

ONTARIO COLLEGES' RESEARCH SECTOR

How colleges contribute to the creation of Intellectual Property (IP)

UNIVERSITY

In general, research activities aimed at expanding or broadening the existing base of scientific knowledge.

Professors **provided resources by the post-secondary institution** (e.g., laboratory space; Research Office support) and **have access to funding for indirect costs of research.**



COLLEGE

Research that is designed to solve specific practical problems, answer certain questions, create a new product, process and services.

Professors **work with external partners** (e.g., industry, community organizations), dedicated resources are **not provided by the college, and very limited funding available for indirect costs of research.**



COLLEGES

Receive **most of their research and innovation funding through government grants**, predominantly at the Federal level

Take part in **social innovation projects** that create positive social and/or health outcomes for societies, in addition to economic benefits

Demonstrate applied research impact by **number of partners, students and faculty involved and number of projects accomplished**

Mainly complete industry/community-led projects that are **incremental, evaluation, improvement, and/or pilot projects** that do not necessarily result in forming new IP in the form of patent

Complete projects and hand off the results or product to the project partner. Colleges have **no control over what happens with project deliverables**

Unlike universities, **do not have a support system in place** to patent research findings

Are not Technology Transfer Offices - Colleges are not funded to provide IP/commercialization support to researchers or industry



The lack of provincial funding does not enable:

1. **adequate education of partners** on what they can do with the IP from the projects;
2. **adequate data collection and reporting** by the Research Office (i.e., indirect cost of research).

Economic Impact

Economic impact does not only occur through Standard IP (i.e., copyright, patent, trademark, trade secret). IP development is only one contributing factor to economic development. Other impacts for partners include increased sales, productivity and talent acquisition.