

Conflict of Interest Relating Specifically to Technology Transfer Agreements

The University increasingly grants the right to exploit its IP and/or know-how to commercial entities and receives income and/or equity as a result of these activities thus raising the possibility of conflict of interest for staff and students of the University. This section applies specifically to the management of conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of technology transfer transactions.

1. When a primary candidate for a technology transfer agreement is identified and before any agreement is negotiated, the Industrial Liaison Officer will establish whether the originator has, or plans to have, a personal interest^[1] with the potential licensee (or optionee).
2. If an originator has or will have a personal interest, he/she must comply with the terms of the University's Policy on Conflict of Commitment and Conflict of Interest.
3. If the originator has or will have a personal interest, the Industrial Liaison Officer will inform the Vice President for Research as to whether or not the technology transfer agreement is expected to include rights to future technology, such as rights to separately patentable improvements and if so, whether or not such improvements are dependent on the original licensed technology.
4. The Vice President for Research has the authority to put in place such measures as are deemed appropriate to address the potential conflict of interest.
5. Staff and students of the University should not seek to exert influence on the University's technology transfer decisions in ways that could lead to personal gain or give advantage to their associates.
6. Individual staff members should not, on behalf of the University, participate in or seek to influence the decision making of the University with regard to the transfer of technology to any companies in which they themselves have personal interests.