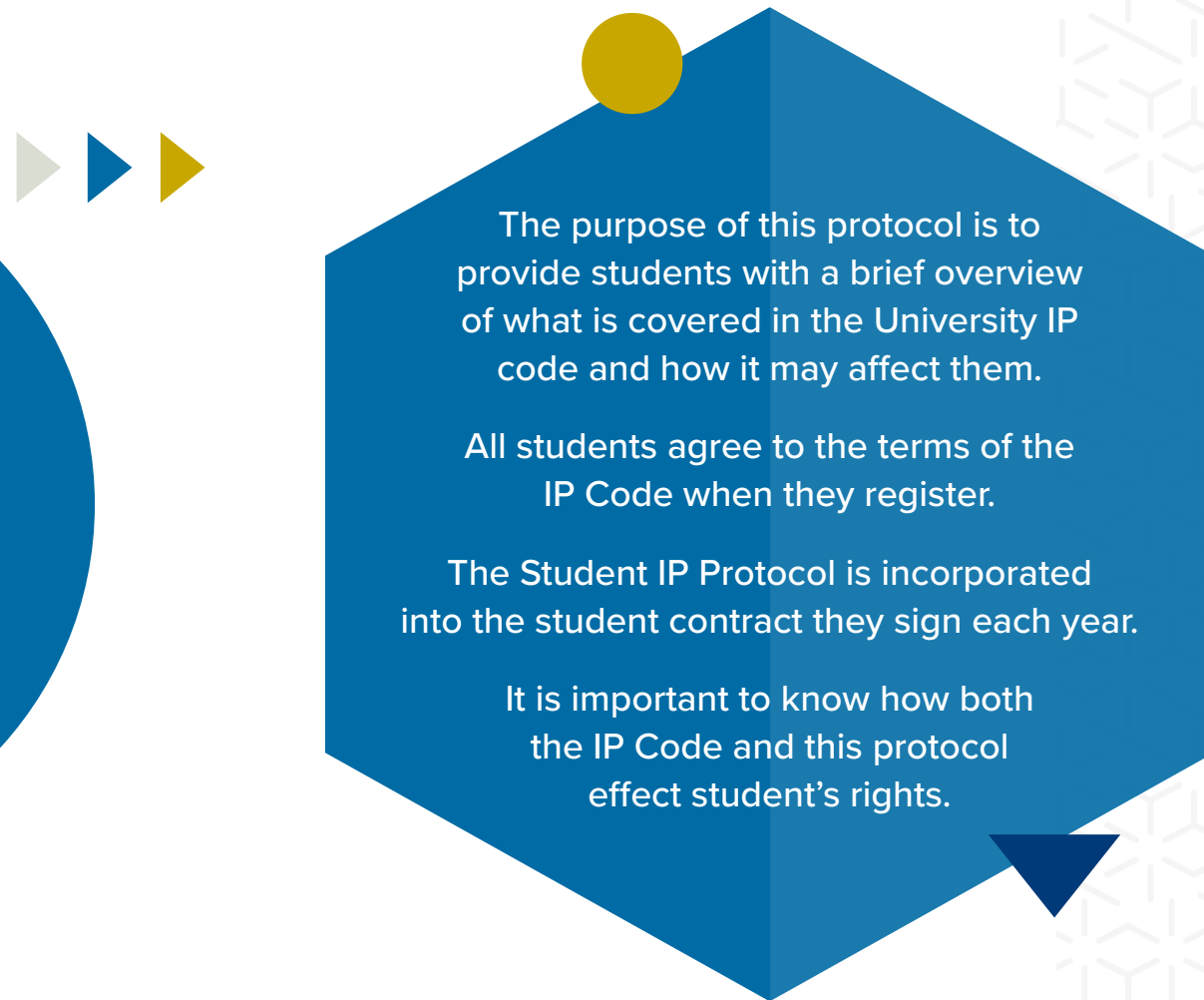


PROTOCOL ON STUDENT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GUIDE



THE **PURPOSE** OF THIS PROTOCOL



The purpose of this protocol is to provide students with a brief overview of what is covered in the University IP code and how it may affect them.

All students agree to the terms of the IP Code when they register.

The Student IP Protocol is incorporated into the student contract they sign each year.

It is important to know how both the IP Code and this protocol affect student's rights.

WHAT IS **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?**

▶ Intellectual Property (IP) is the term used for creations of the mind such as ideas, inventions & knowledge. At the University, IP is often the results and outcomes of research.

Intellectual property rights (IPR) are legal rights that protect the owners of IP, some are automatically arising while others need to be applied for.

Some of the main IP rights to come out of the University are Patents, Design Rights, Trade Marks and Copyrights.

PATENTS

A patent protects an invention from being made, copied, used or sold without the patent owners authorisation for a period of 20 years.

DESIGN RIGHT

Registered design rights protect the appearance of a product. For example, the 3D shape colour and texture of a new running shoe.

TRADE MARKS

A logo, word or other sign that identifies goods and services of one business from another. Trade marks are a badge of origin.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright is automatically arising. It protects the author from someone copying or reproducing their work.

HAVE I CREATED ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?

- From your time at school and university, you will have created intellectual property. For example, your thesis or dissertation is IP and so is protected under Copyright Law.
- An invention is a product or process that is new and has commercial potential.
- Someone who has contributed to the development of an invention by way of idea or design is an inventor.

WHO OWNS IP I CREATE?

UNDERGRADUATES

- ▶ As an undergraduate or integrated masters student, in most circumstances, you own any intellectual property you create.
- ▶ Unless they contain a third party's confidential information copyright in dissertations and theses is owned by the student. In certain situations it may be necessary to delay publication if there is confidential information or data that could lead to a patentable invention.
- ▶ In certain circumstances, such as if the invention has been jointly generated with a member of staff, you will be required to assign all rights in the invention to the University in exchange for a share of any commercial revenues that might be generated. This is managed by the Technology Transfer Office (TTO).
- ▶ If you are on a placement and generate IP you may be required to assign this to the sponsor or provider of the placement opportunity. The agreement between the University and the sponsor will state the arrangements of IP ownership.



▶ EVA — CO-INVENTED THE 'MULTI-MODAL TRANSISTOR'

Eva was an undergraduate student in her second year when she developed the Multi-Modal Transistor alongside a member of staff, Dr Radu Sporea. They disclosed the invention to the TTO and the decision was made to file a patent. In this case, Eva was required to assign her rights in the invention to the University as she was a joint inventor with a member of staff. Eva will gain a share of income made by the University in commercialising this technology.

▶ JASMINE — CO-FOUNDER OF 'INSTANT SWIM'

In the third year of her undergraduate degree, Jasmine founded Instant Swim, a company that sells stylish training swimwear produced from recycled ocean plastic. Jasmine sort the support of Student Enterprise and now has a website with multiple products for sale. Jasmine owns all her IP as she was an undergraduate student at the time of creation and no staff member was involved in the development of the products.



WHO OWNS MY IP?

POSTGRADUATES

- ▶ As a postgraduate student including postgraduate MSc, MA, MPhil and PhD students you are required to agree to assign all rights in inventions generated from your research to the University upon acceptance, this includes copyright in software and source code.
- ▶ Copyright in dissertations and theses are owned by the student. In certain situations it may be necessary to delay publication if there is confidential information or data that could lead to a patentable invention.
- ▶ At the request and cost of the University you are required to help in the application process and defence of any intellectual property rights pursued.
- ▶ Any student who assigns their invention to the University may benefit from a share or revenues if the invention is successfully commercialised.

FOR MORE INFORMATION READ OUR INVENTOR GUIDE.



▶ PAVLOS — INVENTED PRINTABLE SUPER CAPACITATORS

During his PhD in Electronics Engineering/Nanotechnology Pavlos invented an ink alongside Dr Maxim Shkunov (a lecturer at the University) that allows micro-supercapacitors (an energy storage device a bit like a battery) to be printed. They made TTO aware of this invention and a patent was filed. In this case Pavlos was required to assign the IP in the invention to the University as it was a result of his research at the University. Pavlos may gain a revenue share of income made from the licensing of this technology.



▶ GEOFF — MANAGING DIRECTOR & CO-FOUNDER OF HOP®

Geoff founded New Foods Ltd, a company creating and selling cricket protein based products during his PhD in Mechanical Engineering. Geoff first learned about IP in Workshops on the 'Researcher to Innovator' programme provided by SETSquared. He went on to file a number of trademarks for HOP and has kept his recipes a trade secret. In this case the University does not own his IP as it was not in the field of his research.





PERFORMED WORKS



UNDERGRADUATES & POSTGRADUATES

► **WHAT IS A PERFORMED WORK?**

A performed work could be a recorded dance, lecture or dramatic work that is protected under copyright law.

► **WHO OWNS MY PERFORMED WORK?**

Students shall own the performers' rights in any performed work in which they appear or help to create as part of their studies. However, the student will give the University a royalty free, non-exclusive licence to use such material for administrative, educational, teaching and research purposes.



PHYSICAL WORKS


UNDERGRADUATES & POSTGRADUATES

► **WHAT IS A PHYSICAL WORK?**

A physical work is an artistic work which is protected under copyright law. This might include paintings, photographs, sculptures, fabric patterns and multimedia works, but it excludes musical scores.

► **WHO OWNS MY PHYSICAL WORK?**

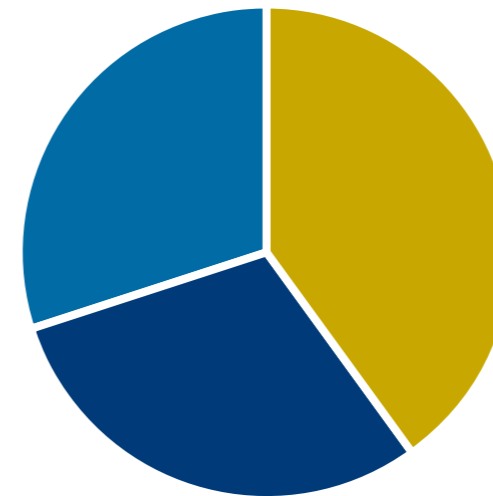
The University shall have a right to acquire ownership, on fair and reasonable terms, of the physical work in any artistic works produced by students as a part of their studies, including without limitation paintings, photographs, sculptures, fabric patterns and multimedia works, but excluding musical scores.



WHY DOES THE UNIVERSITY SEEK OWNERSHIP OF IP?

- ▶ The University seeks ownership of IP produced in the course of research by postgraduate students or by undergraduates who have jointly invented IP with a member of staff.
- ▶ The University seeks ownership so that the invention can be properly protected and commercialised. Patenting an invention is costly and requires ongoing management. The University takes on this burden, protecting your work and finding commercial opportunities. In return you receive a share of any income made.
- ▶ You are treated in the same way as a member of staff and the revenue share you may receive is recognition of the work you put in.

REVENUE SHARE ▶▶▶



- ▶ **CREATOR(S) 40%**
- ▶ **CREATOR(S) DEPARTMENT 30%**
There is a cap on the total amount of funds allocated to a department in this way in a given year. Once a department's innovation fund allocation has reached its cap, then any additional funds will be allocated centrally.
- ▶ **RETAINED CENTRALLY WITHIN UNIVERSITY 30%**

- ▶ Revenue returned to the University from commercialisation of student's IP is shared with the student's department and with the University. In this way, the proceeds of the student's success is made available to other students to help them innovate in the future.

THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

► UNDERGRADUATES

The Technology Transfer Office (TTO) can provide advice on all intellectual property matters including helping you to understand the patenting and trade marking processes. We can also give you estimates of costs involved in the process.

► POSTGRADUATES

- PGRs should make the TTO aware of any intellectual property they have created that is believed to be commercially valuable. The TTO will ask that you fill in an Invention Disclosure Form which enables us to carry out due diligence checks.
- DO NOT disclose commercially valuable inventions before coming to the TTO as this will impact the ability to protect them.
- The TTO can work collaboratively with you to commercialise your technology and provide further options for support.

STUDENT ENTERPRISE

- The student enterprise programme offers practical business support to entrepreneurial students from all disciplines who aspire to run their own businesses, create a social enterprise and develop enterprise skills for their careers.
- It is a safe environment to grow your business with support lasting two years post graduation.
- Student enterprise also offers:
 - Mentoring
 - Competitions, funding & investment opportunities
 - Peer support
 - Networking





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This guide was inspired by the 'INVENTOR GUIDE' published by the Instituto de Medicina Molecular, Portugal