Intellectual Property Rights and the Consortium

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Outline

- RCCDF Vision Statement & Benefits
- IP rights What to they mean?
- IP rights How do they work in a sharing environment?
- IP rights and the Consortium
- Discussion

Vision statement

The Regional Climate Consortium will be the main provider of climate information for impact assessment in the Asia-Pacific Region



The Consortium will work with the implementing agencies to:

- 1. Adopt best practises
- 2. Increase capacity
- 3. Implement and support portal
- 4. Learn by doing
- 5. Collaborate across the region
- 6. Make the consortium sustainable

RCCDF

- Regional climate data knowledge partnership is critical
- Leverage climate scientific expertise in the region
- Collaboration and cooperation to develop best practice approach
- Climate data sharing with a client/user focus

RCCDF

- Directs to where climate data information is available
- Guidelines for using the information
- **<u>Sharing/collaborative</u>** arrangement

Intellectual Property Rights

- Intellectual Property (IP) refers to creations of the mind including inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols and images
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) refers to the rights attached to the IP through laws
- Patents, designs, trademarks, **copyright**, **confidential information**, plant breeders rights

Copyright

- Original works
- Literary works (eg. data, databases, software)
- Artistic works (photos, images)
- Musical works; dramatic works
- Films; sound production; broadcasts

Copyright

- Expression of idea, not idea itself
- Not protecting facts *per se* but expression of facts
- Ownership arrangements
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works 1886

Copyright

- Exclusive right of the owner to reproduce, publish, adapt, communicate or perform a work
- Limited exceptions apply, otherwise risk of infringement
- Duration of protection varies depending on country and circumstance

Confidential Information

- Information that is not generally known or readily available
- Generally has some commercial value
- Steps have been taken to protect the information/restrict access

IPR & Sharing (GEOSS)*

- Voluntary, legally non-binding consortium
- Data Sharing Principles:
 - Full and open exchange of data, metadata and products shared
 - Made available with minimal time delay and minimum cost
 - All shared data free of charge or no more than costs of reproduction will be encouraged for research and education

^{*} See https://www.earthobservations.org/geoss_dsp.shtml

IPR & Sharing (DIAS)**

- The terms of data use of data providers take first priority over the DIAS data usage policy. In the event a data provider has not established terms of use, the following DIAS project data terms of use apply.
- Users shall prioritize and abide by terms of use stipulated by a data provider in the event such exist
- The use of DIAS data sets is limited to research and educational purposes

IPR & Sharing (DIAS)**

- Users shall not modify the content of DIAS data sets
- Users shall not provide the content of DIAS data sets to third parties
- In the event of using DIAS data sets in an academic presentation, paper, article, or report, etc., users shall cite in parenthesis the text given as the data citation
- In the event of using DIAS data sets in an academic presentation, paper, article, or report, etc., users shall submit a copy of the work (an offprint in the case of a paper, or a copy of the lecture summary in the case of an oral or poster presentation) to the DIAS office below

** see http://www.diasjp.net/en/guide/

IPR & Sharing (Consortium)

- What are the goals of the consortium?
- What will be shared? Eg. data, new methods?
- How could consortium members share?
- Other examples:
 - non-exclusive licence
 - non-commercial purposes
 - Open access

THANK YOU