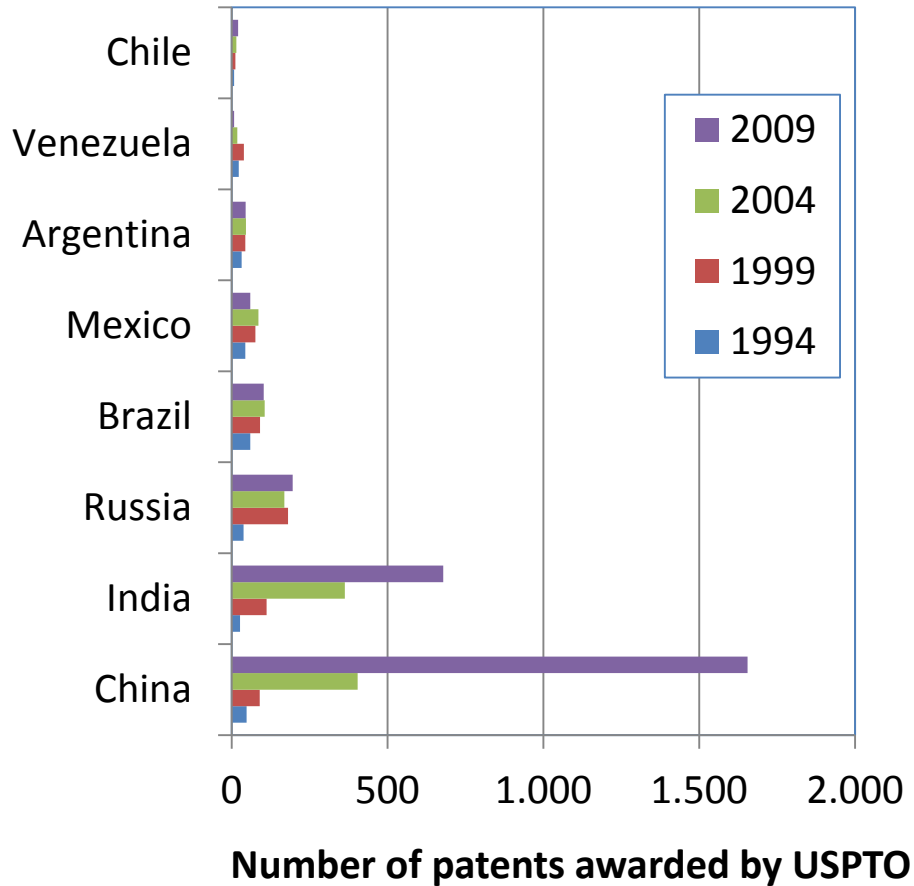

Patentes no Brasil: o olhar do mundo acadêmico

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz

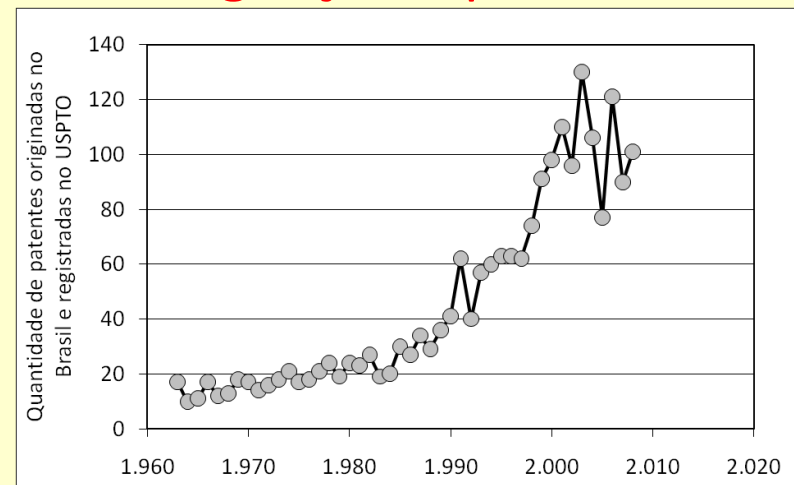
Professor, Instituto de Física, Unicamp; e

Diretor Científico, FAPESP

Pesquisa em Empresas: patentes registradas nos EUA



- China:
 - 404 em 2004/1.655 em 2009
- Brasil:
 - 106 em 2004/103 em 2009
 - Estagnação a partir de 2003



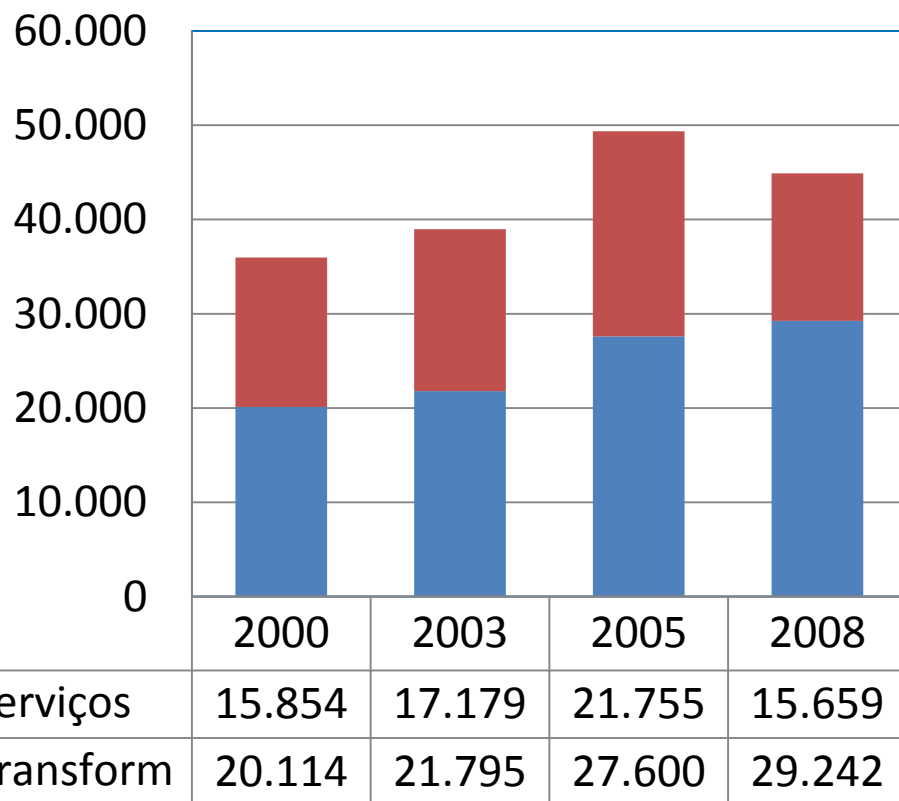
Patentes são produto típico de empresas

Estados Unidos, 2003		
Todas as patentes EUA	87.901	100%
Patentes de universidades	3.259	4%
Universidades com patentes	198	
Patentes por universidade	16	

Pesquisa em Empresas

Quantidade de pesquisadores

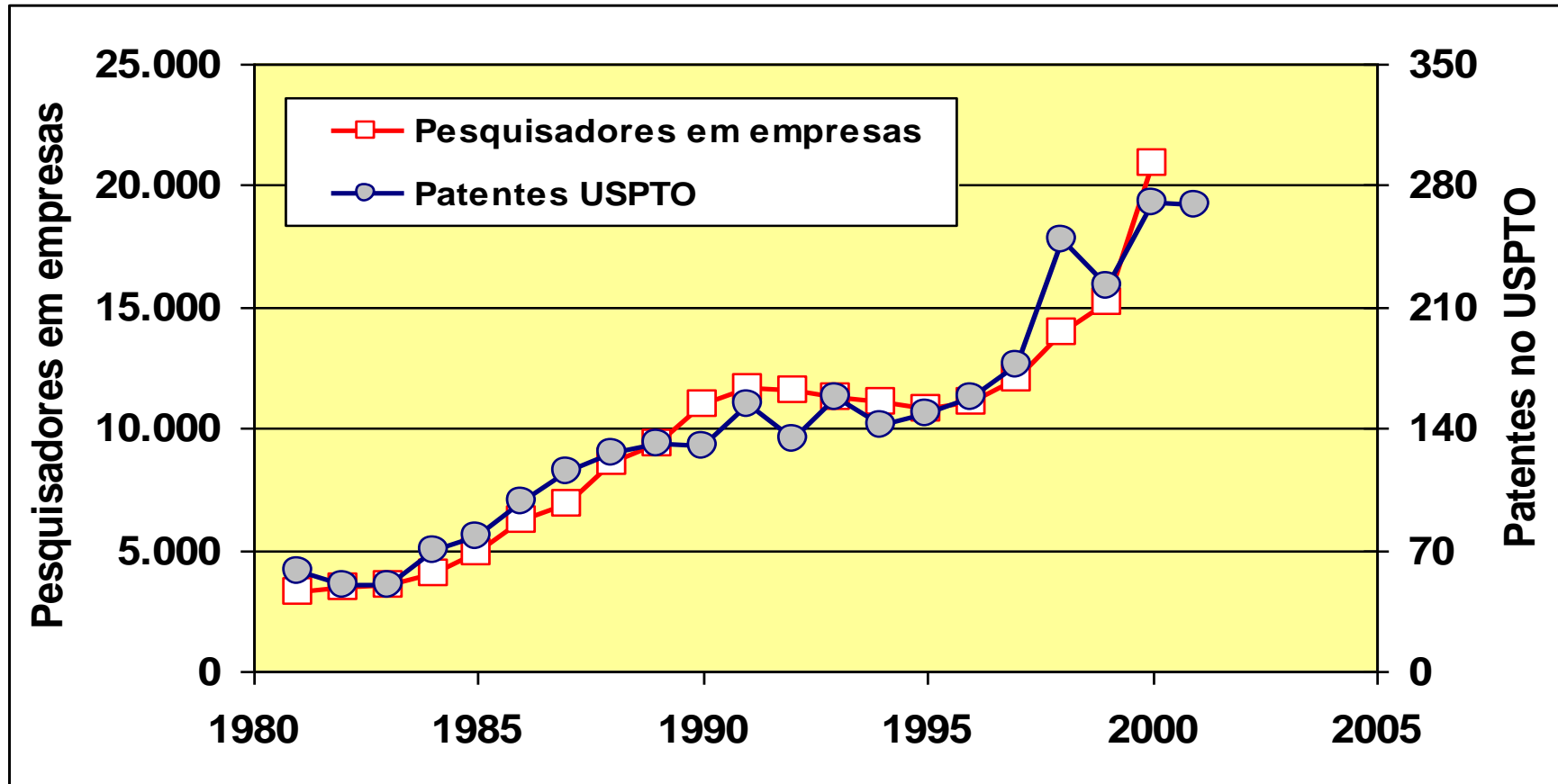
Pesquisadores em empresas



- Número de pesquisadores em empresas caiu de 2005 a 2008

País	Pesq. em Empresas
Brasil	44.901
Coréia do Sul	166.289
EUA	1.135.500

Patentes e Pesquisadores na indústria - Espanha



Obstáculos: muitos e em muitos lugares *(Phys. Today, 2008)*

issues
& events

Universities and industry find roadblocks to R&D partnering

Academic red tape, bickering over rights to inventions, and attractive terms abroad are limiting growth in industry-sponsored research at US universities.

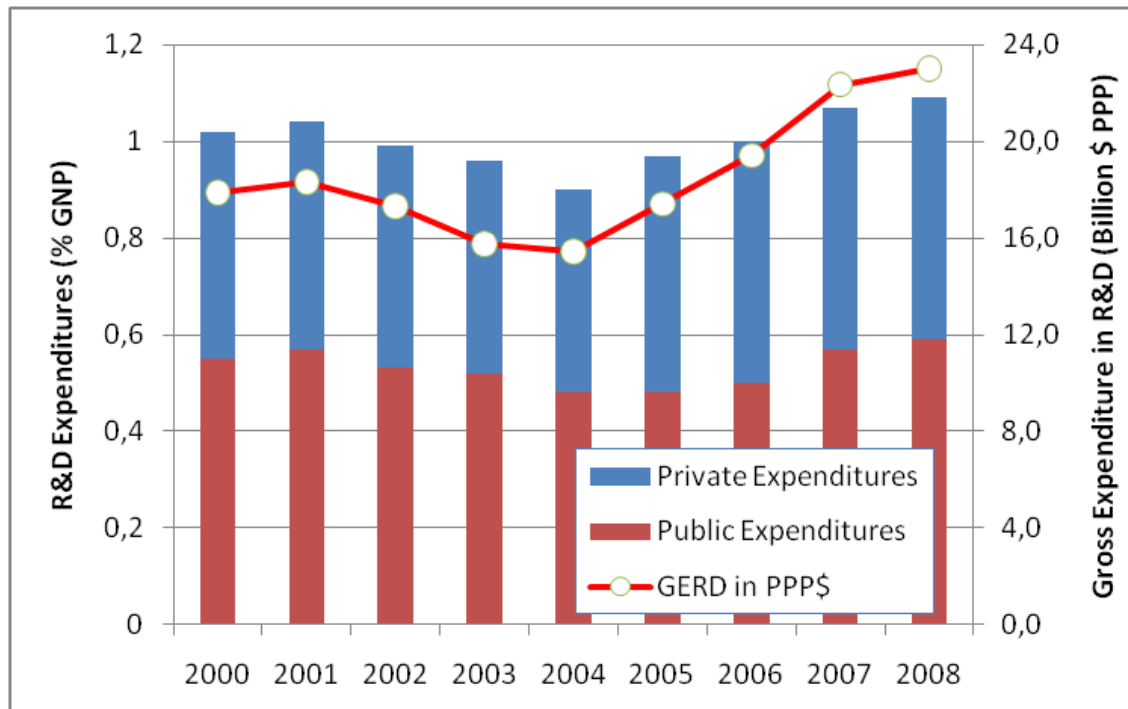
Those who work at the intersection of the academic and industrial research enterprises have heard the story about the US manufacturer that, having spent countless hours trying to negotiate a cooperative research agreement with a university, gave up in a huff and took its business to an institution abroad. Trouble is, no one can, or will, identify the parties involved.

nology programs at Dow, says foreign universities ranging from Cambridge to Tsinghua will routinely assign their intellectual property rights over to the industry sponsor. Rather than haggling over IP, foreign institutions and their faculties are typically more interested in the experience they gain working on real-world problems, the industry con-

current president. The 85-member organization's initial project is the development of a software tool called Turbo Negotiator, designed to identify both common interests and differences in expectations the two parties have about a research proposal that is being considered for funding. If a company is bringing a lot of IP to the table, for example, then it probably should be

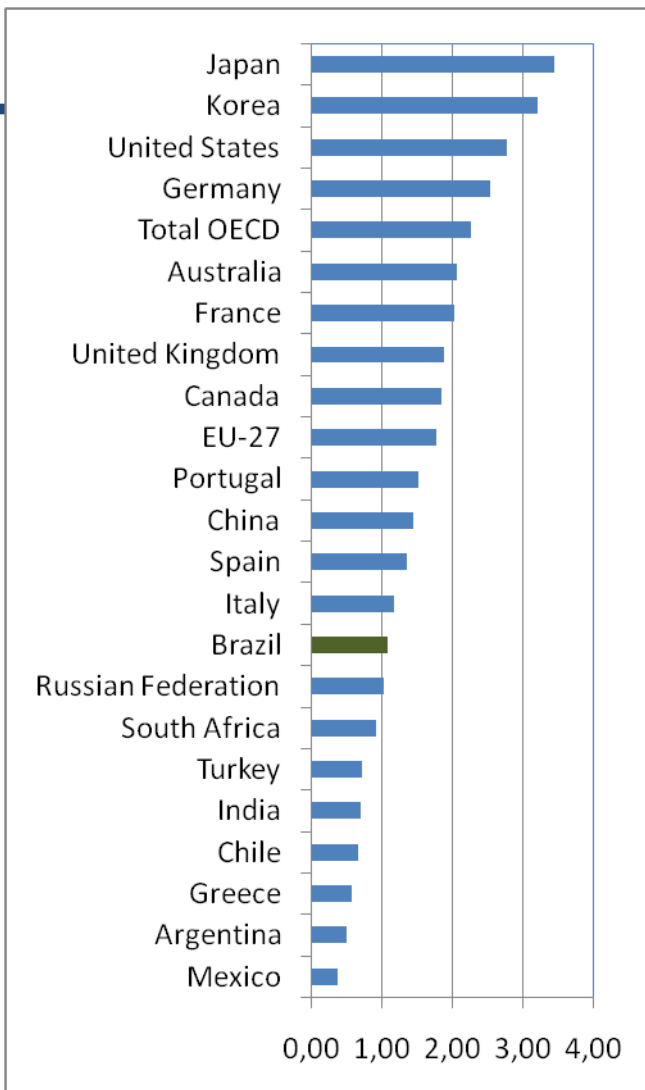
National R&D expenditures, by funding sector: 1953–2006

Dispêndio Total em P&D 1,09% do PIB em 2008

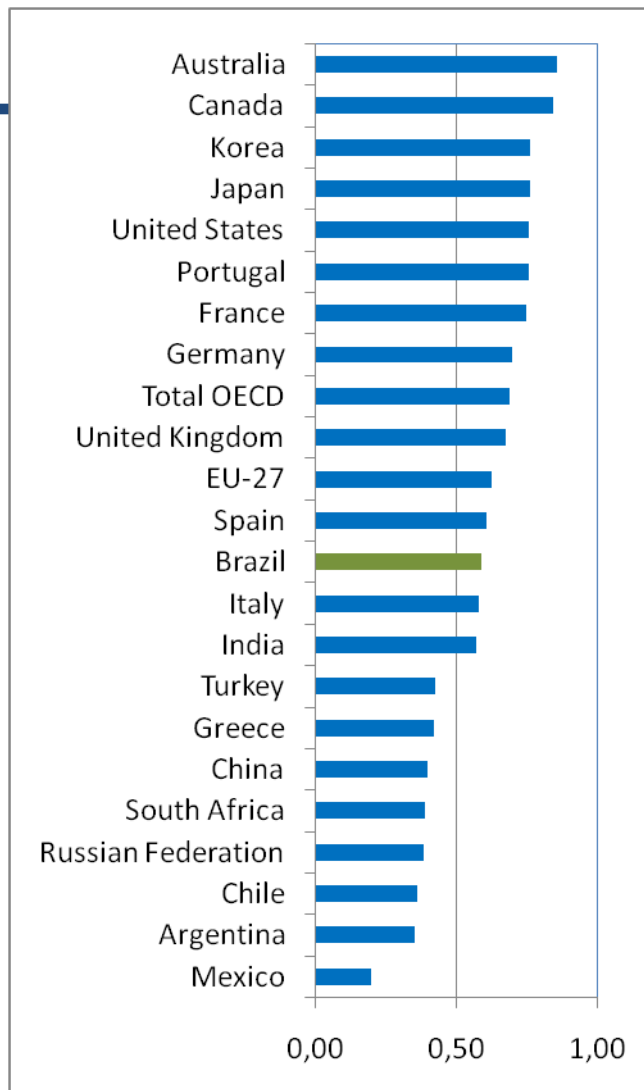


- DTPD em 2008:
 - \$ PPP 23 bilhões
- Composição
 - 54% fonte pública
 - 26% ensino superior
 - 28% inst pesquisa e agencias de fomento
 - 46% privados
 - 44% P&D em empresas
 - 02% pós-graduação e pesquisa em inst. particulares de ES

Dispêndio Total em P&D



Governo: Dispêndio em P&D



Empresas : Dispêndio em P&D

