

The University of Ljubljana recognises knowledge transfer as its strategic mission. Accordingly, the University of Ljubljana wants to enhance and accelerate its role in the co-creation and connection of science, education, the economy and the wider social environment. With its infrastructure, working conditions and activities in various fields, it endeavours to ensure the conditions for various types of creative work for all Members of the University of Ljubljana.

By adopting suitable legal bases, the University of Ljubljana aims to offer a stimulating environment for innovations and the creation of new knowledge, as well as its protection in transfers to the economy and wider social environment. Therefore,

based on Article 200 of the Statutes of the University of Ljubljana (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 8/05 with subsequent amendments) and the Ordinance on the reorganisation of the University of Ljubljana (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, Nos. 28/00, 33/03, 79/04, 36/06, 18/09, 83/10 and 8/19), the University of Ljubljana Senate, at its session dated 26.1.2016, and the University of Ljubljana Governing Board, at its session dated 11.2.2016, adopted the following

RULES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Contents)

- (1) With these Rules, the University of Ljubljana (hereinafter: "University") regulates:
- The instruments to promote the creative work that generates industrial property at the University;
 - The rights and obligations of the University and the University employees, contract associates and students regarding the industrial property generated at the University;
 - The procedure of acquiring service inventions;
 - The proportion of income distributed between the University, a Member of the University and the inventor(s) or author(s) when received through commercial exploitation of the inventions and other industrial property and know-how;
 - Procedures and methods for the protection of industrial property and know-how; and
 - Methods and measures for the transfer of inventions and other industrial property or know-how to the economy and wider social environment.
- (2) These Rules do not regulate the rights and obligations of the University, University employees, contract associates and students with regard to works protected by copyright and items of related rights, which were created by the abovementioned persons during the employment relationship or on order by the University. The provision of point 2.d of Article 18 of the Rules applies only to computer programs and databases when they are used as know-how and not as independent objects of copyright.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The terms used in these Rules have the following meaning:

- a. **A service invention** is an invention created by an inventor within employment relationship with the University, in connection with the fulfilment of an employment contract, at the express request of the University or based on a special contract concluded between the inventor and the University or a University Member (a direct service invention); or an invention created within an employment relationship which is predominantly the result of experience obtained by the inventor at their workplace or with the use of University of Ljubljana resources (an indirect service invention);

- b. **Know-how** is a discrete unit of practical information arising from experience and testing, which is confidential (i.e. not widely known or easily accessible), material (i.e. relevant and applicable in the creation of contractual products) and specified (i.e. described well enough so that it can be determined whether it meets the criteria of being confidential and material);
- c. **University resources** shall mean any assets made available to the inventor(s) by the University, namely:
- research, teaching and other staff,
 - offices, laboratories and other premises,
 - tools and equipment, including software and hardware,
 - financial resources allocated for the financing of research and educational activities, and other related costs.

Article 3 (Personal validity)

- (1) The Rules apply to all persons who are in an employment relationship at the University, irrespective of whether they are employed full time or part time, or under a permanent or temporary employment contract.
- (2) The Rules apply to all contract associates (e.g. visiting teachers, project associates, etc.) performing work for the University or its Members based on contractual relationships with the University or any of its Members if industrial property is a result of their work under the contract or if they used University resources in research and generation of the invention or other industrial property.
- (3) The Rules also apply to University students if an invention or other industrial property is a result of their work performed within the scope of their study requirements at the University or if they used University resources in research and generation of the invention or other industrial property.
- (4) Prior to their collaboration with the University or starting to work on an individual research project or another project, contract associates and students shall provide a written statement confirming that they agree with the provisions of the Rules.
- (5) The termination of an employment relationship or another contractual relationship or student status shall have no effect on the duty of the persons referred to in the first to third paragraph of this Article about the protection of business secrets referred to in Article 5 herein, the duty to notify referred to in Articles 10 and 11 herein, and the right to a share of the income referred to in Article 19 herein.

Article 4 (Ownership of Rights and Relationships with Third Parties)

- (1) All material rights related to industrial property which is generated by the persons referred to in Article 3 herein within the employment or other contractual relationship with the University are owned by the University, except as determined otherwise in the legislation, these Rules, a special contract between the University and the inventor(s) or a special contract between the University or its Member and a third party.
- (2) All issues concerning and related to industrial property in research projects involving several persons or institutions shall be regulated in a contract which is concluded with regard to the subject of research by all participants prior to the start of such a research project.
- (3) In the case of contractual research, a contract may determine that the newly generated industrial property is owned by a third party who has ordered the research work, but such a contract cannot affect the ownership of the existing industrial property of the University.

Article 5
(Protection of Business Secrets)

- (1) All persons who are in an employment or another contractual relationship with the University, including students, are obliged to protect all confidential information that is determined to be a business secret in these Rules, the general or individual acts of the University or University Members, and the information the disclosure of which would obviously incur damage (hereinafter: "business secrets"). It is not allowed to disclose business secrets to any third party or the public or to use them in any way that is not connected with the work or study of an individual at the University. In cases where individuals work outside of the University, it must be ensured that the confidential information is only disclosed to a necessary extent and under express conditions of confidentiality (for example, with the conclusion of a non-disclosure agreement).
- (2) Disclosure of a business secret by a person referred to in the first paragraph of this Article to a third party, and if such disclosure is based on a prior consent by the Rector or Dean of a University Member, shall not be considered a violation of the duty to protect business secrets. On the proposal of an interested person, the Rector or Dean of a University Member can relieve such a person of the duty to protect a business secret if there are justifiable reasons underlying this. If a business secret refers to an invention or know-how, the Knowledge Transfer Office of the University of Ljubljana (hereinafter: "Office") must be informed about the disclosure of such information.

II. ORGANISATIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 6
(Office)

- (1) The Office shall perform professional, administrative and technical tasks for the acquisition of service inventions and the management, protection and commercialisation of industrial property rights and know-how and their transfer to the economy or other areas.
- (2) The tasks of the Office are in particular:
 - Managing the procedures of acquiring service inventions in accordance with these Rules;
 - Carrying out and preparing proposals for activities and measures of the University to promote creative work at the University;
 - Filing applications for service inventions for patent or other industrial property rights protection;
 - Developing commercialization strategies for industrial use of industrial property rights through transfer to economic operators and other legal entities;
 - Providing expert opinions for the University Senate Commission responsible for innovations (hereinafter: "Commission") on inventors' applications of new service inventions in the acquisition procedure;
 - Providing expert opinions and collaborating in negotiations for the conclusion of contracts related to the use of industrial property and know-how and the transfer thereof to economic operators and other legal entities;
 - Providing legal assistance to University Members regarding the conclusion and fulfilment of contracts of industrial property use;
 - Forming expert opinions in case of disputes and proposals for their resolution;
 - Managing other procedures related to the acquisition of service inventions and protection of industrial property rights at the University;
 - Providing professional, technical and administrative support to the Commission;
 - Collecting and processing information about industrial property management at University Members;
 - Performing other tasks by order of the Rector, Vice-Rectors or the Commission.

**Article 7
(Commission)**

- (1) The Commission is appointed by the University Senate in accordance with the Statutes of the University.
- (2) The term of office for Commission members is four years with the possibility of reappointment. At the constituent meeting, members of the Commission elect a chairperson and a vice-chair of the Commission upon the proposal of the Rector.
- (3) The Commission may adopt the Rules of Procedure to regulate the method of work and decision-making.

**Article 8
(Competences and Tasks of the Commission)**

Within the scope of its competences, the Commission:

- Discusses and gives guidelines for the intellectual property management policy at the University and its Members;
- Monitors the situation and proposes measures to improve the situation in knowledge transfer, the promotion of creativity and innovation at the University and the protection of industrial property rights;
- Addresses the expert opinions regarding the inventions applied and draws up proposals for resolutions and submits them for approval to the Rector;
- Proposes the acquisition of service inventions (complete or limited acquisition) in a manner tailored to the needs of scientific research work and publications of scientific achievements;
- Proposes the adoption of decisions about the purchase of free and third-party inventions;
- Reports to the University Senate about its work at least once per year;
- Performs other tasks according to the University Senate decision.

**Article 9
(Competences of University Members)**

- (1) The University can authorise a University Member to manage a certain invention or industrial property right regulated by these Rules. The authorisation can be given to a Member after the acquisition of a service invention.
- (2) If a University Member is authorised to manage a certain industrial property right, such Member manages said rights on behalf of and for the account of the University within the limits of the given authorisation and in accordance with the bases and guidelines of the University. A University Member shall inform the Office about all procedures related to industrial property, the costs of patent protection or other industrial property rights, the method of the economic use of the invention or industrial property rights, and report to the University about the income derived in this respect.

III. DUTY TO NOTIFY ABOUT THE GENERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

**Article 10
(Notification of Invention)**

- (1) The person referred to in Article 3 herein who generates an invention (hereinafter: “inventor”) shall immediately notify the University in writing about the generation of the invention. The duty to notify about the invention shall also apply to an inventor whose employment or other contractual relationship with the University or student status has terminated, provided that the invention was generated during the employment or other contractual relationship at the University or while performing study requirements at the University. If there are multiple inventors, they can submit the notification together.
- (2) The notification referred to in the previous paragraph shall be submitted to the Office in writing, usually on a form which is confirmed by the Commission and which shall include the following information:

- Information about the inventor(s) (name, address, contact details);
 - If there are several inventors, each inventor's contribution to the generation of the invention is described and specified in a proportionate share;
 - A detailed description of the invention (technical tasks and solution of the invention, drawings necessary to make the invention understandable);
 - A description of the state of the art known to the inventor(s);
 - Information about the current protection in the field of the invention known to the inventor(s);
 - A description of the circumstances giving rise to the invention;
 - Information about the persons who collaborated with the inventor(s) and who are in any way familiar with the invention;
 - A statement about whether the invention was generated as part of research work covered by a contract between the University or its Member and a third party and whether the inventor(s) believe this is a direct or indirect service invention or a free invention;
 - The number (code) of the contract and a copy of the contract referred to in the previous bullet point;
 - The opinion of the inventor(s) about the options for commercial use of the invention;
 - A list of all inventors.
- (3) The Office provides assistance to the inventor(s) in preparing the notification of an invention.

Article 11

(Notification about the Generation of Other Industrial Property and the Protection of Rights)

- (1) The person referred to in Article 3 herein who, while working at the University or using University resources, generates a work that can be protected with a suitable industrial property right, such as:
- the appearance of the product that can be protected as a model;
 - a mark to differentiate goods and services that can be protected as a trademark;
 - a topography of integrated circuits that can be protected as a registered topography of integrated circuits;
 - a new plant variety, which can be protected with a plant variety right;
- shall inform the Office about any of the above.
- (2) The provisions of Article 10 and section IV of the Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the procedures regarding new plant varieties.
- (3) A decision about the protection of the industrial property referred to in the first paragraph shall be made in agreement with the University Member where the industrial property was created.
- (4) When using the industrial property referred to in the first paragraph, its authors shall be entitled to a relevant share of income in accordance with Article 19 of these Rules.
- (5) The Office provides assistance to authors and University Members in procedures to obtain industrial property rights protection.

IV. ACQUISITION PROCEDURE AND PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS

Article 12 (Preliminary Procedure)

- (1) The Office shall confirm in writing to the applicant the receipt of the notification of service invention referred to in Article 10 herein within five (5) days of the receipt of a complete notification of invention.
- (2) In cases where the Office does not receive a written notification of invention from the inventor(s) but learns about the invention in another way, it shall call the inventor(s) to clarify the status of the service invention and the creation of the invention referred to in the second paragraph of the previous Article.
- (3) If the received notification of invention does not include all the information from the second paragraph of Article 10, which is required to address the content of the invention in accordance with these Rules, the Office shall call the applicant within eight (8) days of the receipt of the notification about the need to supplement the notification in due time. Failure of the inventor(s) to supplement the notification of invention upon the Office's call or to clarify the status of the service invention shall entitle the Office to make inquiries about the invention and inventor(s).
- (4) At any time during the invention acquisition procedure or during the procedures to obtain the protection of intellectual property rights, the Office may demand the applicant or inventor(s) to supplement the application with the information necessary for the substantive treatment of the application by the Commission. The Office and Commission may directly require the inventor(s) to provide clarification about the invention. Furthermore, they may view and test the invention or obtain information about it in any other proper way.
- (5) Within five (5) days of the receipt of a correct notification, referred to in Article 11 herein, or on becoming familiar with the invention in another way, the Office can inform the Member(s) where the inventor(s) is employed, contacting them to provide an expert evaluation of the invention. If there are several inventors who are employed at different Members, the Office shall call on the Member where a majority of the inventors are employed to provide an expert evaluation.

Article 13 (Expert Evaluation by a University Member and Opinion of the Office)

- (1) Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the Office's call, a University Member shall prepare an expert evaluation and provide its opinion about the invention. The Member can prepare the evaluation of invention, or it can clarify its position based on an external expert's evaluation. If the member fails to provide an evaluation of the invention, as referred to in the previous paragraph, within the determined period, the Office shall prepare an expert evaluation.
- (2) The expert evaluation from the previous paragraph consists of:
 - An evaluation about whether it is a direct or indirect service invention or a free invention;
 - The opinion about the suitable invention protection method (patent, short duration patent, or another protection method);
 - The opinion about the suitability and options to use the invention;
 - The proposal whether the invention shall be acquired fully or to a limited extent;
 - The proposal about whether a University member shall be authorized to manage the rights regarding the invention after the acquisition of the invention; and
 - The statement of whether a member will cover the invention protection costs.
- (3) On the basis of notification by the inventor(s) and the expert evaluation of the member, the Office shall prepare an opinion about the applied invention status, which is submitted to the Commission for discussion together with the inventor(s)' notification and the member's evaluation. The Office may acquire an external expert opinion, if required, during the examination of the invention.

Article 14
(Consideration of Service Invention by the Commission)

- (1) Based on the evaluation of a member and the opinion of the Office, the Commission adopts a proposal on the acquisition of the service invention.
- (2) The Commission's proposal from the previous paragraph consists of:
 - The proposal on whether the service invention is acquired fully or in limited extent and whether free use of the invention will be granted to the inventor(s);
 - The proposal on the invention protection method;
 - The proposal on whether the University or its member will manage the invention;
 - The proposal on the invention protection cost coverage method;
 - The proposal on the invention usage options and methods.

Article 15
(Decision on Acquisition of the Service Invention)

- (1) The Rector adopts a decision about the acquisition of the service invention (the decision on the service invention and the decision on the free invention). If the Rector decides that the University shall acquire the service invention, he at the same time decides whether a Member shall be authorised to manage the invention. An integral part of the decision on the acquisition of an invention is the decision on the method of protecting the University's rights connected with the service invention and about who covers the costs related to invention protection.
- (2) The decision referred to in the previous paragraph of this Article shall be delivered to all inventors and University Members where they are employed. The delivery of a decision on the full acquisition of an invention shall transfer all rights related to the invention to the inventor(s). The delivery of the decision on a free invention shall give inventor(s) free use of the invention without any subsequent obligations to report the use of the invention to the University.
- (3) The delivery of a decision on partial invention to inventors shall give the University a non-exclusive right to use the service invention. If the said acquisition of a service invention evidently hinders its commercial exploitation, the inventor(s) may demand that the University fully acquire the invention within sixty (60) days of the acquisition of an invention or to leave it to the inventor(s) to freely manage. The proposal of the inventor(s) shall be resolved by the Rector with a decision upon the proposal of the Commission.

Article 16
(Protection of Invention)

- (1) On the basis of the decision on the acquisition of the invention, the Office shall apply for a patent for the acquired invention without hesitation or adopt other suitable measures to protect the rights related to the invention. The patent application shall be filed on behalf of the University, which also applies if a University Member is authorised to manage the invention in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 9. The interests of the inventor(s) are taken into consideration in decisions about the areas of invention protection.
- (2) The University or a University Member, when the latter leads the patent application procedure, shall inform the inventor(s) about the patent granting procedure, and the inventor(s) shall provide assistance and explanations to the University or its Member and make suitable statements for the invention protection acquisition procedure. The said duty to inform does not terminate with the termination of employment of the inventor(s) or of another contractual relationship with the University or with the termination of student status.

- (3) If the University or its Member fails to act in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article, the inventor(s) has the right to fully acquire the invention on behalf of and at the expense of the University in the Republic of Slovenia and file a patent or short duration patent application.
- (4) A patent for an invention evaluated by the Office as important for the defence or security of the Republic of Slovenia shall be applied for at the Ministry of Defence in accordance with the legislation that regulates industrial property protection rights. The University and the Ministry shall agree on the conditions of using a confidential invention, in particular about the payment for its use. If the Ministry agrees to the filing of a patent application or if it does not want to use the invention, the University shall file a patent application in accordance with the first paragraph of this Article.
- (5) If based on the specific circumstances it is urgent that a patent application is filed for the invention as soon as possible, the University or its Member shall file a patent application on behalf and for the account of the University at the competent body before the decision on invention acquisition is issued. If the University subsequently does not acquire as a service invention an invention for which a patent application has already been filed on its behalf, on request of the inventor(s) and after the reimbursement of costs related to the patent application, it shall transfer the patent application to the inventor(s).
- (6) The University shall not be obliged to file a patent application for an invention if it is agreed with the inventor(s) that the invention will be protected as a business secret, by other industrial property rights, or if the University agrees with the applicant not to protect the invention with any industrial property rights or as a business secret.
- (7) If the University decides to stop maintaining a patent or another industrial property right and does not sell or transfer the right to another entity, it shall inform the inventor(s) about its intention to withdraw the right at least three (3) months before the end of the regular deadline for the payment of the suitable fee. On request and at the expense of the inventor(s), the University shall transfer the patent or patent application to the inventor(s) and give the inventor(s) the necessary documentation for the protection of these rights.

Article 17
(Free Disposal of Invention)

- (1) The inventor(s) is free to dispose of the invention (i.e. free invention) he/she invented without the use of University resources or the creation of which was not predominantly contributed by the inventor's experience gained working at the University or using its resources. The following do not represent a predominant use of University resources:
 - The inventor(s) has obtained previous written consent from the Rector to use the resources for a specific purpose outside the University;
 - The inventor(s) is paying rent to the University for the use of resources or equipment.
- (2) A service invention shall be a free invention which the inventor(s) can freely dispose of in the following cases:
 - If in the procedure in accordance with these Rules the University does not acquire the invention as a service invention or if it does not decide on the invention acquisition within ninety (90) days after the receipt of a correct notification of invention;
 - If the University provides a written withdrawal from the acquired invention to the benefit of the inventor(s);
 - If in the case a limited invention represents an obvious obstacle to the economic use of the invention, the University fails to issue a decision on the full acquisition of the invention within two (2) months of the receipt of the request from the inventor(s) referred to in the third paragraph of Article 15 herein.
- (3) If the University protects an acquired invention in a restricted geographical area, the inventor(s) can demand the University allow them free use of the invention in other areas or territories.

- (4) If within five (5) years of acquiring the invention the University does not begin using it, the inventor(s) can ask for the transfer of the service invention to them. The Rector then makes a decision on the transfer of the invention to the inventor(s). The application for the transfer of rights on an invention is not granted if it is in contradiction with a contract concluded between the University or its Member and a third party. If the Rector decides to grant free use of the invention to the inventor(s), the patent application or the patent and any other industrial property rights related to the invention shall be transferred to the inventor(s) at their expense.
- (5) The University decides on the status of a free invention. In the cases referred to in the third and fourth paragraphs, the University shall transfer the (service) invention to the inventor(s) as a free invention, provided that this is not in contradiction with a special contract between the University or a University Member and third party or that the University is not interested in protecting the invention as a business secret.

V. ECONOMIC USE OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND REMUNERATION

Article 18

(Management of Service Inventions and Know-How)

- (1) With the purpose of using a service invention and know-how, the University can, in particular:
 - Use for itself the invention, industrial property rights or know-how with direct production and sale of products and services based on the invention or know-how;
 - Sell the patent, patent right, or other application or industrial property rights that refers to a service invention, or transfer the know-how to a third party against payment;
 - Grant a license for the use of a patent, other industrial property rights or know-how to third parties.
- (2) The Governing Board of the University gives consent to the decisions and the conclusion of contracts about the use of industrial property in accordance with the second and third bullet points of the previous paragraph.

Article 19

(Royalties Derived from the Use of Industrial Property)

- (1) The inventor(s) or author(s) has the right to a share of the royalties generated by the University from the use of the service invention or industrial property rights and know-how in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 18 (hereinafter: “royalties”).
- (2) The royalties are first used to cover the costs the University or its Member had to meet with regard to the protection of industrial property (the costs of patent representatives, the patent application and maintenance fees or fees for other industrial property rights). After the costs are covered, the remaining part of the royalties shall be distributed to the inventor(s) or author(s) of the industrial property (hereinafter: “inventor”), the University and Member in the following manner:
 - a. If the industrial property protection costs were covered by the University, the rest shall be distributed in the following proportions:
 - 30% – the University,
 - 30% – the Member(s) where the inventor(s) is employed, and
 - 40% – the inventor(s);

- b. If the industrial property protection costs were covered by a Member(s) the royalties shall be distributed in the following proportions:
- 10% – the University,
 - 20% – the Member(s) who covers/covered the invention protection costs,
 - 30% – the Member(s) where the inventor(s) is employed, and
 - 40% – the inventor(s);
- c. If a patent application was not filed for a service invention or the invention protection costs or costs of other industrial property rights were not or have not yet been incurred, and in case of using the know-how where the inventor(s) or author(s) can be identified, the royalties shall be distributed in the following proportions:
- 10% – the University,
 - 50% – the Member(s) where the inventor(s) or author(s) is employed, and
 - 40% – the inventor(s) or author(s);
- d. The royalties derived from the use of know-how in accordance with the second and third bullet points of the first paragraph of Article 18 shall be distributed in the following proportions:
- 10% – the University, and
 - 90% – the Member(s).
- (3) If there are more inventors, the share of the royalties determined in the previous paragraph which applies to them together is distributed among them in the proportionate shares indicated in the notification of invention referred to in Article 11 herein. If the proportionate parts for the inventors are not specified in the notification of invention, it shall be considered that they are all entitled to equal shares. The shares among the inventors can only be changed by a written agreement of all inventors. The proportionate parts of the royalties shall be paid to the inventors and University Member(s) within fifteen (15) days after each receipt of royalties.
- (4) The University can also remunerate the persons referred to in Article 3 herein for other achievements and results of creative work which are not inventions (e.g. technical improvements, useful suggestions, other innovative solutions) and which do not meet the conditions for protection as with intellectual property rights. The Rector decides the remuneration based on the proposal of a University Member.

Article 20 (Purpose of Spending the Royalties)

The royalties which belong to the University in accordance with the second paragraph of the previous Article herein are earmarked to cover the costs of the University's industrial property protection, for the development and promotion of the creative work of the persons referred to in Article 3 of the Rules, for the remuneration of creative achievements, and for activities connected with the transfer of the knowledge created at the University to the economy.

VI. PENALTIES AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 21 (Definition of Infringements)

- (1) All persons referred to in Article 3 of the Rules shall be obliged to provide for the protection of interests and rights of the University regarding existing and newly created industrial property with the highest due diligence and care.
- (2) A University worker violates obligations arising from the employment relationship if:
- He/she as an inventor fails to notify the University about the creation of an invention, and it is evident that the invention is a service invention;

- He/she alone protects the invention referred to in the first bullet point of this paragraph with a patent on his/her behalf or enables a third party to protect such an invention and/or uses it commercially;
 - He/she disposes or licences the invention referred to in the first bullet point or other industrial property rights that belong to the University to a third party without the University's consent;
 - He/she publicly discloses information about the service invention or model that is essential for a patent or model protection after notifying the University and before filing a patent application;
 - He/she as an inventor or author fails to collaborate with the University in the procedure to obtain industrial property rights;
 - Contrary to the provisions of Article 5 of the Rules, he/she provides to third parties or the public information about inventions or know-how that have the status of a business secret.
- (3) For the violations referred to in the previous paragraph, a University worker shall be liable to a disciplinary action in accordance with the provisions of the Rules on Disciplinary Liability of the University. If the violations referred to in the first, second, third or sixth bullet points of the previous paragraph cause major material damage to the University or its Member, such a violation shall be considered a serious infringement of the obligations arising from the employment relationship.
- (4) For other persons referred to in Article 3 of these Rules who are not employed at the University, the violations referred to in the second paragraph of this Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in the establishment of violations of contractual and other relationships with the University.

**Article 22
(Settlement of Disputes)**

- (1) The University and inventor(s) shall settle any disputes regarding service inventions in a proceeding laid down by the Employment Related Industrial Property Rights Act.
- (2) The University and inventor(s) shall amicably settle all other disputes related to the rights and obligations under these Rules which are not resolved in a proceedings before the settlement board under the Employment Related Industrial Property Rights Act. If an amicable resolution cannot be reached, the dispute shall be settled by the competent court in Ljubljana.

VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

**Article 23
(Application of a Procedure and Termination)**

- (1) All procedures initiated before these Rules enter into force shall continue under the current regulations.
- (2) On the day these Rules enter into force, the Rules on the management of innovations and industrial property rights dated 9 July 2009 shall cease to apply.
- (3) The rules on the distribution of the shares determined with the applicable rules at the time of the enforcement of these Rules and the decisions of the Governing Board of the University shall continue to apply for the distribution of the income derived from the use of the industrial property rights between the University, a University Member and the inventor(s), as well as for those received based on the invoices issued before the enforcement date of these Rules.

**Article 24
(Entry into Force and Publication)**

The Rules shall be published on the University website, and they shall enter into force on 1 April 2016.

Chairman of the Governing Board
Prof. Janez Hribar

Rector
Prof. Ivan Svetlik