REXUS

MANAGING RESILIENT NEXUS SYSTEMS THROUGH PARTICIPATORY SYSTEMS DYNAMICS MODELLING

Deliverable 1.3 – Knowledge Management Strategy

WP 1 – PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Edited by: José González-Piqueras, Maria Juliana Rodríguez García (UCLM)

Disclaimer

Any dissemination of results reflects only the authors' view and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

Copyright

Document Information

Grant agreement	101003632	Acronym	REXUS
Full Title of the Project	Managing REsilient neXUS systems through participatory systems dynamics modelling		
Horizon 2020 call	H2020-LC-CLA-2018-2019-2020 / H2020-LC-CLA-2020-2		
Start Date	1 May 2021	Duration	36 months
Project website			
Document URL	Insert URL if it is public		
REA Project Officer	Giulio Pattanaro		
Project Coordinator	José González Piqueras		
Deliverable	D1.3 Knowledge Management Strategy		
Work Package	WP1.-Project management		
Date of delivery	31 July	Actual	
Nature	R-Report	Dissemination Level	CO
Lead Beneficiary	UCLM		
Lead Author	José González	Email	Jose.gonzalez@uclm.es
Contributors	Maria Juliana Rodriguez García		
Internal Reviewer	Andrea Baquero (WCMC)		
Distribution to	All partners		
keywords	Project Coordination, Deliverables, Management, due date, Knowledge, intellectual property		

History of changes			
Version	**Date**	**Reason**	**Revised by**
0.0	22td June 2021	Draft	J. Gonzalez (UCLM)
0.1	14th July 2021	Second Draft	J. Gonzalez, M. Juliana Rodríguez (UCLM)
0.2	28th July 2021	Final version	A. Baquero, C. Brown & V. Kapos (WCMC)

Executive summary

This document is for planning the Knowledge management activities implemented throughout the project duration as part of REXUS management activities (Task 1.1). The objective of this report is to define REXUS knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights management strategy. This document defines the key aims of this strategy as well as important terms pertaining to the management and protection of intellectual property that is used and generated within the project. The first part of the deliverable provides an overview of knowledge management and states the definitions that will be applied along REXUS implementation. Those terms try to identify the type of knowledge (data, models, etc..) that is suitable of property rights protection at the starting phase of the project. The approach is divided in three phases, grant agreement preparation, project implementation and post-project stage. The former defines the background, that is any data, know-how or information (including any rights), that is held by project beneficiaries before entering into the agreement and that is needed to implement the project or to exploit project results. An updated version of this background is provided in Annex I. It defines the identification procedure for the assets, owner, and exploitation interest, that will be produced during the project implementation and the framework for Intellectual Property Rights, distinguishing between tangible (hardware, software, data and models) and intangible (know-how).

Finally, a governance and future steps for this strategy is provided in accordance with REXUS Grant Agreement. The responsible for managing the Innovation and Intellectual Property is the Innovation and Exploitation Manager (DRAXIS) with the Project Coordination (UCLM, AgriSat, DRAXIS), who will act as first step in case of conflict.

Table of Contents

1   KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

1.1   Objectives and expected roadmap

REXUS management strategy reflects the need to protect project assets with a view of managing efficiently all the outcomes that will stem from the project activities and ensuring the commercial rollout of REXUS exploitable results after the end of the project. Thus, the objectives of this Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) management strategy are the following:

a.   Describe the IPR management approach to be followed during the lifetime of REXUS.

b.   Create a common understanding among REXUS partners concerning definitions of key terms and issues related to project intellectual property (IP).

c.   Determine consortium actions that need to be taken to ensure the smooth implementation of the IPR strategy.

d.   Identify the assets that will emerge from the different activities that will take place within the project.

e.   Develop a preliminary framework for IP protection that will be applied to REXUS exploitable assets that are identified during the project.

f.   Define a preliminary exploitation pathway of each identified exploitable result, based on partners' current views and interests.

g.   Define any possible intellectual property conflicts between partners and procedures for resolving them.

This strategy sets out how the following elements related to IP in REXUS are to be managed within the context of the project, creating a path for post-project exploitation of REXUS exploitable results:

a.   Background IP

b.   Foreground IP

c.   Exploitable results

d.   Access rights

e.   Protection of results

f.   Dissemination

The above-mentioned key concepts are normally considered for designing the Innovation and IPR management strategy of H2020 projects. Definitions of these concepts are provided in the following section.

In dealing with knowledge and IPR-related topics, the Consortium must consider what is stipulated by REXUS DoA. While the DoA anticipates that REXUS Consortium recognizes the need for a structured approach to protect the innovation that is produced and the related knowledge, a clear focus on IPR exists for T1.1 (Project Management) and T7.4 (Exploitation, replication, and business plan). The former task - under which the present deliverable is released – aims at ensuring that relevant project information is made available by the generator of knowledge and those who need this knowledge or information have easy access to it; this task also enables IPR handling through appropriate legal instruments. The latter task, for its part, introduces the establishment of a shared exploitation and replication strategy - which will be coordinated with a business plan - allowing each REXUS partner and society to maximize the results obtained.

1.2   Definitions

1.2.1   Background intellectual property

Background IP refers to any data, know-how or information (including any rights), that is held by project beneficiaries before entering into the agreement and that is needed to implement the project or to exploit project results (art. 24 GA).

Partners must identify the background knowledge that is relevant for the implementation of the project and define access rights to this IP. Access rights during the project must be granted on a royalty-free basis. In the case of REXUS, background IP has been identified in the CA (annex I), which will form the basis of an "agreement on the background" that will be developed within the context of a REXUS IPR Agreement to be signed by the end of the project.

1.2.2   Foreground intellectual property

Foreground IP refers to the tangible and intangible results that will be generated within REXUS (section 2.2.4 GA). It can be protectable or not and covers any hardware, software, data, information, and knowledge that is generated during the project lifetime. In this respect, foreground IP can arise and be obtained from project partners to protect and exploit the underlying exploitable assets of the project. It should be noted that results generated outside the project activities cannot be defined as foreground.

The GA establishes that results are owned by the beneficiary that generates them (art. 26 GA). Given the collaborative character of the project, some results may be jointly developed by project partners. Joint ownership occurs when results have jointly been generated and it is impossible to establish the respective contribution of each beneficiary or to separate them for the purpose of applying for, obtaining, or maintaining IP protection. The GA also stipulates that joint owner must agree (section 26.2) in writing on the allocation and terms of exercise of their joint ownership. Unless stated otherwise, each joint owner may grant non-

exclusive licenses to third parties to exploit jointly owned results if the other joint owners are given at least 45 days advance notice and fair compensation.

While provisions governing the framework of joint ownership are included in the GA, best practice is to draft a separate joint ownership agreement during project implementation to define the allocation and terms of exercising ownership.

1.2.3   Exploitable results

Exploitation of project's results means the utilisation of results in further research activities other than those covered by the action concerned, or in developing, creating, and marketing a product or process, or in creating and providing a service, or in standardisation activities. Specifically, exploitable results can be a combination or part of a foreground result.

An exploitable result is defined as a project outcome (expected or achieved) that meets the following conditions:

i) It has commercial/social/academic relevance

ii) It can be commercialised/exploited as a standalone result (e.g. as a product, process or service)

It is possible that not all foreground results meet the above requirements. Furthermore, exploitable results are not necessary market ready; they may require further R&D, engineering, validation before becoming commercially exploitable.

1.2.4   Access rights

Access rights concern a partner's right to request access to another partners' background and/or foreground to implement the tasks that he is responsible for or to use its own results (i.e. to exploit project results and assets). The provisions governing access rights within the project have been established in the REXUS GA and CA. They are summarized in the table below

Table 1. Access Rights

Purpose for accessing	Access to Background (Art. 25 of GA)	Access to Results (Art. 31 of GA)
Project Implementation	Royalty-free basis Unless agreed with the other beneficiaries that access would not be on a royalty-free basis	Royalty-free
Own Use of knowledge or assets	Subject to individual agreement under fair and reasonable conditions	

1.2.5   Protection of results

The selection of the most suitable form of IP protection depends on the nature and specific characteristics of the results under consideration and the objectives of the IP owner. Below, definitions are provided for the IP protection (www.wipo.int):

An **utility model** is considered particularly suited for protecting inventions that make small improvements to, and adaptations of, existing products or that have a short commercial life (https://www.wipo.int/patents/en/topics/utility_models.html). Utility model systems are often used by local inventors. It is an exclusive right granted to a right holder for an invention that does not fulfil patentability requirements (e.g. because it is a minor improvement of an existing product) but may still have an important role in a local innovation system.

A **copyright** is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, paintings, sculpture, and films, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps, and technical drawings (https://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/). In the case of REXUS, algorithms and models will most likely be protected through copyright.

A **confidentiality** agreement is a contract between two or more parties where the subject of the agreement is the promise to not disclose confidential information to third parties. This type of protection can be used to protect project assets that, while maybe not commercially exploitable, form a crucial pillar of business success, such as for example the adaptation models in REXUS.

Trade secrets offers right holders protection when it comes to confidential information that can be sold or licensed. The applicable criteria for this type of protection are that the information must be (https://www.wipo.int/tradesecrets/en/):

Commercially valuable

- Be known to a limited group of people
- Be subject to reasonable steps taken by the right holder to keep the information secret

A **trademark** confers the exclusive right to the use of the registered trademark, which is a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one company from other companies. This entails that the right holder has exclusive use of the trademark unless he/she decides to license it to a third party in return for payment.

A **service mark** is a type of trademark, whereby the sign (e.g. logo or brand name) identifies a service rather than a product.

The **sui generis protection** protects the content of a database preventing the extraction and/or reuse of the whole or substantial part of its content when the structure of a database is not an original creation. To benefit from this right, the maker of the database must be an EU national or resident in the EU and needs to prove to have made a substantial investment (financial, material and/or human) in either, obtaining the verification or the presentation of the database content.

1.2.6   Dissemination

During the project and for a period of one year after the end of the Project, the dissemination of own results by one or several parties including but not restricted to publications and presentations, shall be governed by the procedure of Article 29.1 (Obligation to disseminate results) of the GA as well as any other specific confidentiality agreements that might arise to maintain confidentiality during and after the end of the project. The appropriate means for dissemination of project results (e.g. scientific publications, publication on web sites, conferences, open access, etc.) can be selected by partners.

2   APPROACH

The comprehensive IP management process is subdivided into 3 stages: (i) Grant agreement preparation, (ii) Project implementation, and (iii) Post-project exploitation.

2.1   Grant agreement preparation stage

The GA and CA contain several IPR provisions and thus represent a reference point for any IPR issues that might present themselves during and after the project has ended. Any further IPR actions to be implemented by project partners will be facilitated under these underlying provisions.

The GA represents the main contractual basis between the Consortium and the European Commission (EC) for REXUS, whereby the main provisions referring to IPR are included in Subsection 3 'Rights and obligations related to Background and Results'. The CA represents a contract defining the rights and obligations of REXUS partners, to be able to carry out the project's foreseen activities. The main IPR provisions are included in:

- Section 8 'Results', that sets out provisions on exploitation and dissemination, ownership, joint ownerships and transfer of results.
- Section 9 'Access rights', which defines the principles governing access rights.
- Attachment 1 'Background included', presents a preliminary list of background that will be used in the project.

2.2   Project implementation stage

During the implementation of the project, procedures have been foreseen to ensure the robust handling of strategic knowledge and IPR issues to facilitate the exploitation of project results. Hereby partners' focus will be on:

- Giving access rights to their background knowledge to allow other partners to carry out their activities.
- Setting up asset identification procedures from the beginning of the project to facilitate the protection, dissemination, and exploitation of REXUS assets.

This process includes several steps:

1. **Background identification**: During the first stages, all relevant background knowledge, know-how and data of partners, complementary to what is already outlined in the CA, needs to be identified. This will constitute the background of the project. This will enable the matching of background knowledge to REXUS assets.
2. **Foreground identification**: Next, foreground knowledge, i.e. project assets, need to be identified, listed and analysed in a systematic way.
3. **Results'** ownership: Partners will be asked to identify during the project implementation the results' ownership, with an emphasis on handling joint ownership issues.
4. **Protection of results**: For those project assets that are deemed commercially exploitable and where protection is possible, as well as reasonable and justified, adequate protection must be sought to allow for the effective exploitation of these assets. When considering IP protection, REXUS partners must consider both their own interests as well as those of the consortium, safeguarding the identified exploitable results with adequate protection schemes.
5. **Exploitation of results**: Identified exploitable results will be exploited for those purposes foreseen in Article 28 of the REXUS GA.

In parallel to the identification of IP, definition of IP protection measures, determining ownership and exploitation rights, market analysis and business modelling will take place with a view of further facilitating the post-project exploitation of REXUS results.

REXUS partners will select the appropriate means for dissemination project results (e.g. scientific publications, open access, conferences, etc.), following the conditions established in the CA and any specific confidentiality agreements that may arise during the project. Hereby, project partners should first protect the exploitable result in question before proceeding to the dissemination of the underlying result.

Work package leaders should identify a new asset that will be generated under their respective WP activities outside of the periodic update, they should inform the Innovation Manager accordingly. The Innovation Manager and Project Management Office will handle the screening and the managing of any newly identified assets and their corresponding IP issues that arise during the project.

2.3   Post project stage

Ending the first year of the project (M12 and updated on M24) a deliverable about Exploitation and sustainability plan (D7.5 and D7.6) will be submitted and will be complemented by a business Plan at mid of the project (M18) and updated at the end (M36) envisaging the final advanced strategy for exploitation, management of IPR and commercialisation streams after the end of the project.

The combination of these deliverables will provide the final outline of the use that the REXUS consortium intends to make of its exploitable results (including its final description and end-users) and the related plans and time frame for their exploitation.

D7.5-6 will identify a strategy for each project output, setting targets, indicators, and milestones for ensuring project sustainability after its end. At the end of the project, approaches and procedures will be highlighted to replicate in other geographical territories (e.g. sub-catchments/catchments) and countries. For this purpose, a specific REXUS Replication Guide (to be reported in the final version of D7.10) will be delivered on M36. The business plan (D7.9-10) will be designed to ensure the long-term sustainability, commercialization and take-up of its results and products, as well as address legal and security aspects commented in the GA.

3   KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN REXUS

After having thoroughly illustrated definition, approach and management procedures adopted by REXUS Consortium in handling knowledge and IPR, the present section takes an initial overview of the current status of implementation.

Even though REXUS project is currently in an initial phase, a view on the current status will help to the Consortium partners in the comprehension of how project results can be exploited by partners (i.e., Consortium members) and third parties (i.e., entities residing outside the Consortium).

3.1 REXUS background declaration

The Background is the list of pre-existing knowledge and IP held by participants prior to the accession to the project and needed for carrying out the action or for exploiting its results. In the case of REXUS, background assets declared by partners in the Consortium Agreement are summarized and updated in Annex I.

3.2 Envisaged assets in REXUS

The present section describes the structure and type of assets that will be the outcomes of REXUS and how to manage them to guarantee the adequate management of knowledge and IPR and look forward the exploitation and business plan.

For the sake of knowledge and IPR examination, REXUS foreground items can be classified as follows:

- Tangible items
  - o Hardware
  - o Software
  - o Data
  - o Model
- Intangible items
  - o Know-how

Each type of asset, as explained above, will be covered by a specific IPR Identification Sheet.

3.2.1 Tangible items

Hardware

In terms of hardware, for the time being, no foreseen REXUS hardware technological outcome is identified, but it cannot be excluded that some other project results can fall under this banner during the project lifecycle.

Identified hardware assets will be reported in the respective IPR Identification Sheet shown in Annex II (editable template in the Dropbox repository) referring to the following dimensions:

- Name
- REXUS technological outcome, such as environmental monitoring station, etc.
- Description
- Expected TRL, proxy of the technological maturity estimated through the scale - ranging from 1 to 9 - adopted by the European Commission

(https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/annexes/h2020-wp1415-annex-g-trl_en.pdf).

- Ownership, intended as partner(s) that generate the hardware asset.
- Background underlying assets (if any), namely background item(s) on which the hardware asset is built upon.
- Other underlying assets (if any), non-background item(s) on which the hardware asset is built upon.
- IP condition, e.g., proprietary, …
- Interest in further exploitation through REXUS results (Yes/No).

Software

REXUS software assets are project results that represent software components of the software technological outcomes defined according to DoA specification:

-Implementation of Models

-Tools

-Database management

-Cloud or Server platform

Each discernible software asset will be described in the IPR Identification Sheet shown in Annex III (template in the Dropbox repository) according to a number of dimensions:

- Name
- REXUS technological outcome, such as Model implementation, Tool, Database management or Server platform.
- Description
- Expected TRL, proxy of the technological maturity estimated through the scale - ranging from 1 to 9 - adopted by the European Commission
- Ownership, intended as partner(s) that generate the software asset
- Background underlying assets (if any), namely background item(s) on which the software asset is built upon
- Interest in further exploitation through REXUS results (Yes/No)

Data

There is a deliverable dedicated to Data Management (D1.4-1.5) detailing what data the project will generate, whether and how these will be exploited and/or made accessible for verification and re-use, and how it will be curated and preserved. Nevertheless, this section is going to provide the framework for identifying the data collected or generated within the scope of REXUS project that can be subdivided into 4 main pools of data:

- **Participants' data**, provided by the participants mainly in WP2 (surveys, etc…). These data are generated in the co-creation activities.
- **Data for expert systems** that will be generated in WP2 and WP3 (field data, climatic data, land use, water, carbon, energy and socioeconomic indicators)
- **Data for implementation** WP4 and WP5
- **Data for validation** in WP6

As a result during the project, REXUS data assets - derivative data or entirely generated by REXUS action – are expected under the following data families regarding the domains mentioned in DoA:

- Water
- Land Use
- Carbon
- Energy
- Climate
- Nexus Indicator
- Across WEFC domains

As it happens for hardware assets and data assets, each discernible data asset will be described in the IPR Identification Sheet according to several dimensions to be properly identified and managed:

- Name
- Data family, such as water, land use, carbon, energy, etc.
- Description
- Ownership, intended as partner(s) that generate the data asset
- Underlying background datasets (if any), namely background data item(s) on which the data asset is built upon (for derivative data)
- Other underlying datasets (if any), namely non-background data item(s) on which the data asset is built upon (for derivative data)

- Data type, e.g., dataset, data stream, data model, map,

- Format, e.g., shape, geotiff,…

- License, e.g., copyright, Creative Commons

- Privacy level, e.g., personal, non-personal data

- Interest in further exploitation through REXUS results (Yes/No)

3.2.2 Intangible items

Know-how

These intangible knowledge assets can take different forms such as - inter alia - business models, algorithms, practices, procedures, models, new ideas, innovations, etc.

As a first guess, possible families of data can be:

- Analysis (institutions, policy, risks,…)

- Evidence-based policy making

- Solution co-design

- Gamification

- Digital marketing

- …

Data assets belonging to REXUS foreground - and the same holds true for all information resources used as input for the project implementation - will be managed in view of confidentiality measures already explained above.

4 GOVERNANCE

4.1 Innovation and Exploitation Manager (IEM) role

The Innovator and Exploitation Manager will be **Leon Kapetas** (DRAXIS), in coherence with the Task 7.1: Exploitation, replication and business plan.

As indicated in the CA (6.5.1.3), the Innovator and Exploitation Manager provides inputs to the Project Coordinator and Scientific coordination based on the updates on the scientific and technical progresses of the project. He will supervise the progress of the work related to the exploitation of the results. He is going to review the technical work progress looking for new business opportunities. Review of Market assessment,

business plans, business models, financing schemes and regulatory recommendations. He oversees the management of the exploitation of the results.

4.2 Conflict management and resolution

The Project Coordinator and IEM must be notified as soon as possible in case of any dispute affecting the IP. The PC must try to resolve any issue by informing the WP Leader and any partner involved on the development. The general rule is to reach a compromise between the affected partners considering the compliance to project objectives and work plan. In case of unsuccessful mediation, both responsible will forward the issue to the Steering Committee for a final decision following the procedure established in the Project Handbook (D1.1). In case of any dispute about IPR property remain, the concerned Parties are invited to follow the Infringement of intellectual property rights recommendations from EU[1] before contacting the competent national court.

5 CONCLUDING REMARKS AND NEXT STEPS

The present deliverable is released in the initial phase of REXUS and it illustrates the principles, practices and measures agreed by the Consortium for managing the innovation and IPR. It constitutes internal procedures for knowledge and IPR management coherent with REXUS Grant Agreement and REXUS Consortium Agreement identifying asset types in the initial phase.

The main activity of the project at this stage is identifying jointly the data provided by pilot zones leaders and task leaders (WP2 and WP3), discussing models (WP4 and WP5) and necessities of pilot zones (WP6) to reach tailored solutions. In coming months, the nearest milestone is the First Project Meeting (M6) and First Regional Meetings (M6-10), where the data repository and a report of the IPR state of play will be provided.

The forthcoming work planned along the project implementation and beyond are:

- Definition of assets' features, target customers, value propositions, creators and owners of results.
- Formulation of an exploitation plan per asset and per partner.
- Formulation of business plan towards post-project sustainability.

The written updated reports directly related to these issues are by chronological order:

- D1.4 Data Management Plan, First version (M6) and Final version (M36)

---

[1] https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/running-business/intellectual-property/infringement/index_en.htm

- D3.1 Data Integration and Visualisation strategy and results, First version (M8) and Final version (M36)

- D7.3 Project Website, First version (M6) and Final version (M30)

- D7.5 Exploitation and sustainable Plan, First version (M12) and Final version (M36)

- D7.1 Dissemination and Communication Strategy (M18)

- D7.9 Business Plan, First version (M18) and Final version (M36)

6 REFERENCES

REXUS Grant Agreement Number 101003632, 6 May 2021

REXUS Consortium Agreement March 2021

Wipo Intellectual Property Handbook, 2008, WIPO, World Intellectual Property Organization.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/2016_2017/annexes

/h2020-wp1617-annex-g-trl_en.pdf, lastchecked 14th July 2021.

ANNEX I. Background declared by partners (Adapted from CA)

PARTNER	Description of Background	Specific limitations for implementation (Art. 25 of GA)	Specific limitations for exploitation (Art. 28 of GA)
1.-UCLM	Detection of Irrigated plots, based on EO multi temporal vegetation status monitoring	The use and development of the data on the project is under the agreement with UCLM	Partnership or License agreement required
	Land use and land cover mapping		
	Spatially distributed hydrological and vegetation processes modelling. HIDROMORE ®.		
	Water policy and sharing		
	Access to Geoinformation into SIG-Web platform SpiderWebGIS.		
2. UCAM			
3. DRAXIS	Business Inteligence tools (KIBANA & Metabase)		
	GIS-based climate risk assessment methodologies		
	Expert knowledge on the integration of information and development of Decision Support Systems		
4. WCMC	ENCORE materials		Available to project under the terms and conditions of use for the website, in particular the user must ensure that the following citation is always clearly reproduced in any publication or analysis involving the ENCORE Materials in any derived form or format: UNEP-WCMC and the Natural Capital Finance Alliance (year). ENCORE: Exploring Natural Capital

			Opportunities, Risks and Exposure. [On-line], [insert month/year of the version downloaded], Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and the Natural Capital Finance Alliance. Available at: https://encore.naturalcapital.finance. DOI: https://doi.org/10.34892/dz3x-y059. All Third-Party Data (i.e. those listed on the Data and Map pages) should be cited according to their respective terms and conditions.
5. IRSA	Participatory modelling, stakeholder analysis and mapping, Social Network Analysis		
	Water accounting and water footprint assessment		
	Participatory System Dynamic Modelling		
	NbS integrated assessment		
6. CIAT			
7.Deltares	Circle Tool	The use of the online tool is subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable User Agreement	
	Metamodel	The use of the webviewer is subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable User Agreement	
8. UNIPD	Land use and land cover mapping	The use of the online tool is subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable User Agreement	
	Water policy and sharing		The use of the online tool is subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable User Agreement
	Access to Geoinformation into WIG-Web platform	The use of the online tool is subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable User Agreement	
9. CIRCE			

10.ICATALIST	Audimod method		
11. ETIFOR			
12. AGRISAT	AgriSatwebGIS® All EO- and model-based methodology for water and nutrient management developed in SIRIUS and FATIMA	Free for joint implementation in LENSES. By default, AgriSat shall lead the implementation of its own technology. Other collaborative agreements may be found during project execution.	Partnership or licencing agreement required
	Co-creation and stakeholder methodology for pilot implementation (from SIRIUS and FATIMA)		
	Fertimaps® (Fertilization recommendation service)		
	Irrimaps® (Irrigation recommendation service)		
	Hidrogestor® (water management service)		
	Outcomes of COPERNICUS study on EO for detecting non-authorized abstractions		Co-authorship or other agreed way of acknowledgement
	Contents of paper "Food-water-energy synergies in Spain" (Ecology & Society, submitted)		
13. AAWA	AAWA database concerning the development and implementation of the FLood Risk management Plan (Directive 2007/60/EC) and the River Basin management Plan	Use and ongoing development of these data within REXUS will be subject to permission by AAWA	It is possible to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate these data only within REXUS after the permission by AAWA

	(Directive 2000/60/EC) of the Eastern Alps Hydrographic District		
	AAWA flood modelling results access through web serves		
	Expertise in citizen scientist data integration and visualisation – Developed by AAWA within multiple projects, including WeSenseIt (FP7), beAWARE (H2020)		
	All Background developed by AAWA personnel not participating in the REXUS Project	No access rights allowed	No access rights allowed
	All Background developed by AAWA personnel participating in the REXUS Project which is outside the scope of the tasks allocated to AAWA under the REXUS Project.		
	All Background, which AAWA, due to existing or pending third party rights, is unable to grant Access Rights to		
14. SWRI			
15.GEOECOMAR			
16.WWF-RO			
17 GWP-Med			

ANNEX II. IPR Identification Sheet for REXUS hardware assets

		IPR identification sheet						
HARDWARE ASSETS								
REXUS Technological outcome	**Name**	**Description**	**Expected TRL**	**Ownerwhip**	**Background underlying assets**	**Other underlying**	**IPO condition**	**Interest in further exploitation**
	Hardware asset 1							
	Hardware asset 2							
	…							
	Hardware asset 3							
	Hardware asset 4							
	…							
	Hardware asset 5							
	Hardware asset 6							
	…							

ANNEX III. IPR Identification Sheet for REXUS software

IPR identification sheet	R E X U S							
SOFTWARE ASSETS								
REXUS Technological outcome	**Name**	**Description**	**Expected TRL**	**Ownerwhip**	**Background underlying assets**	**Other underlying**	**IP condiion**	**Interest in further exploitation**
Model	Software asset 1							
	Software asset 2							
	…							
Tools	Software asset 3							
	Software asset 4							
	…							
Database management	Software asset 5							
	Software asset 6							
	…							
Cloud or Server Platform	Software asset 7							
	Software asset 8							
	…							

ANNEX IV. IPR Identification Sheet for REXUS Data

IPR identification sheet										
DATA ASSETS										
REXUS data domain	**Name**	**Description**	**Ownerwhip**	**Background underlying assets**	**Other underlying**	**Data type**	**Format**	**License**	**Privacy Level**	**Interest in further exploitation**
Water	Data asset 1									
	Data asset 2									
	…									
	Data asset 3									
	Data asset 4									
	…									
	Data asset 5									
	Data asset 6									
	…									
	Data asset 7									
	Data asset 8									
	…									