

# **Institute Intellectual Property Right Policy**



## **Columbia Institute of Pharmacy**

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## **1.0 Preamble**

Columbia Institute of Pharmacy, Raipur (hereinafter referred to as CIP or the Institute) is committed to enrich the lives of people locally and globally by nurturing such pharmacists who will be the leaders in pharmacy practice and drug discovery. CIP is working with the vision to carve an Institution with unparalleled achievements in the history of pharmacy education. The institute promotes development of new ideas and innovations in Pharmacy field, encourages the production of creative and scholarly works, involves in the development of new formulations, processes, and other intellectual property, some of which may have potential commercial value. The Institute also understands its role in contributing effectively to the national endeavor of producing quality human resource of world class standard by developing a sustainable technical education system, to meet the changing technological needs of the country incorporating relevant social concerns and to build an environment to create and propagate innovative technologies for the economic development of the nation.

The faculty and staff of the Institute are engaged in research and development activities that many a times result in generation of intellectual property (IP). These may be in form of patents, copyrights, trademarks, designs, processes or any other invention that may be commercialized. In order to safeguard the IP and its ownership and to continuously encourage the development of such IP, the Institute has drafted its own intellectual property rights policy (hereinafter referred as the Policy). The objective of the Policy is to provide the researchers an atmosphere favorable for research and set forth the guidelines for ownership and commercialization of the IP.

## **2.0 Objectives**

The Institute recognizes the need for encouraging the practical application and the economic use of the results of research carried out at the Institute for the benefit of the general public; therefore it adopted the following Policy on Intellectual Property. This policy deals with the ownership, protection and commercial exploitation of intellectual property (IP) created by Employees, Students and any solitary engaged in the research activity of the Institution. The document sets out the rules of the Institute for cooperation with industrial and business organizations and provides guidelines on



the sharing of the economic benefits arising from the commercialization of Intellectual Property.

This Policy aims to:

- i)** Promote, encourage and aid scientific investigation and research;
- ii)** Provide legal certainty in research activities and technology-based relationships with third parties;
- iii)** Set out the Institute's procedures on the identification, ownership, protection and commercialization of Intellectual Property;
- iv)** Ensure the timely and efficient protection and management of Intellectual Property;
- v)** Facilitate the recording, monitoring and maintenance of the Institute's Intellectual Property portfolio;
- vi)** Ensure that economic benefits arising from the commercialization of Intellectual Property are distributed in a fair and equitable manner recognizing the contributions of the Inventors, the Institute as well as any other relevant stakeholders;
- vii)** Enhance the reputation of the Institute as an academic research institution and a member of society as well as the reputation of the Researchers through bringing the research results to public use and benefit.

Nothing in this Policy overrides provisions of prevailing national law.

### **3.0 Scope**

This policy is applicable to all Employees, Students (Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Ph.D. Research scholars) and any solitary engaged in the research activity in the Institution. For Students and Employees who leave the Institution, this policy will continue to apply to the IP which they create on or before the date they leave. Where an individual is both a Student and an Employee, section 4.1.2 (which applies to Students), governs ownership of all IP where s/he creates in the course of their studies.



### **3.1 Definition**

- **Academic Publications:** Materials such as academic journal articles, books, conference papers, artistic works but excluding Teaching Materials and publications which are specifically commissioned by the Institution.
- **Collaborative IP:** IP created or developed jointly by a Student and the Institution, in the course of that Student's study or research that is not severable from Institution IP. Collaborative IP is separate from, and excludes, copyright in the thesis or dissertation of a Student which is dealt with under sections 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.2.1.
- **Employee:** A person employed by the Institute, that is, a person who, at the time of creation of the IP, is on Institution payroll (whether or not on a full-time or part-time basis), including but not limited to students undertaking work for the Institution which is unrelated to their studies or research and persons involved in contract research.
- **Employee Generated IP:** IP which belongs to the Institution under section 4.1.1.
- **Intellectual Property (IP):** Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names, and images. These include, but are not limited to, patents, trademarks, service marks, logos, internet domain names, rights in designs, copyright (including rights in software), database rights, rights in confidential information, trade secrets, inventions and know-how and other intellectual property rights whether registered or unregistered and including any applications for registration and all other rights or forms of protection having equivalent or similar effect anywhere in the world. IP may be in any form and on any medium.
- **Researcher:** "Researcher" means a person employed by the Institute, including student, employees and technical staff; student, including graduate and postgraduate students of the Institute; any persons, including visiting scientists who use the Institute resources and who perform any research task at the Institute or otherwise participate in any research project administered by the Institute, including those funded by external sponsors.
- **Originator(s):** The person or persons who created the IP.



- **Student:** A person who, at the time s/he creates any IP, is a registered student of the Institution at Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ) (Undergraduate Student) or who is a registered student studying at FHEQ i.e. studying for Masters or pursuing PhD, whether taught or by research (Postgraduate Student).
- **Materials:** Lecture notes, presentation and other materials created by one or more Employees in support of teaching students, including but not limited to materials developed for use on accredited courses and non-accredited training.
- **Contact Research Organization (CRO):** A Contract Research Organization, also called Clinical Research Organization (CRO) is a service organization that provides support to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries in the form of outsourced pharmaceutical research services (for both drugs and medical devices). CROs range from large, international full service organizations to small, niche specialty groups and can offer their clients the experience of moving a new drug or device from its conception to FDA marketing approval without the drug sponsor having to maintain a staff for these services.
- **Spin-off:** “Spin-off” means a company established for the purpose of exploiting Intellectual Property originating from the Institute.
- **Visiting Researcher:** “Visiting Researcher” means an individual having an association with the Institute without being either employees or students. “Visiting Researchers” includes academic visitors, individuals with honorary appointments in the Institute and emeritus staff.

## **4.0 Policy Statements**

### **4.1 Ownership of IP**

#### **4.1.1 Ownership of IP generated by Employees**

It is anticipated that, during the course of employment, Employees will create IP; in particular through research and scholarly activities, but also while pursuing other activities as a result of employment at the Institute. In accordance with the Patents Act 1977 and the Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 (in each case as amended or supplemented from time to time), all IP which is created or developed by an employee in the course of employment belongs to the employer. Thus all IP which is



created by Employees in the course of their employment is owned by the Institution. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes all IP which is created by Employees in the course of their academic research. The Institution owns all Employee Generated IP except, where the exceptions below apply. The decision on whether or not an exception applies will be made by the Institution acting fairly and reasonably.

#### **4.1.1.1 Copyright in Master's and Doctoral theses**

In general, the Institution allows that the copyright in a thesis or dissertation is owned by the Employee as an author but with the following caveats:

- 4.1.1.1.1** IP which belongs to a third party and which is included in the thesis, or the research work on which the thesis is based, will continue to belong to such third party. Such a situation includes, but is not limited to, industrially-sponsored research programs where the thesis may also be subject to a moratorium on its publication (the Research Contracts Office should be contacted for further information).
- 4.1.1.1.2** All Collaborative IP which is described in the thesis, or research work on which the thesis is based, will continue to belong to the Institution (see section 4.1.2.3). However, the Employee has the right to use the Collaborative IP for the sole purpose (but such right is personal to the Employee and is non-transferable).
- 4.1.1.1.3** As part of the Institutional repository and thesis digitization scheme, authors are asked to sign a declaration and agree to a Repository Agreement (see Related Documents) upon submission of their thesis. This allows the Institution to make the thesis available online according to the Institution's commitment to open access.

#### **4.1.1.2 Copyright in Academic Publications**

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the Institution will not assert ownership of the copyright in Academic Publications. However, there are exceptions to this of which the following are non-exhaustive examples: documents prepared as part of a research contract which put restrictions or caveats on publication, or where such publications have been specifically commissioned by the Institution. The Institution will retain, where the



publishers permit this, a royalty-free license for the promotional, teaching and educational purposes of the Organization. Employees are required to take the appropriate action in regard to the publication of Academic Publications to ensure that this license is retained by the Institution. Note that copyright in an Academic Publication and the ownership of the IP which is referred to in the Academic Publication are separate matters; the Institution does not waive its rights to any Collaborative IP which it owns and which is mentioned in Academic Publications (for example inventions, designs, and computer software).

**4.1.1.3 Employee Generated IP resulting from sponsored research or other agreements**

In the case of an activity sponsored by a third party, the ownership of Employee Generated IP will be determined according to the terms of the agreement with that third party. In the absence of any such agreement or provision for ownership of IP within such agreement, Employee Generated IP will be owned by the Institution.

**4.1.1.4 IP generated by Employees whilst they are working for third parties**

It may be agreed from time to time agree that an Employee will undertake work for a third party on a temporary or ad hoc basis. Before undertaking the work, an agreement must be put in place between the Institution, the Employees and the third party governing ownership and exploitation of IP which the Employee creates. In the absence of any such agreement or provision for ownership of IP within such agreement, Employee Generated IP will be owned by the Institution.

**4.1.1.5. IP generated outside of employment**

IP which the Employee can demonstrate to the Institution's satisfaction (1) was created outside the course of the Employee's employment; (2) does not result from activity which is prohibited by the Employee's terms of employment with the Institution; (3) did not utilize more than incidental use of Institution resources and (4) does not build upon existing Institution IP (e.g. by way of extension, improvement, enhancement or modification), shall





be owned by the Employee. To assert that any IP falls within this exception, the Employee must raise this in the first instance with the Institution's Intellectual Property Manager.

Employees who are proposing to develop or commercialize IP otherwise than in the course of their employment must advise their line manager and the Institution's Intellectual Property Manager before doing so.

#### **4.1.1.6. Ownership of IP generated by Employees with honorary appointments**

In the case of Employees who are academic staff from other institutions and who are holding honorary positions at the Institution, an agreement must be reached between the Institution and the other institution in relation to IP. Similarly, when the Institution makes an honorary appointment, then an appropriate agreement must be put in place between the Institution and the Employee. Authorization by the Institution's Professional Promotions Advisory Group (via Human Resources) is required for an honorary appointment to be made and Employees who wish an honorary appointment to be considered should contact their Line Manager and the Institution's Intellectual Property Manager for further guidance in the first instance.

#### **4.1.2 Ownership of IP generated by Students**

This policy applies to all Students who are registered with the Institution for programs of study or research, whether or not third parties are also involved with the delivery of those programs.

Generally, IP which is created by a Student in the course of undertaking a program of study or research at the Institution is owned by that Student. However, there are certain exceptions as outlined below and it will ultimately be for the Institution to decide (acting fairly and reasonably) whether or not an exception applies in any particular case.

In so far as IP belongs to the Student under this policy, the Student grants the Institution a royalty-free, irrevocable and non-exclusive license to use this IP for so long as it subsists for the Institution's academic publication, teaching, research, education and/or promotional purposes.

#### **4.1.2.1 Postgraduate thesis or dissertation**

The copyright in the thesis or dissertation of a Student undertaking a postgraduate research or taught program will belong to the Student as an author, but with the following caveats:

**4.1.2.1.1** IP which belongs to a third party and which is included in the thesis or dissertation will continue to belong to such third party.

**4.1.2.1.2** All Collaborative IP which is included in the thesis, or research work on which the thesis is based, or dissertation will continue to belong to the Institution (see section 4.1.2.3). However, the Student has the right to use the Collaborative IP for the sole purpose of the thesis or dissertation (but such right is personal to the Student and is non-transferable).

**4.1.2.1.3** As part of the Institution's institutional repository and thesis digitization scheme, authors are asked to sign a declaration and agree to a Repository Agreement (see Related Documents) upon submission of their thesis. This allows the Institution to make the thesis available online according to the Institution's commitment to open access.

#### **4.1.2.2 Post-graduate research funded by the Institution**

The Institution will own all IP which a Student creates or develops in the course of post-graduate research and/or projects which are funded by the Institution (e.g. whether by scholarship, bursary or other means). This is subject to the Institution sharing with the Student (on the same basis as outlined in the table in section 4.2.3 for Collaborative IP) a proportion of the revenue which the Institution receives as a result of its exploitation of the IP.

#### **4.1.2.3 Collaborative IP**

All Collaborative IP (including IP generated in collaboration of CRO) will, on creation, belong to the Institution. The Institution's overriding objective is to ensure that all Collaborative IP is developed, protected and exploited to its fullest extent where it is economically viable to do so. The Institution is generally better placed than the Student to bear the risks, costs and time associated with developing, protecting and exploiting the Collaborative IP.



A proportion of the revenue from the exploitation of Collaborative IP will be shared with the Student on the basis outlined in the table in section 4.2.3.

The Student involved with the creation of the Collaborative IP will be part of the Institution's project team and his/her views and opinions on exploitation will be sought throughout the process.

#### **4.1.2.4 IP that builds upon existing Institution IP**

IP which is created by a Student and which builds upon existing Institution IP (e.g. by way of extension, improvement, enhancement or modification) will be owned by the Institution.

#### **4.1.2.5 Sponsorship**

Ownership of IP by a Student is subject to the rights of any third party. For example, a third party who is sponsoring a project may own, or have rights to, some or all of the IP which is created by a Student in connection with that project. Or, where a Student is sponsored by a third party, it may be a condition of sponsorship that IP which the Student creates during the period of sponsorship belongs to that third party.

Reference should be made to the agreement with the third party to determine ownership of IP. In the absence of any agreement, ownership will be determined in accordance with the other provisions of this policy.

#### **4.1.2.6 Institution resources**

IP which a Student creates outside his/her program of study or research and which utilized more than incidental use of Institution resources will be owned by the Institution. Any ambiguity as to whether an activity is outside the program of study or research will be decided, fairly and reasonably, by the Institution.

#### **4.1.2.7 Collaborative provision**

IP which a Student creates whilst undertaking part of his/her program of study at another institution may also be governed by the policy of that institution.



#### **4.1.2.8 IP commercialization**

If requested, the Institution may assist Students by undertaking or arranging the commercial exploitation of their IP. The terms of that assistance will be agreed by the Institution with the Student on a case by case basis but could result in IP being assigned by the Student to the Institution in return for a revenue sharing arrangement.

#### **4.1.3 Use of copyrighted materials**

When third party IP is used or reproduced the use must be lawful, must comply with the terms of any applicable license and must be appropriately referenced. If an Employee or Student or anyone else is unsure as to the permitted use of any particular IP, then s/he should seek guidance from their Supervisor / Line Manager or the Institution's Intellectual Property Manager as appropriate.

#### **4.2 Protection and commercialization**

The Institution views the development and exploitation of its IP as a key part of its overall strategy which brings many benefits including economic and social impact, financial, reputational and other benefits. The route for commercialization of the Institution's IP is through the Institution's Intellectual Property Manager within the department of Research & Enterprise. Employees and Students are encouraged to submit opportunities for IP development by submitting a completed Commercial Opportunity Disclosure Form (see Related Documents) to the Institution's Intellectual Property Manager.

##### **4.2.1 Decision to commercialize**

**4.2.1.1** The decision to develop, protect and exploit any particular Institution IP is at the sole discretion of the Institution and will be made according to the normal Institution regulations and processes operative at the Institution at the time of disclosure of the IP.

**4.2.1.2** In the event, the Institution decides not to commercialize its IP, the Originator(s) (Student(s) or Employee(s)) who generated the IP have the right to request that the Institution transfers ownership of the IP to them. Such transfer will be at the expense of the Originator(s) and will be subject to any rights of third parties to such IP. The Institution will consider, and not



unreasonably refuse, each such request to transfer IP. Any transfer of ownership to an Originator will be conditional upon the Institution obtaining: (1) a royalty-free, irrevocable and non-exclusive license to the IP for so long as it subsists for the promotional, research, academic publication, teaching and educational purposes of the Institution; (2) a share (to be agreed on a case by case basis by the Institution with the Originator(s)) of any future revenues accrued to reflect the nature and extent of the Institution's contribution and; (3) in the case of Employees or Students who are multiple Originators, agreement as to the share of ownership between them, particularly in the case where one or more of them are not to be involved in the onward development of the IP.

#### **4.2.2 Decision to register and/or protect IP**

**4.2.2.1** Any decision to register IP which is owned by the Institution is at the sole discretion of the Institution and will be made according to the normal Institution regulations and processes operative at the Institution at the time of disclosure of the IP.

**4.2.2.2** In the event that a decision is taken to formally register IP, the Originator(s) will be required to enter into a Confirmatory Assignment (see form in Related Documents). This document is to provide formal tangible evidence of the agreement around ownership of IP to confirm the legal position described in section 4.0 which is an essential basis of the later successful commercialization of the IP.

**4.2.2.3** Employees and Students must not put any information connected with the Institution's IP in the public domain anywhere in the world where to do so will or may prevent or hinder the Institution obtaining registration of such IP.

#### **4.2.3 License Revenue**

**4.2.3.1** In the event of successful commercialization of Employee Generated IP which is owned by the Institution through one or more license agreements or of Collaborative IP (in each case "Exploited IP"), the Institution agrees to share a proportion of net revenues attributable to the Exploited IP with the

Originator(s) and (if applicable) their academic school on the terms set out below.

**4.2.3.2** All revenue generated from the commercialization of Exploited IP belongs in the first instance to the Institution. From the gross revenue received, the Institution will first seek to recover the costs associated with protecting, managing and developing the Exploited IP.

**4.2.3.3** Net License Revenue (as defined below) will be shared between the Originator(s), their school and the Institution according to the table below. For the avoidance of doubt, this table does not apply when Exploited IP is commercialized through a Spin Out Company (see section 4.2.4).

<b>Net license Revenue</b>	<b>Originators</b>	<b>Institution</b>
<b>(Rs.)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
100	60	40

**4.2.3.4** Net License Revenue means total gross revenue received by the Institution in connection with the Exploited IP less (1) professional fees, expenses and other outgoings incurred or to be incurred by the Institution in managing, developing and protecting the Exploited IP and making arrangements for its exploitation; (2) any and all other amounts payable by the Institution to external organizations under funding or other agreements which facilitated the creation of the Exploited IP; and (3) any and all taxes, charges and levies payable by the Institution on such gross revenue.

**4.2.3.5** Where there is more than one Originator, it will be for the Originators to decide the proportions in which they will bear the share to which they are entitled, in default of which the share will be divided equally.

**4.2.3.6** Payments or, in the case of Schools, credits to income will be made annually or as at such other frequency decided by the Institution.

**4.2.3.7** The proportion of Net License Revenue to which Employees are entitled will be calculated after deduction of applicable tax and National Insurance contributions and paid through payroll. Payments of Net License Revenue will not form part of an Employee's pensionable income.



**4.2.3.8** Payments of Net License Revenue to Students and individuals who were, but have ceased to be, Employees will be deemed to be inclusive of any and all tax which may be chargeable on such payments and it is the sole responsibility of Students and such individuals to pay such tax.

#### **4.2.4 Spin Out Companies**

Commercialization may involve the creation of a spin-out company (e.g. a limited company formed by the Institution) or a start-up company (a limited company created by a third party in which the Institution is invited to participate) (each and all referred to as “Company”). Creation of or participation in any such Company will be on a case by case basis and will always be subject to the sole discretion of the Institution and will be made according to the Institution’s Financial Regulations and other regulations and processes operative at the Institution at the time.

IP will normally need to be licensed by the person(s) who owns it (as determined by this policy) to the Company.

##### **4.2.4.1 Employee participation in spin out companies**

Employees may continue to actively participate in the development of a Company, principally to provide strategic technical support for the development of IP. Any such role will, at all times, be subject to the normal Institutional rules and regulations surrounding Employees undertaking outside work.

Employees who are requested by the Company to undertake formal company director roles in a Company should note that the role of company director makes them subject to the duties and responsibilities enshrined within company law of England and Wales active at the time of their appointment and they should ensure they fully understand the legal responsibilities and potential personal liabilities involved in such a role. Employees must ensure they do not create any conflict of interests with their Institution role when accepting any position within a Company. Guidance on this matter is available by contacting the Institution’s Intellectual Property Manager.

#### **4.2.4.2 Spin out revenue sharing**

The share of ownership of a Company, that is, the distribution of the shareholding in that Company between the Institution and Originators, will be decided on a case by case basis and will, at all times, be subject to the relevant operative Institution regulations.

Upon an Originator receiving share capital or similar in a Company, no further revenue sharing between the Institution/Company and Originator will be undertaken, and hence the revenue sharing guidelines given in section 4.2.3 will not apply.

In all cases, it will be for Originators to obtain (and pay for) their own tax and other advice where they are to receive any shares in a Company.

#### **4.2.4.3 Warranties and Liabilities**

In the instance of a Company securing external investment, it is likely that the external investors will seek warranties around the creation of the IP. It is expected that a proportion of the liabilities associated with such warranties will fall to the Originators mirroring the potential rewards available to them from successful commercialization.

Hence, Originators may be required to give warranties and accept certain liabilities which will affect them on a personal basis independent of their employment at the Institution. As such, the Institution cannot offer legal advice to Originators obtaining share capital in a Company and strongly advises that Originators obtain independent legal advice before providing any such warranties or accepting any commensurate liability to a Company and/or investor in the Company.

### **4.3 Waiver of rights**

The Institution's rights in relation to any IP as set out in this policy may only be waived or modified if authorised in writing by the Pro Vice-Chancellor Research & Enterprise.

### **4.4 Conflict of interest and confidentiality**

**4.4.1** A Researcher's primary commitment of time and intellectual contributions as an employee of the Institute should be to the education, research and academic programs of the Institute.





- 4.4.2** It is the responsibility of each Researcher to ensure that their agreements with third parties do not conflict with their obligations to the Institute or this Policy. This provision shall apply in particular to private consultancy and other research service agreements concluded with third parties. Each Researcher should make his or her obligations to the Institute clear to those with whom such agreements may be made, and should ensure that they are provided with a copy of this Policy.
- 4.4.3** Researchers shall keep the Institute's business secret in confidence. In terms of this Policy, inter alia, every fact, information, solution or data related to the research carried out at the Institute, whose public disclosure, or its acquisition or exploitation by unauthorized persons could damage or endanger the Institute's lawful financial, economic or market interests shall qualify as business secret.
- 4.4.4** Researchers shall, when communicating with third parties, exercise all due diligence regarding confidentiality provisions.
- 4.4.5** Should any doubt arise concerning conflict of interest or confidentiality issues Researchers are advised to consult with the person or department designated by the Institute.
- 4.4.6** Researchers shall promptly report all potential and existing conflict of interest to the person or department designated by

#### **4.5 Contractors**

All contracts with contractors must explicitly state that the IP in materials that they are commissioned to produce under contract belongs to the Institution. If a contractor refuses to enter into a contract on this basis, the contractor must, as a minimum, be required to grant the Institution an irrevocable, royalty-free and non-exclusive licence (with the right to sub-license) to use such materials for all purposes required by the Institution.

#### **5.0 Recording and maintenance of the Institute's intellectual Property portfolio**

The person or department designated by the Institute shall maintain records of the Institute's Intellectual Property in an appropriate form and in sufficient detail. It shall monitor the deadlines for the payment obligations related to the maintenance of protected Intellectual Property, and shall, within reasonable time, inform the person or department designated by the Institute.



**5.1** The person designated by the Institute shall maintain accounting records on each Intellectual Property. He or she shall ensure that the Intellectual Property be recorded in the accounting records, that any costs incurred be paid in due course and that the revenues from exploitation be distributed.

**6.0 Policy Enforcement / What happens when the policy/procedure is not followed**

Breach of this policy may result in disciplinary action and also (in the case of Employees) a claim for damages and termination of contract and (in the case of Students) cancellation of registration. It could also lead to civil or criminal proceedings.

**7.0 Entry into force of the Policy**

**7.1** This Policy shall come into effect on .....

**7.2** All agreements concluded by the Institute and the Researcher(s) at an earlier time shall be governed by the provisions.

**[End]**

Department:  
Contact Person:  
Phone Number:  
E-mail:

Registration Number:  
Date of Submission:

## **I. DESCRIPTION OF THE TECHNOLOGY**

- 1. Title of the technology** (Non-confidential information):
  
- 2. Brief description of the technology** (Non-confidential information, 3-4 sections, given in a language easily understandable by investors and other persons not skilled in the art):
  
- 3. Detailed description of the technology** (Confidential information):
  
- 4. Novelty and advantages of the technology** (Please, refer to publications to help understand the novelty of the technology through the present state of the art and provide an insight into the general development of the technology.):
  
- 5. Areas of exploitation. Please, refer to all potential fields of application.** (Who may be interested in the exploitation of the technology? Please, introduce the uniqueness of the product or service, which could be developed by using this specific technology.):
  
- 6. Phase of development and proof of concept** (Please, present any practical application of the technology.):
  
- 7. Keywords :**

**II. PUBLICATIONS AND COMPARABLE TECHNOLOGIES**

- 1. Has the technology been published in any abstract, paper, presentation, thesis, speech, article or any other form of publication in full or in part? If yes, please list the relevant publications and attach all available copies to this form.**
  
- 2. When do you plan to publish research results related to this specific technology?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3. Please, list the most relevant published scientific works in the field of the technology.**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 4. Please, list all known pending patent applications and granted patents in the field of the technology.**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5. Are you aware of any academic research groups or business enterprises conducting research in the field of the technology?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 6. Please, list any known enterprises engaged in the development and/or exploitation of comparable technologies in the field of this specific technology.**

**III. INVENTORS**

**1. Who are the inventors of the technology?** (Please, list all inventors, who made intellectual contribution to the creation of the technology.)

Name	Type of legal relationship between the Inventor and the Institute	Percentage of contribution (%)	Department/organization	Contact data (address and phone)
1.		(%)		
2.		(%)		
3.		(%)		
4.		(%)		
.....		(%)		

**2. Please, list all researchers, who participated in the development of the technology in addition to the inventors.**

Name of the Researcher	Relationship between the Researcher and the Institute	Department/organization	Contact data (address and phone)

**IV. RESEARCH FUNDING AND COLLABORATION**

1. Please, specify the financial resources used for the research and development of the technology.

Type of Fund	Duration of the relating contract	Name of the organization providing financial contribution

2. Please, list all third parties collaborating during the research work.
3. Please, attach a copy of all agreements or other legal statements relating to the research activity to this form.
4. Have any materials (reagent, cell line, antibody, plasmid, chemical compound, computer software, etc.) been transferred to a third party during the development of the technology? If yes, please give details of it.
5. Have you ever disclosed the technology in full or in part to any third party? If yes, please give details of it and attach a copy of all relevant confidentiality agreements to this form.

All information provided in this form shall be treated confidentially by the Institute.

I, the undersigned inventor, hereby declare that I am aware of the provisions of the IP Policy of the Institute and I agree to be bound by the rules set out in it.

<i>[Name of Inventor1]</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>[Name of Inventor2]</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>[Name of Inventor3]</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>[Name of Inventor4]</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>