

## **ASTP 2024 Annual Survey**

on the European Knowledge Transfer Landscape **Financial Year 2022** 



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### **Industry Collaborations**

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### **New Business Creation**



#### The 2024 Annual European survey on Knowledge Transfer activities and outputs (FY2022 data)

ASTP is the pan-European association of Knowledge Transfer (KT) professionals, dedicated to sharing best practices and fostering the development of competencies within the KT community. A key part of this mission is conducting an annual survey of KT activities, which enhances our collective understanding of knowledge transfer resources and practices.

We are pleased to present the Executive Data Report from the Annual Survey, based on data provided by respondents for the 2022 Financial Year (FY2022).

This report draws on responses from <u>482</u> Knowledge Transfer Offices (KTOs) across 23 countries.

ASTP has been collecting and analysing data with strong support from collaborating National Associations (NAs). The datasets used in this report originate from two main sources:

- •



KTOs that participated in the ASTP FY2022 survey, which was open from March to December 2024. The survey was distributed to ASTP member KTOs as well as other KTOs in the ASTP database.

NAs that provided data from their own national surveys. Care was taken to include only data that aligned with ASTP's survey questions and definitions. We extend our sincere thanks to Danish Universities Denmark, the French Réseau SATT, the Swiss network SWITT, our colleagues from Irish KTI, the Italian association Netval, our Spanish colleagues at RedOTRI, and UK Research England for their valuable contributions to this report.

### 482 responding KTOs from 23 European countries



Source: ASTP Survey Report on Knowledge Transfer Activities in Europe for Financial Year 2022

# Information on **Responding KTOs**







## FY 2022 Survey Sample

Following several years of steady growth in the total number of responses, FY2022 saw a notable decline, despite an increase in the geographical diversity of respondents. This drop is primarily due to the absence of large national datasets, as some National Associations (NAs) did not conduct independent surveys for FY2022 and instead encouraged their members to respond directly to the ASTP survey.

The variability in the number of participating countries is partly explained by certain KTOs being the sole respondents from their respective countries, without participating on a regular basis. Nonetheless, data has been consistently collected from 19 countries each year over the past six years.

*Data quality* – A rigorous data cleaning protocol is applied by the ASTP Metrics & Impact Committee. This includes, where feasible, cross-checking with respondents when outliers are identified, either for correction or confirmation. In empirical datasets, missing values may occur due to data unavailability, confidentiality concerns, or incompatibility. The total number of respondents for each question (indicated as 'n') may vary and is specified in each corresponding graph.







## **Profile of Responding KTOs**

KTOs had an average size of 13 FTEs, and the most represented age group was those between 11 and 20 years old. These KTOs tend to have a relatively mature and sizable patent portfolios. However, the age group with the most substantial portfolios is those over 40 years old, with an average of 25 FTEs.

In 2022, KTO staffing by function was almost evenly split between *Research Support* and *Commercialisation*. Notably, the 'Other' category also accounted for a significant share of staffing across KTO functions.

#### Average Size of the KTO in FTE



100

50





#### **KTO Staffing per Function**

Number of FTEs per KTO (n = 225)



### **PROs Served**

As shown in the pie chart, most KTOs serve a single PRO. Only a small minority (7%) operate on behalf of two or more research institutions, with 2% serving exactly two PROs.

To normalise for organisation size and enable analysis on the metrics, we asked KTOs to provide two indicators for the PROs that they serve: the PROs' Research Expenditure and Research Effort, expressed in full-time equivalents (FTEs), including cumulative data from KTOs serving multiple PROs.

Among the respondents, the average PRO research expenditure is €85 million, and the average research effort is approximately 1,278 FTEs.



#### **PRO Research Expenditure (n = 354)**





**PRO Research Effort in FTE (n = 386)** 









## Number of Agreements and Income

European KTOs responding to the survey reported a combined total of 130,574 agreements with industry concluded in FY2022. A breakdown of these agreements by type, along with the number of respondents, is provided in the first table on the right.

Consultancy agreements emerged as the most frequent form of engagement between academia and industry.

The second table presents a detailed breakdown of the €3.4 billion in income generated in FY2022 from active industry agreements. Notably, income from consultancy agreements was significantly lower compared to other types of industry collaboration.

When focusing only on KTOs that reported non-zero values for all three agreement types (85 KTOs for newly signed agreements and 59 for income) collaborative agreements accounted for nearly 7% of total contracts but generated approximately 50% of the total income from industry agreements.

Contract research collaborations represented 20% of newly signed agreements and contributed 37% of the total income, while consultancy agreements made up 73% of the newly signed agreements but generated only about 13% of the income.

Year	Number of Collaborative Research Agreements	Collaborative Research Agreements (n=)	Number of Contract Research Agreements	Contract Research Agreements (n=)	Number of Consultancy Agreements	Consultancy Agreements (n=)
2022	8,945	122	26,281	315	95,348	326
Year	Income from Collaborative Research Agreements	Collaborative Research Agreements (n=)	Income from Contract Research Agreements	Contract Research Agreements (n=)	Income from Consultancy Agreements	Consultancy Agreements (n=)





## **New Agreements by Type**

The graphs in this section provide a more detailed view of the distribution of new contracts concluded per KTO.

Approximately 70% of KTOs concluded at least one new agreement during FY2022 (data not shown), with 84% reporting at least one Collaborative Agreement, 71% at least one Consultancy Agreement, and 70% at least one Contract Research Agreement.

Among those who responded for each agreement type:

- 58% of KTOs signed 50 or fewer new Consultancy Agreements. •
- 68% signed 50 or fewer Contract Research Agreements.
- 73% signed 50 or fewer Collaborative Research Agreements. •



#### Number of New Contract Research Agreements (n = 315)





Number of New Collaborative Research Agreements (n = 122)

## **Income from Agreements by Type**

This page provides an overview of the income distribution across different types of industry agreements.

The data show that collaborative research agreements are the primary source of industry revenue for most KTOs; 47% of KTOs reported over €2 million in income from collaborative research, compared to 26% from contract research agreements, and 18% from consultancy agreements.

A key observation is that the high total income from contract research (€1.274 billion) is largely concentrated among a small group of KTOs. Specifically, 10% of respondents generated more than €10 million each from contract research, accounting for 73% (€925 million) of the total income in this category.









#### **Income from Collaborative Research Agreements (n = 92)**

**Income from Contract Research Agreements (n = 314)** 

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# IP Management and Commercialisation







### **IP Resources**

IP management is a core activity of KTOs, serving as the foundation for the commercialisation of research results. The first step in this process is identifying potential results to valorise, which is captured through "invention disclosures"—the raw pipeline from which KTOs develop valorisable assets.

Considering only responses greater than zero, the average number of invention disclosures per KTO is 34.

The amount spent by KTOs (and/or their PROs) on IP protection provides insight into their IP management activities. The graph below shows that 43% of offices spent up to €50,000 on IP protection in FY2022.

When comparing KTO staff FTEs to the number of invention disclosures, we observe an average of 3 invention disclosures per FTE. Compared to the previous period (FY2021), there was an increase of over 50% in the average number of invention disclosures and a 68% rise in average IP expenditure.





#### IP Expenditure per KTO (n = 185)

### **IP Portfolio**

To avoid redundancy and provide a comprehensive overview of the IP patent portfolio, three additional metrics are used alongside the number of invention disclosures: the number of priority patent applications, the number of first patents granted, and the number of active patent families, all grouped by portfolio size for 2022.

The largest group of responding KTOs reported filing 1–5 new priority applications, receiving 1–5 first patents granted in 2022, and managing 11–50 active patent families.





Number of First Patent Granted (n = 201)



## **IP Commercialisation Agreements | LOA**

License agreements are the most common form of IP commercialisation, as shown in the tables. In addition to licenses, agreements involving the transfer of asset ownership (assignments) and option agreements are also used, though less frequently.

The survey collects detailed data on licenses, including those for software and research materials, alongside the more traditional licenses for patented IP. Research material licenses allow the use of IP without necessarily leading directly to new products in development or on the market.

The relatively high number of software licenses reflects the nature of software, which can be easily licensed to multiple licensees, often through non-exclusive end-user licenses.

The two graphs below display the total number and percentage of patent families licensed or optioned per KTO by the end of FY2022, representing cumulative licensing activity up to that point—not just activity conducted during 2022.











#### **Type of Commercial Contracts**

otions =)	Assignments	Assignements (n=)	Licenses	Licenses (n=)	Total of Contracts
92	183	92	962	388	1210

#### **License Agreements**

			Software Licenses			Other Licenses (n=)	Total License Agreements
107	196	83	267	108	189	90	962

#### % of Licensed or Optioned Active Patents Families per KTO (n = 107)

### **Commercial Revenue from IP**

An aggregate total of €693 million in commercial revenues from IP was reported for FY2022 by 394 respondents.

Among the KTOs reporting on the "Cash-Equity" metric, only 48 reported revenue from cash-in equity, while 264 reported no revenue from this source.

Of the 109 KTOs providing data on patent license revenues, 75 reported positive revenues, 34 reported zero revenue, and an additional 374 (data not shown) reported no revenue.



Year	Commercial revenue from IP	Commerci al revenue from IP (n=)	Gross revenues coming from patent licenses	Gross revenues from patent licenses (n=)	Gross revenues from cash-in equity	Gross revenues from cash- in equity (n=)
2022	€ 693,174,273	394	€ 209,951,996	109	€ 113,522,161	312

#### **Revenue from Cashed-in Equity (n = 312)**



# **New Business** Creation





## **Spin-offs and Start-ups**

The graph on the right shows that a majority (57%) of responding KTOs did not create any spin-offs. Similarly, more than half (55%) did not create any start-ups (see graph below).

Collecting data on the legacy of earlier spin-offs—such as how many are still operating (third graph)—provides a snapshot of their potential impact on the local economy. However, KTOs often face challenges in gathering this information, especially for companies that may have relocated or whose ties to the PRO have ended.

Note: In the graphs, the difference between the total number of responses (n-value) and the sum of the numbers shown above the bars corresponds to the count of zero-value answers.

	Year	Spin- offs created	Spin- offs created (n=)	Operating spin-offs	Operating spin-offs (n=)	Staff (FTE) in operating spin-offs	Staff (FTE) in operating spin-offs (n=)	Start-ups created	Start-ups created (n=)
ſ	2022	695	445	4982	418	43,885	279	5,392	375





60

40

20

0

No. of KTOs



#### Spin-offs Created per KTO (n = 445)

**Operating Spin-offs per KTO (n = 418)** 



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# References

#### List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
IP	Intellectual Property
LOA	Licenses, Options, Assignments
KT	Knowledge Transfer
КТО	Knowledge Transfer Office
PRO	Public Research Organisation

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### **KT Metrics Data**

KT Metrics 2014 - 2022: https://bit.ly/astpktmetrics

The questionnaire that enables the collection of data presented in this report is present on this page: https://bit.ly//KTsurveyFY2021

# References

### Glossary

Term	Definitio
Collaborative Research	Research performed by at least one PRO and at least one non-academic party, implementation and share the project outputs. Include all collaboration agreen which the non-academic party does not make any cash payment to the PRO di
Consultancy	The provision of expert advice in a specific field by academics working in a PR Exclude consultancy agreements concluded by individual staff members direct research or technical services, testing of equipment and the like.
Contract Research	Research performed by a PRO at the request of and paid for by a non-academic equipment and other resources available at the PRO.
Spin-off	A company expressly established to develop or exploit IP created by a PRO and spin-offs established by PRO staff. Exclude companies that have no formal againstitution.
Start-up	A newly registered company that is founded by PRO students or employees bu property generated within that PRO.





y, where all parties contribute to the design of the research project, its ments involving non-academic organisation, including those under lirectly (e.g. in case the project is fully subsidised).

RO for the benefit of an external, non-academic organisation. Actly with third parties (i.e. not through the PRO) or those that relate to

nic organisation, using existing knowledge, know-how, materials,

nd with a formal contractual relationship. Include, but do not limit to, greement for commercially developing IP or know-how created by the

ut that is not directly involved with the exploitation of intellectual

### **Metrics and Impact Committee**



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Respond here: <u>https://bit.ly/ASTPKTSurveyFY2023</u>

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