



**Socially Responsible Licensing at U.C. Berkeley**  
**An Intellectual Property Management Strategy to Stimulate Research Support**  
**& Maximize Societal Impact**

**What: An approximately three year old program to:**

- Promote widespread availability of technology and healthcare, including in the developing world
- Share revenue and/or other benefits with those who collaborate with U.C. Berkeley researchers
- Give proper attribution to a research source or collaborator
- Maximize the societal benefit of technologies developed at U.C. Berkeley
- Stimulate additional investment by others to achieve these goals

**Why: As owners of intellectual property we must demonstrate good IP management and use our resources for public benefit to effect lasting societal change**

- Most TT occurs in traditional ways (teaching, graduates, consulting, informing)
- Good stewards of IP think of broad implications when making University results proprietary
- And don't impede public access to vital technologies for research, for cures
- Technology transfer at Berkeley is reflective of the culture at Berkeley. Berkeley has a strong record of public service and an established reputation for providing public access to tools
- Help for the developing world is a moral imperative. Countries with resources should help those that are resource poor
- The opportunity cost of giving away University-generated therapies and diagnostics for free (or at the mere cost of manufacture and distribution) in the developing world is low compared to the societal benefit
- We can stimulate business & societal change through the creation of new markets for additional nonprofit pharmaceutical companies

- In research agreement, a requirement that a (future) licensee must make products available for free (or at cost) leverages our mutual resources many times by attracting collaborations, research funding, donations, support
- Engenders new contracting models under which “bench to bedside” translational research is accelerated, transaction costs are reduced, and start up companies are bootstrapped with philanthropic donations

## **Examples of Contracts Under the Socially Responsible Licensing Program**

### **1) License to the Sustainable Sciences Institute (SSI, a nonprofit company)**

Hand-held MEMS immuno-diagnostic (Dengue fever, Nicaragua). Royalty free sales in certain countries for as long as SSI retains nonprofit status. Achieves our mutual goal of providing a low-cost diagnostic to developing world

### **2) Research Collaboration and Revenue Sharing Agreement: Commonwealth of Samoa**

Antiviral compound from mamala tree bark. Possible HIV drug. Attribution to Samoa (naming plasmids, etc.) Access to native trees, local experts, facilitation of exports. Revenue sharing if a drug is commercialized. Berkeley will exert reasonable efforts in licensing IP for public benefit, keeping in mind UC Berkeley’s and Samoa’s mutual goals of providing low cost therapies for free, at cost, or with minimal profit in the developing world.

### **3) License to a Nonprofit Ag-biotech Company**

For agricultural solutions to plant disease resistance. No-cost sublicenses in “least developed” countries.

### **4) TB Vaccine Research Agreement with For-Profit Biotech Company**

if vaccine is invented from company sponsorship of research at Berkeley, vaccine distribution will be royalty free in certain countries

### **5) 3-party Collaborative Research Agreement Coupled to Two License Agreements: Malaria Therapy**

\$42.6M funding from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for collaborative research between The Institute for One World Health (IOWH), Amyris Biotechnologies, Inc., and U.C. Berkeley. Malaria drug from wormwood. \$8M basic research funding for Berkeley, \$12M for Amyris Biotechnologies, Inc. for translational research, ~\$23M for clinical and regulatory approvals at IOWH.

### **6) Several research agreements from federal and foundation sources**

Advance commitment from Berkeley to grant royalty free licenses for humanitarian use.