

Responding in Times of Crisis: STANFORD, HARVARD and MIT Develop the Technology Access Framework

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What is Technology Transfer?

“It’s about transforming ideas into opportunities.”*

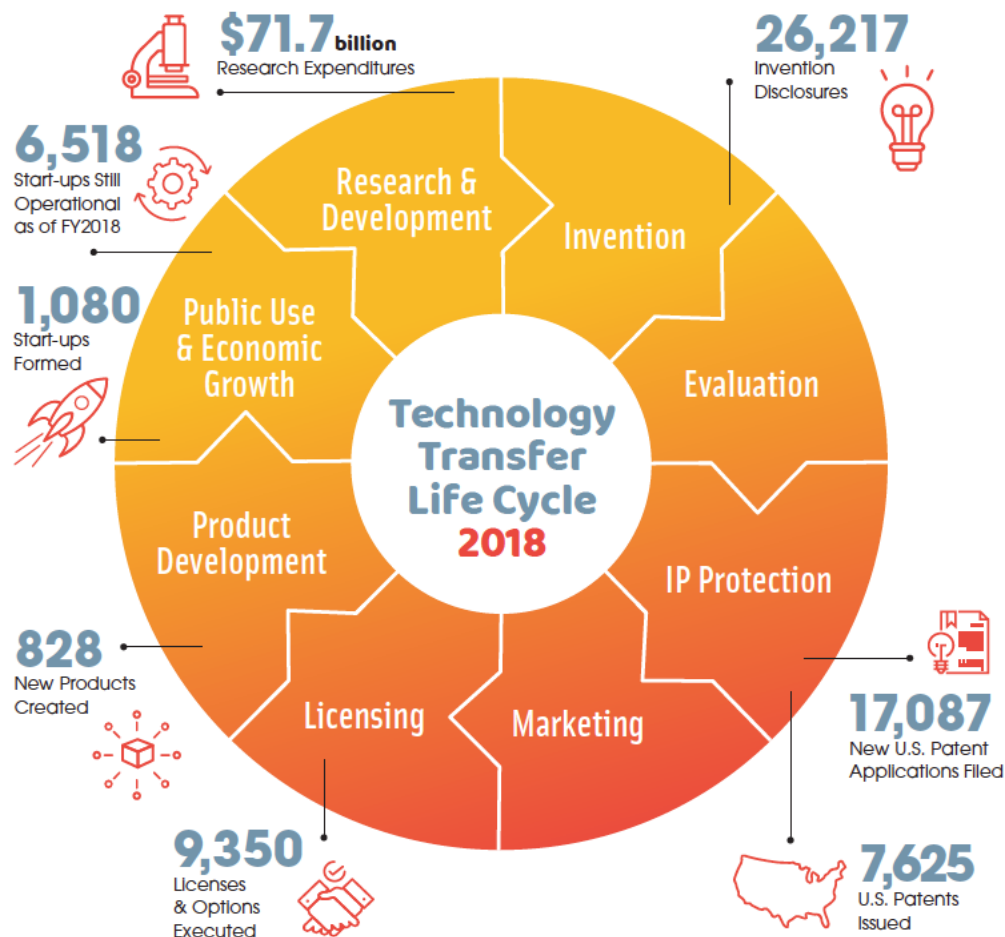


Bench-to-Bedside
Discovery-to-Product
Lab-to-Marketplace

***<https://autm.net/>**

Benefiting Society and the Economy

Academic Technology Transfer For 2018



The Scope of Technology Transfer

- Translating, prototyping and developing the next life-changing innovation
- Identifying ways to disseminate non-patentable ideas, like apps and training
- Developing academic-corporate alliances on ground-breaking research projects
- Forming, incubating, and positioning for success the 1000+ start-up companies launched annually from academic research
- Supporting regional economic growth and new job creation
 - **> 40,000** active companies trace roots to Stanford, creating:
 - >5.4M jobs**
 - \$2.7 trillion** in annual world revenues (Eesley, C.E. and Miller, W.F., 2017)

Stanford OTL Mission: Promote the transfer of Stanford University technology for society's use and benefit while generating unrestricted income for research and education.

FY2019 FAST FACTS

\$49.3MM

Licensing Revenue

875

- More than \$100K in royalties - 49
- More than \$1MM in royalties - 5

Technologies Generated \$

3,710

Active Technologies

564

Invention Disclosures

122

Licenses/Options

Stanford

**FY2019
Fast Facts**

Office of Technology Licensing

2,290

Active Issued U.S. Patents

24

Startup Companies

1,645

New Industry Research
Agreements

351

Total Sponsored Research
Agreements

226

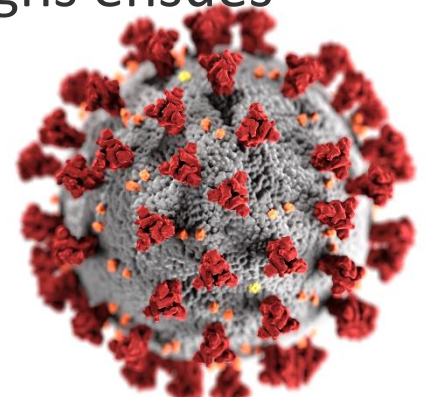
New U.S. Patents Issued

Bayh-Dole Act Celebrates its 40th Anniversary

- Allows non-profit organization and small business contractors to retain ownership of inventions that result from Federal Government funded research.
- Prior to Bayh-Dole Act, <5% of the Federal Government's patents had been commercially licensed. Stanford currently licenses 25 – 30% of its inventions.
- Watch “How the Bayh-Dole Act Will Speed Development of Coronavirus Cures” at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=poN2rhUNHus&feature=emb_logo

Responding to the COVID-19 Global Pandemic

- Discussions with colleagues around rapid licensing of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in early March; Columbia develops its quick NERF license for new PPE designs.
- March 16: San Francisco Bay Area ordered to shelter in place.
- Stanford Law Professor Mark Lemley launched COVID Open Pledge.
- Many Stanford PIs pivot to COVID-19 research and new flood of COVID-related inventions and product designs ensues - how should OTL respond?
- Harvard and MIT join Stanford to create the Technology Access Framework.



Technology Access Framework

Our commitments:

1. Implement COVID-19 patenting and licensing strategies that are consistent with our goal of facilitating rapid global access. For some technologies, this includes use of a quickly executable, time-limited, non-exclusive royalty-free license.
2. Make vigorous efforts to achieve alignment among all stakeholders in our intellectual property, incl. research sponsors, to facilitate broad and rapid access to technologies to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Make any technology transfer transactions related to addressing the COVID-19 pandemic our first priority; minimize any associated administrative burdens.

<https://otl.stanford.edu/covid-19-technology-access-framework>

Several Statements of Principles or Pledges Addressing COVID19-related IP and Licensing Needs

- Open COVID Pledge: <https://opencovidpledge.org/pledge/>
 - “We ... pledge to make our intellectual property available free of charge for use in ending the COVID-19 pandemic and minimizing the impact of the disease.”
 - Original version granted free non-exclusive license to “any individual or entity” who wants it.
- Stanford, Harvard & MIT COVID-19 Technology Access Framework: <https://otl.stanford.edu/covid-19-technology-access-framework>
 - “We are committed to implementing COVID-19 patenting and licensing strategies that are consistent with our goal of facilitating rapid global access.”
- AUTM COVID-19 Licensing Guidelines: <https://autm.net/about-tech-transfer/covid19/covid-19-licensing-guidelines>

Why do we need a new statement of principles?

- Global pandemic $\neq$ Business as usual;
 - Need to message to our broader communities that we will be doing some things differently.
- Earlier COVID Pledges didn't address complexities of university IP ecosystems or market forces
 - Offering non-exclusive licenses to “any individual or entity” who wants them $\neq$ new product on market!
 - More useful for PPE, reagents, research tools, apps, algorithms & software, biomarkers and some diagnostics.
 - Less useful for new diagnostic platforms, vaccines and drugs.
 - Other issues: legal obligations to sponsors and other IP stakeholders, incentivizing drug makers, legal protection for licensor.

What the COVID-19 Technology Access Framework is NOT



- NOT automatic grant of free non-exclusive licenses - may not be appropriate for some technologies (e.g., novel therapeutic compositions or methods).



- NOT an attempt to engage licensees in drug pricing initiatives – we need the flexibility to incentivize development where such incentives are needed.



- IS intended to open a dialogue around accessibility for all population segments: How do licensees plan to make products accessible to all, whether under- or uninsured, whether in developed or developing countries?

Stanford RISE

COVID-19 Crisis Response

Respond Innovate Scale Empower

Organized COVID-19 research endeavors around 4 themes:



Rapid Discovery



Human Resilience



Inclusive Recovery



Post-Pandemic Cooperation

Internal searchable list of 227+ interdisciplinary COVID-19 research projects.

Stanford University Office of Technology Licensing

Thank you!

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