



Education and Culture

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IP-Unilink



FINAL CONFERENCE
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State University of
Campinas
UNICAMP

BRAZIL

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The Institution



Name	Unicamp – State University of Campinas
Logo	
Location	Cidade Universitária "Zeferino Vaz" Barão Geraldo - Campinas, São Paulo, Brasil - CEP: 13083-970
<u>Number of</u>	(2009 indicators)
• Students (under-graduate)	15.588
• Students (post-graduate)	15.995
* Academic & Research staff	2.070
* Administrative staff	7.808
Main academic areas	School of Medical Sciences; School of Chemical Engineering; Institute of Chemistry; School of Mechanical Engineering; Institute of Biology
Main research areas	Center for Biomedical Engineering; Nucleus of Food Studies and Research; Multidisciplinary Center for Chemical, Biological and Agricultural Research; Interdisciplinary Nucleus of Energy Planning
Main international cooperation partner countries	European Union, Belgian, U.S., Japan, Germany, Israel, among others.

The higher education sector



National HEI System – Brazil

- **Ministry of Education** is the institution responsible for HEI in Brazil:
 - **Minister of Education** - Fernando Haddad:
 - **Office for International Affairs – AI** - Leonardo Osvaldo Barchini Rosa
 - Esplanada dos Ministerios - Bloco L - 8th Floor - Room 824 - Brasília - DF
CEP: 70047-900 - Phone (s): (61) 2022-7878 / 7882 - E-Mail: ai@mec.gov.br
- The Higher Education Census of 2008 had the participation of **2252 Brazilian IES**, distributed as:
 - 90% of private institutions and;
 - 10% of public institutions, divided among federal (4.1%), state (3.6%) and municipal (2.7%);
 - This refers to all HEI offering undergraduate courses including the in class and at distance;

The higher education sector



The funds that finance the activities of institutions

- **Federal Institutions** - resources originating in the Federal Government, 88%, the remaining resources are linked to the covenants, 9%, and its own revenues, 3%, coming to provide services and fees from students.
- **State Institutions** - receive 87% of its resources of States, 0.8% of the Federal Government, and municipalities less than 0.3%, the remaining resources come from the execution of contracts, agreements and student fees.
- **Municipal Institution** - receives only around 5 % of its resources from the Federal Government, States and municipalities. About 80 % of the resources comes from tuition, and about 2.5% from the Student Finance Program (FIES). The rest comes from sponsors, usually foundations and of agreements and contracts.
- **Private Institutions** – receives most of funds from tuitions paid by students and a little part from contracts from private companies.

R&D in the higher education sector



- Most universities in Brazil have as guiding principles the triad of teaching, research and extension;
- In recent years, particularly after Innovation Law, approved in December 2004 (and regulated by Decree 5563 of October 2005), the issues on intellectual property and technology transfer occupies the policy makers discussions agendas from the public universities;
- Agencies are being created for innovation in institutions of higher education to facilitate interaction and technology transfer from universities to the productive sector (mostly at public HEI) . As an example the Innovation Agency of the State University of Campinas – Inova Unicamp.

R&D in the higher education sector



- In Brazil, the largest share of researchers are concentrated in the Public Teaching and Research Institutions;
- Official governmental prevision for 2010:
 - ✓ National R&D investments - 1.5% of GDP
 - ✓ Private Sector R&D investments - 0.65% of GDP

R&D cooperation



R&D Cooperation – Industry and Universities

- **The sector that has more cooperation in R & D between universities and companies is the metallurgy: about 5% of the sector's firms do R & D internally and externally over 80% of these firms seek major universities.**
- **Over 65% of firms with internal and external R & D, value universities as partners in R & D, mostly in sectors: manufacture of coke, petroleum refining, nuclear production, ethanol production, chemicals and extractive industries.**
- **The sectors that mostly values research by the university is of medical equipment, precision instruments, industrial automation equipment (a little over 30% of the firms). Although it is in seventh place in terms of involvement with R & D.**

Fonte: Albuquerque et al. 2005

Cooperation with EU



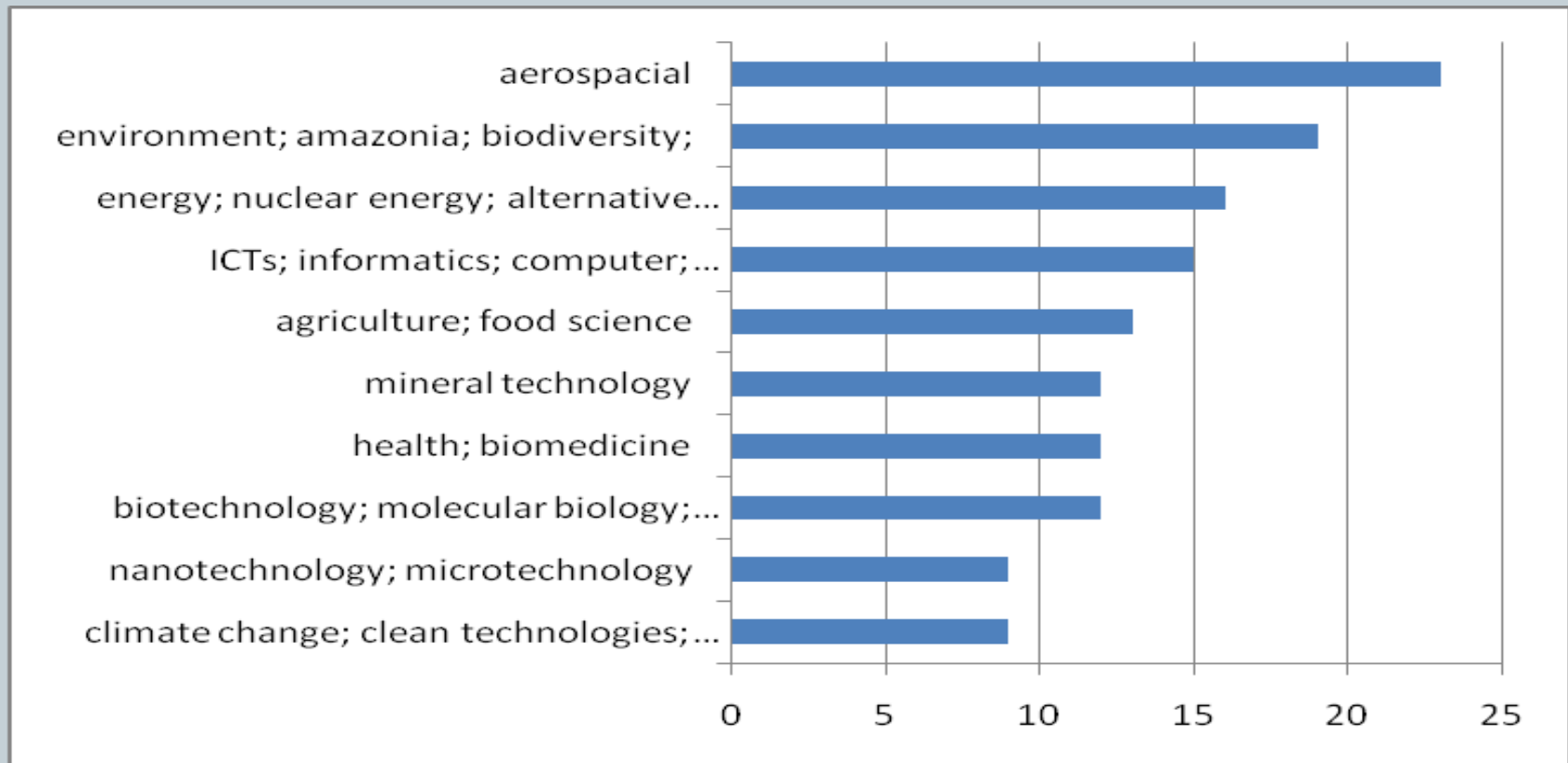
Cooperation Initiatives With Brazil Are Scattered Among The Various European Institutions (HEI Or Financial Institutions).

Country	Institution	Number of Agreements
France	MAE - Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	3
	CNES - Centre Nationale D'Etudes Spatiales	5
	CNRS - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	4
	INSERM - Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale	4
	INRIA - Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique	3
Germany	DAAD - Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst	6
Spain	CYTED - Programa Ibero-Americano de Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo	3

Cooperation with EU



- Based on the MACRO report...
 - General trends regarding cooperation of universities in India with EU



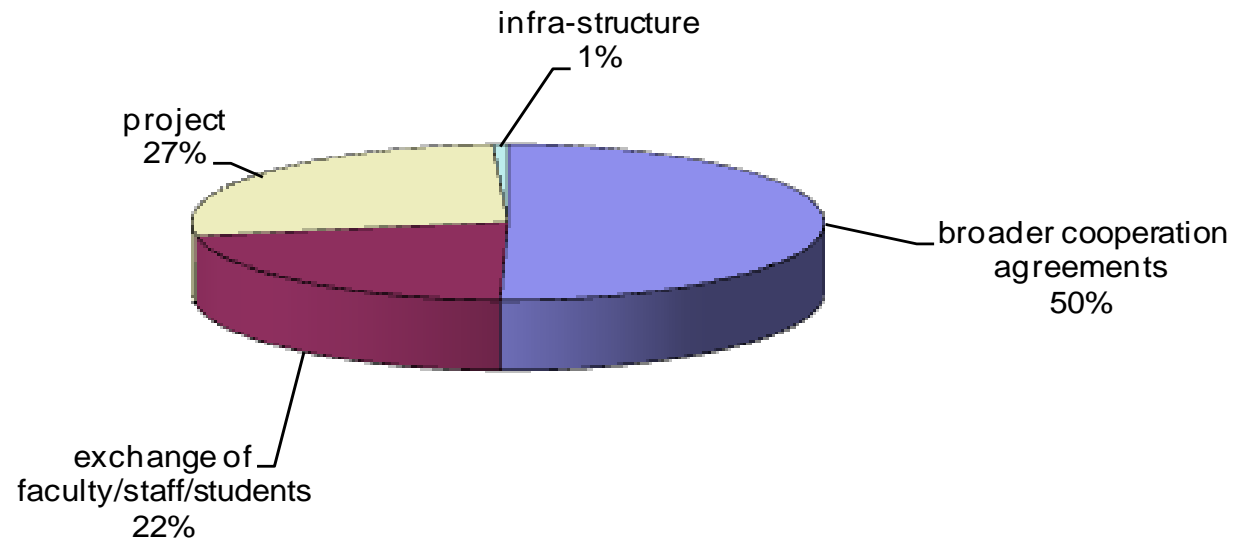
Main areas of cooperation in EU-Brazil research projects

Contd.....



Common types of EU-Brazil S&T cooperation

Forms of S&T Cooperation between Brazil and European Institutions

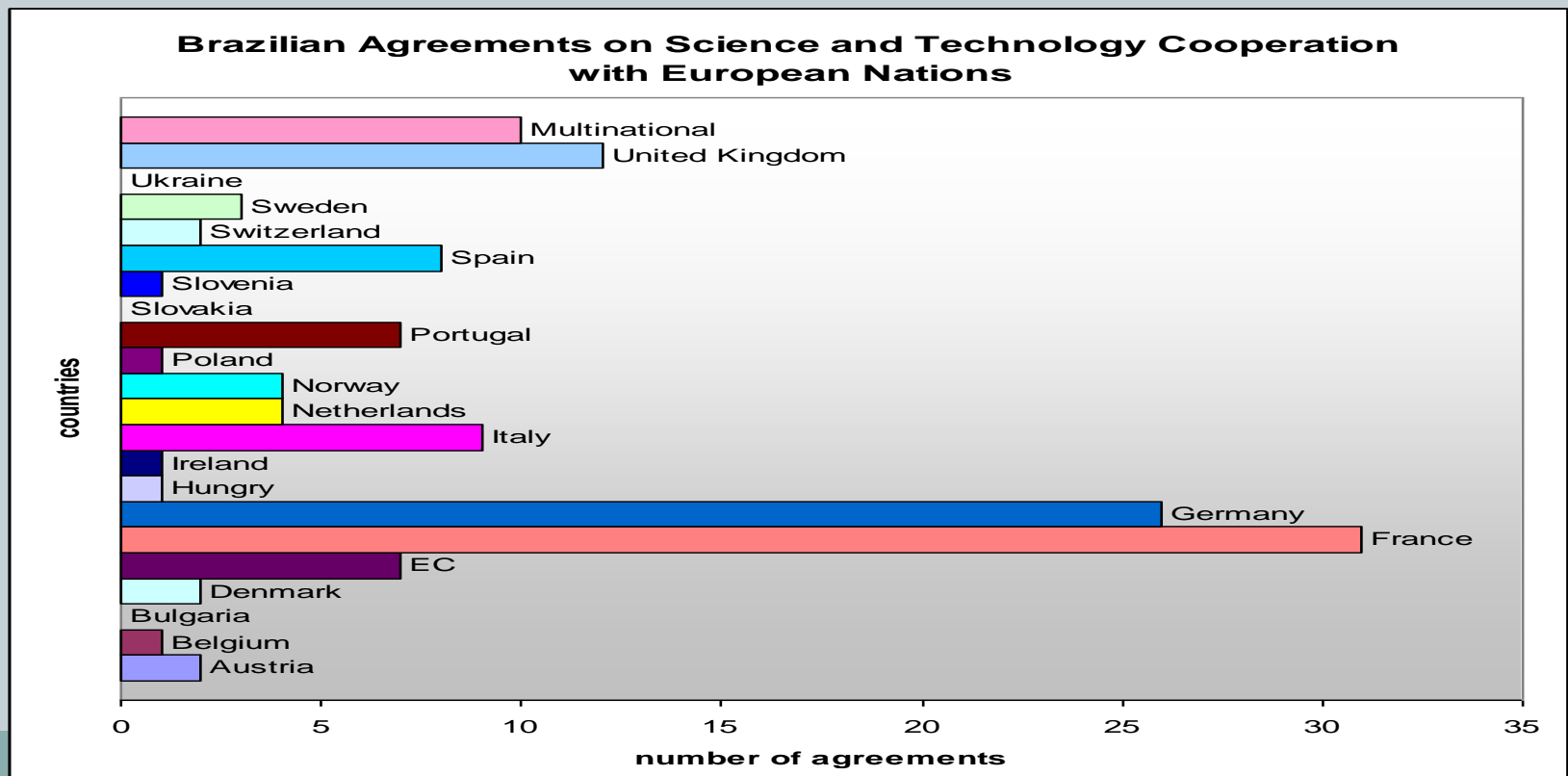


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Most Active Players In The Eu-Brazil Cooperation

By analyzing more than 130 agreements and cooperative projects between Brazil and the European Community, we were able to find that the main Brazilian partners in S & T are France (31 agreements), Germany (26 resolutions), UK (12 agreements), Italy (9 agreements) and Spain (8 agreements).



Political Environment



Broader co-operation agreements between Brazil and Europe, some areas of collaboration appears more frequently with some specific countries. Some examples of these prior areas of cooperation are listed below:

- Between **Brazil and Germany:**

Aeronautics; Aerospace technology; Environment; Climate change; Marine resources ; Agriculture; Food safety ; Food science ; Biotechnology; Nanotechnology; Health; Virology; Sustainability; Energy.

- Between **Brazil and the United Kingdom:**

Health; Biotechnology; Nanotechnology; Biomaterials; Agriculture; Genetics; Food technology; Pest control; Bioinformatics; Climate change; Energy; Sustainability; Materials engineering; Foresight/ horizon scanning.

- Between **Brazil and Spain:**

ICTs, Nanotechnology, Biomedicine; Molecular Biology; Health; Medicine; Biotechnology; Energy; Biofuels; Agriculture; Hydrogeology; Aerospace Technology



- for R&D cooperation:

- Specific agreements for scientific cooperation

- ✦ Cooperation agreements signed by the wider Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- ✦ Intergovernmental Scientific and Technological Collaboration Agreement.
- ✦ The Project B. Bice (European Commission) - the objective of increasing Brazilian participation in the 7th Framework Programme (FP7);
- ✦ Trilateral Cooperation Brazil-European Union-Africa on biofuels

... for Intellectual Property Rights

None



- Political Framework for R&D cooperation - agreements EU-BRIC country, strategies of your country's government
 - ✦ Brazil and the European Union;
 - Diplomatic relations in 1960;
 - Cooperation agreement intensified in 1992;
 - The EU-Mercosur Framework Co-operation Agreement, aiming to strengthen cooperation are mainly in Intellectual Property, in 1995;
 - Partnership with Brazil in 2007 to deepen relations, the focus of new partnerships include: climate change, sustainable energy etc..

Legislative Environment



Intellectual Property:

- Law of Industrial Property (Law no. 9279, of 14/05/1996), which deals with patents, industrial designs, trademarks, geographical indications and unfair competition enforcement;
- Program of Computer Law (Law no. 9609, of 19/02/1998);
- Copyright Act, (Act No.9.610 of 19/02/1998);
- In Brazil, **Law No. 10.973, of 02 December 2004**, provides for incentives for innovation and scientific and technological research in a productive environment. **The main objective of Law No. 10.973**, is to empower, strengthen and improve the environment of national production (its technological and industrial).
- The law that deals specifically with the tax incentives for technological innovation in Brazil is **Law N° 11.196/05** (the Good Law). With this Law companies can obtain, from January 2006 on, various tax incentives. However the law incentives the R&D of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) because private companies seeks them for research.

Legislative Environment



IP titles that can be obtained in Brazil + law + information source in English

Type of IP	Name and Date of Respective law	Source of information/possibility of download
Copyright	Law 9.610, of February 19 th 1998	http://www.wipo.int/dea/en/text_html.jsp?lang=en&id=514
Patent	Law no. 9.279, of May 4, 1996	http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Brazil/ENG/L9279el.asp
Utility Model	Law no. 9.279, of May 4, 1996	http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Brazil/ENG/L9279el.asp
Desing	Law no. 9.279, of May 4, 1996	http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Brazil/ENG/L9279el.asp
Trade Mark	Law no. 9.279, of May 4, 1996	http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Brazil/ENG/L9279el.asp
Geographical indication	Law no. 9.279, of May 4, 1996	http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Brazil/ENG/L9279el.asp
Plant Variety	Law no. 9.456, of April 25 th . 1997	http://www.wipo.int/dea/en/details.jsp?id=517
Traditional knowledkge	Provisional measure No. 2.186-16, of 2001	http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/tk/en/wipo_grtkf_ic_5/wipo_grtkf_ic_5_9.doc
Secret know-how	Law no. 9.279, of May 4, 1996	http://www.sice.oas.org/int_prop/nat_leg/Brazil/ENG/L9279el.asp

Legislative Environment



Specific Regulation Regarding the Employees' Creation In the IP Field Brazil

The Article 92 of the Industrial Property [Law No. 9.279/96 (IPL)] extends its general rules (regarding ownership of IP) to the relationship between a self-employed person or a trainee and the contracting company and between contractors. The rules are as follow:

1. **Proprietary Employer**

This is the case in which the invention or utility model from the actual activity contracted, ie, the inventive or creative activity is planned or due to the nature of the employee's work (invention or utility model - Art.88 of the IPL) .

2. **Proprietary Employee**

It is required in this case that the creation should not be made in line with the employment or service contract, and yet, without the use of the resources, facilities, data, materials, facilities or equipment of the employer. (Art. 90 of the IPL).

3. **Common Property**

This is the case in which the creations result from the employee's personal contribution and the resources, media, data, materials, facilities or equipment of the employer (Art. 91 of the LPI).

IP in your HEI – INOVA/UNICAMP



INOVA/UNICAMP

- The Unicamp Innovation Agency - Inova was created by the GR Resolution # 51 of July 23rd 2003 and had its institutionalization process updated by the CAD-A-2 deliberation of November 12th 2004;

Its main activities are:

- Managing Intellectual Property of Unicamp.
- Acting as an interface between the University, Private Companies and Government Agencies:
 - Negotiation of collaborative projects.
 - Supporting the project development for financing
 - Designing provisions for contracts and arrangements.
 - Promoting the licensing of patents and technologies of Unicamp
- Encouraging the creation of new technology-based companies
- Support for the Science and Technology Park in Campinas

IP in your HEI – INOVA/UNICAMP



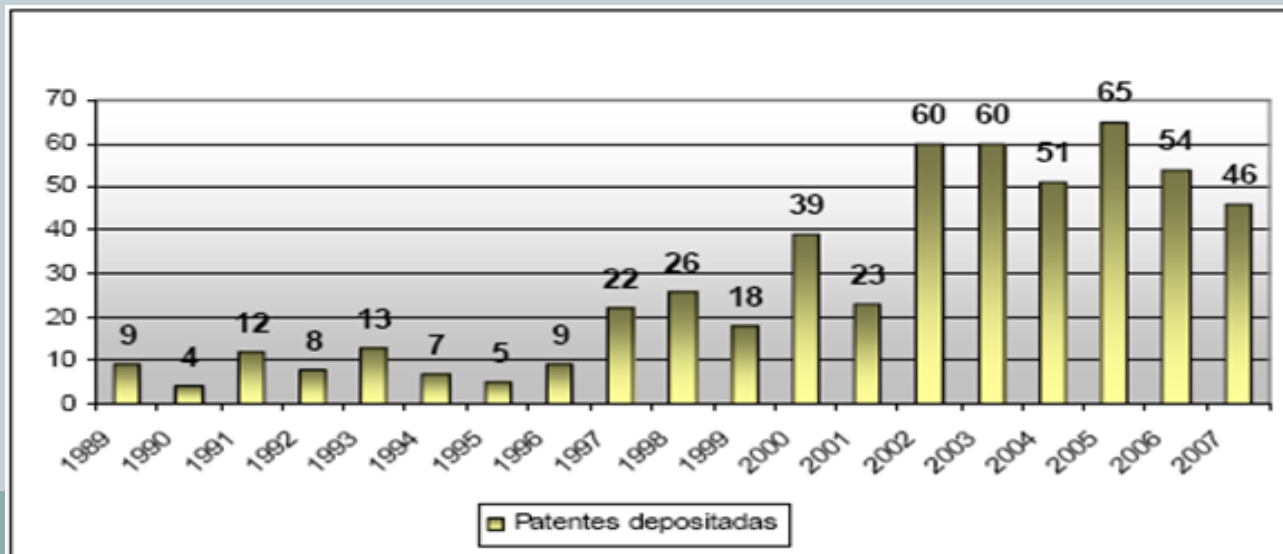
- The Brazilian Innovation Law (No. 10973/2004) is the stimulus to collaborative research between public and private sectors and determines that the institutions of science and technology (ICT) have courses of technological innovation (NIT) in order to manage its internal innovation.
- The Ministry of Science and Technology - through its Financing of Studies and Projects (FINEP) - aware of the difficulties of ICTs to meet the new standards, commissioned Inova Unicamp Innovation Agency with a training program which would help the ICT to create their NITs . So the project InovaNIT was born with an aim of providing theoretical and practical training for NIT professionals and researchers from universities and research institutes.
- There was the development of four types of training: "Structuring of Technological Innovation Centers (ENIT)," "Strategic Management of Technological Innovation Centers (GES-NIT)," "Practice Oriented Experiences of Inova Unicamp" and "Basic Intellectual Property and Patent Search". The program included training and theoretical and practical support for professionals working in centers of technological innovation (consolidated or in consolidation) and researchers and / or professors from universities or research institutes.

IP in your HEI – INOVA/UNICAMP



With the **Inova Unicamp**, the number of patents and contracts for the transfer of technology has increased exponentially since researchers and teachers do not have to worry about paperwork on registration of property rights and contractual issues, as agency provides full support and provide this service with excellence, and propagate information on IP through courses, workshops and seminars, participating students, teachers, researchers and officials of other educational institutions who are learning good practice

Unicamp Patents Filed



IP in your HEI – INOVA/UNICAMP



Description of the results that innovation agency brought to Inova Unicamp in recent years:

- 186 technology transfer agreements
- 31 technology licensing contracts (58 patents, 3 know-how and 2 trademarks)
- 225 new patent deposits at INPI
- 16 new international deposits via PCT
- 35 new trademarks deposits
- 35 new software deposits
- 11 graduated start-up companies
- Contact with +10.000 institutions worldwide
- +R\$29 MM for Research Projects.

Thank you for your attention!



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