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European IP Helpdesk

Stay ahead of the innovation game.

Importance of IP for SMEs

20 April 2021





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Helpline



- Free-of-charge, first-line IP support
- Personal and "to the point"
- Answer within 3 working days
- Email, phone and web
- In: English, Spanish, French, German, Italiar
- Confidential





Europe - Upcoming events

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS | RESCHEDULED 20 EU - Webinar: The Importance of IP for SMEs APR Live streaming available 2021



20

MAY

2021

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS EU - Webinar: Freedom to Operate



Live streaming available



-	TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS
	EU - Webinar: IP in EU-funded Projects/H2020
	Live streaming available

09 JUN

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS EU - Webinar: The new Copyright Directive

Live streaming available

23 JUN 2021

2021

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS

EU - Webinar: Effective IP and outreach strategies to help increase the impact of research and innovation

Live streaming available



EU - Webinar: IP in EU funded projects with a special



TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS

EU - Webinar: IP and Artificial Intelligence





EU - Webinar: IP Management in ICT Projects

Live streaming available



TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS

EU - Webinar & CPVO coop: IP rights in Agri-food Sector: a Guide to Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Patents & Plant Variety Denominations

Live streaming available



2021

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS EU - Webinar: IP Commercialisation & Licensing -Advanced Live streaming available



2021

TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS EU - Webinar: Maximizing the Impact of Horizon 2020 project results





2021

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Ambassador Scheme

- **Cooperation scheme** with the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN)
- Building IP capacities among European
 SMEs
- Overcoming language barriers
- **Publications** are made available in other languages than English
- Making the topic more accessible
- Exchange and feedback from ambassadors on **needs of SMEs**
- Local awareness and training events





Recording

• Please note that the whole presentation, incl The presentation will be sent to you after the







Innovation

• The successful exploitation (not necessarily commercial) of new ideas to produce tangible benefits











Background

Tangible or intangible input (data, knowhow, information) which is held by the project partners prior to their accession to the agreement. Includes IP as copyright, patents/ patent applications (filed prior to access to agreement).

Examples: prototypes; cell lines; database rights, licences with the right to sublicense

Project partners must identify their background in writing





CDA

- Don't disclose confidential information until confidentiality agreement (CDA) signed
 - Can't stop others from using it once publicly disclosed
 - May prevent patenting if invention publicly disclosed



- Mutual NDA European IPR Helpdesk
- One Way NDA European IPR Helpdesk
- NDAs provided by UKPTO







Results

All output generated under the project – whether or not protectable. Such results may include copyrights, design or patent rights, trademarks or others, and belong to the partners who have generated them.





Ownership of Results

- In Horizon 2020, generally the grant agreement establishes that the results of the project belong to the participant generating them.
- It is advisable to take appropriate measures to properly manage ownership issues, such as keeping laboratory books or other kinds of documentary evidence (e.g. a properly completed Invention Disclosure Form)
- Given the collaborative nature of most projects, some results can be jointly developed by several participants. Hence, situations of joint ownership might arise.
 - > Joint Ownership Agreements (i.e. defining specific conditions for granting licenses or issues related to costs of protection and sharing of potential revenues); Default rule in Consortium Agreement ..



Access Rights

- Each project partner has the right to request access rights to the other project partner's background and results as long as it needs them in order to carry out its work under the project or to use its own results (these are minimum access rights).
- Shall be made in writing.
- To avoid conflicts, it is recommended that beneficiaries agree (e.g. in the consortium agreement) on a common interpretation of what is "needed"
- Are to be requested/granted throughout the duration and up to 1 year (or as otherwise agreed in the CA) after the end of the project for exploitation needs; Once requested, access rights may be exercised as long as they are needed for exploiting the results (e.g. until the background patent expires).
- Access rights do not confer the right to grant sub-licences.





Access Rights

Granting of Access Rights

	Access to background	Access to results
Project implementation	Royalty-free	Royalty-free
For exploitation	Royalty-free, or on fair and reasonable conditions	Royalty-free, or on fair and reasonable conditions



Monitor Upcoming results:

• Questionnaires to partners



Exploitation workshops based on the result



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Identify Key Exploitable Results









General obligation to protect

Each beneficiary must examine the possibility of protecting its results and must adequately protect them — for an appropriate period and with appropriate territorial coverage — if:

(a) the results can reasonably be expected to be **commercially or industrially exploited** and

(b) protecting **them is possible**, **reasonable and justified** (given the circumstances).

When deciding on protection, the beneficiary must consider its own interests and the interests (especially commercial) of the other beneficiaries.



Intellectual Property (IP)= All Results

- Products of the mind
- Products of research, experimentation and creativity
- Intellectual Property, like Physical Property can be a valuable asset.
- Like physical property, intellectual property is an asset which can be traded



Intellectual Property Vs Intellectual Property Rights





Costs reimbursements

- Costs of intellectual property rights (IPR), including protecting results (e.g. fees paid to the patent office for patent registration) and royalties on access rights are eligible costs
- Cost for open access publications are also considered eligible by the GA, e.g. Author Processing Charges (APCs)
- Ask your legal/financial NCP!









What is Exploitation

• The utilization of results in further research activities other than those covered by the action concerned, or in developing, creating and marketing a product, process or service.

- FURTHER REASEARCH IS ALSO A POTENTIAL EXPLOITATION ACTIVITY
- Making use of results, recognizing exploitable results and their stakeholder
- Concretize the value and impact of the R&I activity
- Project partners can exploit the results themselves, or facilitate exploitation by others



Technology Readiness Levels Where are you starting from and where do you want to go?





Routes for use/exploitation

- Use for **further research**
- **Developing and selling** own products/services
- Spin-Off activities
- Cooperation agreement/Joint Ventures
- Selling IP rights/Selling the (IP based) business
- Licensing IP rights (out-licensing)
- Standardisation activities (new standards/ongoing procedures)





Exploitation Models

- Project outputs are valuable assets which, like physical property, can be used and traded bought, sold, leased, used in JV's, as collateral, or given away.
- But, unlike physical property there are many more ways of extracting value...



Understand the landscape

Strategic Intelligence – to plan the route to innovation

WP and Call Challenges, Objectives & Topics

Research Competitors vpical Innovation Project

 Market issues
 Ethics, security, privacy
 Regulations

 Other technologies or technologies or technologies or technologies or typical Research and and typical Research and and the security of the securit

Related research projects

Existing knowledge and State of the Art

IPR









What is Communication

• Taking strategic and targeted measures for promoting the action itself and its results to a multitude of audiences, including the media and the public.

- Strategically planned
- Identifies and sets clear communication objective
- Uses pertinent messages, right medium and means





What is **Dissemination**

• The public disclosure of the results by any appropriate means, including by specific publications in any medium

- Transfer of knowledge and results to targets that can make use of it
- Maximizes the impact of research, enabling the value of results to be potentially wider that the original focus
- Prevents results to get lost



Communication of activities vs Dissemination of results




Obligation to disseminate

Project partners are obliged to disseminate the results swiftly (i.e. to scientific community/broader public) by any appropriate means and including the publication of results in any medium.

But:

- no dissemination of results may take place before decision is made regarding their possible protection, and
- all patent applications, publications or any other dissemination (also in electronic form) shall include a statement that the action received financial support from the Union – The same applies to results incorporated in standardisation activities.





Obligation to disseminate Vs. Obligation to protect





Dissemination checklist

- Take a decision about the protection of results and all required steps
- Inform the other consortium partners in writing 45 days before the planned dissemination activities and include enough information to allow them to analyse whether their interests are affected or not. Note that this time limit can be changed (for more or less days) in the CA. Wait 30 days for any objection to the dissemination (unless otherwise agreed in the CA).
- Beware not to infringe third parties' intellectual property rights
- Open access as a general principle of scientific dissemination
- List the dissemination activities in the Exploitation and Dissemination Plan



Dissemination strategy

- Avoid early disclosures/novelty spoilers in general:
- Set up a dissemination strategy, make sure partners know about other partners' potential dangerous dissemination activities and may block them.





Open Access

Open access as a general principle of scientific dissemination

Each beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge, online access for any user) to all peer reviewed

scientific publications relating to its results

More information?

Fact Sheet:

Open access to publication and data in H2020: FAQ

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The Plan for **Exploitation and Dissemination of project Results**:

- Is estimated during the proposal phase
- Contains an prevision of the objectives of the project...
- ... and a applicable strategy for protection, dissemination and exploitation in order to reach such objectives.
- The PDER represent and explain how the project is going to reach the expected impact through dissemination and exploitation activities.



Exploitation an dissemination activities:

- Should cover:
 - Potential geographical coverage
 - Potential users and main competitors
 - Description of the exploitation roadmap
 - Description of the planned dissemination activities
 - Fact Sheet: <u>https://www.iprhelpdesk.eu/Fact-Sheet-Plan-for-the-Exploitation-and-Dissemination-of-Results-H2020</u>





Idea to Impact!





Innovation









More info

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Intellectual Property for Business

- How can Intellectual Property Enhance the Market Value of Your SME?
- How do you turn <u>Inventions</u> Into Profit-making Assets of Your SME?
- Why is Intellectual Property Crucial for <u>Marketing</u> the Products and Services of Your SME?
- Can Your SME use Intellectual Property Assets for <u>Financing</u>?
- How can Intellectual Property Enhance the <u>Export</u> Opportunities of Your SME?
- How can Your SME <u>Acquire and Maintain</u> Intellectual Property Protection?
- Protecting the Intellectual Property Rights of Your SME Abroad
- Why are <u>Trademarks</u> Relevant to the Success of Your SME?
- Protecting the <u>Trade Secrets</u> of Your SME business/
- How can Your SME Benefit From Convright Protection?



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Any questions?





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Thank You!

• DISCLAIMER

- The European IP Helpdesk provides free-of-charge first-line support on IP-related issues aiming to help current and potential beneficiaries of EU-funded projects, as well as EU SMEs, manage their Intellectual Property assets.
- The European IP Helpdesk is managed by the European Commission's European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (EISMEA), with policy guidance provided by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG Grow).
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