

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA (UALBERTA) FACTS



- Located in **Edmonton**, Alberta's capital
- 38,311 students from 148 countries
- **15,000** employees
- 18 faculties, 5 campuses
- \$513 million in sponsored research income (top 5 in Canada)



TEC Edmonton





- Not-for-profit joint venture
- TTO of UAlberta plus region's largest business incubator/accelerator
- ~60 full-time, part-time staff & contractors





Companies, entrepreneurs, and inventors who work with TEC are more successful

evolving ideas











Ranked #3 World Top Business **Accelerator** – Linked to University

UBI Global in 2018





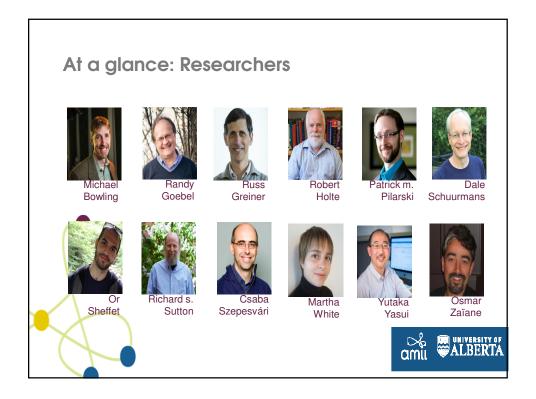
Alberta Machine Intelligence Institute (AMII)



- Al research centre located at the University of Alberta
- One of the top machine learning research centres in the world
- Edmonton one of three centres identified in \$125 million Pan-Canadian Al Strategy of Federal Gov't (Montreal, Toronto-Waterloo)
- DeepMind & RBC Research Major players in Al setting up locations in Edmonton







IP HOLDING COMPANY 10PI

- Owned by 10 Principal Investigators and Business Director of AMII
- Master Option to license IP developed at Institute
- Pre-set terms and conditions for licensing
- Pre-agreed ready to sign documents



OPTION SCOPE LIMITATIONS

- Applies to IP created through funding from Institute: researchers may have independent research programs independent of Institute
- Researchers sign an Acknowledgement of Terms prior to participating in Institute-funded research
- Option must be exercised within 9 months of disclosure





LICENSE TERMS

- Tiered Royalty on Gross Sales: flow-through to sub-licensee sales
- No upfront payment or milestone payment
- Licensee pays patent costs during option and license term
- Sub licensing:
 - % of any additional royalty plus % of other considerations
 - flexibility to do non-royalty sub-licensing: upfronts/milestones/equity
 - flexibility on choice of sub-licensee: non arm's length needs approval





PATENTS VS. COPYRIGHT

Patents:

- Institution approval required for:
 - Non-royalty based sub-licensing
 - Sub-licensing milestones

Copyright:

No approval required





OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Addition/change of Pls/Inventors: General Partnership-Limited Partnership model
- Non-arm's length sub-licensing (Spin-off):
 - · COI managed through both Institution and Institute
- Length of time to develop an Umbrella model
- Importance of having a champion: trust relationship with former TEC EIR representing the Institute
- Appropriate consultation with stakeholders







10PI MODEL IN PRACTICE

- 4 Commercialization Projects on the go:
 - 1 Spin-off created
 - 2nd Spin-off in the works
 - 2 in investigation stage







IP HOLDING COMPANY 10PI

Pros:

- Avoids case-by-case discussion with Pls
- Gives PIs greater control over their IP
- Time to license: spin-off deal signed within a week

Cons:

- Institution has no involvement in licensing decisions
- Pre-set terms may not work in certain situations







WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

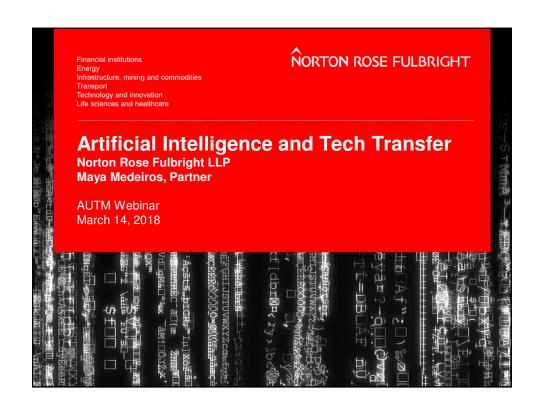
- Faster time to license: need for Umbrella/Express models
- Non-traditional IP (copyright etc.) more prevalent
- Flexible deal structure on non-traditional IP: one-time/milestone based payments common
- Know-how (and therefore individuals) becoming more important than patents











Overview

- What is the impact of AI?
- What are key considerations for commercializing AI innovation?

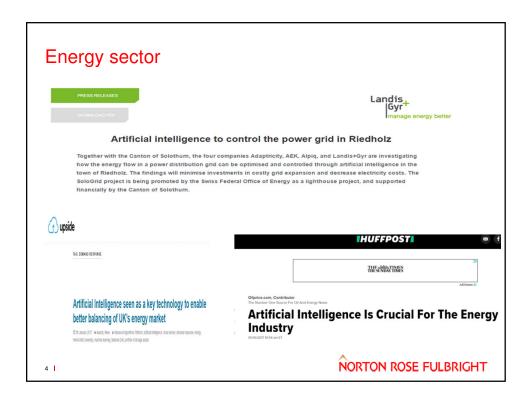
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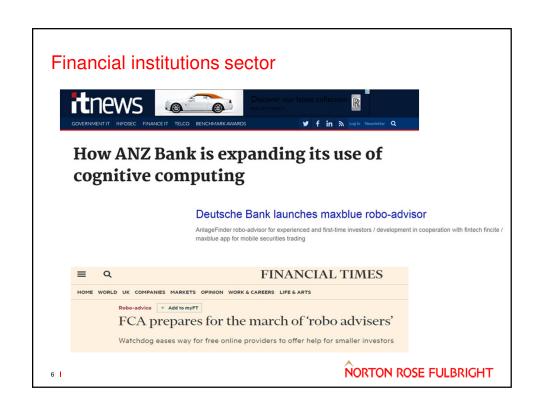
AI is a field of computer science that includes machine learning, natural language processing, speech processing, expert systems, robotics, and machine vision.



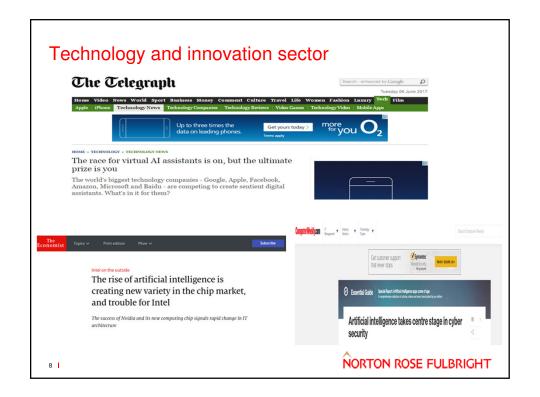
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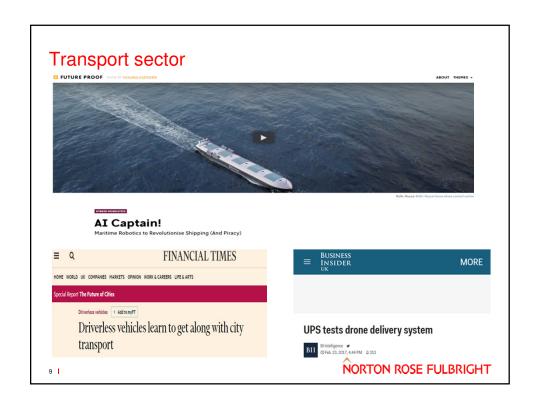












Commercialization of AI innovation

- IP protection for AI innovation
- Collaboration frameworks
- Licensing considerations
- Ethical and legal considerations for AI

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IP Protection for AI Innovations

- IP protection for AI innovation impacts valuation, commercialization and enforcement
- Example Al innovation:
 - Classifiers or rules for applications/use cases
 - Network topology
 - · Training data sets
 - · Hardware and software components
 - Mix of custom and third party components (e.g. open source)

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IP Protection for AI Innovations

- Patents: technical processes, machines, improvements
- Designs: hardware form factors, UI elements
- Trademarks: mark, logo
- **Copyright:** code, compilations of data, APIs, UI elements, graphics
- Trade secrets and confidential information: backend code, know-how and "secret sauce"

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Patents for Al Innovation

- · Protect investment, freedom to operate
- USPTO designated class 706 for AI
- · Preliminary search results:

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▲ Assignee
                     (1077)
IBM
MICROSOFT
                      (600)
TECHNOLOGY
LICENSING
GOOGLE
                      (225)
NEC
                      (165)
SONY
                      (160)
FUJITSU
                      (150)
SIEMENS
                      (148)
QUALCOMM
                      (136)
HITACHI
                      (135)
ORACLE
                      (127)
More...
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Patent Eligibility

- No clear line for patent eligibility of AI innovation
- · Highlight technical problems and solutions
- Written description should refer to structural details, special programming
- Computer-readable medium claim
 - Computer-readable medium storing instructions that when executed by a processor cause it to perform X

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Trade-secrets and confidential information

- Algorithms and processes (whether or not patentable)
- Al data such as neural network topology, training data, input data, weights and parameters
- Requirements must be kept secret, any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information used in business and which gives the owner an opportunity to gain an advantage over competitors
 - Lack of specific legislation in Canada v. the US
- · People management, compliance and due diligence

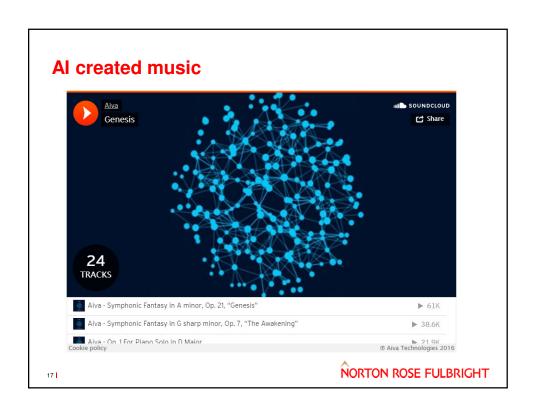
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New IP questions raised by AI innovation

- · Machine generated IP
- Copyright
 - · Who is the author?
 - Is the work an original work?
 - Is the work protectable by copyright?
 - Does copyright protection extend to machines?
 - · Who is the owner?
- Patent
 - · Who is the inventor?
 - · What is the invention?
 - Is the invention patentable?
- Machine infringement of IP

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Collaboration Frameworks

- Al innovation often involves collaboration
- Different collaboration models emerging:
 - Technology collectives
 - · Data collectives
 - IP collectives

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Licensing considerations

- · Transfer rights or permissions to IP assets
- · Manage risk and expectations
- Al is different than "typical software"
 - · Autonomous decision making
 - · Al algorithms and classifiers adapt over time
 - · Large or unique data sets may be required
 - Subject matter experts provide feedback and training data

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Licensing considerations

- Al agreements from the perspective of:
 - · Al providers
 - · Data providers
- Scope
- Ownership of data, Al tool, improvements
- Compensation models for commercializing improved Al tool/results
 - · Revenue share
 - License
 - Sublicense

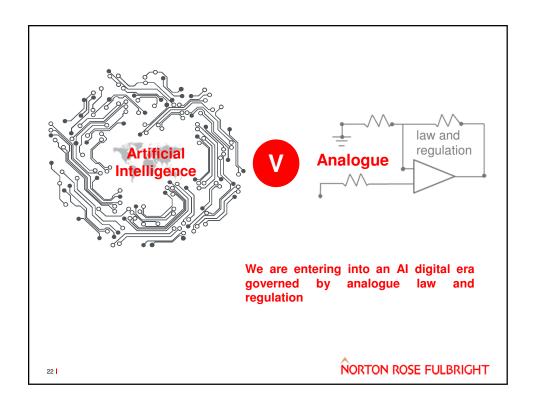
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Ethical and Legal considerations impact IP

- Al needs to meet minimum ethical/legal standards for commercial adoption
- Existing legal framework already applies to Al innovation
 - · Liability, Privacy, Regulatory, Consumer protection
- Ethical AI requires:
 - · Human rights and values
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
- These ethical and legal standards can impact IP protection

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