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**Nara Institute of Science and Technology
Intellectual Property Policy**

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Nara Institute of Science and Technology

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Introduction

NAIST's mission and initiatives for a pro-patent stance

Nara Institute of Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as "NAIST") is a national graduate-level university without undergraduate departments with the following purposes.

- ◆Advanced basic research in fields of cutting-edge science and technology
- ◆Organized training of persons who will be involved in research and development in fields of cutting-edge science and technology in academia and industry

Since its establishment, NAIST has conducted research and education, and based on the results of these, it has promoted unique university operations based on the principle of promoting close collaborative and cooperative relationships with external parties with the aim of expanding into society and creating culture.

Since entering the 21st century, Japan has been facing a harsh economic environment, and it became national policy to lay a foundation for creation and utilization of industrial property and to become a nation that strengthens intellectual property rights and industrial competitiveness. Universities are also being asked to play a role in this due to their expected position leading this "century of knowledge." In other words, society's expectations for universities, which are centers of knowledge, are increasing. Such expectations are that, in addition to research and education, universities will utilize the results of research, pass these results to society, and contribute to society's development.

With this in mind when NAIST became a corporation it strengthened its awareness that returning research results to society (social contributing) is an important institution mission, and to accomplish that mission, it is further structuring initiatives from the perspective of prioritizing intellectual property (a university pro-patent stance) in all aspects of the NAISTs research, education, and other undertakings.

1. Fundamental points of view

1-1 NAIST's mission and intellectual property creation and manifestation from research results

Returning research results to society, which is an important mission of NAIST in addition to research and education, aims to contribute to improving citizens' daily lives and increasing employment through the industrial application of research results. In order to realize this, technological contributions to the industrial sector through promotion of collaboration among industry, government, and academia are necessary, and we believe that creation of intellectual property rights for research results is important. Based on that awareness, NAIST promotes the creation and manifestation of intellectual property rights for research results. We strive to educate employees about the importance of protecting the intellectual property rights of research results, and to make that importance well known throughout NAIST.

1-2 Balancing and alignment of academic freedom and a pro-patent stance

In university research, researchers' independence, autonomy, and self-reliance in research, and freedom in presenting research must be respected (academic freedom). For public disclosure of research results and protection of their intellectual property rights, NAIST shall respect researchers' independence, autonomy, and self-reliance, and work to cultivate and improve researchers' attitudes toward intellectual property, while striving to create balance and alignment between academic freedom in university research and the NAIST's pro-patent stance.

1-3 NAIST's intellectual creation cycle: establishing a unified management and utilization system

For creation of intellectual property rights for research results and rights cultivation at NAIST, a

support system related to intellectual property (including creation of an electronic intellectual property management system) and infrastructure, such as internal rules, shall be prepared, and by establishing a specialized office to handle intellectual property NAIST, we shall promote various types of work related to NAIST's intellectual creation cycle, such as creating an integrated contact point for both within and outside NAIST, receiving and managing notifications, cultivating rights, and striving to utilize those rights.

1-4 Employee Duties and attribution of research results to NAIST (organization)

When NAIST became a corporation it established that, for employees, (researchers), who are constituent members of NAIST, the operations for research, education, and social contributions that they conduct using NAIST resources, such as its facilities, equipment, funds, and human resources, is a form of their duties, and, the research results that those employees obtain through the performing such duties shall attribute (not to the individual employees, but) to the NAIST corporation (organization) (The introduction of an employee invention system).

1-5 NAIST's social and industry contributions - industry-government-academia collaboration

In addition to NAIST's social contributions through applying advanced fundamental research results achieved in cutting-edge science and technology fields to science and technology, cultivating human resources through advanced education based on those research results, and deploying such human resources into the academic and industrial sectors, NAIST shall take initiative and emphasize technological transfer of research results into the industrial sector and stressing the utilization of results within the industrial sector.

Furthermore, in order for NAIST's research results to contribute to creation of new business and industries that will soar from Nara around the globe, NAIST shall enlighten students to the idea that when conducting research there is also a research stance of first taking on research from the perspective of also *making the results useful for industry*, while striving for collaboration both within and outside NAIST, working to evaluate the results of fundamental research, and actively promoting activities that will lead to industrial applications.

We shall enhance and strengthen the NAIST's TLO abilities, and promote the technological transfer of NAIST research results (intellectual property rights) into the industrial sector. When making such technological transfers and for applied research that has NAIST's research results at its core, we shall strive for multifaceted and strategic collaboration among industry, government, and academia by actively promoting joint research and consigned research with the private sector, and effectively promote technological transfers of the NAIST's research results.

1-6 Promoting NAIST's intellectual creation cycle: employee incentives and invigorating research

We shall work to create intellectual property from NAIST's research results, cultivate and utilize rights, bring in revenue, and effectively promote an intellectual creation cycle that flows back to research funding. In addition, we shall invigorate NAIST's research and education by giving incentives to employees by returning a portion of such revenue to employees who are inventors and by having it be reflected in evaluations of employees' research performance.

2. NAIST regulations specifying intellectual property policies

Based on the fundamental points of view above and to specify intellectual property policies, we create rules from the fundamental matters related to research results and intellectual property rights handling and formulate the regulations below.

(1) Research Deliverable Handling Regulations

Stipulate the handling for research deliverables that were obtained through research processes, including intellectual property and research samples (tangible entities).

(2) Employee Invention Handling Regulations

Stipulate the handling of intellectual property (intellectual property rights).

(3) Research Sample Handling Regulations

Stipulate the handling of research samples (tangible entities).

(4) Patent Licensing Handling Regulations

Stipulate, for intellectual property rights possessed by NAIST, the handling of, such as technological transfers to companies, (patent licensing and transfers) and relationships with joint research with companies.

When implementing the above regulations, we shall stipulate the necessary procedures and forms as necessary and have these regulations smoothly applied within NAIST.

3. Employee and student regulations (under intellectual property policies)

3-1 Employees

Employees in an employment relationship with NAIST (irrespective of full- or part-time status), such as professors, associate professors, assistant professors, assistants, clerical employees, and NAIST's corporate board members, such as the President, shall basically be subject to the application of regulations.

3-2 Students

Students have no employment relationship with NAIST, and consequently are not be subject to the application of regulations, but considering that in some cases students engage in NAIST's research under professors' guidance, they shall be handled as stated below. (This shall apply to people related to NAIST who are not students and not in an employment relationship with it.)

If, based on guidance or instruction by a professor, students engage in research conducted by NAIST, limited to cases where employees engage in said research by concluding an agreement with students in advance, the handling shall be the same as that of employees for application of the regulations for handling employee inventions stipulated in section 2.

4. Handling for research deliverables

4-1 Definitions of research deliverables

- (1) Matters that are summarized as dissertations
- (2) Research samples obtained through research and may be used for research purposes, such as reagents, samples, lab animals, plants, cell lines, strains, genes, chemical agents, prototypes, and lab equipment, and are tangible, having added technical value
- (3) Intellectual property, such as inventions, devices, copyrighted works for computer programs or databases, and technological knowhow obtained as research results at NAIST (irrespective of whether or not they belong to items (1) and (2) above)

4-2 Notification of research deliverables

Employees who create research deliverables shall notify the President according to regulations below.

- (1) Notification of external paper presentation → Research Deliverable Handling Regulations
- (2) Notification of intellectual property, such as inventions → Employee Invention Handling Regulations
- (3) Notification of research samples → Research Sample Handling Regulations

4-3 NAIST (organization) attribution of research deliverables obtained through duties

In principle, research deliverables created by employees through assigned duties shall attribute to NAIST.

4-4 NAIST attribution of revenue related to research deliverables, and employee returns

If revenue is obtained for a research deliverable that an employee created through assigned duties, that revenue shall attribute to NAIST, and a return shall be made to the employee who created it, in accordance with Employee Invention Handling Regulations and Research Sample Handling Regulations.

4-5 Employees' confidentiality obligation for research deliverables

Excluding matters for which public announcement has been approved, employees must maintain confidentiality for research deliverables that have not been publicly announced yet and may not disclose or provide them to other parties.

4-6 Management obligation attribution and research deliverable liability

- (1) Employees shall appropriately and strictly store research deliverables so that they will not be easily found or used by other persons outside of storage.
- (2) Research deliverables based on joint or consigned research with a private-sector organization shall be managed so that it is possible to perform the obligations that are imposed on NAIST based on the agreement with the private-sector organization for that research (including confidentiality obligations).
- (3) Persons such as the deans of the graduate schools shall bear responsibility for research

deliverable management (including the management stipulated in items (1) and (2) above) in the graduate school that is under their management and control.

4-7 External announcement of research deliverables, such as academic conference presentations, and intellectual property protection

- (1) For research deliverable announcement, if employees who created the relevant research deliverable judge there is intellectual property value (there is novelty or other patentability, and industrial value), they shall make external announcement after completing a patent application.
- (2) For research deliverable announcement, if employees who created the relevant research deliverable judge making an announcement without creating rights for research results is a more beneficial for social contribution from the perspectives of science and technology development and advancing academia, the employee may withhold intellectual property right protection.
- (3) When an employee makes judgments under item (1) or item (2) above, the Division for Industry-Government-Academia Collaboration (Hereinafter referred to as Division for IGA Collaboration) shall provide support.

4-8 Provision of research deliverables to third parties

- (1) If an employee intends to provide a research deliverable that was obtained through duties to a third party, the matter shall be handled as stated below.
 - (i) Related parties' agreement shall be obtained concerning research deliverable regulation.
 - (ii) It shall be confirmed that research deliverable regulation does not infringe NAIST's terms.
 - (iii) The President's consent shall be obtained for arrangements, such as agreements for research deliverable regulation, and such arrangements shall be conducted with the company or other party that will receive the research deliverable.
- (2) Handling details related to provision of research samples (materials) to other parties shall be stipulated in Research Sample Handling Regulations (refer to "Research sample handling" in section 8 below).

4-9 Receiving research deliverables from outside NAIST

If an employee intends to be provided with a research deliverable from an external organization, the matter shall be handled according to item 4-8 above.

4-10 Intellectual property protection and Division for IGA Collaboration support

- (1) For research deliverables obtained through duties, if they are judged as having intellectual property value, efforts shall be made to legally protect them as intellectual property rights.
- (2) For research deliverables, employees who created them shall obtain support from the Division for IGA Collaboration, and independently and self-reliantly make judgments about their intellectual property value and whether or not to try to protect intellectual property rights.
- (3) Details about handling intellectual property rights shall be stipulated in Employee Invention Handling Regulations (refer to "Intellectual property rights handling" in section 5 below).

5. Intellectual property handling

5-1 Definitions of intellectual property (the rights in items (1) through (5) below)

- (1) "Patent rights" (the rights in items (i) and (ii) below)
 - (i) Patent rights, utility model rights, design rights, and trademark rights
 - (ii) Rights to obtain industrial property rights, such as rights to receive patents (hereinafter referred to as the "Rights to Receive Patents")
- (2) "Copyrights" (the rights in items (i) and (ii) below)
 - (i) Copyrights for copyrighted items for the programs stipulated in the Copyright Act
 - (ii) Copyrights for copyrighted items for the databases stipulated in the Copyright Act
- (3) "Circuit layout rights"

The circuit layout rights stipulated in laws related to circuit layouts for semiconductor integrated circuits
- (4) "Breeder's rights"

Refers to the breeder's rights stipulated in the Plant Variety Protection and Seed Act
- (5) "Rights to use technological knowhow"

Rights to use technological information that may be made secret and that has a proprietary nature (referred to as "Technological Knowhow")

6. Patent rights

6-1 Handling of inventions (successive flow of notification, approval of right succession, submission of transfer deed, and utilization)

- (1) When employees make an invention in relation to NAIST's research or education, they shall notify the President.
- (2) For a notified invention, the President shall have the Division for IGA Collaboration Director determine whether or not it is an employee invention (refer to "Handling of employee inventions" in item 6-2 below) and whether or not NAIST will succeed the Rights to Receive Patents.
- (3) The President shall notify the employee who made the invention of the results determined by the Division for IGA Collaboration Director, and when the employee receives notification that the Rights to Receive Patents will be succeeded, he or she shall submit a letter of transfer to the President and submit necessary filing documents to the Division for IGA Collaboration.
- (4) For an invention for which succession of the Rights to Receive Patents has been approved, NAIST shall, under the responsibility of the Division for IGA Collaboration, uniformly promote the procedures from filing until rights are created, maintenance of rights, and licenses and right utilization for companies (management responsibility for intellectual property rights).
- (5) When there is an objection about approval of NAIST not succeeding the Rights to Receive Patents, the inventor may submit an objection to the President (refer to item 6-7 below).

6-2 Handling of employee inventions, and voluntary transfer

- (1) "Employee invention" refers to an invention made by an employee and of which the content

belongs to the scope of NAIST's operations and for which the actions up to making that invention belong to the current or past duties of that employee at NAIST. In principle, an invention that was created by an employee using the NAIST's funds, facilities, equipment, or other resources (including human resources) in the process of conducting research shall fall under an employee invention, and notification must be made without fail.

- (2) For an invention that does not fall under an employee invention but is related to NAIST's operations, the employee may, by making notification, conduct discussions with NAIST about transfer of the Rights to Receive Patents (voluntary transfer).

6-3 Attribution of rights to receive patents

- (1) Rights to Receive Patents for an employee invention shall attribute to NAIST.
- (2) If joint development or other joint research based on an agreement with the private sector will be conducted, attribution of the Rights to Receive Patents for inventions that arise from such research shall be according to the stipulations of the agreement with the company but, in principle, an independent invention by an employee shall be solely possessed by NAIST and a joint invention that was made by the company and the employee shall be shared by NAIST and the company.

6-4 Request to obtain application of Article 30 of the Patent Act (Exception to lack of novelty)

An invention may not be publicly announced before patent application, and therefore, if due to unavoidable circumstances an invention will lose novelty due to presentation at an academic conference or other reasons prescribed in Article 30 of the Patent Act, the employee who made the invention shall promptly inform the Division for IGA Collaboration Director of that fact.

6-5 Employee obligation for cooperation in rights acquisition

During procedures for obtaining rights for his or her own invention, if the employee receives a request for an opinion, an inquiry, a request, etc. from the Division for IGA Collaboration or its representative patent attorney, the employee must sincerely respond to it and cooperate with the creation of rights.

6-6 Returning of rights to employees who have rights to receive patents

When notification of approval for NAIST to not succeed the Rights to Receive Patents is made, provided that other conditions have not been set, the Rights to Receive Patents for the relevant invention shall be deemed to have returned to the inventor of that invention.

6-7 Filing objections

- (1) If an employee has received notification of approval for NAIST to not succeed the Rights to Receive Patents for the relevant invention for which notification was made, when the employee is dissatisfied with it he or she may file an objection with the President within twenty days from the date such notification was received.
- (2) When the President receives notification of an objection, he or she shall have the matter

undergo deliberation by the Intellectual Property Council, make a decision about succession of the Rights to Receive Patents, and then notify the person who made the objection.

6-8 Invention compensation

- (1) For patent rights that NAIST succeeds, a compensation payment shall be provided to the employer who is the inventor.
 - (i) Compensation payment for application: Uniform amount of JPY 6,000 per application
 - (ii) Compensation payment for implementation: Amount equivalent to 40% of the revenue from patent licensing for the patent rights
 - (iii) Compensation payment for transfer: Amount equivalent to 40% of the revenue from transfer of the patent rights
- (2) If there are multiple inventors for an application that is subject to a compensation payment for application, unless there is different agreement about the degree of contribution among the inventors, in principle, the degree of contribution shall be considered equal and the compensation payment shall be distributed equally.
- (3) The President shall have the Division for IGA Collaboration Director approve the persons who are subject to provision of compensation payments and the amount of these.

6-9 Intellectual Property Council

(1) Constituents:

Chairperson: President

Members: Executive directors appointed by the President, the Division for IGA Collaboration Director, graduate school deans, the Cooperative Research Division Head, and other people recognized as necessary by the President

- ##### (2) Tasks:
- (i) Deliberation of objections that are made against approval or judgments made by the Division for IGA Collaboration Director in accordance with the stipulations of Employee Invention Handling Regulations, Research Sample Handling Regulations, and Patent Licensing Handling Regulations, such as approval for succession of Rights to Receive Patents
 - (ii) Deliberation of other matters related to intellectual property

6-10 Handling after employee retirement/ resignation

For inventions made by an employee while employed by NAIST, Employee Invention Handling Regulations shall apply, and for a person who has lost the position as an employee due to retirement/ resignation, a compensation payment shall be provided even after resignation.

7. Intellectual property other than patent rights

7-1 Copyrights

For copyrighted works that are created at NAIST, in light of its value for industry and NAISTs research fields, copyrights for copyrighted works for computer programs (Article 2.1.10-2 of the Copyright Act) and copyrighted works for databases (Article 2.1.10-3 of the Copyright Act) shall

be handled in the same way as patent rights that are handled as the intellectual property rights that are stipulated in the Employee Invention Handling Regulations.

- (1) Copyrighted works for programs and copyrighted works for databases may be used in industry, and when they are created in association with an invention and a technological transfer is made, there is a possibility that they will be patent licensed as a package for patent licensing of related patent rights. Therefore, in principle, copyrighted works created by an employee as part of assigned duties (irrespective of whether or not they fall under a corporate literary work under the Copyright Act) shall be handled the same way as employee inventions, notification shall be received from the employee who is the author, and it shall be possible for NAIST to succeed such rights.
- (2) Notifications, approval of employee inventions, succession of rights, compensation payments, and patent licensing shall be handled in the same way as patent rights.

7-2 Circuit layout rights, breeder's rights

If something related to a circuit layout or breed was created as part of an employee's duties, it shall be handled the same way as an employee invention, notification shall be received from the employee who is the creator, and it shall be possible for NAIST to succeed rights. Notifications, approval of employee inventions, succession of rights, compensation payments, and patent licensing shall be handled the same way as patent rights.

7-3 Rights to use technical knowhow

It is possible that research results include technological information that may be made secret and that has a proprietary nature (the Technological Knowhow). Technological Knowhow may be protected as a business secret (the Unfair Competition Prevention Act) without using patent rights, for when conducting a patent transfer of patent technology, the Technological Knowhow may be useful for industrializing patent technology. Therefore, patent licensing as a package is possible and necessary for rights to use the Technological Knowhow. The Technological Knowhow for which a technological transfer to a company is expected and that was created by an employee in assigned duties shall be handled as an employee invention, and NAIST shall succeed the rights to use the Technological Knowhow.

Notifications, approval of employee inventions, succession of rights, compensation payments, and patent licensing shall be handled in the same way as patent rights.

8. Handling of research samples (tangible objects/materials)

8-1 Definitions of research samples

Matters that were created by an employee and may be used for the purpose of research, such as reagents, samples, laboratory animals, plants, cell lines, strains, genes, chemical agents, prototypes, and laboratory equipment, and that are tangible and have added value from a technical perspective.

8-2 NAIST (organization) attribution of research samples

In principle, research samples obtained by employees in assigned duties shall attribute to NAIST.

8-3 Management and notification

- (1) When employees create a research sample, they must manage it properly.
- (2) When a research sample falls under any of the cases below, the employee shall give notification of this fact to the President.
 - (i) Cases in which it will be provided to a third party
 - (ii) Cases in which added value has become obvious from a technological perspective
 - (iii) Other cases in which it is necessary

8-4 President's approval

- (1) When the President has received notification of a research sample, he or she shall determine whether or not the research sample has qualifications to be subject to a research sample provision agreement (whether or not it falls under item (i) or item (ii) of 8-3 (2) above).

8-5 Conclusion of agreements to provide research samples (MTAs)

When an employee will provide a research sample to a third party, a research sample provision agreement shall be concluded, and the President shall have the Division for IGA Collaboration Director provide support for creation and negotiation of a written agreement related to the research sample provision agreement.

8-6 NAIST (organization) attribution of revenue related to research samples, and provision of financial incentives for provision

- (1) When revenue has been obtained from research samples the revenue shall attribute to NAIST.
- (2) If NAIST has obtained revenue from a research sample, the President shall provide a provision incentive payment to the employee who obtained that research sample.
- (3) The amount and provision method for a provision incentive payment shall be according to the handling of patent rights.

9. Patent licensing/transfer of intellectual property (technical transfer to industrial sector)

9-1 Principles for patent licensing for intellectual property rights possessed by NAIST

- (1) Excluding matters for which a judgment to not industrialize is made, in principle, NAIST may, for a fee, conduct patent licensing to companies for the intellectual property rights that it possesses.
- (2) If it is useful for industrialization of NAIST's research results or making a technological transfer to a company, it shall be possible to comprehensively patent license each type of intellectual property rights related to research results for a technological transfer (in other words, handling of package patent licensing for program copyrighted works and the Technological Knowhow useful for industrialization of patent technology shall be possible).

9-2 Intellectual property rights related to sharing between NAIST and companies

For intellectual property rights related to sharing with a company, even if the company that is a shared right-holder will conduct implementation itself, a patent licensing agreement for a fee must be concluded with that company, in light of the nature of NAIST not conducting business.

9-3 Conclusion of licensing agreements with companies

- (1) The authority to conclude implementation agreements at NAIST shall belong to the President, and the President shall have the Division for IGA Collaboration Director promote conclusion of agreements for which NAIST is the main constituent, by serving as a contact point for companies, creating agreements, and conducting negotiations.
- (2) Implementation agreements shall stipulate agreement conditions related to the matters below.
 - (i) Specification of the intellectual property rights that will be subject to licensing
 - (ii) Separation of prioritization and non-prioritization for licensing of implementation
 - (iii) The scope of patent licensing
 - (iv) The period of patent licensing
 - (v) The amounts and payment methods for royalties and other consideration for patent licensing

9-4 Licensing for preferential implementation

In addition to the cases below, if there are rational and necessary circumstances for prioritized patent licensing to promote implementation of those intellectual property rights and promote diffusion of results, it shall be possible to conduct fully or partially prioritized patent licensing.

- (1) For intellectual property rights that are related to sharing with NAIST, cases in which the party that will share those intellectual property rights wants to do so
- (2) For intellectual property rights that NAIST shall possess alone based on research that NAIST conducted jointly with a company, cases in which the company that jointly conducted research wants to do so
- (3) For intellectual property rights that NAIST shall possess alone based on research that NAIST conducted after being consigned by a company, cases in which the company that consigned that research to NAIST wants to do so
- (4) Cases in which the person who created the intellectual property related to the intellectual property rights possessed by NAIST (the inventor) will create business independently

9-5 Transfer of intellectual property rights

- (1) For intellectual property rights possessed by NAIST, in addition to the cases stated in 9-4 (1) through (4) above, if there are rational and necessary circumstances for their transfer to promote implementation of those intellectual property rights and promote diffusion of results, it shall be possible to transfer those intellectual property rights to a company.
- (2) If intellectual property rights possessed by NAIST will be transferred to a company, a transfer agreement must be concluded with that company.

9-6 Exceptions for patent licensing for academic research organizations (academic use)

If, in response to requests by academic research organizations, patent licensing for intellectual property rights that are solely possessed by NAIST will be conducted to an organization, the conditions for consideration for patent licensing may set that it will be unpaid or set special conditions, irrespective of these provisions' stipulations. Provided, however, that the condition shall be that the relevant academic research organization promises the matters below.

- (1) Intellectual property rights for which a patent license was received shall not be implemented for a purpose other than academic research.
- (2) Re-implementation to a third party shall not be licensed, irrespective of whether it is commercial or non-commercial without obtaining NAIST's permission.
- (3) If NAIST wants to implement, for academic purposes, intellectual property rights that are solely possessed by the relevant academic research, the same handling shall be conducted toward NAIST.

9-7 NAIST (organization) attribution of revenue from royalties, and return to inventors

- (1) Revenue, such as royalties based on patent licensing of NAIST's intellectual property rights, shall attribute to NAIST.
- (2) Revenue, such as royalties, shall be returned to the inventors.

9-8 Consignment to a technology licensing organization (TLO)

If it is judged to be effective for transferring or diffusing NAIST's research results to the industrial sector, all or a portion of work for patent licensing related to intellectual property rights possessed by NAIST may be consigned to a technology licensing organization outside NAIST.

10. Handling infringement problems related to patent rights and other problems

10-1 Handling infringement problems for the NAIST's patent rights

- (1) If an infringement problem for NAIST's patent rights is revealed, the Division for IGA Collaboration shall play the central role (be the secretariat) to promote duties, such as gathering information related to the infringement (e.g., infringer identification, identification of the item that is subject to infringement, patent analysis, and the scale of damages [unit amount and monetary amounts]), conducting hearings and gathering opinions from internal related parties, such as the inventor, conducting coordination, cooperating with attorneys, negotiating with the other party, concluding a settlement agreement, and handling lawsuits.
- (2) For NAIST's final decision-making for a case (settlement, lawsuit, etc.), the President shall make a decision after receiving opinions from the Division for IGA Collaboration Director (when necessary, based on deliberation by the Intellectual Property Council).

10-2 Handling problems that occur at NAIST

Handling of problems of NAIST infringing other parties' patent rights and problems raised against NAIST by external parties shall be handled according to item 10-1 above.

Conclusion

The aforementioned intellectual property policies and internal provisions that specify those policies shall be reconsidered whenever appropriate in accordance with changes in the environment surrounding intellectual property rights and universities, such as revision of laws and ordinances, judicial precedent trends, national university corporation trends, and promotion of intellectual property infrastructure at NAIST, and we shall expand intellectual property rights at NAIST and promote their utilization.