

高雄醫學大學研發成果管理及運用辦法

Regulation for Research and Development Results Management

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第一章 總則

Chapter 1 General Principles

第 1 條 本校(含附屬機構及相關事業)教職員工研發成果之歸屬及運用，除法令及契約另有規定者外，適用本辦法之規定。

Article 1

The ownership and application of the research and development results of the faculty and staff of the Kaohsiung Medical University (hereinafter "KMU"), including affiliated institutions and related businesses, shall be governed by the provisions of the Regulation for Research and Development Results Management (hereinafter "the Regulation") unless otherwise provided by laws and contracts.

第 2 條 本辦法所稱研發成果，係指本校教職員工於任職期間因職務或參與各項校內外研究計畫所產生之成果及該成果所衍生之智慧財產權，包括專利權、商標權、營業秘密、著作權或其他智慧財產權及其得申請之權利。

Article 2

The term "research and development results" as used in the Regulation refers to the results generated by the faculty and staff of KMU during their tenure due to their duties or participation in various internal and external research projects, and the intellectual property rights derived from these results, including patent rights, trademark rights, trade secrets, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights and their rights to apply.

本辦法所稱之研發成果並不包含為執行研究計畫所建置或購買之研究設施及設備。

The term "research and development results" as used in the Regulation does not include research facilities and equipment that are set up or purchased for

the execution of research projects.

本辦法所稱研發成果之運用，得以授權、讓與、信託或其他適當方式為之。

The application of the research and development results referred to in the Regulation may be made by licensing, transfer, trust, or other appropriate methods.

第 3 條 研發成果之歸屬及運用應依公平與效益原則，其程序上應符合公平、公正及公開之要件。
Article 3

The ownership and application of research and development results should be in accordance with the principles of fairness and efficiency, and the procedures should meet the requirements of fairness, justice, and transparency.

第二章 研發成果之歸屬

Chapter 2 Attribution of Research and Development Results

第 4 條 研發成果除法令規定或契約約定外，應歸屬於本校。

Article 4 Unless otherwise provided by law or contract, the research and development results should belong to KMU.

第 5 條 研發成果涉及國家安全者，應歸屬國家所有。

Article 5 Research and development results involving national security should belong to the state.

第 6 條 以合作方式與校外機構執行之研究計畫，其所產生之研發成果應依公平與效益原則，並參酌雙方提供經費及專業能力之貢獻，以契約約定其歸屬與收益分配比例。

Article 6 For research projects carried out in cooperation with external institutions, the ownership and distribution of benefits from the resulting research and development results should be determined by contract, in accordance with the principles of fairness and efficiency, and taking into account the contributions of both parties in terms of funding and professional capabilities.

第三章 研發成果之管理

Chapter 3 Management of Research and Development Results

第 7 條 研發成果之申請、維護及運用應經研發成果管理委員會通過始得為之，其設置辦法另訂定之。

Article 7 The application, maintenance, and utilization of research and development results shall be approved by the Research and Development Results Management Committee before they can be carried out. The establishment method of the committee shall be separately stipulated.

第 8 條 研發成果之申請、登記、取得、維護、確保、管理及運用等一切必要且適當之

Article 8 措施，由本校產學營運處智財保護與科技管理組(以下簡稱智管組)負責辦理。
All necessary and appropriate measures for the application, registration, acquisition, maintenance, protection, management, and utilization of research and development results shall be handled by the Intellectual Property Protection and Technology Management Section of the Office for Operation of Industry and University Cooperation (hereinafter “the IP Management Section”).

第 9 條 研發成果之申請、登記、取得、維護、確保、推廣、管理及其他相關費用，原則上統由學校負擔，但下列情形者，須由研發者負擔部分或全部：
Article 9 The application, registration, acquisition, maintenance, protection, promotion, management, and other related costs of research and development results shall be borne by KMU in principle. However, the developer shall bear part or all of the costs under the following circumstances:

一、申請中華民國以外地區之專利申請費、第一至三次答辯費、證書費及年費等，於扣除政府單位補助金額後，學校負擔 75%，研發者負擔 25%。

1. For the patent application fees, the first to third defense fees, certificate fees, and annual fees in regions outside the Republic of China, after deducting the amount of government subsidies, KMU bears 75%, and the developer bears 25%.

二、專利第四次（含）以上答辯費一律由研發者全額負擔。

2. The patent defense fees for the fourth time (inclusive) and above shall be fully borne by the developer.

第 10 條 本校應由智管組負責執行業務，並與相關權責單位建立下列制度：

Article 10 KMU should have the IP Management Section responsible for carrying out business and establishing the following systems with relevant authorities:

一、研發成果管理制度。

1. Research and development results management system.

二、研發成果授權制度。

2. Research and development results licensing system.

三、研發成果之會計及稽核制度。

3. The accounting and auditing system of the research and development results.

第 11 條 研發成果管理制度應包含下列事項：

Article 11 The research and development results management system should include the following items:

一、建立研發成果管理之權責編制。

1. Establishment of the responsibility system for managing research and development results.

二、規劃並執行研發成果之申請、登記、取得、維護及確保等相關程序。

2. Planning and implementing related procedures for the application, registration, acquisition, maintenance, and protection of research and development results.

三、保管研發成果之相關文件資料。

3. Preservation of relevant documents and data of research and development results.

四、研發成果、相關人員與資訊等管理及保密措施。

4. Management and confidentiality measures for research and development results, related personnel, and information.

五、其他相關事宜。

5. Other related matters.

第 12 條 研發成果授權制度應包含下列事項：

Article 12 The research and development results licensing system should include the following items:

一、建立並維護研發成果之資料庫。

1. Establishment and maintenance of a database for research and development results.

二、推廣研發成果授權之相關資訊。

2. Promotion of relevant information on the licensing of research and development results.

三、規劃並執行研發成果授權之程序。

3. Planning and execution of the procedure for licensing research and development results.

四、評估研發成果授權之方式、對象、標的、範圍、條件、收入及支出費用等。

4. Evaluation of the methods, targets, subjects, scope, conditions, income, and expenditure costs of licensing research and development results.

五、其他相關事宜。

5. Other related matters.

第 13 條 研發成果之收支應單獨設帳管理，定期編製收支報表，供相關人員稽核。

Article 13 The income and expenditure of research and development results should be managed in a separate account, and income and expenditure reports should be compiled regularly for audit by relevant personnel.

第 14 條 本校智管組於每年底前應對研發成果收入進行當年度收入達成率分析、當年度

Article 14 預估與實際收入差異分析及次年度收入預估，並於研發成果管理委員會進行報告。

The IP Management Section of KMU should conduct an analysis of the annual income achievement rate, the difference between the estimated and actual income of the year, and the income forecast for the next year for the income from research and development results before the end of each year, and report to the Research and Development Results Management Committee.

第 15 條 本校應與教職員工簽訂契約，規範下列各款事項：

Article 15 KMU should sign a contract with faculty and staff to regulate the following matters:

一、要求新進教職員工聲明其既有之研發成果。

1. Requirement for new faculty and staff to declare their existing research and development results.

二、教職員工於計畫執行期間所產生之研發成果歸屬。

2. Ownership of research and development results generated during the project execution period by faculty and staff.

三、教職員工對於因職務或執行計畫所創作、開發、蒐集、取得、知悉或持有之一切業務上具有機密性及重要性之資訊，負有保密義務並監督研究或參與人員等盡保密義務。

3. Faculty and staff have a duty of confidentiality for all business information that is confidential and important due to their duties or execution of the project and supervise researchers or participants to fulfill their confidentiality obligations.

四、教職員工離職後六個月內，不得利用本校之研發成果為自己或他人從事相同或近似之業務。但其新任職企業與本校簽訂研發成果授權或讓與契約者，不在此限。

4. Faculty and staff shall not use the research and development results of KMU for themselves or others to engage in the same or similar business within six months after leaving the job. However, this limitation does not apply if their new employment is with an enterprise that signs a contract with KMU for the licensing or transfer of research and development results.

第四章 研發成果之運用

Chapter 4 Application of Research and Development Results

第 16 條 研發成果運用前，應依公開程序將研發成果在不妨害研發成果之保護原則下作

Article 16 適宜的公告。辦理研發成果之公告，應以刊登網際網路、全國性報紙、函告業界相關公會及辦理研發成果說明會等方式為之。

Before the application of research and development results, they should be appropriately announced under the principle of not harming the protection of the research and development results according to the public procedure. The announcement of research and development results should be made through methods such as posting on the Internet and national newspapers, notifying relevant industry associations, and holding research and development results briefings, etc.

第 17 條 除事先取得本校之書面同意外，教職員工不得自行將研發成果向校外授權商品化。違反者，本校得要求利益分配金及違約金，並請求損害賠償。

Article 17

Except with the prior written consent of KMU, the faculty and staff shall not authorize the commercialization of research and development results outside the school on their own. Violators may be required by KMU to distribute profits and pay penalties, and may also be asked for damage compensation.

第 18 條 研發成果之運用，其計價應以市場價值為原則，並參考下列因素：

Article 18

The pricing of the application of research and development results should be based on market value and refer to the following factors:

一、商品化後之市場潛力及競爭性。

1. The market potential and competitiveness after commercialization.

二、替代之技術來源。

2. Sources of alternative technologies.

三、業界接受能力。

3. The acceptance capacity of the industry.

四、研究開發費用與潛在接受研發成果授權對象多寡。

4. The amount of research and development costs and the potential number of recipients of the research and development results license.

五、其他相關因素。

5. Other relevant factors.

第 19 條 研發成果之運用，應依下列原則辦理：

Article 19

The application of research and development results should be handled according to the following principles:

一、以公平、公開及有償方式為之。

1. It should be done in a fair, open, and paid manner.

二、對象以我國研究機構或企業為優先。

2. The priority is given to research institutions or enterprises in our country.

三、在我國管轄區域內製造或使用為優先。

3. Priority is given to manufacturing or use within the jurisdiction of our

country.

如有特殊情事，經簽請核准者，不在此限。

In case of special circumstances, for those who have been approved after signing, these limitations do not apply.

第 20 條
Article 20

辦理研發成果授權，以非專屬授權方式為原則。但有下列各款情事之一者，得以專屬授權方式為之：

The licensing of research and development results should be handled on the principle of non-exclusive licensing. However, in any of the following circumstances, it can be done by exclusive licensing :

一、被授權人需投入鉅額資金繼續開發始能商品化者。

1. The licensee needs to invest a huge amount of money to continue development for commercialization.

二、商品化前須經政府長期審核始能上市者。

2. It needs to be reviewed by the government for a long time before it can be marketed.

三、較有利於整體產業發展及公共利益者。

3. It is more beneficial to the overall industrial development and public interest.

研發成果之授權實施內容、範圍及期間，必要時得加以限制。

The content, scope, and duration of the implementation of the licensed research and development results may be restricted as necessary.

第 21 條
Article 21

除法律另有規定外，本校得依下列規定與國外人民、企業、機關（構），進行國際交互授權：

Unless otherwise provided by law, KMU may carry out international mutual licensing with foreign individuals, enterprises, and institutions (organizations) in accordance with the following provisions:

一、國際交互授權不違反平等互惠原則。

1. International mutual licensing does not violate the principle of equality and reciprocity.

二、國際交互授權所取得之研發成果有助於提昇我國產業技術水準或增進商業利益。

2. The research and development results obtained from international mutual licensing contribute to enhancing the technical level of our country's industry or promoting commercial interests.

依前項國際交互授權所獲得之利益，其運用及收益應依本辦法相關規定辦理。

The benefits obtained from the international mutual licensing in the preceding

paragraph, its application, and income should be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulation.

第 22 條 Article 22 基於本校發展之目的（如學術教育、研究之用），得將研發成果無償授權其他研究機構或企業。

For KMU's development purpose (such as academic education and research), the research and development results may be licensed to other research institutions or enterprises free of charge.

前項無償授權期間不得逾五年；期間屆滿後，如有必要，得辦理延長。

The period of royalty-free licensing mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed five years; upon expiration, if necessary, an extension may be processed.

無償授權時，應約定被授權人繳交運用研發成果所獲得之利益。

During the grant of a royalty-free license, the licensee shall be obliged to pay a share of the benefits derived from the utilization of the research and development results.

第 23 條 Article 23 研發成果經推廣一定合理期間或專利領證公告達三年以上，且經本校評估無授權使用或技術服務之效益及運用價值者，本校將讓與內容公告周知。

If the research and development results have been promoted for a reasonable period of time, the patent has been announced for more than three years, and KMU has evaluated that there are no benefits and application values of licensing or technical services, KMU will announce the content for public knowledge.

第三人請求研發成果讓與時，若屬政府各主管機關下放之研發成果者，須檢具相關資料並經其審查同意後，依其相關規定辦理讓與作業。

When a third party requests the transfer of research and development results, if the results are those delegated by various government authorities, the party must provide relevant documents and, after review and consent by the authorities, carry out the transfer in accordance with the respective regulations.

若須繳納維護費之研發成果，依第一項公告逾三個月仍無人請求讓與時，經本校評估同意終止維護者，始得終止繳納維護費用。惟若屬政府各主管機關下放之研發成果者，須檢具相關資料並經其審查同意後，依其相關規定辦理終止繳納維護費用。

For research and development results that require maintenance fees, if no request for transfer has been made three months after the announcement as per the first paragraph, the termination of maintenance fees may be carried

out only after KMU's assessment and consent to cease maintenance. However, if the results are those delegated by various government authorities, the termination of maintenance fees must proceed with the provision of relevant documents and after review and consent by those authorities, in accordance with their respective regulations.

前項經本校評估未獲同意終止維護者，本校應繼續維護管理。

If the termination of maintenance is not consented to by KMU upon evaluation as per the previous paragraph, KMU shall continue the maintenance and management.

第 24 條 Article 24 本校得將研發成果以共有方式無償讓與部分持分子研發者或該成果之計畫補助單位，於符合下列條件時，不受前條推廣期間及評估原則之限制。

KMU may transfer the ownership share of research and development results to the developers or the project sponsoring units gratuitously under co-ownership, without being subject to the restrictions on the promotion period and evaluation principles outlined in the preceding article, provided the following conditions are met.

一、讓與有助於研發成果的推廣運用與再發展。

1. The transfer facilitates the promotion, utilization, and further development of the research and development results.

二、研發者與本校已就本項共有研發成果作價投資營利事業之投資條件為具體約定。

2. The developers and KMU have specifically agreed on the investment conditions for the valuation investment in the profit-making venture concerning the jointly owned research and development results.

三、研發成果仍由本校管理及運用。

3. The research and development results continue to be managed and utilized by KMU.

若未能將部分權利讓與研發者或研發成果之計畫補助單位者，本校得由被授權人依本校規定比例將股權登記予研發者或計畫補助單位。

If a portion of the rights cannot be transferred to the developers or the supporting unit of the research and development results, KMU may require the licensee to register the equity shares to the developers or the project sponsoring unit according to the proportions stipulated by KMU.

第一項之讓與若屬政府各主管機關下放之研發成果者，須檢具相關資料並經其審查同意後，依其規定辦理讓與作業。

If the transfer mentioned in the first item pertains to research and development

results delegated by various government authorities, it shall be processed in accordance with their regulations after the submission of relevant documents and upon their review and consent.

第一項讓與之部分持分及前項股權登記比例，應依本辦法相關規定辦理。

The proportion of shared ownership transferred under the first item and the ratio of share registration mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulation.

第 25 條 Article 25 被授權人應用研發成果時，應依研發成果計價繳交權利金；產品上市後，應依產品銷售額之一定比率及授權技術佔產品之比重值，繳交衍生利益金，或預估授權期限內產生衍生利益總金額，於簽約時與權利金一併繳交。

When utilizing the research and development results, the licensee shall pay a royalty based on the appraised value of the results. Upon product commercialization, the licensee shall pay derived benefit fees calculated as a certain percentage of the product sales and proportional to the value that the licensed technology contributes to the product, or estimate the total amount of derived benefits generated within the licensing period and pay it in conjunction with the royalty at the time of contract signing.

第 26 條 Article 26 專屬授權契約應記載授權技術之產品開發上市期限，除因特殊原因須延後或停止產品開發或上市外，被授權人若未能如期完成產品開發上市，本校得逕行終止專屬授權契約。

An exclusive licensing agreement shall stipulate a deadline for the product development and market launch of the licensed technology. Except for delays or cessation of product development or launch due to special reasons, should the licensee fail to achieve the product development and launch as scheduled, KMU may unilaterally terminate the exclusive licensing agreement.

第 27 條 Article 27 本校不擔保研發成果之可專利性、合用性及商品化之可能性。若研發成果非專利技術，被授權人應以營業秘密加以保護。

KMU does not guarantee the patentability, applicability, or commercial viability of the research and development results. If the research and development results are non-patent technologies, the licensee shall protect them as trade secrets.

第 28 條 Article 28 非經本校書面同意，被授權人不得將研發成果再授權第三人使用。若擬成立衍生公司負責產品化開發工作，應報請本校同意後，始得以再授權或權利讓與方式為之。

Without written consent from KMU, the licensee may not sublicense the research and development results to a third party. If there are plans to

establish a spin-off company responsible for product development, the licensee must obtain KMU's approval before proceeding with sublicensing or transferring the rights.

第 29 條 研發成果授權實施後所發生之侵權或被侵權情事，應由被授權人負責權利之保護，本校將盡力協助處理。

Article 29

Post-licensing, the licensee shall be responsible for the protection of rights in the event of any infringement or being infringed upon related to the research and development results, and KMU will endeavor to assist in the handling of such matters.

第五章 研發成果之收益

Chapter 5 Income from Research and Development Results

第 30 條 運用研發成果所獲得之收益，得以現金、有價證券、股權或其他權益等方式為之。

Article 30

The income derived from the utilization of research and development results may be distributed in the form of cash, marketable securities, equity interests, or other forms of benefits.

第 31 條 運用研發成果所獲得之收益，除該成果之計畫補助單位另有規定或經其同意外，應交付本校，再依本辦法相關規定分配之。

Article 31

The income generated from the application of research and development results shall be remitted to KMU, unless otherwise stipulated by the project sponsoring units of the said results or with its consent, and shall then be distributed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulation.

但若已依第 24 條完成部分權利之讓與或已由被授權人完成股權登記者，不再進行分配。

However, if the transfer of partial rights has been completed in accordance with Article 24, or the equity registration has been completed by the licensee, no further distribution shall be conducted.

第 32 條 受非營利機構補助所產生之研發成果，其收益依下列順位及比例分配之：

Article 32

The income from research and development results funded by non-profit organizations shall be distributed according to the following order of priority and proportion:

一、依補助機構規定之繳交比例支付補助機構分配款。

1. The distribution amount for the subsidy institution shall be paid in accordance with the distribution ratio prescribed by said institution.

二、扣除本校與研發者實際現金支出之必要費用：如專利申請與審查費、證書與維持年費、規費以及運用研發成果所需等相關費用。

2. Deduct necessary expenses incurred by KMU and the developers in actual cash disbursements; such as patent application and examination fees, certificate, and maintenance annual fees, statutory fees, and related costs required for the utilization of research and development results, etc.

三、餘款依研發成果累計收益區間進行分配如下。

3. The residual fund distribution ratio shall be distributed according to the cumulative income intervals of the research and development results as follows.

<u>研發成果</u> <u>Research and development results</u> <u>累計收益區間</u> <u>Cumulative income interval</u>	<u>餘款分配比例</u> <u>Residual fund distribution ratio</u>		
	<u>研發者</u> <u>Developer</u>	<u>研發者所屬單位</u> <u>Developer's affiliated unit</u>	<u>本校</u> <u>KMU</u>
<u>未達新臺幣一億元</u> <u>Below NTD one hundred million</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>30%</u>
<u>達新臺幣一億元以上，</u> <u>未達新臺幣五億元</u> <u>Equal to or above NTD one hundred million,</u> <u>but below NTD five hundred million</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>37%</u>
<u>達新臺幣五億元以上</u> <u>Equal to or above NTD five hundred million</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>45%</u>

四、前款研發者所屬單位包含學術單位(系所 70%，學院 30%)、行政單位、研究中心或附屬機構及相關事業之單位，各所屬單位分配比例由研發者認定。

4. The aforementioned developer's affiliated units include academic units (departments and institutes 70%, colleges 30%), administrative units, research centers, or units of affiliated institutions and related businesses, with the distribution proportion for each affiliated unit determined by the developer.

五、第三款分配至本校之款項中得提列 10%作為推廣有功人員獎勵經費，相關獎勵辦法另訂定之。

5. Regarding the distribution amount referred to in Item Three that is

allocated to KMU, 10% shall be earmarked for the incentive program for personnel who have significantly contributed to the promotion, with separate regulations to be formulated regarding the incentives.

前項研發成果收益支付補助機構分配款，應於本校帳戶收(兌)現之日起 3 個月內繳至補助機構。

The distribution of the income from the research and development results paid to the subsidy institution in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to the subsidy institution within three (3) months from the date of receipt (cashing) in KMU's account.

第 33 條 未受校外補助所產生之研發成果，其收益依下列順位及比例分配之：

Article 33 The income from research and development results not funded by external subsidies shall be distributed according to the following order of priority and proportion:

一、若有高醫體系補助研究，則依協議進行分配，但分配金額以收益之 20% 為上限。

1. If there is research subsidized by the KMU system, distribution will be made according to the agreement, but the distribution amount is capped at 20% of the income.

二、扣除本校與研發者實際現金支出之必要費用：如專利申請與審查費、證書與維持年費、規費以及運用研發成果所需等相關費用。

2. Deduct necessary expenses incurred by KMU and the developers in actual cash disbursements; such as patent application and examination fees, certificate, and maintenance annual fees, statutory fees, and related costs required for the utilization of research and development results, etc.

三、餘款依研發成果累計收益區間進行分配如下。

3. The residual fund distribution ratio shall be distributed according to the cumulative income intervals of the research and development results as follows.

<u>研發成果</u> <u>Research and development results</u> <u>累計收益區間</u> <u>Cumulative income interval</u>	<u>餘款分配比例</u> <u>Residual fund distribution ratio</u>		
	<u>研發者</u> <u>Developer</u>	<u>研發者所屬單位</u> <u>Developer's affiliated unit</u>	<u>本校</u> <u>KMU</u>
<u>未達新臺幣一億元</u> <u>Below NTD one</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>30%</u>

<u>hundred million</u>			
<u>達新臺幣一億元以上， 未達新臺幣五億元</u> <u>Equal to or above NTD one hundred million, but below NTD five hundred million</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>37%</u>
<u>達新臺幣五億元以上</u> <u>Equal to or above NTD five hundred million</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>45%</u>

四、前款研發者所屬單位包含學術單位(系所 70%，學院 30%)、行政單位、研究中心或附屬機構及相關事業之單位，各所屬單位分配比例由研發者認定。

4. The aforementioned developer's affiliated units include academic units (departments and institutes 70%, colleges 30%), administrative units, research centers, or units of affiliated institutions and related businesses, with the distribution proportion for each affiliated unit determined by the developer.

五、第三款分配至本校之款項中得提列 10%作為推廣有功人員獎勵經費，相關獎勵辦法另訂定之。

5. Regarding the distribution amount referred to in Item Three that is allocated to KMU, 10% shall be earmarked for the incentive program for personnel who have significantly contributed to the promotion, with separate regulations to be formulated regarding the incentives.

第 34 條
Article 34

為有效利用分配予研發者所屬單位之收益，得將每一會計年度結餘款項累積，以供後續年度使用，累積結餘款之使用需配合單位發展編列年度預算，經單位審查通過後方可動支；惟結餘款最長使用年限三年，未使用部份歸入本校。

In order to effectively use the income allocated to the developer's affiliated unit, the residual funds of each fiscal year can be accumulated for use in subsequent years. The use of accumulated residual funds needs to be coordinated with the unit's development and budgeted annually. It can only be disbursed after being reviewed and approved by the unit. However, the maximum usage period for residual funds is three years, and the unused portion will be returned to KMU.

第 35 條
Article 35

因產學合作衍生校名暨商標授權使用所獲得之收益全數歸本校。

The total income derived from the use of the school name and trademark licensing due to University-Industry Cooperation belongs to KMU.

第 36 條 未受校外補助所產生之著作類研發成果，授權所獲得之收益，依下列比例分配
Article 36 之，不受第 33 條分配順位及比例之限制：

The income obtained from the licensing of research and development results of works not subsidized by external subsidies is distributed according to the following proportions and is not subject to the distribution order and proportion restrictions of Article 33.

一、新台幣一百萬元以下者，全數歸著作人。

1. For amounts less than or equal to NTD one million, the entire amount goes to the author.

二、超過新台幣一百萬元之金額，著作人分配 80%，20% 歸本校。

2. For amounts exceeding NTD one million, 80% is allocated to the author and 20% goes to KMU.

三、如為出版著作，著作人須提供出版品至少十本給予本校。

3. If it is a published work, the author should provide at least ten copies of the publication to KMU.

第六章 附則

Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions

第 37 條 本辦法未盡事項，依其他相關法規辦理。

Matters not covered in the Regulation shall be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations.

第 38 條 本辦法經校務會議、董事會議審議通過後，自公布日起實施，修正時亦同。

After being reviewed and approved by the University Council and the Board of Directors Meeting, the Regulation shall be implemented from the date of announcement, and the same applies to amendments.