



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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- 1. What is Intellectual Property (IP)?
- 2. Forms of IP
- 3. Typical research agreement terminology
- 4. Things to consider



WHAT IS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?

Intellectual Property

Creations of the mind

Methods, designs, data, literature, devices, processes....

Ownership

Can be kept, sold, licensed, given away, destroyed...



FORMS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- 1. Patents Protects a product or process, must be novel, useful and inventive
- 2. Copyright An automatic right, protects literary works, data, software code etc
- 3. Trademarks A distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services
- 4. Design Rights Protects the ornamental or aesthetic aspects of an object
- 5. Circuit Board Layouts Similar to Copyright, protects the layout of circuits
- 6. Plant Breeders Rights Similar to Patents, protects distinctive, stable plants
- 7. Trade Secrets Can protect anything as long as it stays a secret!



TYPICAL TERMS IN RESEARCH AGREEMENTS

Background IP (BIP)

The Intellectual Property that each party brings to a project. It is common to provide a BIP statement which specifically lists the IP you are making available.

Note: a list of publications is not BIP – try to be specific

Project IP (PIP)

The Intellectual Property that will be developed during the project, which may rely on the BIP. Project IP will differ a great deal depending on the nature of the project.



THINGS TO CONSIDER

- Articulate the BIP you are making available
- What are the expected deliverables from the research?
- What rights will research partners have to use the BIP and PIP?
- How will IP be managed by the research team?
- Who will own the Project IP?
- What happens after the project?
- Remember that IP and Commercialisation are completely separate



THANK YOU

Questions?

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