IP governance structures for Jordanian Academic and Research Institutions

*Maturing infrastructure, but problems persist*
Established in 1970, the largest applied research institution, consultancy, and technical support service provider in Jordan

Established Jordan’s first TTU: In order to realize its vision, goals and policies especially those related to the economic development in Jordan
<table>
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<th>Service</th>
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<td>Strategic Consulting</td>
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<td>Official IP agents</td>
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<td>Patent Drafting</td>
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<td>Innovation initiative and program design and implementation</td>
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<td>Financial planning, modeling</td>
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<td>Technology investment advisory</td>
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<td>Partnership planning and route to market</td>
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<td>Legal and governance framework</td>
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Part 1: IP Policies

Do Jordanian have effective IP Policies?
Why do we have universities?

Create & Spread Knowledge

Human Capital + Resources = University

Education → Knowledge

Societal value + technological innovations are natural outcomes of academia

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One Mission, why not one policy?

Strategy
- e.g. targets & Initiatives

Policy
- e.g. IP policy

Mission & Vision

Strategy is a personalized roadmap to mission

Different institutions need different policies
Institution Strategy

Policy

Examples of Good Practice

Reality H.R. Finance Network

Regulatory Frameworks

Local regulation is an often hidden but always critical factor

Your policies cannot be unlawful (e.g. basic labor rights)

You should not assume procedures not supported by law (e.g. PCT before agreement)
IPCO’s Perspective on Best Practices for Developing an IP Policy

Understand Institutional Strategy, needs, and desired outcomes

Analyze Legal and Institutional Environments

Understand the Institutional Setup

Rationalize Decision Making Activities

Set Up IP Ownership, and Revenue Sharing Regime

Tackle IP Generated By Students

Consider Partnerships with Industry, Funding Bodies, and Other Institutions

Consider Patenting and Commercialization Pathways
Example 2: Established University
Conclusion: what to look for in an IP policy

Not to get in the way → Protect institution’s rights → Regulate the process → Clarify and increase transparency

Enlighten and build awareness → Attract talent to the institution → Incentivize employees → Drive a culture of innovation

Enable positive societal impact

The right IP policy can really make an active difference!

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Part 2: Technology Transfer Setup

Jordanian Technology Transfer Network
Jordan’s Technology Transfer Network

Established in 2010
Includes Universities, research institutions, and industry players
Centralized, IPCO is the center
Technology Transfer Offices

Small Offices/Centers
- 5 International patent applications since January 2019

Large Offices/Centers
- 4 International patent applications since January 2019
Conclusion

Structures are mature

Regardless the size of the office, the structures are effective for IPR acquisition
Part 3: Problems Persist

Hindrances for having real commercialization success stories
Conclusion

Though governance structures are maturing, there is little evidence that newly acquired IP will generate tangible commercial value.

The value chain that transforms academic innovations into commercial value is missing.

Though local industry is starting to play a role, its limited absorptive capacity prevents appropriate capitalization of innovations.

Also, its limited scale prevents it from investing in transformative innovations (e.g. new engine technology or new drug).

Initiatives that support international technology transfer and the creation of high-tech startups are almost totally missing.