**SCIENTIFIC VETERINARY INSTITUTE „NOVI SAD“**

**AUGUST 2023**

**RULEBOOK ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

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**Terms used in this rulebook**

**Invention/ innovation author:**

One or several individuals who have participated in the creation of an innovation/ invention.

**The Intellectual Property Office**:

The Intellectual Property Office is a special organization in the system of state administration of the Republic of Serbia which is responsible for tasks related to protection of intellectual property rights; it carries out the administrative procedures for recognition of a patent and consensual patent for the Republic of Serbia and performs other administrative and professional tasks regarding the protection of inventions.

**Invention:**

Applicable result of scientific research which can be protected by some form of intellectual property, except a patent; a solution to a problem in a completely new way.

**Intellectual property:**

A set of all industrial property rights, copyrights and related rights owned by the Institute, which have their value on the market and can be sold, licensed, exchanged or gifted like any other property.

**Innovation:**

Application of a new and improved idea, procedure, goods, service, process that brings new benefits or quality in application.

**Patent:**

Innovation which is subject to patent protection.

**Center for Technology Transfer and Innovations:**

Center for Technology Transfer and Innovations (CTT) is an independent organizational unit of the Institute established with the aim to support and carry out activities in the process of identification, legal protection and economic exploitation of intellectual property.

CTT also has an educational role with regards to employees, in terms of strengthening awareness of the need for legal protection and economic exploitation of intellectual property and familiarizing employees with the advantages of registering and protecting intellectual property in the process of creating new values for the Institute and achieving personal profit.

The CTT performs the following activities:

* review of the Invention Disclosure form (IDF) submitted to the CTT by the inventor/author of the invention.
* due diligence.
* analysis of the innovativeness of the invention (review of the state of the art, patent databases and professional literature) and consideration of adequate forms and procedures for the protection of intellectual property;
* assistance for the inventors in writing patent applications (in cooperation with patent engineers and lawyers);
* market analysis (with professional help of consultants);
* feasibility study;
* commercialization strategy (economic analysis of a project);
* assistance in further procedures of commercialization of the invention, business plan writing, project management, establishment of spin-off companies.
* finding additional sources of funding.

**Commercialization:**

The process of creating financial benefits through use, sale, licensing, etc. of invention including protection, management and development of the commercial value of the invention/innovation, establishment of companies, research, as well as cooperation with industry and other partners, with the aim to achieve financial benefit from the invention.

**Patent:**

An exclusive right granted for an invention relating to a product or process that offers a new way of making something or a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides the patent holder with legal protection of the invention in the country where it is recognized.

**Patent application:**

The request that initiates the procedure for recognition of a patent. This request contains an explicit indication that a patent is requested, the name of the invention that expresses its essence, description of the invention, patent claims, drawings, summary of the invention, information about the applicant, as well as everything else in accordance with positive legal regulations.

**PCT patent application:**

International patent application filed in accordance with *Patent Cooperation Treat*y.

**Full preliminary examination of patent application:**

Substantive examination of patent applications, by an international body, which is conducted for the purpose of a credible assessment of the prospects for patent recognition.

**Prototype:**

A physical device, chemical or biological compound, software program and the like, made on the basis of an innovative procedure.

**Technical solution:**

A process that uses existing scientific and innovative solutions and therefore has no elements of patentability, and which achieves the following: greater efficiency, better use of materials or energy, better use of machines, better process performance, better production control or improved product quality.

**I INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

**Article 1**

SCIENTIFIC VETERINARY INSTITUTE „NOVI SAD“ (hereinafter: Institute) is an institution owned by the Republic of Serbia, whose main business activities are research and development in the field of biotechnology, veterinary medicine, livestock production, ecology and other natural and technical/technological sciences.

Work within the Institute can result in creation of various forms of intellectual property suitable for commercialization, which should be protected in the manner prescribed by national laws, international regulations, this Rulebook and other general acts of the Institute.

This Rulebook regulates the procedures and conditions under which the protection process of intellectual property developed from the employment relationship in the Institute is carried out, the conditions and method of payment of rewards to its authors/inventors, and mutual rights and obligations of the Institute and authors/inventors in the event of its commercial exploitation.

**Article 2**

The aim of this Rulebook is to establish the procedures and methods in order to protect intellectual property created by the Institute, in connection with the fulfillment of the Institute's business policy, as well as the objectives of the activities and realization of the tasks of the projects held or implemented by the Institute and familiarize the Institute’s employees with them.

The Institute recognizes the importance of adopting the Rulebook, which will create conditions suitable for inventiveness, creative work and the successful transfer of technology from science to the economy through the application of results arising from the work of the Institute, appreciating academic freedom and freedom of scientific work at the Institute.

The main goals of adopting this Rulebook are the following:

* encouraging creation of innovations;
* dissemination of improved or newly developed techniques and technologies at the Institute;
* creating optimal conditions for protection of intellectual property
* establishing criteria for regulating the use and commercialization of intellectual property of the Institute;
* regulating the method of disposition of the intellectual property of the Institute, as well as establishment and management of spin-off companies;
* improving attractiveness of the Institute for new jobs and employment of new, young, inventive research staff;
* generating income from technical and technological achievements and
* defining procedures for accessing information for the purpose of achieving researcher cooperation in the field of exploitation and commercialization of innovations.

The head of the Center for Technology Transfer (CTT) and the head of the Department for Scientific Research, together with the heads of departments of the Institute are obliged to inform their associates of the advantages and the obligation to register and protect innovations in the creation of new values and personal profit, given that inventions represent potential intellectual property and the property of the Institute. Therefore, inventors are obliged to inform the Institute about them.

**II GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**Article 3**

The provisions of this Rulebook are binding for all employees of the Institute, both for the duration of the employment contract and for four years after the termination of the contract, except for the provisions from Article 23 of this Rulebook, which are permanently binding.

The provisions of this Rulebook are binding in the same way for all other individuals engaged in the work of the Institute, whose status is regulated by special contracts (e.g. external collaborators based on non-standard employment contracts, undergraduate and postgraduate students, etc.).

**Article 4**

This Rulebook refers to intellectual property created as a result of research, scientific, professional and any other project and work activity at the Institute, where the resources of the Institute are used or have been used (equipment, human potential, services, time, money and etc.), including the intellectual property that was created during employment contract with the Institute or in connection with the achievement of the Institute's goals and projects held or carried out by the Institute.

This Rulebook includes the following intellectual property:

1. inventions eligible for patent protection;
2. inventions like new or significantly improved product, process or service (testing method), with new characteristics and/or a new application, with the aim of creating a new added value and a new application, which is not obvious to an average expert in the given field, which did not exist in the previous activities of the Institute and as such can be the basis for product innovations, process innovations, service innovations, organizational innovations or marketing innovations.
3. new technical solutions and significantly improved technical solutions (inventions in the form of new or significantly improved product solutions, technical or technological processes and methods that have been attested and certified);
4. small patents, computer programs, software solutions and special purpose software, databases that are eligible for protection by producers;
5. author's works – written professional, scientific and monographic works, authored/co-authored by employees of the Institute;
6. knowledge and experience that is not eligible for protection by a patent, small patent or some other form of legal protection with absolute effect, but have commercial value and are applicable in economic activity ("know how");
7. any other intellectual property eligible for protection in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia.

**Article 5**

The ownership of intellectual property referred to in Article 4 of this Rulebook belongs to the Institute. Ownership of intellectual property, i.e. intellectual property that is created as a result of scientific research or other research carried out in cooperation with other domestic and/or foreign scientific institutions or economic entities, is distributed in accordance with the share defined by the cooperation agreement concluded by the institutions implementing the project. Unless competition, a project and the internal contract between the parties of the project stipulate otherwise, project participants will define the protection and commercialization of intellectual property in a separate contract or an annex to the existing contract.

**III PROCEDURE IN CASE OF INNOVATION EMERGENCE**

**1. Notification about invention**

**Article 6**

When an employee at the Institute estimates that the results of his/her work have an innovative character, that is, the potential to be the subject of intellectual property protection, he/she is obliged to immediately, promptly, without delay, inform CTT about this in writing, before the publication of the work or public presentation or other form of publication (disclosure to the public) that could contain information about the invention /innovation. The notice from paragraph 1 of this article is submitted in Form 1, which is attached to this Rulebook. Attachment 1 contains:

* data on the author or the authors of the innovation /invention with the specified shares in the creation of the invention, documented by records and other documents proving authors’ contribution;
* data on other individuals who are familiar with the invention;
* description of the invention/innovation, its functions and specifics, drawings and the like;
* a detailed description of technical performance achieved by the invention and its potential application;
* data on the circumstances under which the invention was created;
* the source of funding of the research that resulted in the invention;
* a statement on whether the data on the invention has ever been publicly published or presented and to whom;
* the state of the art known to the author (e.g. scientific publications) with a comparative presentation of the subject invention;
* data necessary for searching the state of the art.

Attachment 1 is submitted in two identical copies (Serbian and English versions) and electronically, one of which is kept by the author(s) of the invention.

The authors guarantee the data accuracy, and they sign a statement in Attachment 1 with regards to that. CTT checks whether the submitted form with the data is complete. If all the necessary data are submitted, the CTT provides a certificate of the date when the Annex was submitted in its complete form to the Institute on the copies of the Annex kept by the authors. The head of CTT is obliged to report to the Director about the possibilities for creating new intellectual property at the Institute. He/ She reports on the submitted new application to the director within 15 days at the latest. If the head of the CTT assesses that the analysis of the invention application requires the opinion of an expert from a certain field, the head of the CTT proposes to the director hiring of additional staff in the capacity of associates of the Center for Technology Transfer and Innovation.

**CTT carries out the evaluation of the invention taking the following into account:**

* Whether the proposed innovation/invention meets the requirements for protection;
* Whether the expected financial benefits of commercialization are greater than the costs of intellectual property protection;
* Whether the innovation/invention will be applicable in industry, development of new technologies and economy;
* Whether there will be possibility for commercialization or putting it on the market
* Whether the proposed innovation/invention enables the acquisition of further or additional intellectual property of the Institute;
* The advantage of protecting the proposed innovation/invention and its commercialization in relation to further use of research results through the publication of papers, project applications and other forms of cooperation with national and foreign scientific research organizations - NIO
* Whether the protection of the proposed invention will benefit in relation to:
* getting support for research and development at the Institute,
* the possibility of assigning a patent to a third party in exchange for research equipment and funds, entering into business relations with venture capital, establishing a spin-off company, etc.;
	+ whether the protection of the invention is in the national interest and
	+ gives opinion to the director of the Institute on the proposed commercialization of the innovation/invention, enabling the Institute to generate income by exploiting the innovation/invention.

**CTT of the Institute proposes further ways dealing with the invention like**:

* Defining the patent strategy - scope and type of patent protection;
* Other ways of protecting the invention or other treatment of the invention;
* Waiver of the Institute's right to the invention.

CTT submits its report to the Director of the Institute within 30 days from the registration of the invention with complete documentation.

CTT is obliged to ensure compliance with all deadlines in the patent protection procedure in the Republic of Serbia and abroad.

CTT shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Science and Research, the Law on Patents, the Law on Innovative Activity, and cooperation agreement and foreign positive regulations in a timely manner propose to the Director of the Institute decision making regarding the handling of created innovation/invention.

In the case of international protection of intellectual property, CTT shall propose which national / regional institutes to apply to for the procedure for the right protection.

**Article 7**

The author of the invention is obliged to provide all the necessary information for the purpose of its protection (e.g. through a patent, trade secret, technical solution, software, etc.).

**Article 8**

The employees of CTT are obliged to ensure compliance with all deadlines in the patent protection procedure in the Republic of Serbia and abroad. In accordance with the provisions of the Law on Patents, the Law on Innovation Activities, the Cooperation Agreement and foreign positive regulations, CTT will promptly propose to the Director the adoption of decisions related to the handling of the resulting invention. In the case of international protection of intellectual property, the CTT will propose the national/regional institutes for entering the national/regional phase of the patent recognition procedure.

**2. Making decisions on invention protection**

**Article 9**

The director decides on the further handling of the reported innovations. The central principle guiding this is the maximization of the estimated ultimate commercialization success of the Institute, taking into account the opinion of the CTT. The decision should specify the manner in which the invention will be handled. The director is obliged to make a decision within 15 or 30 days at the latest after receiving CTT's proposal.

**Article 10**

If, after the expiry of 60 days from the date of receiving of the complete written report on the invention in the manner established by this Rulebook, the author, (or several of authors, as may be the case) does not receive a decision from the director, it is considered that the Institute waives the right to the invention, and upon the request of the author, it will issue a written confirmation. In that case, the author/s have the right to act independently in the further funding and commercialization process, but without using the Institute's resources, including the use of the Institute's name and trademark.

Graph 1: Procedure in the case of application of innovation/invention



**IV SUBMISSION OF PATENT APPLICATION**

***Patent attorney***

 **Article 11**

If a decision has been made to file a patent application for the protection of an invention, the Institute may hire a patent attorney to carry out the patent protection procedure in accordance with positive regulations on the behalf of the Institute.

The patent attorney is obliged to ensure that the deadlines are met and give notice in a timely manner about the need to make decisions about the recognition of the patent.

The patent attorney may be involved in writing a patent application and preparing supporting documents related to the legal protection of an invention. The patent attorney, who is given the power of attorney, represents the Institute before the Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Serbia and before international patent offices.

A patent attorney for each individual invention is proposed by CTT and chosen from the list of patent attorneys registered with the Intellectual Property Office.

***Patent application***

 **Article 12**

When the Institute makes a decision about submitting a patent application, the text of the patent application shall be prepared within 45 days. The patent application is jointly written by the inventor(s) and CTT.

If the inventor needs professional help with the preparation of the patent application and description of the invention, that is, the preparation of the patent request, the CTT shall immediately report this. CTT can suggest hiring a patent attorney to the director.

**Article 13**

After receiving the written patent application, the Institute or its legal representative shall initiate the procedure for recognition of the patent before the competent body.

***Patent application***

 **Article 14**

The institute can use the national, regional (European Patent Office) or international route (Patent Cooperation Treaty) during the protection procedure.

Should the Institute decide that, after submitting a patent application for the Republic of Serbia, it does not want to enter the international/regional phase in some countries, it can waive the right of ownership over the innovation/invention in favor of the author of the innovation/invention (or several of authors, as may be the case), and thus enable him/her to personally submit an international patent application at their own cost. In this case, if there is a commercialization of a patent registered at the international level, 10% of the income generated by the commercialization shall belong to the Institute.

**V DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

**Article 15**

Intellectual property that is created by work at the Institute is the property of the Institute, unless otherwise specified in the relevant contract, while the Author/Inventor has the right to be listed in that capacity in the application for the protection of intellectual property, files, registers, documents and publications on the invention, in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Intellectual property from paragraph 1 of this Article includes all tangible and intangible assets originating from the programs that were financed with funds from the budget of the Republic of Serbia and the funds of the Institute's own income.

Ownership of intellectual property, i.e. intellectual property that is created as a result of scientific research carried out in cooperation with other domestic and/or foreign scientific institutions or business entities, companies and private individuals is distributed in accordance with the share defined by the cooperation agreement concluded by implementing institution’s project. If a competition, a project and the internal contract between the parties of the project do not stipulate otherwise, the participants shall define the protection and commercialization of intellectual property in a separate contract or an annex to the existing one.

**Article 16**

The intellectual property that is a result of the execution of contracts concluded with economic entities is distributed in proportion to the share determined by the respective contract, considering the following guidelines:

* when the financial contribution of the other contracting party is smaller than 20 % of the total expenses, the Institute shall keep the right to intellectual property;
* when the other contracting party requests the division of intellectual property rights with the Institute, that division should be proportional to the share in the financing of that contracting party, the Institute and other external partners. When determining the share of the Institute, direct and indirect costs should be taken into account;
* when the other contracting party requests all intellectual property rights, this can be agreed to if that party fully finances the research. In such cases, during negotiations, the Institute should make sure to protect the rights of its employees to use such intellectual property for scientific purposes;
* whenever possible, the Institute shall try to secure the right to publish research;
* all agreements regarding the distribution of intellectual property with external financial partners or agencies must refer to a specific project or research. Intellectual property that each party brings to the project that is not part of the contract must be clearly identified and excluded from project-related intellectual property. Also, the intellectual property that the employees of the Institute come across by accident, which is not part of the goal of the project, i.e. research, is not subject to distribution between the contracting parties. This exclusion also applies to the period after the completion of work on that project, that is, research;
* in the contracts where intellectual property rights are distributed, it should be emphasized that in the patent application for an invention resulting from research funded by external partners, all the individuals who significantly contributed to the creation of the invention should be listed as inventors;
* it should be pointed out in all contracts that if the scope of the project or research changes significantly compared to the original plan or stages, the contract shall be amended.

If an external collaborator or visiting scholar who works in another institution also participates in the project, a tripartite agreement can be concluded with a clause obliging the Institute not to claim intellectual property rights arising from the work of that person in another institution, and that other institution shall not claim rights to intellectual property created by the work of associates or scholarship holders at the Institute, if that activity and work are not carried out within the framework of the already defined project assignment from the parent institution.

**VI COMMERCIALIZATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**Article 17**

The Institute shall initiate and implement all the necessary activities for the commercial exploitation of its intellectual property.

The Institute can commercialize intellectual property primarily:

1. by providing services, production and/or performing work based on intellectual property;
2. by selling intellectual property;
3. by selling the right to use intellectual property to third parties through a license;
4. by establishing companies (spin-off companies) whose primary purpose is the commercialization of intellectual property.

Intellectual property can be commercialized in other ways that are in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia, this Rulebook, other general acts of the Institute, good international practice, and by the decision of the Director of the Institute.

**Article 18**

A company is considered a spin-off company of the Institute if one or more co-founders are employed by the Institute on the basis of an employment contract or engaged as collaborators without an employment contract, and the technology on which the company's business is based arises from the work of the founder/co-founder at the Institute.

An employee who wants to establish a spin-off company must submit an application for the establishment of a spin-off company that contains the basic technical characteristics of the solution, the business model and an overview of the market. The decision to approve the establishment of a spin-off company is made by the director, based on the previously obtained opinion and approval of the Institute's Board of Directors.

The Institute does not participate in the administrative costs of establishing a spin-off company, nor does it in any way influence its organizational structure, owner structure, partner selection, headquarters location, and other aspects of the company's activities, and cannot be held responsible for further operations of the spin-off company.

Exceptionally, the Institute can be a co-founder of a spin-off company in cases of exceptional importance of the innovation for the Institute.

**Article 19**

The rights to use products, technology, knowledge developed at the Institute can be transferred to the spin-off company with a fee agreed between the Institute and the spin-off company, expressed as a percentage (%) of the revenue (turnover) that the spin-off company makes by selling products, services, knowledge acquired at the Institute (license agreement).

**VII SHARES IN CASES OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**Article 20**

In the case of commercialization of an invention/innovation previously positively evaluated and supported by CTT and the director of the Institute, the income minus the costs incurred in the commercialization process is shared between the author or inventor and the Institute in a ratio of 50:50.

Costs in relation to paragraph 1 of this article mean all costs, direct and indirect, incurred in the commercialization process.

If more than one person participated in the creation of the innovation/invention process, the income is divided among them in accordance with the percentage share of authorship in the invention/innovation.

In the case where the innovation /innovation in question is based on an already existing, registered invention or patent, the author of the existing or already registered invention or patent shall be entitled to a part of the author's share from paragraph 1 of this article.

The provisions from paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this article shall not be applied in the case of commercialization of the invention through the establishment of a spin-off company. The compensation of the Institute in this case is determined in the manner specified in Article 18 of this Rulebook.

Inventions/Innovations from Article 4, paragraph 2, points 2 to 7 will be evaluated and additionally stimulated in accordance with their commercial importance and increase in profit from their exploitation.

**VIII AWARDS**

**Article 21**

In cases when the Institute is interested in the protection and/or exploitation of the reported invention, the author(s) of the invention exercises the moral right to be listed as the author of that invention. The author(s) of the invention can be paid a one-time cash prize in such a way that the coefficient of the invention from the table is multiplied by the average net salary in Serbia according to the last published data of the competent statistics authority.

One-time prize amount (RSD) = **average net salary in the Republic of Serbia x coefficient** (Table of coefficients - Attachment 2.)

The award from paragraph 1 of this article shall be paid only if the Institute is making profit and has liquid funds in the account. Awards are not paid cumulatively if one of the technical solutions is further applied for one of the manners of protections by way of a certain form of right to intellectual property. In such cases, the author/inventor should specify the payment basis for the on the payment request for invention award.

The decision on award payment from paragraph 1 of this article is made by the director, upon the request of the inventor.

**Article 22**

In the case when the invention/innovation has been made by several authors, the prize is distributed among them in proportion with their shares in the creation of the invention as determined in the official form on the invention in the Institute.

**Article 23**

The profit, in accordance with this Rulebook, consists of all income generated in relation to the economic use of Intellectual property.

Profit, in accordance with this Rulebook, is the income from paragraph 1 of this Article minus:

* all tax and similar payments
* direct costs incurred in relation to legal protection procedure (registration, legal representation costs, translation costs, etc.);
* direct costs arising from economic exploitation of the subject of legal protection (consulting costs, costs of negotiation and conclusion of contracts, costs of establishment of business companies, etc.); and
* remaining indirect costs incurred in the process of commercialization of Intellectual property

**IX CONFIDENTIALITY**

**Article 24**

Data about inventions are considered a business secret.

It is not allowed to publicly present information about the existence, character and purpose of the invention.

The Institute and the author(s) of the invention shall keep all information related to the invention confidential until the moment of its commercial protection, and in the case of patent protection until the moment of publication of the patent.

After that, the author has the right to present only the information that has already been published in the patent application to the public. In case of further development of the invention, the authors are obliged to keep the business secret, and initiate a new procedure for the protection of the newly created intellectual property defined in this Rulebook.

The data labeled as a business secret shall not be published.

The author must not disclose the information about the invention /innovation to a third party without the approval of the Institute until the publication of the patent application, i.e. until the Institute’s decision to renounce ownership of the invention.

Upon appointment, external consultants are required to sign a non-disclosure statement or non-disclosure agreement.

Employees are obliged to keep all information about inventions/innovations and procedures conducted according to the provisions of this Rulebook confidential.

An employee that violates the prohibition of disclosure of information from this article commits a violation of his work obligation, and the Institute may terminate his/her employment contract for the stated reason.

**X RECORD KEEPING**

**Article 25**

The Institute keeps records of the intellectual property of the Institute.

The records contain the following:

* Attachment 1 - The form for reporting of an invention in Serbian and English
* Due diligence
* income distribution form
* CTT opinion
* Opinions of the head of the department, legal department or other experts who may be hired by the director if necessary
* Director's decision on discovery and further procedures
* Patent applications
* Power of attorney of the patent agent
* All other documents on patent procedures in the country and abroad
* Proposal for establishment of a spin-off company
* Contracts concluded between the Institute and the inventor;
* Other relevant documentation related to the Institute's intellectual property.

All the documentation in the records is confidential.

Records are kept by CTT, and all the documents are kept in a manner prescribed for the storage of archival material.

**XI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 26**

This Rulebook applies to intellectual property registered at the Institute after the Rulebook comes into force.

All rights gained before this Rulebook came into force remain unchanged.

**Article 27**

This Rulebook shall come into force on the eighth day from the day of publication on the notice board of the Institute.

In Novi Sad, 10.08.2023.

 Director of the Institute

 Sava Lazic, DVM, MSc, PhD

Principal Research Fellow

Attachment 1. Form for innovation application

Attachment 2. Table of coefficients

Coefficients of scientific research production for which the payment of awards at the Institute is planned:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Innovation** | **coefficient** |
| 1 | М91 A patent registered at international level  | 16 |
| 2 | М92 A patent registered at national level  | 12 |
| 3 | М93 A patent published at international level  | 9 |
| 4 | М94 A patent published at national level  | 7 |
| 5 | М86 International patent application | 1 |
| 6 | М87 National patent application | 0.5 |
| 7 | Small patents, computer programs, software solutions, special purpose software, databases that are eligible for protection by related rights of the database manufacturer; | 2 |
| 8 | М81 – М85 Technical solutions (commercialized)  | 5 - 10% the amount that the Institute makes through the sale or direct or indirect use/use of the technical solution |
| 9 | Approved and cashed innovation voucher financed by the Innovation Fund | 20% of the amount financed by the Fund  |
| 10 | Other as agreed or later/additionally specified  |  |