excessive intervention in the market in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, resulting in the inhibition of the creativity and vitality of innovative subjects and affecting the efficiency and achievements of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Shanghai, as one of the most economically developed cities in China, has particularly prominent such phenomena in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. For example, the local government pays too much attention to management and neglects services, affecting the efficiency of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. In Shanghai, when some scientific research institutions and enterprises carry out the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, they usually face cumbersome management regulations and approval processes and lack sufficient services and support, such as the provision of market information, guidance on technology transfer, and financial support. This management-oriented approach makes the efficiency of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements low and hinders the commercialization and industrialization process of local scientific and technological achievements. To sum up, the traditional government role has certain limitations in promoting the transformation of scientific and technological achievements and needs to be transformed into a new role that is more flexible, market-oriented, and service-oriented.

2.2 Gov't Policy Formulation Interest Imbalance

However, with the proposal in 2017 by the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China to "accelerate the establishment of a modern financial system and establish a central and local financial relationship with clear rights and responsibilities, coordinated financial resources, and regional balance", the relative independence of local governments in administrative and fiscal and taxation rights has gradually strengthened. Under the dual-drive development model of market determination and government leadership, regional policy conflicts often occur between local governments and local departments, and may also occur at any stage of the policy cycle. Although the government represents the interests of its own region and institution, even diversified policies that conform to the standard will have conflicts where there are regional overlaps and overlaps of various interests.

Moreover, there are regional differences at the policy implementation level, and the resource allocation, policy implementation intensity and efficiency in different provinces and cities vary greatly, and the levels of policy participants are uneven and there are also differences in ideological concepts, making it difficult to completely and thoroughly understand and implement the original intention of the policy. Due to the imperfect environment for the implementation of some policies, the implementation of the policies will be difficult to coordinate, and then regional contradictions will arise, which not only

affects the credibility of the government, but also damages the connectivity of the policy effectiveness, resulting in enterprises facing unequal regional treatment in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. At the same time, the policy support focus may be too concentrated on large enterprises and high-tech fields, while neglecting the cultivation of innovation capabilities in small and medium-sized enterprises and non-high-tech fields. The marketization and industrialization path of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements is not clear enough, and there is a lack of effective business models and market orientation. Secondly, although the intellectual property protection mechanism is continuously strengthened, there are still problems in the actual operation that it is difficult to sanction infringement behaviors in a timely and effective manner.

On the one hand, the problem of intellectual property infringement is relatively common, especially in some emerging technology fields, which leads enterprises to have doubts about whether their scientific research results can be patented and whether they can be fully protected after being patented. On the other hand, the litigation procedures in the process of intellectual property protection are relatively cumbersome and time-consuming, which greatly increases the relief cost of enterprises and reduces the effective protection of intellectual property. For example, in Guangdong Province, a major economic province in southern China with strong scientific and technological strength, there are problems such as the local government's tendency to overly pursue the number of projects and superficial effects in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, while neglecting the actual value and market demand of scientific and technological achievements. This leads to that when scientific research institutions and enterprises carry out the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, they often focus on form rather than substance, and there is a certain degree of "project-only theory". In addition, there are problems of unbalanced policy support in the formulation of policies for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements by the Guangdong Provincial Government. Some scientific research projects often find it difficult to find an appropriate industrialization path after completion, and lack the financial support and policy support of the government, making the transformation of scientific and technological achievements difficult.

2.3 Gov't Inter-Level Cooperation Barriers & Conflicts

Long-term, China adheres to "administrative region administration", and local governments at all levels have strong local protectionism. The sense of competition among local governments is stronger than that of cooperation, and the concept of inter-governmental cooperation has not yet formed. Although regional transformation of scientific and technological achievements forms a common interest demand among local governments, as different interest groups, there is also fierce competition.

This is mainly because under the dual influence of regional concept and centralization concept, local governments have serious local protectionism, and as the representative of this region, in order to maximize the interests of this region, they often adopt favorable ways or means for themselves, lacking not only the concept and consciousness of cooperation, but also the cultural atmosphere and institutional guarantee of cooperation. Secondly, China's Constitution and laws clearly stipulate the

powers and responsibilities that the central government and local governments at all levels should assume in managing national affairs and social public affairs within their jurisdiction. But there are few laws and regulations on inter-regional government cooperation, and there is not a special law to regulate inter-regional government cooperation. Especially in the context of serious local protectionism in China, without strong legal and regulatory guarantees, it is even more impossible to provide strong institutional support for cooperation among local governments in various regions. The cooperation among local governments cannot do without regional organizations based on common interests. Through the coordination and communication of regional cooperation organizations, direct frictions among local governments can be reduced. With the inevitability of inter-governmental cooperation in regions, China has successively established some regional cooperation organizations, such as the Tianjin-Hebei Integrated Cooperation and Development Forum and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Development Zone Innovation and Development Alliance. However, most of these organizations have not formed a complete organizational structure system and lack unified development planning and domain authority. At the same time, a good situation of mutual integration and symbiosis has not been formed among local governments in the region.

The goals of local governments are inconsistent, there are differences in interests, information communication is not smooth, sharing ability is poor, there is a lack of mutual trust, the market environment is incompatible, and the official performance assessment system is not scientific. As a result, local governments act independently and lack regional development planning. Just like Hubei Province has many universities and scientific research institutions, and has strong scientific and technological innovation strength. However, due to insufficient coordination among local governments, the efficiency of transformation of scientific and technological achievements is relatively low. At the same time, local governments in various regions of Hubei Province have problems such as scattered resources, inconsistent policies, and unsmooth information when promoting the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. For example, in order to compete for the settlement of scientific and technological projects and scientific and technological enterprises, different local governments provide different preferential policies and support measures to enterprises and scientific research institutions at the same time, resulting in different policy environments faced by enterprises and scientific research institutions and increasing the difficulty and cost of their transformation of achievements. Due to the poor information sharing and communication among regions, the cooperation and sharing degree of local scientific and technological achievement transformation projects is low, affecting the efficiency and effect of the projects and hindering the innovation, research and development and market-oriented development of science and technology among regions.

3. Suggestions for Improving Cross-Regional Transformation of Sci-Tech Achievements

3.1 Optimization Suggestions for the Transformation of the Government Role

In promoting the transformation of local scientific and technological achievements, local governments

in China should learn from the model of the transformation of national government functions and actively promote the transformation of local scientific and technological achievements by directly participating and organizing optimized coordination. It requires that local governments need to directly participate in the design of scientific and technological achievements related to local economic, social and people's livelihood, and at the same time strictly implement the policies and regulations of the state on promoting the transformation of scientific and technological achievements and implement the policy spirit of the central government. First of all, for scientific and technological achievements related to local economic, social and people's livelihood, local governments should directly participate in their design and promotion. This includes cooperation with scientific research institutions, universities and enterprises to jointly carry out scientific research and development projects, solve local practical problems and promote the transformation and application of scientific and technological achievements. Local governments can provide strong support for the transformation of local scientific and technological achievements by setting up special funds, providing policy support and building platforms. Secondly, for the policies and regulations of the state on promoting the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, local governments should strictly implement them and continuously implement the policy spirit of the central government. This includes actively responding to the call of national policies, increasing financial support for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, promoting the transformation of local scientific and technological achievements to the market and promoting the development of local economy and society.

At the same time, local governments should also change management to incentive, let the market play a leading role, and promote the transformation of scientific and technological achievements by establishing platforms to strengthen the mutual exchanges between scientific research institutions and enterprises. This includes optimizing the business environment, simplifying the approval process, reducing the cost and risk of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, and attracting more enterprises and investors to participate in the transformation process of scientific and technological achievements.

3.2 Improvement Plan for Interest Balance and Decision-making Mechanism in Policy Formulation

Starting from the strategic thought of taking preventive measures, it requires regional policy makers to timely discover mutually conflicting policies within the region and scientifically integrate the policies in a timely manner to ensure a clear distinction between legal jurisdiction and policy jurisdiction, and create a policy system with both differences and cooperation. Before major changes occur in the regional growth pattern, it should be acutely perceived and response plans formulated. In a certain geographical area, contradictions among local governments are inevitable, and the main functional positioning needs to be resolved as early as possible to reduce and avoid the competition for resources and strengthen regional cooperation to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results.

Firstly, it is necessary to balance the interests of all parties in policy formulation to ensure the full protection of the rights and interests of all regions and interested parties. Policies should

comprehensively consider factors such as the economic development level, resource endowment, and industrial structure of different regions to formulate policy measures in line with the actual situation and avoid a one-size-fits-all approach to fully consider the interests of all parties. Secondly, policy makers should improve the decision-making mechanism and increase the transparency and fairness of policy formulation. A multi-party participation decision-making mechanism can be established to absorb the opinions of all parties and form a multi-party consensus to ensure the fairness and rationality of policy formulation. Thirdly, strengthen the policy integration ability, scientifically integrate various policies to avoid conflicts and repetitions between policies and form a systematic and complete policy system. Policy integration should focus on practical operation and fully consider the needs of all parties to ensure the pertinence and effectiveness of policies. Fourthly, establish a sound supervision and evaluation mechanism to regularly supervise and evaluate the implementation of policies, and timely discover problems and take measures to solve them. The supervision and evaluation results should be open and transparent and subject to social supervision to ensure the effective implementation and implementation of policies. Finally, strengthen exchanges and cooperation among local governments, establish a trust mechanism, strengthen information sharing, enhance mutual understanding, and promote win-win cooperation among regions.

The government can organize various forms of exchange activities to promote communication and cooperation among local governments and jointly deal with challenges and problems in development.

Actively giving full play to the leading role of state-owned capital and exploring the corporatized development of sci-tech financial services is an important way to promote the growth and strengthening of scientific and technological innovation enterprises. Firstly, the government systematically promotes small and medium-sized innovative technology enterprises with good technical advantages and development potential to obtain the support of state-owned capital, thereby guiding their steady growth. Secondly, further develop the multi-level capital market to provide more effective financial services for technology enterprises to smoothly transition to the mature stage. The government expands the debt financing channels based on equity investment, promotes the listing and financing of scientific and technological innovation enterprises, and guides more qualified enterprises to enter the domestic small and medium-sized enterprise board, the growth enterprise market and overseas listing, thereby enhancing their financing capabilities. Thirdly, the government guides various financial institutions to increase credit investment in scientific and technological innovation enterprises and strives to promote the innovation of sci-tech financial services. Through extensive cooperation, the government encourages and supports various institutions to carry out innovative services, such as "investment-loan linkage" and "investment-loan-insurance linkage", to meet the diversified financing needs of scientific and technological innovation enterprises. Fourthly, the government actively supports and encourages private capital and social capital to participate in the investment of scientific and technological innovation-oriented enterprises, establish venture capital funds and venture capital enterprises, and formulate financial support policies to encourage venture capital to directly invest in scientific and

technological innovation, so as to promote the independent innovation and rapid development of small and medium-sized technology enterprises. Through the above measures, the government has achieved the interest balance of small and medium-sized technology enterprises and provided them with diversified and sustainable financing support, thereby promoting the continuous development of scientific and technological innovation.

3.3 Strategies for Optimizing the Inter-governmental Cooperation Mechanism

Laws and regulations play a crucial role in strengthening inter-local-government cooperation. However, in the inter-local-government cooperation in our country, there is a situation of relatively insufficient laws and regulations, mainly relying on government policies for regulation. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a top-down legal and regulatory system from the national level to the local level to regulate the behavior of local governments and promote inter-local-government cooperation. Firstly, at the national level, the leading role of the constitution should be strengthened and legislative protection for inter-local-government cooperation should be carried out. Enact the law on inter-local-government relations, clearly define the functional authorities of the central and local governments in legal form, and stipulate the functional positioning of local governments in cooperation. Provide legal guarantees for inter-local-government cooperation through legislative measures and create a good legal institutional environment for its development. Secondly, at the regional level, policy regulations for inter-regional-government cooperation should be formed. This includes formulating and improving local laws and regulations and relevant policy documents for inter-local-government cooperation. And it should be specific and targeted, formulating corresponding cooperation policies according to the actual situation and needs of different regions to provide specific guidance and support for inter-local-government cooperation.

At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen the coordination and communication mechanism among all levels of governments to promote cooperation among all levels of governments. This includes establishing a multi-level and multi-channel inter-governmental communication platform to timely share information and negotiate to solve problems, and promote all parties to strengthen cooperation and develop together. In addition, the market-oriented evaluation of inter-local-government cooperation should also be strengthened. Through the establishment of an effective evaluation mechanism, the implementation of inter-local-government cooperation is supervised, and problems are discovered and solved in a timely manner. At the same time, summarize experience and discover shortcomings to provide reference and lessons for future cooperation.

As the main body representing regional interests, regional coordination organizations bear important responsibilities in promoting regional development and facilitating inter-local-government cooperation. However, in reality, many regional cooperation organizations have the problem of being symbolic institutions, lacking substantial power and capabilities, and being unable to effectively integrate regional resources, which limits their role in local government cooperation. In order to give full play to the role of regional coordination organizations, it is necessary to endow them with corresponding

authorities and capabilities so that they can effectively guide the behavior of local governments and promote inter-local-government cooperation. To establish an effective inter-governmental cooperation organizational structure system, it needs to be gradually improved in three dimensions: the central level, the regional level, and the local level.

Firstly, at the central level, a ministerial-level regional coordinated development committee should be established to be responsible for putting forward national strategic plans and guidelines for promoting regional development, reviewing and supervising the behavior of regional governments and local governments to ensure that they implement central policies and coordinate inter-local-government cooperation. Secondly, at the regional level, a regional cooperation organization higher than various local governments should be established with certain powers and responsibilities. These organizations should be responsible for coordinating the relationships among various local governments in the region, formulating rules and policies regarding regional cooperation, resolving problems in regional development, and promoting various local governments to jointly deal with regional challenges and problems to achieve the overall advancement of regional development. Finally, at the local level, each local government should establish supporting organizational institutions according to the requirements of the central and regional development, and implement the policies and measures of the central and regional to the actual situation. This includes establishing cooperation institutions and working mechanisms among local governments, strengthening coordination and communication to ensure that various policy measures can be effectively implemented at the local level.

4. Conclusion

This article explores the key role of the government in the regional transformation of scientific and technological achievements, and puts forward improved strategies and suggestions for the challenges it faces in cross-regional transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Through in-depth analysis of the role transformation of the government in the transformation of scientific and technological achievements, the interest balance and decision-making mechanism in policy formulation, and the role of the inter-governmental cooperation mechanism, the importance of the government in promoting cross-regional transformation of scientific and technological achievements is highlighted. Finally, by putting forward strategies for optimizing the transformation of the government's role, improving the policy formulation mechanism, and optimizing the inter-governmental cooperation mechanism, the implementation of these measures will help strengthen the government's guiding role in the field of scientific and technological innovation and provide more powerful support for the maximization utilization and transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Only in this way can the huge potential of the transformation of scientific and technological achievements be explored and the sustainable development of the social economy be promoted.

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