

# **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS FROM PUBLICLY FINANCED RESEARCH BILL**

## **BILL**

To define the rights of the State in Intellectual Property derived from Publicly Financed Research; to provide for the establishment of a dedicated fund to finance the securing of Intellectual Property Rights resulting from Publicly Financed Research; to provide for a uniform system of intellectual property management, through establishment of the function of a National Intellectual Property Management Office; to provide for more effective protection of Intellectual Property emanating from Publicly Financed Research; to give preference to Small Micro Medium Enterprise and Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Entities in granting of licences to commercialise Intellectual Property derived from Publicly Financed Research; to provide for benefit sharing by inventor employees, and their Institutions in the economic benefits flowing from Publicly Financed Intellectual Property.

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## 1. Definitions

- **'BBBEE'** means Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
- **'Department'** means the Department of Science and Technology;
- **'Disclosure or Notification'** means provision of full details of potential intellectual property;
- **'employees'** , includes students undertaking research at the Institutions;
- **'Innovation Fund'** means the Innovation Fund an instrument of the Department of Science and Technology.
- **'Institutions'** means higher education institutions and statutory science councils listed in Schedule 1 to this Act
- **'Intellectual Property'** means non-patentable and patentable inventions, and one or more of copyright, designs, trade marks, in as far as they are an integral part of such inventions;
- **'IPMO'** means the Intellectual Property Management Office;
- **'Minister'** means the Minister of Science and Technology of the Republic of South Africa
- **'NIPMO'** means the National Intellectual Property Management Office, a function managed within the Department of Science and Technology or any of its instruments or entities, as established in terms of this Act;
- **'Publicly Financed Research'** means research undertaken by Institutions using funds allocated thereto by the Government of the Republic of South Africa or any of its funding agencies;
- **'Regulations'** means Regulations issued in terms of section 23 of this Act;
- **'SMMEs'** means Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises; and
- **'this Act'** includes Regulations issued in terms of section 23.

## CHAPTER I

### 2. Application of Act –

- (1) This Act shall apply to the following categories of intellectual property arising from publicly financed research-
  - (a) Patentable Inventions as defined under the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978);
  - (b) One or more of the following in as far as they form an integral part of a Patentable Invention under the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978):
    - (i) copyright in any work related to Patentable Inventions as defined in the Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978);
    - (ii) aesthetic and functional designs related to Patentable Inventions, as defined in the Designs Act, 1993 (Act No 195 of 1993);
    - (iii) a mark related to Patentable Inventions, as defined in the Trade Marks Act, 1993 (Act No. 194 of 1993).

- (2). Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) above, this Act shall extend to the protection of copyright, aesthetic and functional designs, or marks which form an integral part of a non-patentable invention. The Act shall also extend to the protection of basic scientific research results that are capable of forming the basis for a patentable invention but are not yet capable of protection under the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978) due to them falling within the prohibitions of Section 25(2)(a) – (c) and (e) – (g) excluding (d) of the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978).
- (3) The Minister shall give notice in the *Government Gazette* of any intention to extend the application of this Act to any new categories of intellectual property other than as defined in terms of this Act.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OWNERSHIP**

#### **3. Ownership of Intellectual Property**

- (1) The ownership of all Intellectual Property contemplated in section 2 of this Act, emanating from Publicly Financed Research shall vest with the Institutions which shall have the right to obtain statutory protection for the Intellectual Property in all countries of the world.
- (2) Employees shall be deemed to have assigned their Intellectual Property as set out in this Act to the Institution, who shall also be entitled to assign their rights to NIPMO who shall be entitled to deal with the Intellectual Property on behalf of the State in the name of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as it deems fit and as authorised under this Act.
- (3) In the event that the Institution does not wish to take ownership of the Intellectual Property, it shall give notice of its decision to NIPMO, who shall be entitled to acquire ownership of the Intellectual Property and apply for statutory intellectual property protection on behalf of the State in the name of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as it deems fit.
- (4) Should NIPMO after having been given notice of the decision of the Institution not to take up ownership of the Intellectual Property, also decide not to acquire ownership of the Intellectual Property or not to apply for statutory intellectual property protection on behalf of the State in the name of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, NIPMO shall give notice of its decision to the Institution, who shall then be entitled to assign its rights under this Act, to the inventor(s), who can then deal with the Intellectual Property as they deem fit.

#### **4. Rights of Institutions, NIPMO and the State-**

- (1) The Institutions shall in terms of this Act, be entitled to apply for statutory intellectual property protection for any Intellectual Property under this Act.
- (2) Unless indicated to the contrary, NIPMO shall be deemed to have acquired the right to apply for statutory intellectual property protection under this Act, in the event that the Institution decides not to do so, and should NIPMO deem it necessary in the national interest.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Patents Act, it shall not be necessary to effect an assignment in order to pass the ownership for the application for a patent to the State as represented by NIPMO.
- (4) Once the State has obtained ownership of an application for a patent or a patent granted thereafter no proceedings shall lie for the revocation of a patent so obtained on grounds of lack of title by the State.

**CHAPTER III**  
**CAPACITY BUILDING**

**5. Establishment of Institutional Intellectual Property Management Offices-**

- (1) Unless determined otherwise by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Education, or any other Cabinet Minister to which the Institutions have a reporting line, the Institutions, must within six months of the coming into effect of this Act, establish a function to be called an IPMO.
- (2) The IPMO shall be responsible for the management of and commercialisation of Intellectual Property emanating from Publicly Financed Research and undertaking obligations of the Institutions under this Act.

**6. Function of the Intellectual Property Management Offices-**

- (1) The function of IPMO shall be carried out by personnel who have interdisciplinary knowledge, qualification and expertise in at least two of the following disciplines:
  - (a) law;
  - (b) natural science;
  - (c) engineering;
  - (d) economics; or
  - (e) business.
- (2) IPMO shall perform the following functions-
  - (a) receive Disclosures or Notifications of possible intellectual property development from the employees and research units of the Institution;
  - (b) analyse the Disclosures or Notifications for various aspects of intellectual property, including but not limited to existence and form of Intellectual Property; the stage of development thereof and appropriate form of protection thereof;
  - (c) attend to all aspects of statutory protection of intellectual property emanating from the Institution;
  - (d) develop policies for intellectual property identification, protection, development and commercialisation, within the Institution;
  - (e) develop policies for employee Disclosure or Notifications of discoveries and inventions that have intellectual property implications;
  - (f) develop licensing and royalty policies for the Institutions;
  - (g) manage benefit sharing arrangements with the employee inventors; and
  - (h) interface with the NIPMO as provided for in this Act.

**7. Establishment of a National Intellectual Property Management Office**

- (1) There is hereby established a function known as the National Intellectual Property Management Office,
- (2) The Minister may assign, through publication in the *Government Gazette*, the management of the function referred to in (1) above to any entity which, in the opinion of the Minister, is fit to realise the objects of this Act.

- (3) NIPMO shall, through an entity referred to in (1) above, have the right to apply for intellectual property protection and deal with such Intellectual Property as it deems fit, on behalf of the State in the name of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

**8. Functions of National Intellectual Property Management Office –**

- (1) NIPMO shall strive to promote the objects of this Act, including the protection of intellectual property identified by the Institutions and which intellectual property the Institutions do not wish to secure protection thereof.
- (2) NIPMO shall consider any possible Intellectual Property referred to it by an Institution in terms of section 3(3) and make a decision as to whether or not it wishes to acquire ownership of such intellectual property and obtain statutory intellectual property protection thereof on behalf of the State in the name of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
- (3) NIPMO shall liaise with the reporting Institution's IPMO or any other party it deems fit to determine the viability of protecting the invention in the national interest, whether by patenting process of any other means.
- (4) NIPMO shall make its decision in terms of subsection (2) known to the Institution within one calendar month of it receiving the referral.
- (5) Should NIPMO decide that the identified Intellectual Property must be protected in the national interest it shall proceed to obtain such protection itself on behalf of the State in the name of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and any right which the Institution and inventor employee may have had in the application will be deemed to have lapsed automatically, save for the right to benefit sharing.
- (6) In addition to the above functions, NIPMO shall provide:
  - (a) information management in respect of Intellectual Property emanating from Publicly Financed Research, including data concerning each institution;
  - (b) monitoring, evaluation and performance assessment of institutions in respect of obligations under this Act;
  - (c) incentives to Institutions to reward them for proactively securing Intellectual Property and commercialising it; and also incentives to inventors, to ensure full participation in the innovation cycle;
  - (d) assistance with the establishment of the IPMO and related capacity building at the Institutions;
  - (e) measures of standardisation and uniformity in the approach to dealing with Intellectual Property, whilst at the same time providing enough flexibility for Institutions to provide custom-made solutions for particular circumstances;
  - (f) assistance to Institutions in the exploitation of the Intellectual Property;
  - (h) advice and recommendations for international patenting strategy;
  - (i) guidelines for off-shore intellectual property transactions;
  - (j) management capability in the implementation of such guidelines; and
  - (k) anything NIPMO may determine is necessary to meet the objects of this Act.

**CHAPTER IV**

**DUTIES OF PUBLICLY FINANCED INSTITUTIONS TO MAKE MANDATORY DISCLOSURES OF  
POSSIBLE PATENTABLE INVENTIONS**

## **9. Disclosure Requirements for Publicly Financed Institutions–**

- (1) The IPMO at each Institution shall:
  - (a) provide mechanisms to ensure that all possible Intellectual Property arising from research carried out at the Institution or under the control of the Institution are reported to it within 30 (thirty) days of identification by the researchers.
  - (b) assess the Intellectual Property for statutory protection and obtain statutory intellectual property protection in the name of the Institution.
  - (c) refer possible Intellectual Property for which it elects not to obtain statutory intellectual property protection to NIPMO within 14 (fourteen) days of it making such an election.
  - (d) screen all publications from the Institution for potential intellectual property that through publication may lose protection in terms of the Patents Act.
  - (f) manage revenues due to the Institution from exploitation of the Intellectual Property, including managing the benefit sharing arrangements with inventor(s).
  - (g) negotiate and enter into licensing agreements with third parties on Intellectual Property belonging to the Institution.
  - (h) attend to any other matter concerning Intellectual Property identification, development, and commercial exploitation.
  - (i) ensure that all stakeholder claims within a particular Intellectual Property are attended to.
  - (j) report to NIPMO on an annual basis all matters pertaining to intellectual property at the Institution, in a manner prescribed by NIPMO.

## **10. Contracts of Researchers in Publicly Financed Institutions**

- (1) The rights in all discoveries and inventions and in all improvements in respect of products, processes, apparatus and machines made by employees of the Institutions in the course of their employment as employees or researchers at the Institutions shall vest in the Institutions, which shall ensure that such discoveries, inventions and improvements are protected with a view to exploiting them in the national interest.
- (2) Each employee or researcher at the Institutions must report to the Institution, in a prescribed manner, any discoveries, inventions or improvements, within thirty days of discovery, invention or improvement.
- (3) Failure to report any discovery, invention or improvement within the prescribed period of time shall be deemed a breach of the terms of employment or service and shall be dealt with in terms of applicable Institutional policies.
- (4) The Institutions shall be entitled to apply for a patent in respect of any discovery, invention or improvement contemplated in subsection (1), and shall for the purposes of the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978), be regarded as the assignee of the discoverer or inventor in question.
- (5) The rights in a discovery, invention or improvement made by the Institutions in the course of an investigation for or on behalf of another person, the State or administration shall vest in the Institution unless such discovery, invention or improvement has been carried out in research in terms of section 21(1)(a) of this Act .

**CHAPTER V**  
**BENEFIT SHARING ARRANGEMENTS**

**11. The Rights of Inventor(s) to Benefit Sharing–**

- (1) Royalties ensuing from licensing and other forms of commercial exploitation of Intellectual Property that falls under this Act, even if registered in the name of the State shall be subject to benefit sharing arrangement in terms of this Chapter.
- (2) The inventor(s) shall be entitled to a minimum percentage, determined by the Minister in Regulations, of net revenues or net royalties accruing to such Intellectual Property, after deduction of the following expenses:
  - (a) expenses and costs of statutory protection of the Intellectual Property and
  - (b) the ongoing expenses of commercially exploiting the Intellectual Property.
- (3) The inventor(s) shall be entitled to benefit sharing under this Chapter for as long as revenues or royalties are derived from such statutory intellectual property and the right of the inventor(s) to benefit sharing shall pass to his/her estate in the event of death of the inventor(s).
- (4) The Institution shall be entitled to distribute the balance of revenues or royalties as it deems fit, provided that best efforts must be made to distribute a reasonable portion of the balance of royalties towards the applicable research unit and also for the function of the IPMO, including costs of intellectual property protection.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**EXPLOITATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**12. Licence Conditions in Publicly Financed Intellectual Property –**

- (1) The Institution in consultation with NIPMO shall determine the licence conditions in all Intellectual Property under this Act, irrespective of who holds title to it, and these must include the following:
  - (a) Preference will be for non-exclusive licensing;
  - (b) Any exclusive licence must have a limited duration of 5 (five) years after which the Institution in consultation with NIPMO will again determine afresh the need for exclusivity;
  - (c) Exclusive licence holders must undertake, where feasible, to manufacture, process and otherwise utilise the invention within the geographic area of South Africa;
  - (d) In the event of a holder of an exclusive licence being unable to continue to manufacture, process, or otherwise utilise the invention within the geographic area of South Africa during the duration of his or her licence, full reasons thereof must be furnished to NIPMO within 30 (thirty) days of having been so requested in writing, failing which the exclusive licence shall be deemed to have been revoked.
  - (e) If NIPMO is not satisfied that it is untenable for the holder of an exclusive licence to continue to process or otherwise utilise the invention within the geographic area of South Africa during the duration of its licence, NIPMO shall issue a directive that the licence holder continue to exploit, and otherwise utilise the invention only within geographic area of South Africa, failing which the licence holder will lose exclusivity of its licence.

- (f) An exclusive licence must be granted only if:
  - (i) it will not be economically viable to exploit the patent *via non* exclusive licensing, and
  - (ii) there is no overriding State interest that militates against granting of an exclusive licence.
- (g) The onus of proving the conditions in paragraph (f) above shall be on the person seeking an exclusive licence.
- (h) All types of licences must contain a condition to the effect that should the licence holder fail to or not fully exploit the licence to the benefit of citizens of the Republic of South Africa, NIPMO will have a right to suspend the licence after due enquiry of the reasons for non exploitation.
- (i) Each licence must contain a condition that wherever feasible the licence must have a BBBEE partner as set out in the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000).

**13. Preference for Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Entities and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises–**

In granting any licence to Intellectual Property under this Act, preference shall be given to BBBEE Entities and SMMEs.

**CHAPTER VII**

**GOVERNMENT INTEREST AND RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS TO PUBLICLY FINANCED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**14. Recordal of Government Interest in Publicly Financed Intellectual Property –**

There shall be endorsed on each patent granted in the name of an Institution by the Registrar of Patents a statement to the effect that the said patent is subject to the provisions of this Act.

**15. Restrictions on Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property Derived From Publicly Financed Research –**

- (1) Commercial exploitation of Intellectual Property derived from Publicly Financed Research shall be subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) it must be in accordance with the existing economic policies of the government;
  - (b) each Institution shall be obliged to make a disclosure to NIPMO of its intention to licence off-shore or to dispose of the Intellectual Property off-shore;
  - (c) Intellectual Property may move off-shore only when South Africa does not have capacity to develop or exploit the Intellectual Property, and subject to the South African Reserve Bank Exchange Control regulations and approvals; and
  - (d) before disposing of intellectual property, each Institution shall give notice of its intention to do so to NIPMO, together with an account of benefits that will accrue to the State in respect of such disposal.
- (2) The parties wishing to move the Intellectual Property offshore shall bear the onus of showing that there is no capacity to develop or exploit the Intellectual Property in South Africa and will also have to make provision for benefits to accrue to South Africa as a result of such contemplated transaction.

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**FINANCING OF COSTS INVOLVED IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION**

**16. Protection of Intellectual Property by NIPMO –**

- (1) There is hereby established an Patent Fund to be managed by NIPMO for the provision of financial support to the Institutions for statutory intellectual property protection, on terms determined from time to time by NIPMO.
- (2) The costs incurred by NIPMO for obtaining statutory intellectual property protection under this Act shall be paid out of the Patent Fund.
- (3) The Patent Support Fund managed by the Innovation Fund shall on the coming into effect of this Act, become part of the Patent Fund.
- (4) Where the State exercises its walk-in rights as set out in Chapter IX of this Act, the cost thereof shall be borne by NIPMO. The costs incurred by NIPMO for exercising the rights referred to in this subsection shall be paid out of the Patent Fund.

**17. Protection of Intellectual Property by Institutions –**

- (1) The costs of protection of the Intellectual Property emanating from the Institutions shall be borne by the Institution that is taking title to the invention, save for the fact that the Institution shall be entitled to recover such costs from the Patent Fund as determined from time to time by NIPMO.
- (2) Where an Institution has elected not to obtain statutory Intellectual Property Protection and NIPMO has also elected not to do the same and in default thereof an inventor applies for a patent the costs of patenting shall be borne by the inventor, who shall have full enjoyment of all benefits arising from such a patent.
- (3) Where two or more Institutions have applied for statutory intellectual property protection for the same invention, the costs of patenting shall be borne by the Institutions in the same ratio as they share in revenues or royalties, subject to recovery of any portions of the costs from the Patent Fund.
- (4) Where the patent has been co-financed with a private entity and the research agreement is silent on the costs of patenting, the costs of patenting shall be borne by the Institution and the private entity in the same ratio that they share in revenues or royalties.

**CHAPTER IX**  
**GOVERNMENT WALK-IN RIGHTS**

**18. Acquisition of Rights to Inventions and Patents by the State –**

- (1) The rights obtaining in terms of this section are additional to the rights granted to the State in terms of the Patents Act, 1978 (Act No. 57 of 1978).
- (2) If the Minister, in consultation with the Minister of Trade and Industry, after due enquiry is of the *bona fide* opinion that:
  - (a) a patented invention that has been assigned or an exclusive licence granted to a private entity is not being utilised in the Republic on a commercial scale or to an adequate degree;

- (b) after the expiry of a period of four years after the assigning of the patent or grant of the exclusive licence, there is no satisfactory reason for non-utilisation of such patent or exclusive licence in the Republic;
- (c) there is sufficient reason to obtain a prohibited trade and business advantage as described in the Competition Act; or
- (d) after the expiry of a period of four years after the grant of a patent to an Institution, the patent is not being exploited and there is no satisfactory reason for non-utilisation of such patent,

the Minister shall publish in the *Government Gazette* a notice of intention to have the patent assigned to the State or to have the exclusive licence revoked within 90 days of publication of the notice.

- (3) Where a person who can show that he or she has a right to the patent or an exclusive licence and the assignment or revocation of his or her exclusive licence shall have an adverse effect on him or her that person may approach the Minister for a reconsideration of his or her decision within 30 days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in subsection (2).

**19. Representation by Assignee of Patent or Holder of Exclusive Licence –**

- (1) The proprietor of an invention, assignee of a patent, or holder of an exclusive licence to a patent that is subject to this Act shall, if called upon to do so by any Minister of State assign the invention, patent, or grant an exclusive licence to that Minister on behalf of the State.
- (2) A Minister of State shall invoke the provisions of subsection (1) only in circumstances where acquisition of the invention, patent, or an exclusive licence is necessary for the Republic's health, security and other needs in the opinion of the Minister of State necessary to invoke the provisions of subsection (1).

**20. Patent Assignments and Licences Contrary to the Provisions of this Act-**

- (1) All owners and assignees of inventions and patents, as well as holders of licences in terms of this Act shall adhere to the operational licence conditions stipulated by NIPMO as set down in Section 12 and as contained in regulations made from time to time by the Minister.
- (2) In the event of an owner or assignee of a patent or holder of a licence not adhering to the stipulated licence conditions the Minister may by publication of a notice in the *Government Gazette* give notice of his or her intention to revoke the assignment or licence within a period of 90 (ninety) days from publication in the *Government Gazette*.
- (3) An owner or assignee of a patent or holder of a licence who is negatively affected by the notice may make written representation to the Minister within 30 days of publication of the notice in subsection (2).

**CHAPTER X**

**DETERMINATIONS ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OWNERSHIP WITH RESPECT TO CO-FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND LONG TERM RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS**

## **21. Funding from Private Entities and Enterprises–**

- (1) The Institutions may accept funding from private entities and enterprises for purposes of research and development which may have the result of generating new intellectual property which funding may be:
  - (a) project-specific or funded on a full cost model as defined in sub-section (3) and also in Regulations to be published by the Minister in terms of this Act; or
  - (b) non-specific, of a general nature or partially of a general nature;
- (2) Research carried out with funding in terms of sub-section (1)(b) shall be deemed to be Publicly Financed Research.
- (3) Funding will be regarded as project-specific or on a full cost model if an Institution has been approached by a private entity or enterprise to engage in specific research with specified results, the full costs of such research being paid for by the private entity or enterprise.
- (4) Funding will be regarded as non-specific, or a general nature, or partially of a general nature if an Institution has been allocated funds by a private entity or enterprise to conduct research either without expectation of a defined outcome or without the full cost of the research having been covered by such funds.
- (5) Where funding by a private entity or enterprise is as described in subsection (1)(a) and (3) above, the funding entity or enterprise may become the owner of the intellectual property emanating from its funded research provided that the funding agreement makes provision for benefit sharing of royalties derived from exploiting the developed intellectual property on a minimum ratio determined by the Minister in Regulations after deduction of attendant expenses and recordal simultaneously with the application for protection and granting of protection of the contract confirming the right of the contracted researcher.
- (6) Where funding by a private entity or enterprise is as described in sub-section (1)(b) and (4), the funding entity or enterprise may become a co-owner or holder of the Intellectual Property emanating from the funded research provided that:
  - (a) such private entity or enterprise is best placed to manage and commercialise the intellectual property in the national interest, or
  - (b) there has been a significant contribution of resources, including background intellectual property by the private entity or enterprise.

The funding agreement must provide for the private entity or enterprise being designated as a co-owner or holder of the Intellectual Property.

## **CHAPTER XI MISCELLANEOUS**

### **22. Confidentiality –**

- (1) Neither employees of NIPMO nor the IPMO's shall disclose any information in regard to any matter which may come to their knowledge in terms of this Act or any work arising therefrom or by virtue of the office held by them to any person, except:
  - (a) insofar as the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) and this Act require or provide

for the publication of or access by the public or any interested person to information relating to such matter;

- (b) insofar as may be necessary for the purpose of due and proper performance of any function in terms of this Act, or on the order of a competent court.

### **23. Regulations**

The Minister may make regulations with regard to any matter that he or she considers necessary to prescribe in order to ensure the proper implementation of this Act.

### **24. Short Title**

This Act shall be called the Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Financed Research Act \_\_\_\_\_ of 200\_\_\_\_\_

**SCHEDULE 1**  
**PUBLICLY FINANCED INSTITUTIONS**

**A. PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES**

Agricultural Research Council  
Council for Geoscience  
Council for Industrial and Scientific Research  
Council for Mineral Technology  
Human Sciences Research Council  
Medical Research Council  
National Research Foundation  
South African Bureau of Standards  
Water Research Commission

**B. HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University  
University of Cape Town  
University of Kwazulu-Natal  
University of Johannesburg  
University of the Free State  
University of the Witwatersrand  
Cape Peninsula University of Technology  
Durban University of Technology  
Rhodes University  
Tshwane University of Technology  
University of Pretoria  
University of South Africa  
Central University of Technology  
Walter Sisulu University for Technology and Science  
North-West University  
University of Fort Hare  
University of Limpopo  
Stellenbosch University  
University of Venda for Science and Technology  
University of Zululand  
Vaal University of Technology  
Mangosuthu Technikon  
University of the Western Cape