



Effectiveness of technology transfer policies and legislation in fostering entrepreneurial innovations across continents: an overview

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Abstract

The purpose of this article and the special issue is to improve our understanding of the theoretical, managerial, and policy implications of the effectiveness of technology transfer policies on entrepreneurial innovation. We accomplish this objective by examining the relationship between entrepreneurship, innovation and public policies in the 186 papers published from 1970 to 2019. Our analysis begins by clarifying the definition of entrepreneurial innovations and outlining the published research per context. We then present the seven papers that contribute to this special issue. We conclude by outlining an agenda for additional research on this topic.

Keywords Entrepreneurship · Innovation · Entrepreneurial innovations · Technology transfer policies · Evaluation of public policy effectiveness · Entrepreneurship ecosystems · Innovation ecosystems · Economywide country studies

JEL Classification L26 · O31 · O32 · O38 · O51 · O52 · O54 · O55 · O56 · O57 · Q55

1 Introduction

Since Schumpeter's (1942) seminal work about “creative destruction”, entrepreneurship and innovation were strongly related topics. After 77 years, the innovation literature has paid attention to the structure and policies, while the entrepreneurship literature has been oriented to the individual or the firm (Zahra and Wright 2011). Even the disconnection of

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these fields, convergent studies have found that economies with robust technology transfer regulations provide a better supply of high-quality jobs and tend to be characterized by entrepreneurs with higher innovation contributions (Guerrero and Urbano 2017; Mosey et al. 2017; Urbano et al. 2018). It explains how the effect of regulations on the entrepreneurial innovation dynamic that can vary by regions, countries and continents. Previous studies also suggest that while there has been considerable empirical attention focused on studying the US technology transfer system and legislative systems, there is a dearth of empirical studies that examines the effectiveness of technology transfer policies and legislation that fostering entrepreneurial innovation in other continents (Audretsch 2004; Parsons and Rose 2004; Soete and Stephan 2004; Feldman et al. 2006; Nuur et al. 2009; Isenberg 2010; Audretsch and Link 2012; Grilli 2014; Flanagan and Uyarra 2016; Cuff and Weichenrieder 2017; Gorsuch and Link 2018; Link and van Hasselt 2019).

Inspired by these academic debates, this Special Issue addresses a better theoretical-empirical understanding and managerial implications behind the (un)success of technology transfer policies and legislation that stimulating entrepreneurial innovation across the world. More concretely, the objectives of this special issue were: (a) to motivate the academic debate about the effectiveness of technology transfer policies and legislation that promotes entrepreneurial innovations across contexts (social, university, organizational) and continents (Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania); as well as, (b) to provide intercountry evidence and implications about the governments' strategies implemented to promote the participation of the main actors involved in the entrepreneurial and innovation ecosystem to ensure the success of technology transfer policies and legislation (e.g., the extent and level of replication of US technology transfer policies and legislation in other regions/continents).

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 clarifies the definitions of entrepreneurial innovations adopted in previous studies as well as their connection with a public policy perspective. Section 3 introduces a review of the existent literature adopting narrow criteria (entrepreneurship, innovation and policies) to evidence the contextual focus of previous studies. Section 4 focused on the contributions of each paper that comprises this SI, and lessons that we learned across several economies. In Sect. 5, we outline an agenda for additional research on this topic. In the final section, we conclude by outlining policy implications.

2 Entrepreneurial innovations and policy frameworks

2.1 Entrepreneurial innovations

There is not a consensus about what entrepreneurial innovations mean. Table 1 shows selected definitions of entrepreneurial innovations identified in the literature with also a policy focus.

Schumpeter (1942) was the first to introduce the concept of entrepreneurial innovation as the natural consequence of creative destruction produced by entrepreneurs when transformed the means in radical and marketable innovations. In this sense, the public policies approached issues as tax or labour or monetary that directly or indirectly could influence those transformations. Then, Von Barga et al. (2003, p. 315) defined entrepreneurial innovations as a small group of high-growth companies that transformed the industries they entered, as well as highlighted the positive effect of policies on

Table 1 Selected definitions that link entrepreneurial innovations and policies/legislations. *Source:* Authors

| Entrepreneurial innovations | Policy focus | Authors |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Creative destruction as an inherent consequence of the means of production in the hands of entrepreneurs | Approached issues of tax policy, wage formation, monetary policy in a pragmatic way | Schumpeter (1942) |
| "A small group of high-growth entrepreneurial companies that transformed the industries they entered" p. 315 | "How Federal policy changes have steadily pushed the pendulum back in favor of enhancing intellectual property protection for entrepreneurial innovations through myriad changes to the patent and copyright laws and to the judicial process through which such rights may be asserted" p. 318 | Von Bargaen et al. (2003) |
| "Entrepreneurial firms that contribute towards a more sustainable society through innovation" p. 1 | "How governments can foster or hinder them through tax, incentives, subsidies and grants" p. 4 | Cohen (2006) |
| "Innovations made by outsiders to a specific industry, constitute a crucial ingredient in a well-functioning market economy" p. 488 | "How the intensity of competition and competition policy affects the incentive for entrepreneurial innovations" p. 490 | Norbäck and Persson (2012) |
| "As involving the disruption of existing industries and creation of new ones through multi-level processes and stakeholders, multiple actors and multiple contexts that constitute different entrepreneurial ecosystems" p. 1100 | "How contexts regulate entrepreneurial innovation ... and contexts are (1) industry and technological contexts; (2) organizational contexts; (3) institutional and policy contexts (distinguishing between formal and informal institutions); and (4) social contexts" p. 1100 | Autio et al. (2014) |
| "Entrepreneurs that commercialize their inventions or business ideas not only by entering the product market, but also by selling them to incumbent firms. Indeed, a substantial share of inventions made by independent innovators is commercialized through the sale or the licensing of a patent" p. 13 | "How tax policies affect entrepreneurs' choice of riskiness (or quality) of an innovation project, and on their mode of commercializing the innovation (market entry versus sale)." p. 14 | Haufler et al. (2014) |
| "Enterprises that develop disruptive innovations adopting an entrepreneurial orientation –risk-taking, proactiveness, and innovativeness... as well as, high-growth orientation" p. 295 | "How subsidized public policy programmes provide resources for collaborative projects involving universities and enterprises in emerging economies" p. 297 | Guerrero and Urbano (2017) |
| "As new learning organizations that use and transform existing knowledge and generate new knowledge in order to innovate within innovation systems" p. 15 | "How National innovation systems affect the generation and diffusion of knowledge and the formation of entrepreneurship through universities and the educational system, public policy, national regulation, and standardization" | Malerba and McKelvey (2018) |

enhancing intellectual property protection through patent/copyright laws and judicial (p. 318). Afterwards, Cohen (2006, p. 1) introduced in his definition the notion of sustainability explaining that entrepreneurial innovations contribute towards a more sustainable society. Therefore, Cohen (2006, p. 4) also introduced the idea of an entrepreneurial ecosystem and the government responsibility that can foster/hinder entrepreneurial innovations through tax, incentives, subsidies and grants. Norbäck and Persson (2012, 488) made emphasis on the lower number of entrepreneurial innovations explaining that they made by outsiders of a specific industry. It is strongly related to the idea that few entrepreneurs develop entrepreneurial innovations with a high growth perspective. In this vein, the intensity of competition policies could incentive the development of entrepreneurial innovations (p. 490). Adopting an integral perspective, Autio et al. (2014, p. 1100) complemented previous definitions evidencing the intersection of entrepreneurship ecosystem and innovation ecosystem through multi-level processes, actors and context that regulates where entrepreneurs are developing disruptions of existing industries. In this sense, entrepreneurial innovation could be understood such as the development of entrepreneurial initiatives focused on radical innovations based on the co-creation among multiple actors (individuals and organizations) in a defined space/time such a result of a policy that foster entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems (Autio et al. 2014). Complementary, Haufler et al. (2014, p. 14) explored the commercialization process of entrepreneurial innovations and how tax policies affect entrepreneurs' choice of riskiness (or quality) of an innovation project, and on their mode of commercializing the innovation (market entry versus sale). Next, Guerrero and Urbano (2017, p. 295) expand the definition with the development of entrepreneurial innovations within university-industry collaborations in the context of emerging economies. Therefore, these authors evidenced the crucial role of subsidized public policy (p. 297). Moreover, Malerba and McKelvey (2018, p. 15) extend entrepreneurial innovation definitions with a learning perspective of organizations and how ecosystems influence on the generation and diffusion of marketable innovations.

2.2 Policy frameworks

Given the relevance of entrepreneurial innovations, governments across the globe have implemented several policy frameworks and instruments that directly or indirectly have contributed to fostering entrepreneurial innovations. Analysing of the OECD platform, Table 2 summarizes the instruments and frameworks adopted by the OECD countries to foster entrepreneurial innovations.

The positive signal of this analysis was the recognition of different instruments from a supply side (direct funding for R&D firms, fiscal measures, debt schemes, technology services), a demand side (innovation procurement schemes), and connectivity (clusters) associated with elements that facilitated the development of entrepreneurial innovations. Moreover, the implementation of regulatory frameworks focused on intellectual property rights, product market regulation, administrative procurements, as well as complementary frameworks on financing, market, labour, and transference of knowledge, reveal the government interest on technology, innovation, knowledge transfer-commercialization, and entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, the negative signal was the limited, mixed and inconclusive evidence regarding the effectiveness of these listed policy frameworks and instruments (WIPO 2004; OECD 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011a, b, 2012a, b, c, d). As a consequence,

Table 2 Policy-making policies for innovative entrepreneurship. *Source:* Authors based on OECD platform

| Focus | Policy instrument | Objective (expectation) | Evidence (reality) | Implemented by | Source |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Supply-side | Direct funding of R&D firms | To induce an “additional effect” in firms, with the result that investing more of their own resources in R&D | A continued relevance of the rationale of intervention and on its implementation performance; mainly focused on output additionality. No conclusive evidence | 17 OECD members | Cunningham et al. (2016), OECD (2012a), Steen (2012) |
| | Fiscal measures | To encourage firms to invest in R&D through tax incentives | Insights underestimate the increasing generosity of R&D tax incentives; full cost is not always transparent | 27 OECD members | Westmore (2013) |
| | Debt and risk sharing schemes | To reduce the risk for lenders/investors in order to facilitate access to external finance for innovative firms. Include government subsidized loans and credit guarantees | Scarce and mixed evidence; mainly focused on “additionality effect”. The insufficient expertise can lead to poor credit culture without sufficient discipline, and substantial administrative costs | Denmark, Norway, Finland, UK | OECD (2011a, b) |
| Demand side | Technology extension services | To expand the diffusion and adoption of already existing technology, and to contribute to increasing the absorptive capacity of targeted firms | Evidence particularly shows the important in low income countries where geographically dispersed firms operate far from international best practices in their industries | US, Japan, Germany, Canada, Spain, and Argentina | Shapira et al. (2011) |
| | Innovation procurement schemes | To stimulate the demand, the commercialisation, the critical mass, and the access to funding easier | Evidence is scarce and no conclusive | Australia, Finland, Germany, Sweden, UK | OECD (2012b) |

Table 2 (continued)

| Focus | Policy instrument | Objective (expectation) | Evidence (reality) | Implemented by | Source |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| Connectivity | Clusters | To facilitate collaboration on complementary economic activities (e.g., smart specialisation) | Most OECD countries have implemented the development of platforms, international and specialised clusters. Scarce evidence | OECD | OECD (2009, 2012c) |
| Regulatory frameworks | Intellectual property rights | Allow innovative entrepreneurs to protect their inventions | An effective IPR system allows entrepreneurs to have more time to grow their businesses before their ideas are imitated | OECD | OECD (2011a, b), WIPO (2004) |
| Complementary frameworks | Product market | To promote or inhibit competition | The economic effects of PMR are heterogeneous | OECD | Wölfli et al. (2010) |
| | Administrative | Seek to enter markets and also to grow | Evidence is the annual <i>Doing Business</i> report | OECD | OECD (2012d) |
| | Market for technology | Domestic, Foreign, competition | Few evidence how to get access to technologies | Cross-country | OECD (2010) |
| | Labour and capabilities | Business support, attitudes, skilled capital | Firms suffer from a shortage of skilled labour | OECD | Toner (2011) |
| | Access to finance | Access to debit, venture capital and other | Few evidence about how innovative businesses are financing their innovations | OECD | OECD (2008) |
| | Access to knowledge | ICT, cooperation, public/private investment | Evidence about networks of knowledge flows | OECD | Winters and Stam (2007) |

nowadays it is not possible to understand if the expected objectives have been achieved, if the impacts generated per each dollar beyond them have covered the expectation, or if the metrics are measuring the outcomes correctly (Winters and Stam 2007; Wöflf et al. 2010; Shapira et al. 2011; Toner 2011; Steen 2012; Westmore 2013; Cunningham et al. 2016). These two signals are part of the research motivation of this Special Issue.

3 Analysing the link between entrepreneurship, innovation and policy frameworks on published research

After observing the lower number of publications about “entrepreneurial innovation”, we decided to adopt a broad analysis of research published in the Web of Science database to provide a better understanding into the links between entrepreneurial innovations and public policies. Concretely, we extend the research adopting the following criteria: (1) using three selecting keywords related to entrepreneurship, innovation and policies in title and/or abstract included per paper; and (2) publication between 1971 (to see the influence of the Schumpeter seminal work published in 1942) and 2019 (February), inclusive. We only identify 347 articles mostly concentrated in the last decade.

After the cleaning process, we selected 186 that were coded into one of ten categories—organizational context (strategies), market conditions (industry effects), social context (societal effects), institutional context (informal institutional conditions), public policy (formal institutional conditions), digital context (digitalization effects), university context (university effects), ecosystem (system effect), economic growth (geographical effects), and literature review papers. The rationale for these categories was the framework proposed by Autio et al. (2014, p. 1098). We adopted their “entrepreneurial innovation and context framework” classification for two reasons. First, it allows identifying each contextual dimension where public regulations and policies could produce influences that provide some insights about their effectiveness. Second, it allows mapping the geographic research settings where those public regulations and policies were implemented.

Adapting Autio et al. (2014, p. 1098) framework, Fig. 1 shows our categories’ distribution of published papers about entrepreneurship, innovation and policy from 1971 to 2019 (“Appendix 1”).

The majority of publications are concentrated on organizational and university contexts. For one hand, the 24% of published studies were primarily contextualized into organizations that design strategies, configure networks, and modify governance structures looking for capturing positive outcomes (performance, productivity and sustainability) through innovation and entrepreneurship orientations that are influenced by R&D investments, IPR laws and corporate venturing public policies (e.g., see Burgelman 1986; Studdard and Darby 2008; Dunlap-Hinkler et al. 2010; Ryan and Giblin 2012; Nathan and Lee 2013; Mrożewski and Kratzer 2017; Urbaniec 2018). For the other hand, 21% of published studies were contextualized into universities with capabilities that transform knowledge into disruptive/commercial innovations or technologies but that is also conditioned by IPR laws such as copyright, patents, licenses, trademarks, trade secrets, and among others (e.g., see Goldsmith and Kerr 1991; Zenie 2003; Sáez-Martínez et al. 2014; Thongpravati et al. 2016; Guerrero et al. 2016; Marozau and Guerrero 2016; Guerrero and Urbano 2017; Guerrero et al. 2019; Easley and Miller 2018; Qian et al. 2018).

The institutional context also has good representativeness in our review. The 15% of published studies focused on evaluating the efficiency of specific policy frameworks, country

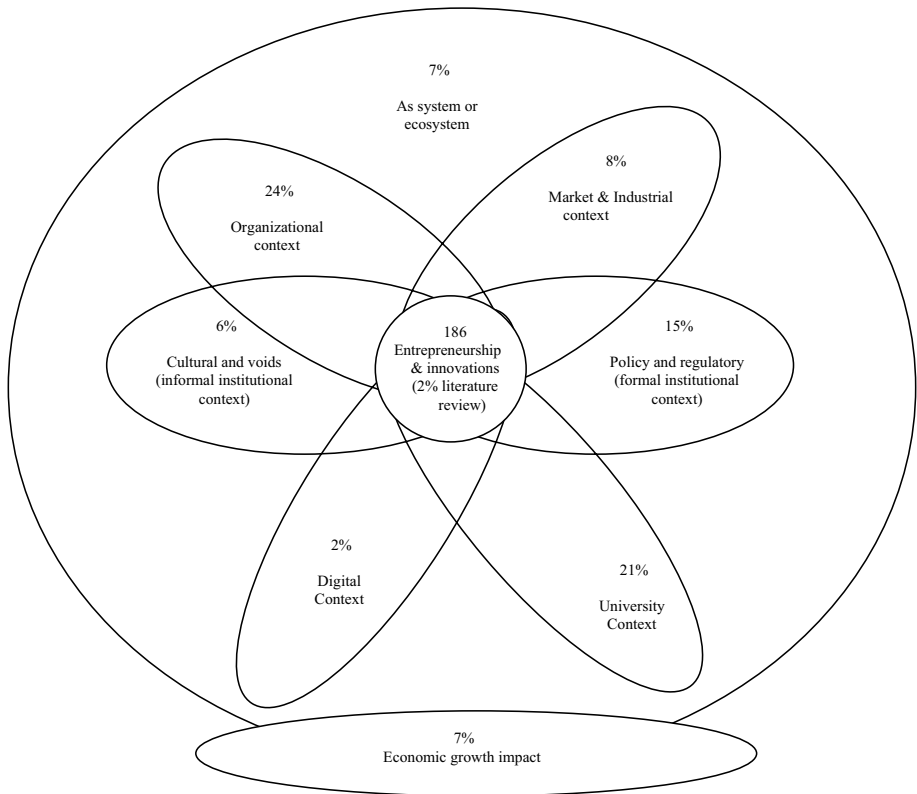


Fig. 1 Research published during 1941–2019 (Feb) linking entrepreneurship, innovation and policy. *Source:* Adapted from Autio et al. (2014, p. 1098)

regulations and governmental instruments (formal institutional context) that enhance or diminish the development/commercialization of entrepreneurial innovations (e.g., see Lo et al. 2005; Tomes et al. 2000; Woolley and Rottner 2008; Audretsch and Link 2012; Batabyal and Nijkamp 2012; Alcalde and Guerrero 2016; Langhorn 2014; Audretsch et al. 2016; Nnakwe et al. 2018). Moreover, matching informal institutional context, a set of published studies (6%) has explored how certain institutional voids, ethical issues and culture affects the development of entrepreneurship and innovations (e.g., see Golodner 2001; Brenkert 2009; Letaifa and Rabeau 2013). The rest of the published studies explored entrepreneurial innovations associated with societal contexts, market context, digital contexts, and the link with economic development.

4 Special issue's contributions across continents

Achieving the SI objectives, our initial call for paper received more than 25 manuscripts that were pre-selected adopting the previous criterions (fit with the SI). After this pre-selection process, ten manuscripts were invited to participate in the review process. Finally,

Table 3 Papers in this special issue. *Source:* Authors

| Manuscript | Context | Income | Methods | Period | Entrepreneurial innovations | Effectiveness of public policies | Implications | Future |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---|---|--|--|
| Haddid and Kirby | Egypt country | Lower | Mixed methods | 2013–2017 | Technology transfer between universities and industry in order to facilitate entrepreneurial innovation | Egypt policies to promote technology transfer and foster entrepreneurial innovation | Limited effectiveness of the measures and support, policy needs to be coherent and to address the fundamental problems | More evidence of the Arabic World countries is demanded Barriers and drivers in the technology transfer implementation Entrepreneurial innovations in minority groups (e.g., indigenous) |
| Amorós et al. | 14 Latin-American and Caribbean | Middle and high | Quantitative | 2006–2015 | Innovative ambitious entrepreneurial activities | R&D effective expenditure | Negative effect of public policies | Better metrics for exploring the quality and efficiency of policies across Latin-American Longitudinal studies in both quantitative and qualitative |

Table 3 (continued)

| Manuscript | Context | Income | Methods | Period | Entrepreneurial innovations | Effectiveness of public policies | Implications | Future |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|--|---|
| Link and Scott | North America—US | High | Qualitative | n.a. | Social consequences of | The legislative emphasis on technology transfers from U.S. federal laboratories | Federal laboratory can provide the technology being transferred more efficiently than the private sector | Research is needed on history and application of public sector initiatives related to the IT from public institutions, as well as on evaluations of the social benefits Case studies are appropriated |
| Van Steal et al. | 32 European countries | Middle and high | Quantitative | 2010 and 2015 | Innovative entrepreneurial individuals captured by their earnings | Intellectual property rights policies and R&D investments | IPR reduces the positive relationship between R&D and individuals' earning | More empirical studies to distinguish innovative and imitative entrepreneurs Investigate the relationship between R&D, IPR and earning across low and middle income countries |

Table 3 (continued)

| Manuscript | Context | Income | Methods | Period | Entrepreneurial innovations | Effectiveness of public policies | Implications | Future |
|-------------------|---|--------|------------------------|-----------|---|--|--|---|
| Cunningham et al. | Germany country | High | Quantitative | 1998–2012 | Entrepreneurial and innovative outcomes from universities | The German Employees' Invention Act—adjusted | Positive impact and need of adjustments of policies | Relevance of adopt a geographic perspective Explore the need of policy adjusts, dynamic processes and impacts |
| Svarc and Dabic | Croatia (Transition from socialism to capitalism) | High | Qualitative-Historical | 1988–2018 | Marketable innovations models at university level | Technology transfer policies adopted as European Union members | Supporting science-inclusivity cooperation have not delivered desired economic growth with not substantial difference before/after | Numerous studies are needed to understand public policy effects in similar contexts The lack of data demand new systems for capturing indicators More than just public policy evaluation the phenomenon demand effects on entrepreneurial innovations and performance |

Table 3 (continued)

| Manuscript | Context | Income | Methods | Period | Entrepreneurial innovations | Effectiveness of public policies | Implications | Future |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| Ferreira et al. | Europe and Oceanian countries | High | Quantitative | 1995–2015 | Technology transfer as proxy of entrepreneurial innovations | Effects of technology transfer policies (patents) on economic growth | The effectiveness of technology transfer policies on economic growth justify the existence of subsidies and R&D programmes | Cross-cultural studies are needed to analyse the geographical effect of technology transfer policies Other approaches are also needed as dynamic capabilities that could be identified in qualitative studies |

seven manuscripts were accepted for being part of this special issue. Table 3 summaries the manuscripts' contributions to this special issue.

4.1 Africa [Egypt]

Positioning in the African context, Hadidi and Kirby contributed with a review of the literature on the effectiveness of instruments that promote technology transfer and foster entrepreneurial innovation in the Egyptian university context. Designing a four-step methodology, authors collected and triangulated numerous sources of information (in-depth interviews with experts, a questionnaire survey of 400 Egyptian Science, Engineering and Technology academics, three case studies of Technology Transfer Offices, and a 237 respondent industry survey). Their findings provided us evidence about the limited effectiveness of current Egyptian policies oriented to fostering entrepreneurial innovations in this lower income economy.

4.2 America [cross Latin-American and Caribbean countries and North-America]

Setting the research across 14 Latin-American and the Caribbean countries, Amorós, Poblete and Mandakovic explored the extent of effectiveness of government intervention, R+D, and pro-innovation mechanisms in the likelihood of being an innovative entrepreneur with high ambitions of growing (their proxy of entrepreneurial innovations). Adopting a longitudinal approach (2006–2015), authors found no conclusive results about the effectiveness of their narrow measures of technology transfer policies but intuitively consider that combining these narrow policies with an innovation-driven environment the creation of ambitious entrepreneurs could increase in the analyzed middle-high income economies.

Reviewing the legislative emphasis on technology transfers from U.S. federal laboratories, Link and Scott proposed a framework to describe how private sector firms benefit from the adoption of technologies from federal laboratories. Authors explained how a social gain will be realized when private firms increase profits for the using the technology, as well as when consumers have higher reservation prices for higher quality products/services and pay lower prices because firms' costs are lower. Authors concluded that research is needed on the history and application of public sector initiatives related to the transfer of technology from publicly funded laboratories and/or institutions in other countries, as well as on evaluations of the social benefits attributable to the transferred technologies.

4.3 Europe [cross European countries, Germany and Croatia]

Taking a longitudinal angle across 32 European countries, van Stel, Lyalkov, Millán and Millán explored the relationship between country-level expenditures on R&D, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), and individual-level entrepreneurial performance measured by earnings (their proxy of entrepreneurial innovation). Authors found a positive effect of both R&D expenditures and IPR on the quality/quantity of entrepreneurs' earnings, as well as an intriguing moderation effect of IPR that reduces the positive relationship between R&D and entrepreneurs' earnings. As a consequence, authors contribute with interesting implications for policymakers.

Exploring this phenomenon in the German context, Cunningham, Lehmann, Menter and Seitz examined the simultaneous effects on entrepreneurial and innovative outcomes of university focused technology transfer policies (their measure of entrepreneurial

innovations). Concretely, these authors analyzed the effect of the far-reaching legislation change in Germany, reforming the old ‘professor’s privilege’ (Hochschullehrerprivileg) associated with intellectual property rights of inventions made by scientists. Adopting a longitudinal analysis, authors found an initial positive effect on universities as measured by start-ups and patents but with changed effect over time, leading to some unintended consequences. As a consequence, authors contribute with interesting implications for policymakers regarding the introduction of reforms in technology transfer policies.

Setting the research during a transitional period of Croatia, Svarc and Dabic focused on understanding if technology transfer policies adopted in the socialist era were improved after entry into a capitalist era (being part of the European Union). Authors found that, despite the legislative assistance of the European Union, technology transfer is unfolding very slowly. The evolutionary phases adopted three models: (a) science-based models in socialism, (b) endeavours towards innovation models in transition, and (c) bureaucratic models driven by the EU cohesion policy. Therefore, the authors concluded that bureaucratic-driven types of technology transfer should be coupled with nationally concerned actions on overall economic and political reforms to gain effective results from their technology transfer efforts.

4.4 Oceania [Australia and New Zealand]

Developing a cross-continent comparison between Oceania and Europe, Ferreira, Fernandes and Ratten focused on environments that promote patents on growth economic. More concretely, this manuscript contributed to the literature on cross-continent the effects of technology transfer policies by examining how the outcomes of these policies—patents—their measure of entrepreneurial innovations influence economic growth rate. Based on their comparison analysis, authors captured some insights about the effect of government policies that enhancing technology transfer and economic growth. As a consequence, the authors contribute with a benchmark and several suggestions for improving the effects of governmental support on entrepreneurial innovations.

5 Discussing a research agenda

5.1 Geographic view

Embracing a geographic view, Fig. 2 shows that the 186 published papers (in grey color) mostly setting this phenomenon in the context in high-income economies (48%). It is also important to mention that the analysis of this phenomenon in low-income economies (20%), middle-income economies (13%), and mixed-income economies (11%) increased in the last decade but not their representativeness. However, being marked in grey color does mean the existence of multiple studies per country (e.g., maybe just one). Moreover, our special issue also contributes with relevant insights in several countries across the globe (in black color). In this assumption, future research is an open window for answering the next questions: Which technology transfer policies, legislation and strategies have been implemented by governments across countries/continents to stimulate entrepreneurial innovations? What institutional supports and arrangements have been put in place by regional/national governments to support effective policy implementation? What extent has the Bayh–Dole Act, SBIR and other programmes that been replicated into other national

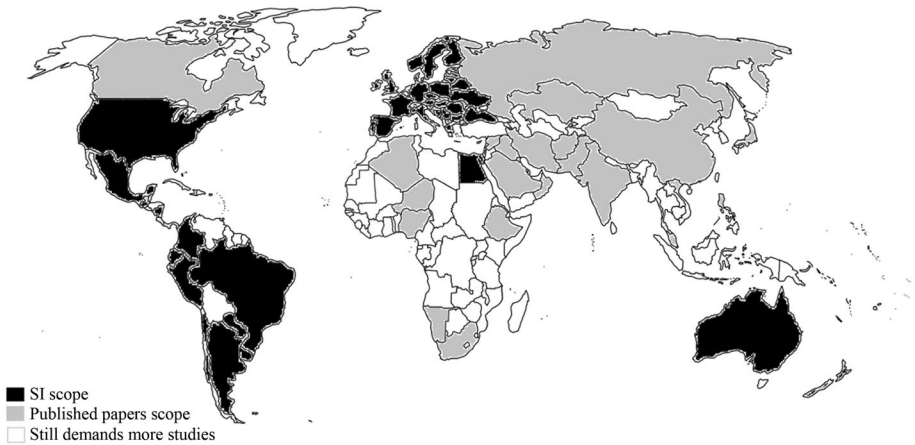


Fig. 2 Mapping research about the effectiveness of public policies on entrepreneurial innovations across the globe [186 published papers]. *Source:* Authors

technology transfer and innovation systems (e.g., lower and middle income economies tend to replicate them)? How is the level of efficiency or inefficiency behind these replications?

Another interesting academic debate to be considered in future research is the exploration of digital contexts. As we evidenced in section three, it is a new research line that is growing in recent years. In this sense, the digitalization does not consider geographic limits but should take into account the most effective mechanisms that support entrepreneurial innovations. In this assumption, we encourage future researchers to explore questions like which strategies have been implemented into the digital platforms to stimulate entrepreneurial innovations? What is the effectiveness of these strategies? Is digital context an opportunity for governments involved in lower-middle income interested in fostering entrepreneurial innovations?

5.2 Methodological view

Both the revised literature and the manuscript in this special issue adopted different methodologies. More advanced economies showed robust and complex econometric analysis. This pattern is explained by the existence of longitudinal datasets that capture the variables required into the evaluation of the effectiveness of technology policies or programs. In developing economies, researchers adopted qualitative methodologies for exploring in-depth the phenomenon but also limited by the lack of public information. Instead of considering this limitation as a problem, future research has the opportunity to propose novel methodological approaches that allows understanding of the effectiveness of technology transfer policies on entrepreneurial innovations in lower and middle income economies. In this regard, potential research questions could be what measures have been implemented by national technology transfer systems to evaluate the performance and the success of their policies? How do these measures have influenced organizational and individual actors involved in entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems? What types of measures are the most appropriated to capture the impact of technology transfer policies and legislation in shaping innovation patterns and industry structures?

5.3 Theoretical view

We observe that to capture some insights about the effectiveness of technology transfer policies on entrepreneurial innovations is necessary to consider the mature, the dynamics and the evolutionary process. Theoretically, future research has the opportunity to adopt multidisciplinary approaches for understanding evolutionary and dynamic processes faced by individuals, organizations and countries. In this regard, potential research questions could be which theoretical approaches could help us to understand the antecedents of entrepreneurial innovations and outcomes associated with the effectiveness of national and transnational technology transfer policies? Which theoretical approaches are the most appropriated to identify contextual conditions that could stimulate entrepreneurial innovations' dynamic and evolutionary processes?

5.4 Policymakers view

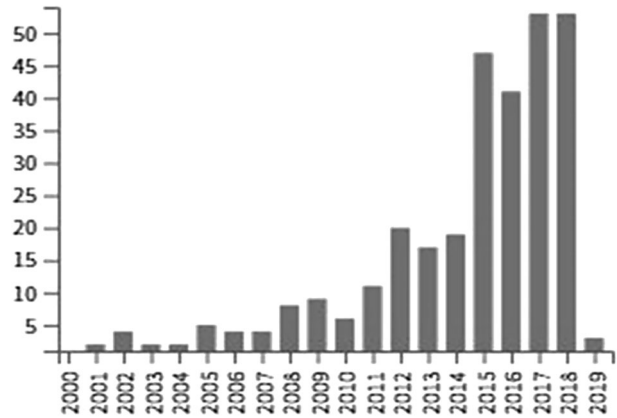
From a policymakers view, transparency and objective metrics associated with each policy frameworks and instruments are a crucial element for evaluating their effectiveness and legitimizing the role of policymakers. It implies a previous design of metrics that by transparency laws the providers of public resources, as well as the benefits of those public resources, should generate as part of the procurement to enhance entrepreneurial innovations. In this regard, potential research questions could be how different countries could implement best practices about transparency and the generation of objective metrics about entrepreneurial innovations? Are mandatory indicators a solution for understanding and evaluating the real effects and impacts of existent policies that fostering entrepreneurial innovations? Is the stakeholder theory an appropriate theory for analysing this phenomenon?

6 Concluding remarks

This special issue represents an effort to draw together research that examines the effectiveness of technology transfer policies and legislation that fosters entrepreneurial innovation across continents (Africa, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania). Previously, a significant body of empirical research has been contributed the effectiveness of US technology transfer policies and legislation such as the Bayh–Dole Act and the Small Business Innovation Research Programme (see Audretsch et al. 2002; Mowery et al. 1999; Shane 2004; Siegel et al. 2003). Based on our mapping, the academic debate about the effectiveness of policies still demands evidence at country, cross-country, and cross-continent with rigorous methodologies and robust datasets. Consistent with this, we dissecting the literature of entrepreneurship and innovation for evidencing the numerous disruptive innovations introduced by entrepreneurial firms (e.g., electronic, energy, biotechnology, technological sectors) as well as how entrepreneurial innovation could be considered an outcome of effective technology transfer regulations across by regions, countries and continents (Autio et al. 2014).

For instance, studies provide policymakers with evidence that can inform and shape future legislative and technology transfer policies. However, there is a dearth of similar type studies in other geographic regions that examines the effectiveness of technology transfer policies. National governments in other regions have used a mix of policy approaches to encourage higher levels of technology transfer between different actors in national economies. Some of these technology transfer policy initiatives are cross-country

Fig. 3 Evolution of academic publications per year. *Source:* Web of Science (WOS)



such as Europe's Horizon 2020 and previous framework programmes. At the same time, some of these policy initiatives are implemented without any legislative support, as is the case with significant technology transfer policy initiatives in the USA. The special issue encourages the academic community to explore the effectiveness of technology transfer policies and legislation in a non-US context in an effort to develop new empirical insights into the effectiveness of technology transfer policies across continents.

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Appendix 1

See Fig. 3.

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