IP in Technology Transfer: Lessons from the activity of WIPO GREEN

Yorimasa Suwa, PhD., MBA
Leader, WIPO GREEN Project, Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA)
Senior Researcher, Asia-Pacific Industrial Property Center, Japan Institute for Promoting Invention and Innovation (APIC-JIPII)

Collaboration of JIPA and WIPO

1992	UNFCCC adopted:	'Technology Transfer Promotion'
1997	COP 3	Kyoto Protocol adopted GHG reduction > 5% against 1990
2007	COP13	Bali Action Plan
2010	COP16	Technology Mechanism for development and transfer

JIPA

Green Technology Packaging Platform (GTPP) Project

WIPO

Global Challenges Division

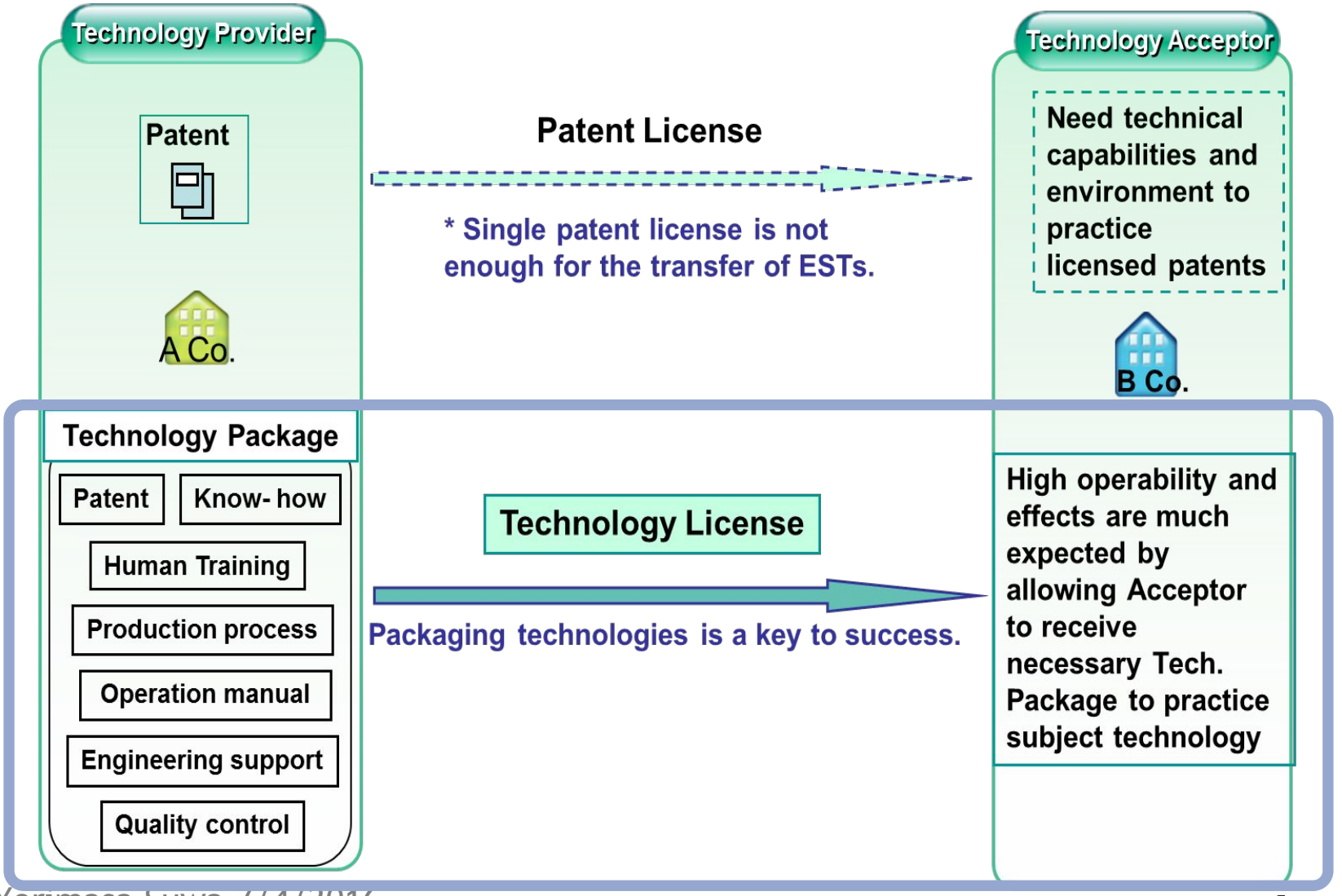
Since 2010, Joint Project to build global technology matching scheme

WIPO GREEN

Officially launched in November 2013

At WIPO Head Quarter in Geneva
From left to Right: Mr. Sinha, UN Ambassador of India, Mr. Gurry, DG of WIPO and Mr. Ueno, President of JIPA

Concept of Green Technology Packaging Platform (GTPP)



Some characteristics of IP rights for Green technology (in the past)

- In most cases of Green technology transfer, patent licensing only is not enough, but the packaging of various information and skills (broad sense of IP) is definitly needed.
- Green technology is not always the most advanced technology. Sometimes its patents has been already expired.
- For the companies or researchers in the developed countries, it will be highly costed to apply their patents to the developing countries.
- Some organizations in the developed country have a policy that they will not apply patent of Green technology to the developing countries.

Business

Setting of Technology Name / Field

Setting of interested technology field

WIPO Green Data Base

Licensor

- Registration of Technology Information
- Viewing of Needs Information

Licensee

- Registration of Needs Information
- Viewing of Technology Information

A Co.

B Co.

First Contact

Use of Contact Form ⇒ E-mail

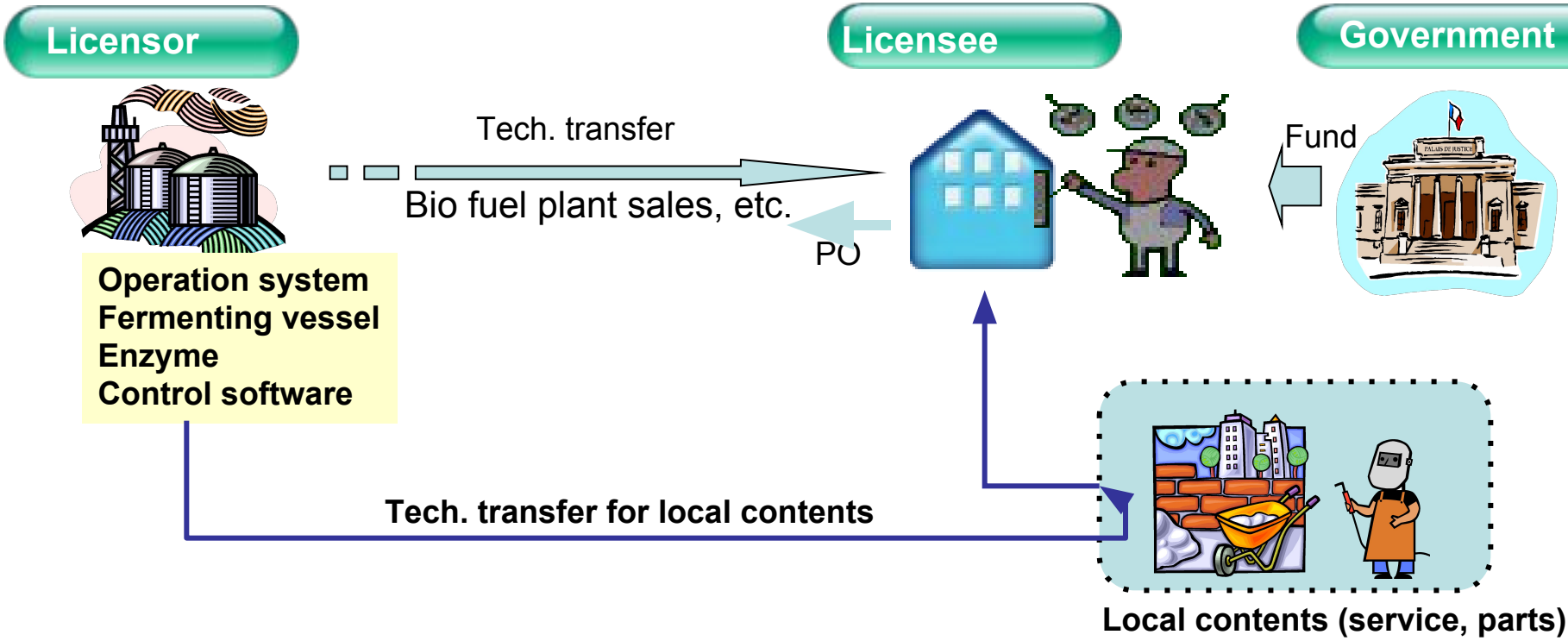
WIPO Office

- Inquiry, Response and More Detail Information
- Direct Negotiations

Report

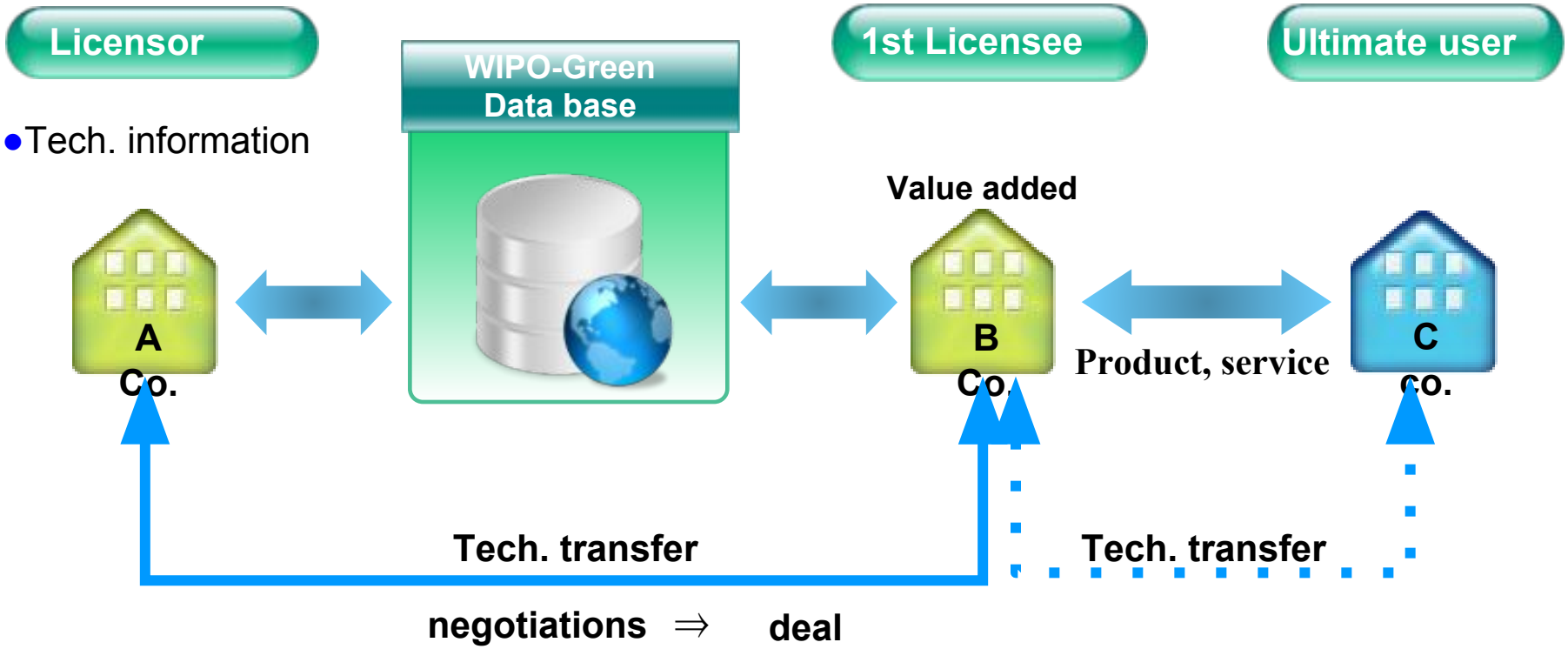
⇒ Deal Closed

Technology Transfer Example (B to C)



Global competition : In order to reduce CO emission, natural energy power production, recycle goods or clean air, product or plant sales are not enough. Even in case of plant transfer in a turn key arrangement, Customers tends to ask for local contents for components or facilities, involving local companies, or disclosure of certain technical information. With or without of licensor's intention, partial technical transfer may be required to reduce price quotation, In order to win bidding processes.

Technology Transfer Example (B to B)



B to B arrangement may be applicable when to use WIPO Green DB:
In general universities, research institutes or SME may not have resources to run cross border technology transfer businesses due to lack of experiences, human resources. Even a corporation may terminate any projects or technology development due to strategic reasons. Any such technologies may be listed in WIPO Green DB for possible transfer in B to B arrangements. 1st licensee may add its own value to the transferred technologies.

Manufacturing of “Bio-compost” by organic waste for soil improvement; Tokai Bio Ltd.

- The bacterium developed by Tokai Bio Ltd. has the following unique abilities and characteristics:

  1. It digests lignin and cellulose efficiently.
  2. It reduces and controls the foul odor that originates from animal waste.
  3. It generates humus which is a useful nutrient for plant growth

- Case studies: Unzen, Nagasaki Pref. Japan

Tokai Bio sent over 30 tons of “Bio-compost” to volcano-stricken areas of Unzen where 10,000 trees were planted.

“Bio-compost” proved to be very effective in restoring vegetation.

After

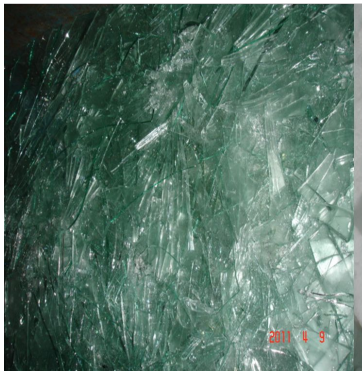
Before

“Bio-mat“

Eco-friendly advanced material GLACERA, ABEX co. Ltd.

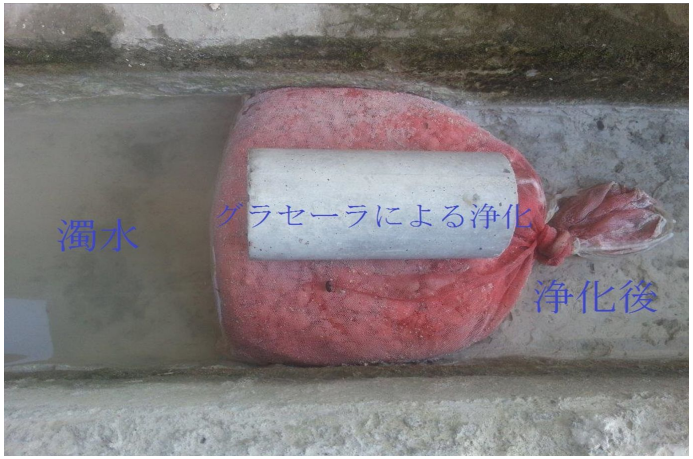
- manufactured from the waste glass as the main resource
- inorganic, porous and lightweight
- can be used safely without any harm
- Lot of applications; water purification, effective utilization of rain water, materials for making concrete material from soil, materials for agriculture, materials for construction
- used not only in Japan, but also in China, Taiwan and the Philippines

Materials



Product

Water purification



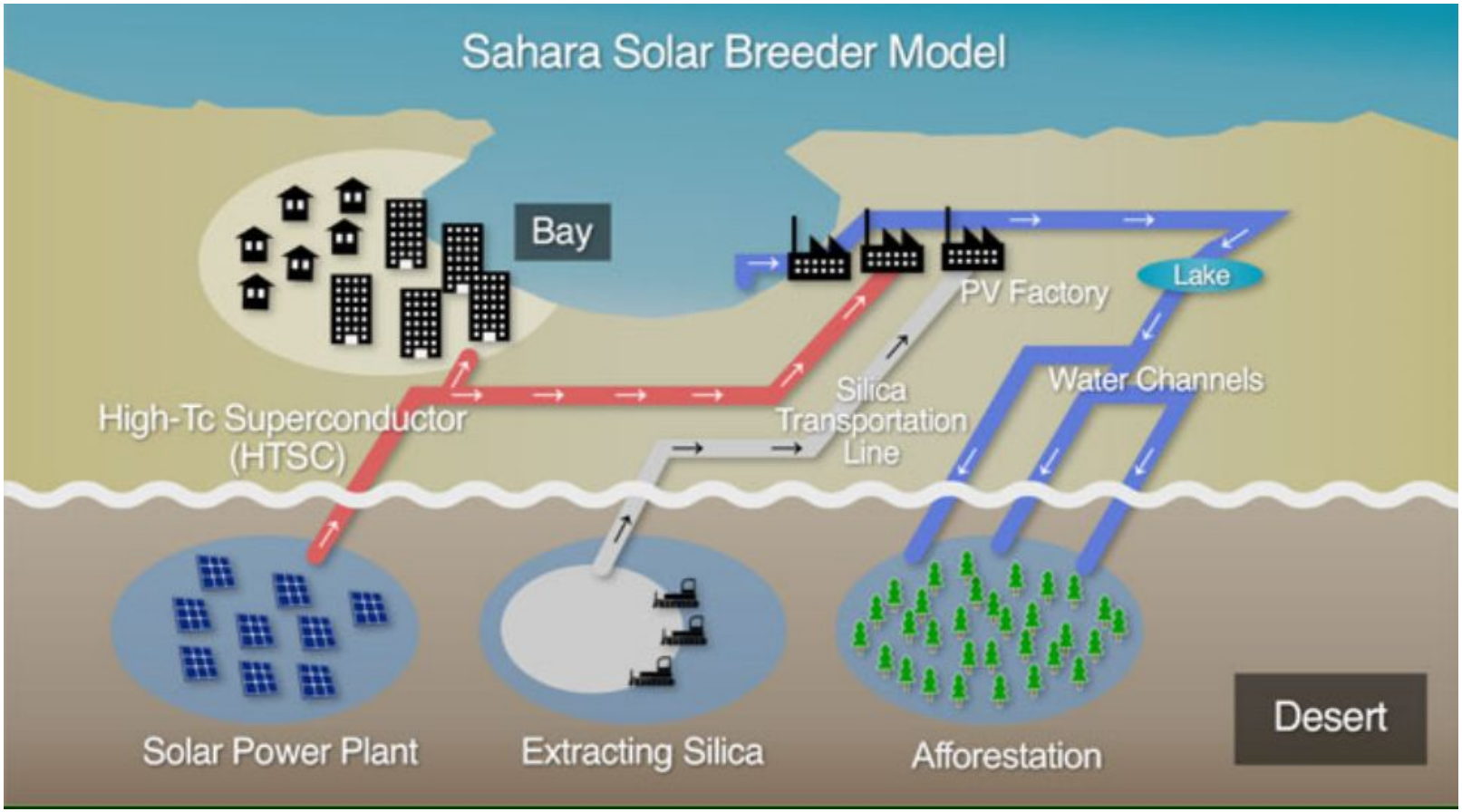
Japanese scientists lead the innovative energy project in the developing area: SAHARA Solar Breeder Project

- **Following core technologies are to be developed and deployed.**

  1) Innovative solar Si production-solar breeder system design to make photovoltaic (PV) real grid parity

  2) System and materialization of PV interconnection to high-Tc superconducting (HTSC) grids.

- **Coordinated by Prof. Hideomi Koinuma, University of Tokyo, and University of Science and Technology of Oran (USTO).**
- **Collaboration with National Institute of Materials Science (NIMS), Hirosaki University and Chubu Univeristy.**
- **Supported by Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and Japan International Cooperation Agency.**



YouTubessbPreview_EN.wmv

Consideration for IP rights of Green technology to the future

- Real needs in the developing countries are one of the most important factors for the development of Green technology.
- A lot of green technologies have been developed also in the developing countries and such technologies are based on the real needs.
- To share the value and the benefit of new green technologies and its businesses between the developing and developed countries, IP rights is a necessary tool.

Thank you for your attention.

yorisuwa1@gmail.com