



Welcome to our joint IP training series: Patent Protection for EU funding: Digital communication

Patent protection for EU funding beneficiaries

An IP training series offered by the
European Patent Office and the
European IP Helpdesk



European
IP Helpdesk





Patent Protection for EU funding: Digital communication

**Patent protection for EU
funding beneficiaries**

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European IP Helpdesk





Agenda

- **Introduction**

Christian Solltman, product manager, EPO

- **Main aspects of IP management in EU-funded projects**

Michele Dubbini Senior IP Expert, European IP Helpdesk

- **Getting to know patents**

Christian Solltman, product manager, EPO

- **Patentability of new technological developments in digital communications with focus on wireless telecommunications**

Georgia Tseliou, examiner, EPO

- **Learning resources**

- **Q&A**



[● REC]



European IP Helpdesk

Stay ahead of the innovation game.

IP in EU funded projects (H2020/HEU)

24.10.2023





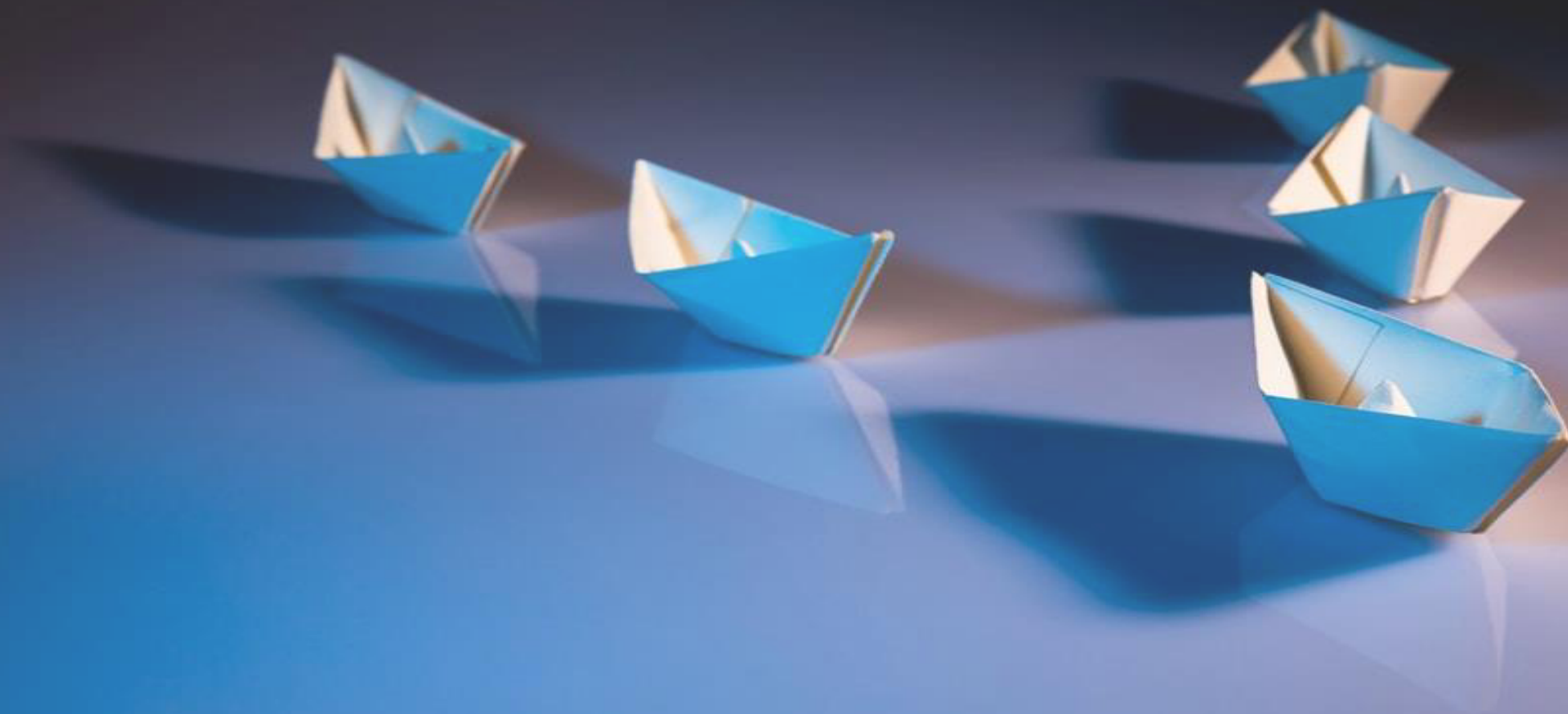
Roadmap

- **Rules and Agreements**
- **Specific Vocabulary**



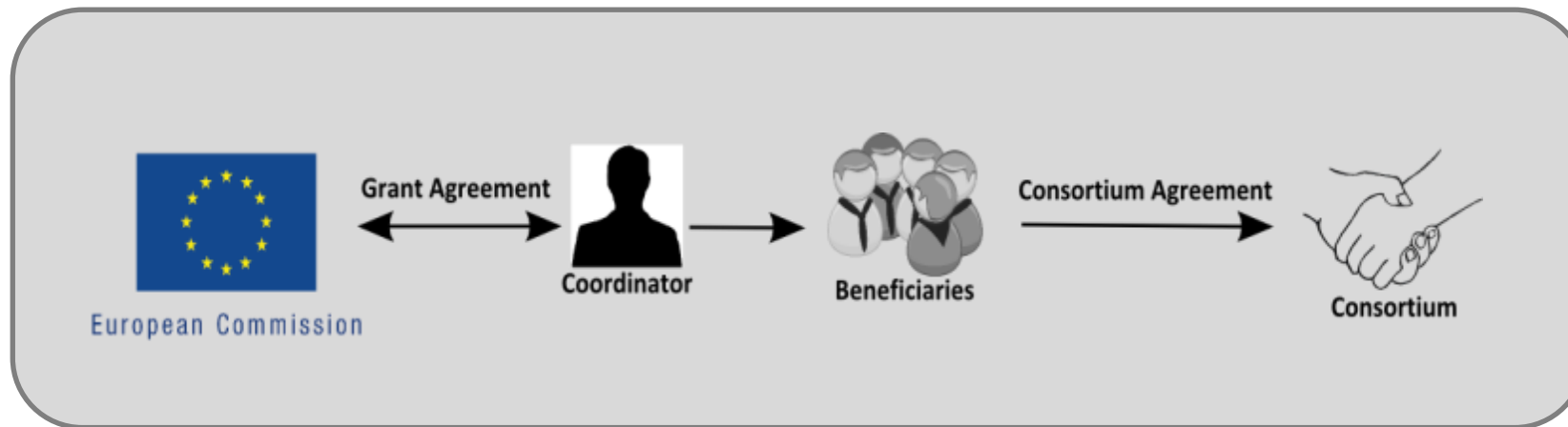


Rules & Agreements



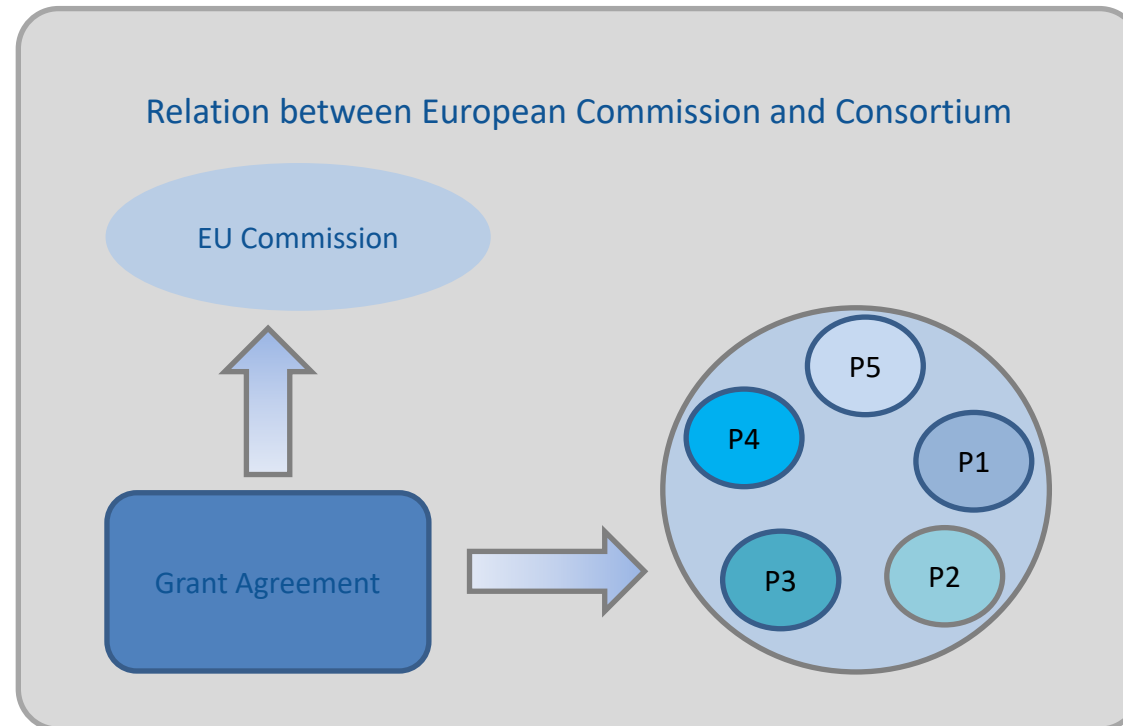


Overview: Agreements



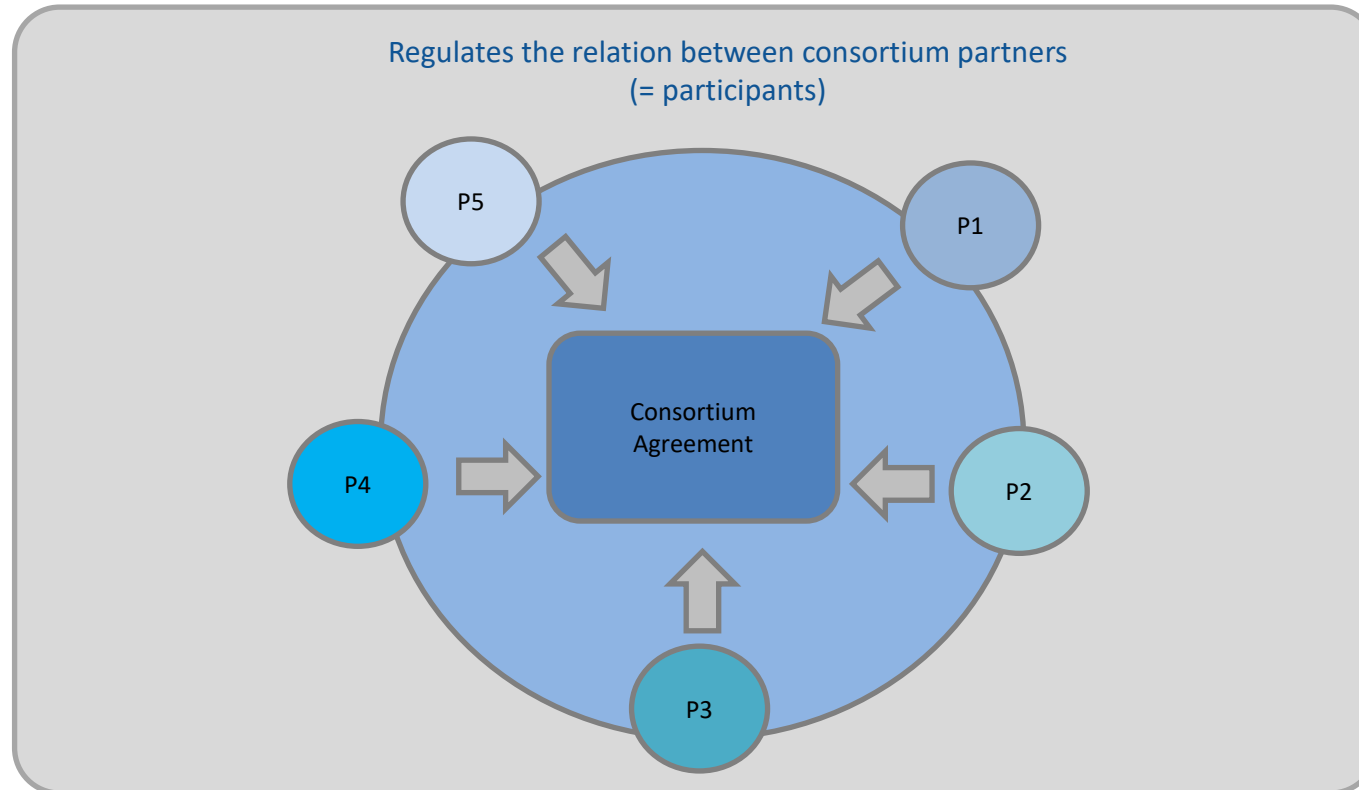


Grant Agreement (GA)





Consortium Agreement (CA)





Specific Vocabulary





Vocabulary

Key terms in the context of Horizon projects are:

- Background
- Results
- Exploitation
- Dissemination
- Access rights





Ownership of Results

- In Horizon projects, 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).



Access Rights (I)

- Each project partner has the right to request access rights to the other project partners' background and results **as long as it needs them** in order to carry out its work under the project or to exploit its own results (these are minimum access rights: additional ones can always be negotiated!).
- To avoid conflicts, it is recommended that beneficiaries agree (e.g. in the consortium agreement) on a common interpretation of what is “**needed**”
- Shall be **requested in writing**. Can be granted in any form.
- 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!





NEW: Results Ownership List (ROL)

A new form will be introduced – **Results Ownership List (ROL)** in the final reporting period – This form will detail the final owners of IP after the project is over, and can consist of singular or multiple owners to enable EC follow up of exploitation



Tracking of Research Results (TRR)

- The Tracking of Research Results project (TRR) aims to enable the policy makers in research and innovation to access, analyze and disseminate the outcomes and impacts of the funded research results in a more comprehensive manner.
- The R&I policy context puts ever higher importance on better demonstrating and increasing the impact of EU funded projects
- The long term nature of R&I and the time-lag between the intervention and the occurrence of any (intended, unintended, positive or negative) impact means that any research that ultimately has a significant impact will be undervalued in its immediate aftermath.

- The EC collection of project data is fit for monitoring only

EC tracks results
up to 4 years after
project completion



Contact:

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- helpline@iprhelpdesk.eu
- Twitter [@iprhelpdesk](https://twitter.com/iprhelpdesk)
- LinkedIn [/european-ipr-helpdesk](https://www.linkedin.com/company/european-ipr-helpdesk)
- EU IP Helpdesk: IP in HEU
<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/recording/2681978669356886110>

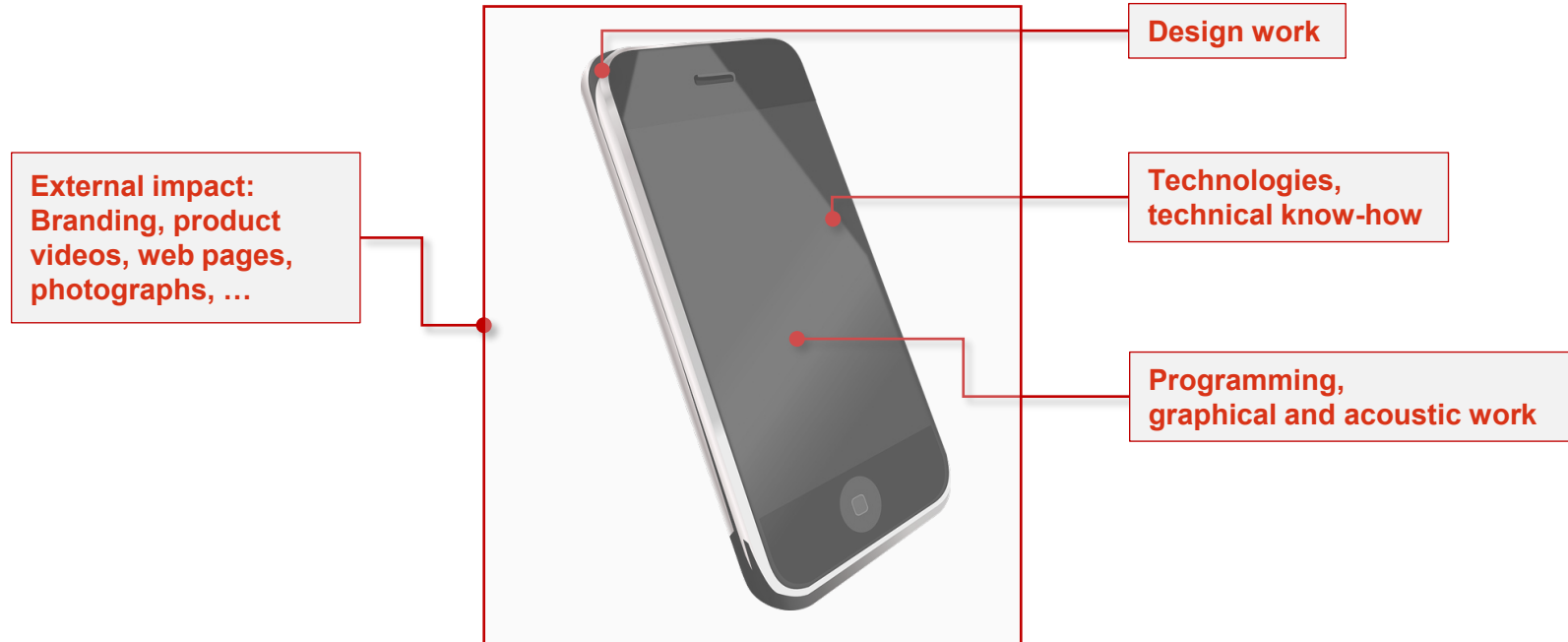




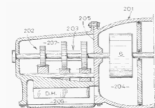




GETTING TO KNOW PATENTS

CHRISTIAN SOLTSMANN | 5.4 PATENT INTELLIGENCE | 24 OCTOBER 2023

CREATING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: TO START WITH AN EXAMPLE ...



PATENTS AND OTHER IP RIGHTS

Legal right	What for?	How?	
Patents	New inventions	Application and examination	
Copyright	Original creative or artistic forms (literary texts, music)	Exists automatically	
Trade marks	Distinctive identification of products and services	Use and/or registration	
Registered designs	External appearance	Registration	
Trade secrets	Valuable information not known to the public	Reasonable efforts to keep secret	

PATENTS: OVERVIEW

Patent: A legal title which grants the holder the *exclusive* right to prevent others from using the protected invention for commercial purposes without authorisation

Principle of territoriality: Valid in countries for which the patent was granted

Exist for a limited time (up to 20 years)

Exceptions and limitations apply



A SIMPLE CONTRACT

Reveal the invention
to the public

PATENTS



Confer exclusivity

AN INCENTIVE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Enables patent holders to **recoup their development costs**
- Makes the latest **technological knowledge** available to the public
- Inspires further **innovation**
- **Prevents duplication** of R&D
- Provides the legal basis for **licensing and R&D co-operation**
- Attracts **venture capital funds** and investors

THREE POSSIBLE ROUTES TO FILE A PATENT

Route	National	European	International
Via	National offices	European Patent Office or national offices	International Bureau or European Patent Office or national offices
Valid in	One country	Up to 39 countries + one extension state + four validation states	Up to 157 countries
In brief	Applications are filed with the relevant national office and are valid for that state only	One single application in DE/EN/FR for all EPC contracting states. Same legal effects as national patents	An international patent procedure, not an international patent. After the international phase, applicants can choose to enter the national/regional phase in various states

TODAY ... AN AREA WITH SOME 700M INHABITANTS

39 European member states

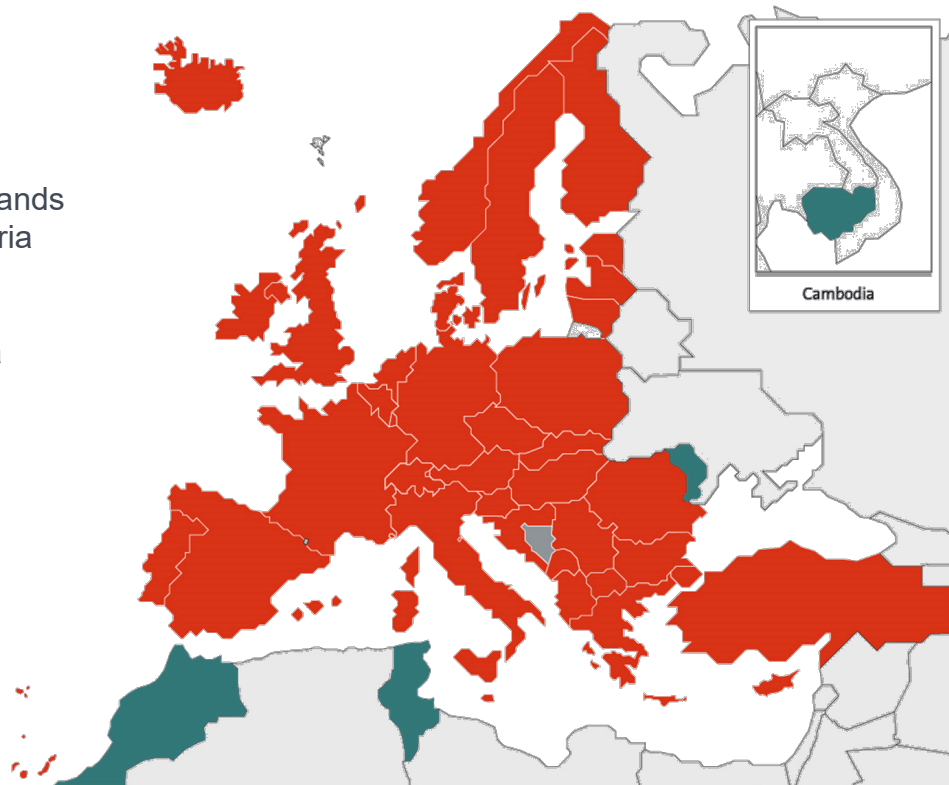
Belgium • Germany • France • Luxembourg • Netherlands
Switzerland • United Kingdom • Sweden • Italy • Austria
Liechtenstein • Greece • Spain • Denmark • Monaco
Portugal • Ireland • Finland • Cyprus • Türkiye
Bulgaria • Czech Rep. • Estonia • Slovakia • Slovenia
Hungary • Romania • Poland • Iceland • Lithuania
Latvia • Malta • Croatia • Norway • North Macedonia
San Marino • Albania • Serbia • Montenegro

One European extension state

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Four validation states

Republic of Moldova • Morocco
Tunisia • Cambodia



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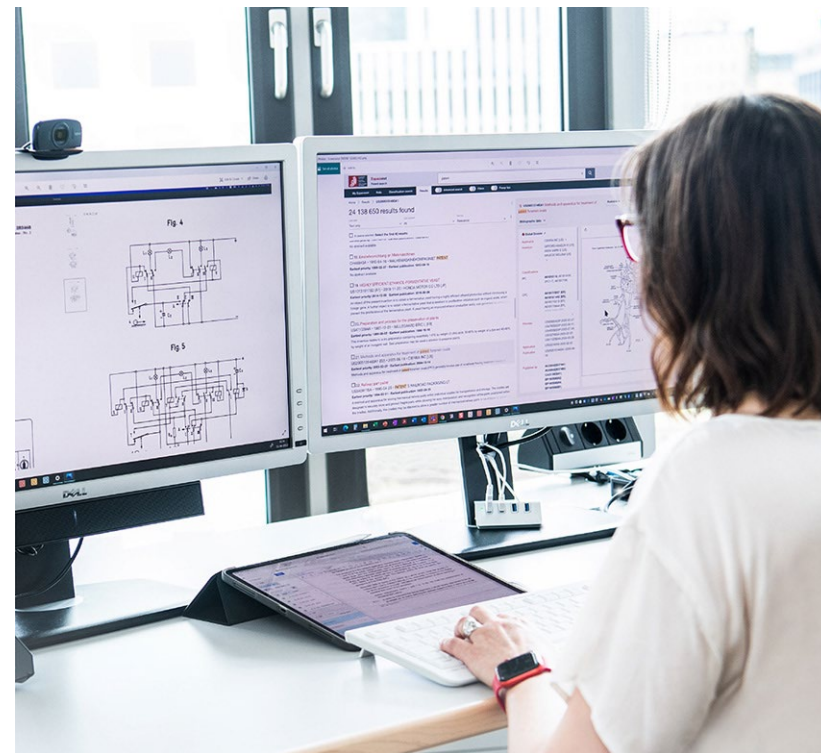
PATENTABILITY

Patents are granted for **inventions** in all fields of technology.

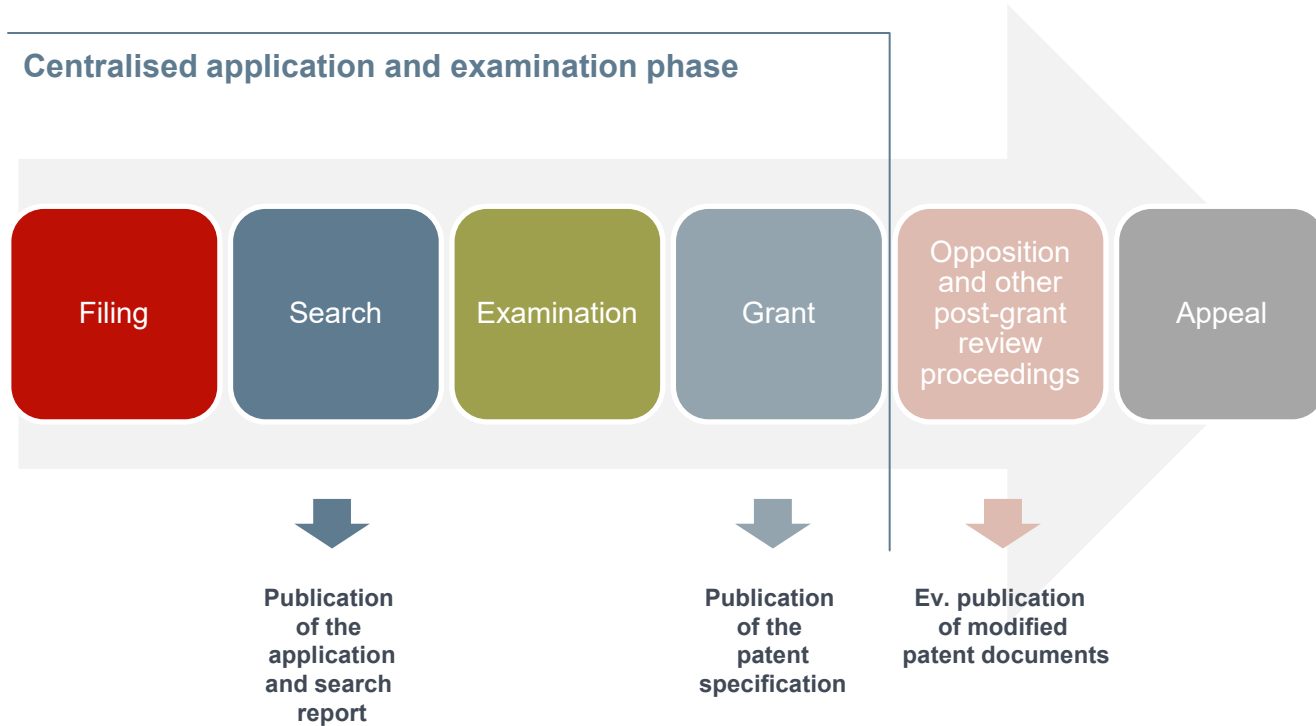
To be patentable, **inventions must**

- **be new**
- **involve an inventive step**
- **be industrially applicable**

They must relate to a product, process, apparatus or use.



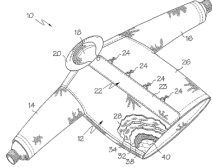


BASIC STEPS IN THE EUROPEAN GRANT PROCEDURE

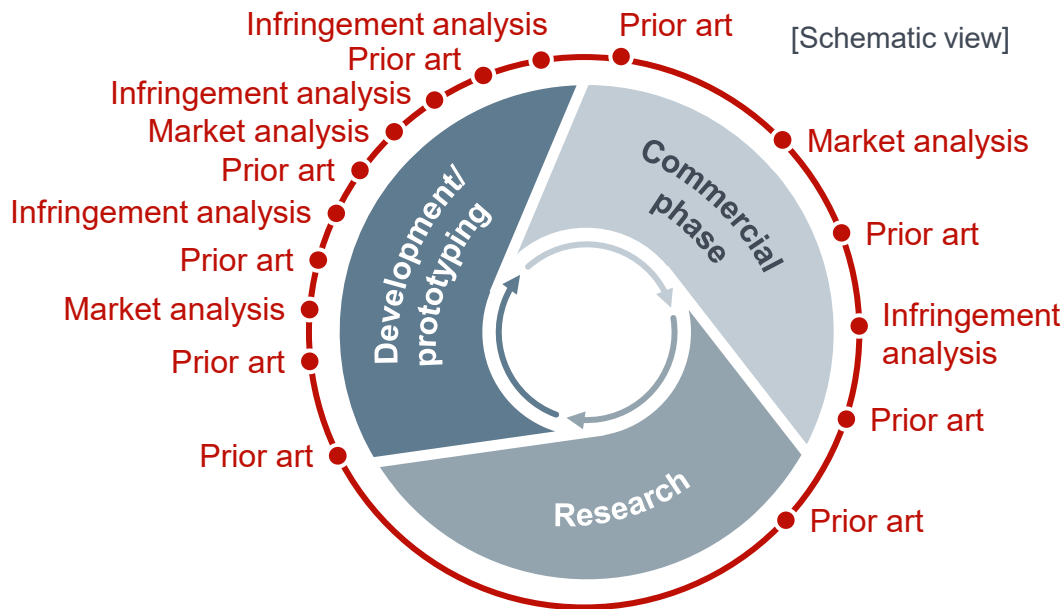


WHAT INFORMATION DO PATENT DOCUMENTS CONTAIN?

- **Title** of the invention, name of the inventor
- **Detailed description of the invention:** how it is constructed, how it is used, benefits compared with what already exists
- **Claims** providing a precise definition of what the patent protects
- **Drawings**
- **Abstracts:** summary of the invention – particularly useful for search engine

		 (11) EP 1 741 472 A2
EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION		
(43) Date of publication: 15.01.2007 Bulletin 2007/02		(51) Int. Cl.: A62B 17/00 (2006.01) A41D 13/00 (2006.01)
(21) Application number: 06122328.5		
(22) Date of filing: 15.02.2001		
(84) Designated Contracting States: DE FR GB IT		
(30) Priority: 03.03.2000 US 517919		(74) Representative: Aequil, Julian Peter Marks & Clerk, 4200 Nash Court, Oxford Business Park South, Oxford OX4 2RU (GB)
(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in accordance with Art. 78 EPC: 01912744.9 / 1 259 294		Remarks: This application was filed on 18-10-2006 as a divisional application to the application mentioned under INVD code 62.
(71) Applicant: LION APPAREL, INC., Dayton, OH 45413-0676 (US)		
(72) Inventors: Auldridge, Donald New Carlisle, OH 45344 (US)		
(54) Firefighting garment		
(57) A protective garment comprises an outer shell of an abrasion, flame and heat resistant material, a thermal barrier/moisture barrier composite positioned between the outer shell and a weaver of the garment, the thermal barrier/moisture barrier composite including a substantially liquid impermeable membrane bonded to one surface of a heat and flame resistant fabric substrate,		and a first layer of heat and flame resistant insulating material attached to an opposite surface of the fabric substrate, a face cloth positioned between the thermal barrier/moisture barrier composite and a weaver of the garment, and a second layer of heat and flame resistant insulating material attached to the face cloth and positioned between the thermal barrier/moisture barrier composite and face cloth.
		FIG. 1
EP 1 741 472 A2		Printed by Jouve, 7500 PARIS (FR)

WHY PATENT INFORMATION IS SO IMPORTANT



Patent information helps to

- find out **what technology already exists** and build on it
- **avoid duplication** of R&D expenditure
- check where an invention is protected
- **avoid infringing** other people's patent rights
- **keep track** of what others are doing
- **identify new partners**, e.g. for licensing
- **spot trends** in technology or the market
- ... and much more.

- ✓ Patent information supports informed decision-making at all stages of the innovation process!
- ✓ With that, patent information makes businesses more successful and supports innovation

TO SUM UP



Patents help to protect (technical) inventions.



The patent system provides for a balance of interests between patent holders and the public.



There are different routes to patent protection in Europe.



It is important to be aware of the patentability requirements, exclusions and exceptions to patentability.



Patent information is a unique source of technical, legal and business information.

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instagram.com/europeanpatentoffice



PATENTABILITY OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

GEORGIA TSELIU, PHD | EXAMINER WIRELESS AND DATA NETWORKS | 24. 10. 2022

OUTLINE

Motivation

Technological Evolution

Patents in Telecommunications

Patents and Standards

Conclusions

MOTIVATION: WHERE DO WE HEAD?

Information & Communications Technology (ICT):
highly innovative and rapidly changing area

Computing & telecommunications

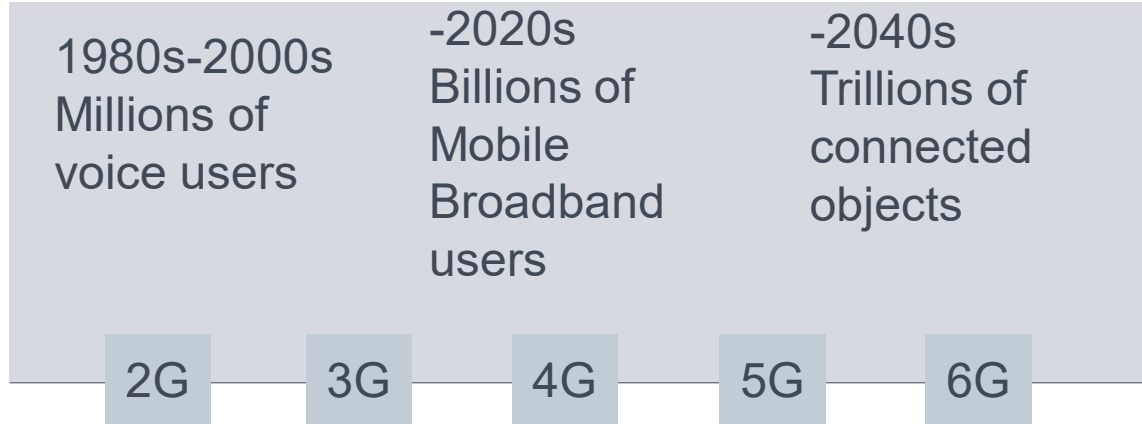
Developments in emerging technologies, AI

Emergence & convergence of new verticals

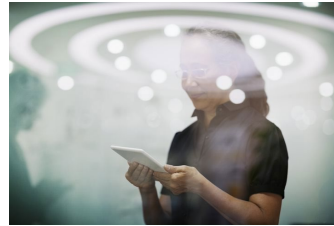
5G: largest technology shift in ICT since 2G to 3G



MOTIVATION: WIRELESS OF EVERYTHING



Mobile Voice

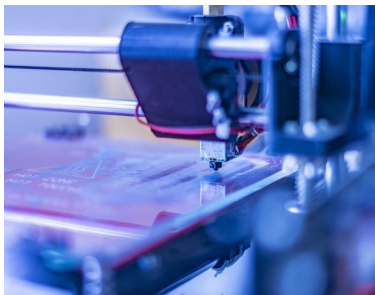


Mobile Broadband



Wireless of everything

BUSINESS CASES DRIVING THE EVOLUTION TO 6G



- Real time data
- Edge Processing
- Process AI

Automated Factories

- Sensing system
- Machine Vision
- Preference Analytics



Personal Experiences



Smart Health

- Edge Analytics
- Wireless Sensing
- Machine Learning

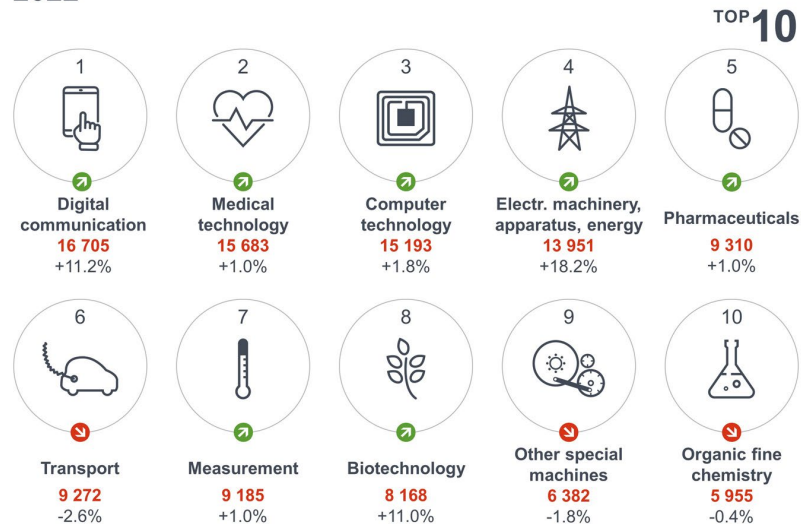
- Multi-radio
- Sensor mesh
- Swarm AI



Automated Vehicles

TOP TECHNICAL FIELDS FOR EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATIONS 2022

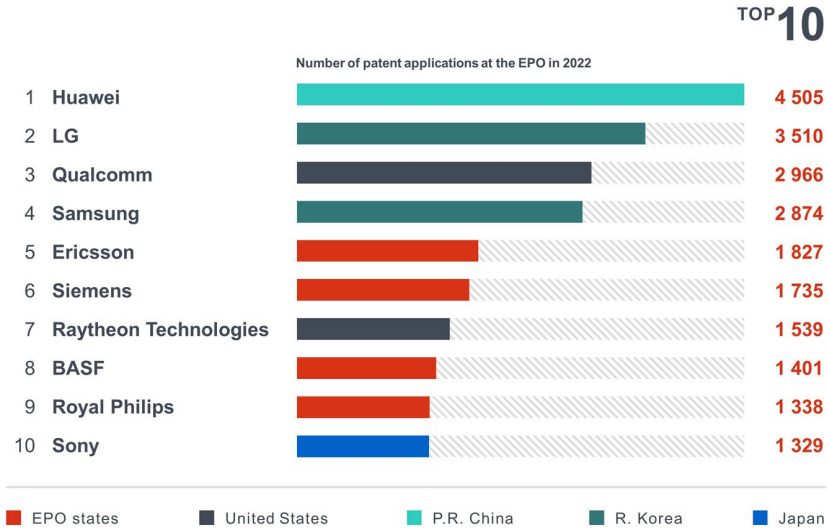
Top technical fields for European patent applications 2022



European Patent Office 2023

TOP 10 EPO APPLICANTS 2022

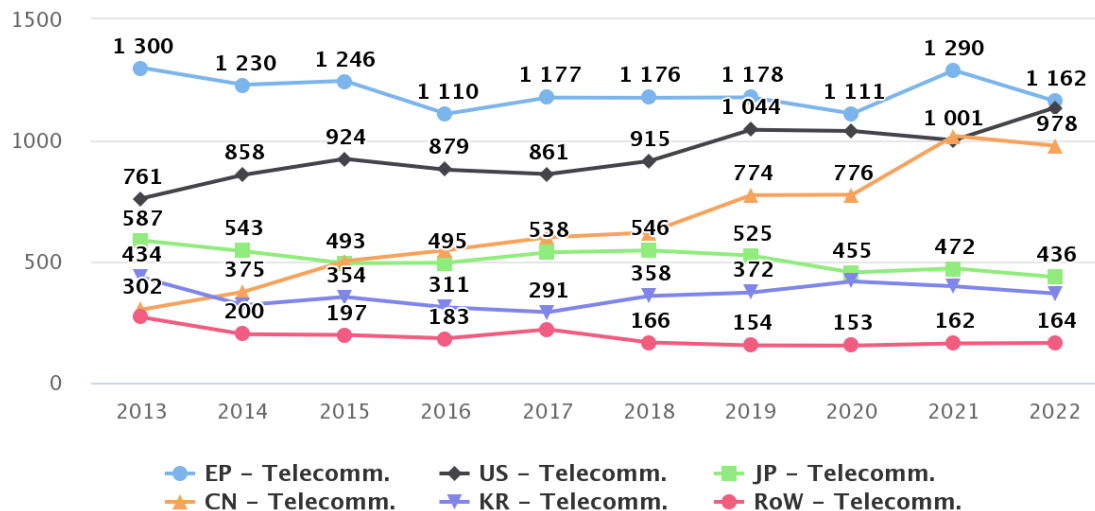
Top applicants for European patents 2022



European Patent Office 2023

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATIONS

European patent applications 2013 to 2022



Source: <https://www.epo.org/en/about-us/statistics/statistics-centre?chartType=line&patentType=applications&fromDate=%5B%222012%22%5D&toDate=%5B%222021%22%5D&selectedCountries=%5B%22EP%22%2C%22CN%22%2C%22JP%22%2C%22KR%22%2C%22US%22%5D&selectedFields=%5B%22%22%5D#/customchart>

WHAT INFORMATION DO PATENT DOCUMENTS CONTAIN?

- **Title** of the invention, name of the inventor
- **Detailed description of the invention:**
 - how it is constructed, how it is used, benefits compared with what already exists
- **Claims** providing a precise definition of what the patent application aims to protect
- **Drawings**
- **Abstracts:** summary of the invention

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
30 June 2011 (30.06.2011)

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2011/077292 AI

(51) International Patent Classification:
H04W 76/02 (2009.01) H04W 48/16 (2009.01)
H04W 16/14 (2009.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/IB2010/055156

(22) International Filing Date:
23 November 2010 (23.11.2010)

(23) Filing Language:
English

(24) Publication Language:
English

(30) Priority Data:
12/443,201 21 December 2009 (21.12.2009) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA CORPORATION [FI/FF], Keuhäiväntie 4, FI-02150 Espoo (FI)

(72) Inventors and Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HAKOLA, Sanku-Jukka [FI/FF]; Piekentte 7, FI-90450 Kempele (FI); KOSKELA, Timo [FI/FF]; Rautatiekatu 50 a5, FI-00120 Oulu (FI)

(74) Common Representative: NOKIA CORPORATION, c/o Nokia Inc., Attn: IP Docketing, 6021 Connection Drive MS 2-5-520, Irving, Texas 75039 (US)

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): AR, AU, AT, AM, AZ, AY, AX, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GR, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LG, LI, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TK, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARBO (BW, GR, GM, KR, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: SECONDARY SYSTEM USAGE IN MULTICARRIER NETWORKS

(57) Abstract: After an evolved Node-B (eNB) has selected primary component carriers and secondary component carriers, the eNB can transmit (for example, by broadcast) the information for secondary usage (such as certain conditions) to devices. The devices can also be machines or the like that are able to operate on cellular system resources, for example, machine-to-machine type communication in a cellular system. The devices can figure out component carrier utilization in the cells they can detect. Furthermore, the devices can estimate the interference caused by themselves based on the eNB's broadcasting conditions as well as upon additional information, in some circumstances. Finally, the devices can then decide whether to establish device-to-device (D2D) or other secondary communication connection themselves by using the secondary component carriers.

FIG. 2

WO 2011/077292 AI

[Check Espacenet:](https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/044151820/publication/WO2011077292A1?q=pn%3DWO201077292A1)

SECONDARY SYSTEM USAGE IN MULTICARRIER NETWORKS

<https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/044151820/publication/WO2011077292A1?q=pn%3DWO201077292A1>

Published Patent Application

HOW DOES A PATENT IN TELECOM LOOK LIKE? (CONT'D)

Let's have a look at a claim

Claim is a solution to a technical problem

Features should be new and inventive to be allowable under EPC

Industrial application

At search stage

1. A method, comprising:

selecting at least one primary component carrier for a cell of a radio network;

selecting at least one secondary component carrier for the cell of the radio network;

and

initiating transmission of at least one condition to at least one device, wherein the at least one condition is configured to permit the at least one device to determine whether to use at least one of the at least one secondary component carriers for device-to-device communication with at least one other device.

Claim as originally filed

[Check Espacenet:](#)

SECONDARY SYSTEM USAGE IN
MULTICARRIER NETWORKS

<https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/044151820/publication/WO2011077292A1?q=pn%3DWO2011077292A1>

HOW DOES A PATENT IN TELECOM LOOK LIKE? (CONT'D)

After substantive examination

1. A method, comprising:

Selecting, at an access node of a radio network, at least one primary component carrier for a cell of the radio network;

Selecting, at the access node, at least one secondary component carrier for the cell of the radio network; and

initiating transmission of at least one condition from the access node to at least one device (420), wherein the at least one condition comprises an indication of a maximum allowed interference, wherein the at least one condition is configured to permit the at least one device to determine, at a respective device, whether to use at least one of the at least one secondary component carriers for device-to-device communication with at least one other device (430) based on comparing an estimated interference caused by prospective transmission from the respective device in a prospective device-to-device communication to the at least one condition, wherein the at least one condition comprises an indication of a maximum allowed interference.

[Check Espacenet:](#)

SECONDARY SYSTEM USAGE IN
MULTICARRIER NETWORKS

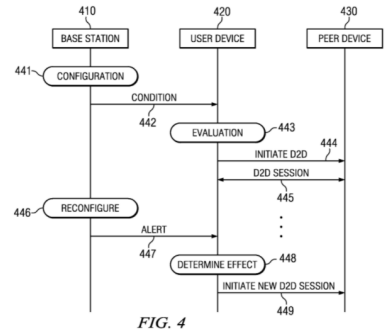
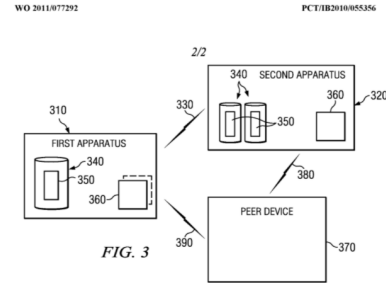
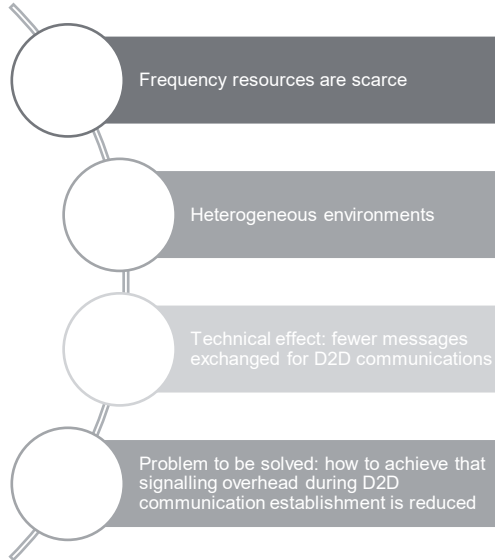
<https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/044151820/publication/WO2011077292A1?q=pn%3DWO2011077292A1>

Amended features

Different from the prior art

Not obvious

HOW DOES A PATENT IN TELECOM LOOK LIKE?



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SECONDARY SYSTEM USAGE IN MULTICARRIER NETWORKS

<https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/044151820/publication/WO2011077292A1?q=pn%3DWO2011077292A1>

PATENTS & STANDARDS

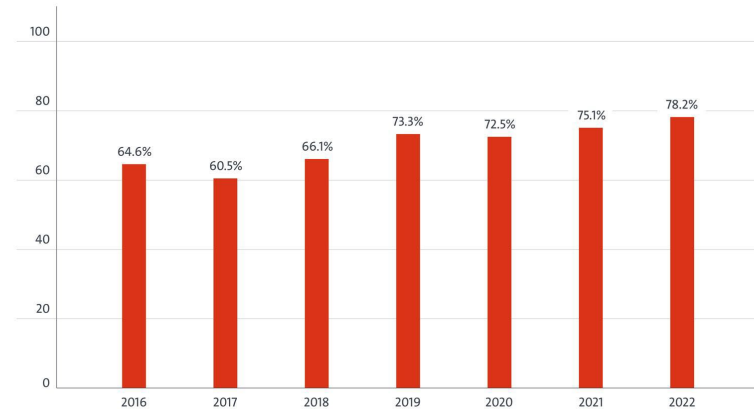


EPO and Patent information contributes actively to **further development of standards**

Standards provide guidelines to manufacturers, vendors, government agencies, and other service providers to ensure the kind of inter connectivity necessary in today's marketplace and in international communications

Source: <https://www.epo.org/en/news-events/in-focus/ict/patents-standards>

Percentage of EPO Search Reports with SDO citations in one example technical area; patent class "H04N19/00: Methods or arrangements for coding, decoding, compressing or decompressing digital video signals"



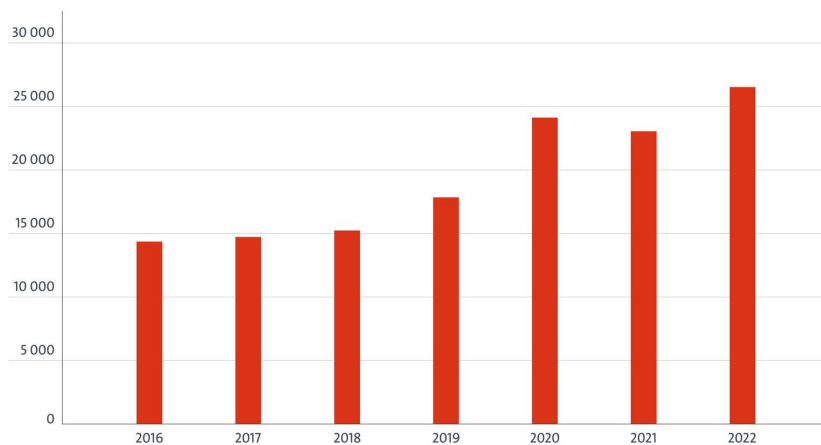
STANDARDS AS STATE OF THE ART

Standards documents qualify as state of the art unless they are subject to a clearly established and well-respected confidentiality obligation

To be considered new, the patent applications claiming these technologies must be filed before disclosure in the standards development process

Previously disclosed standards documentation may also be used to determine what is considered "obvious" to the person skilled in the art

Citations of standard documents



STANDARD ESSENTIAL PATENTS

Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) are patents that cover essential technologies that are considered an established standard in a particular industry

- Essential technologies :
 - solution described in the patent is mandated by the standard (where it applies)
 - Any standard compliant (certified) product must implement it
- Established standard:
 - De facto: a particular industry has simply chosen to adopt that standard without pre-existing agreement (Microsoft Windows)
 - De jure: a government agency (regulator) has imposed that standard
 - Compatibility: adopted by a SDO to which many participants in a particular industry belong to (3GPP specs adopted by ETSI)

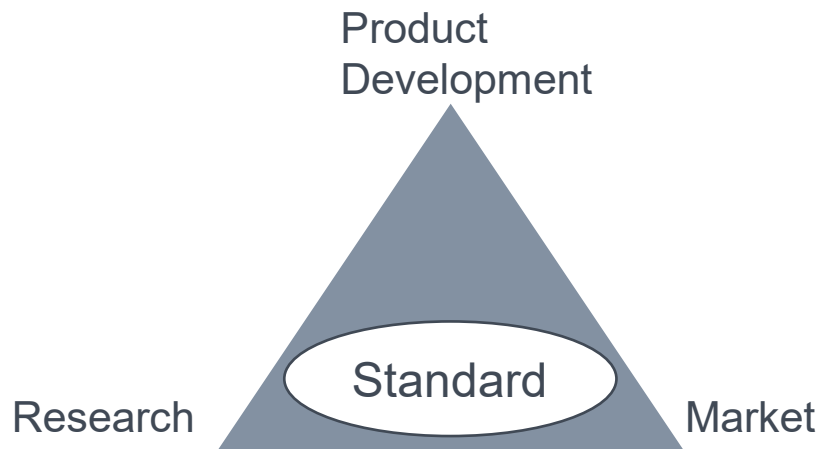
IMPORTANCE OF SEP FOR THE INDUSTRY

Companies try
to make profit
via:

Research: creating product ideas and patents

Market: creating opportunities to sell products

Products: creating revenue and market share



HOW DO SDOS AND INDUSTRY FORA HANDLE SEPS?

Offer licenses of these IPRs on a FRAND basis

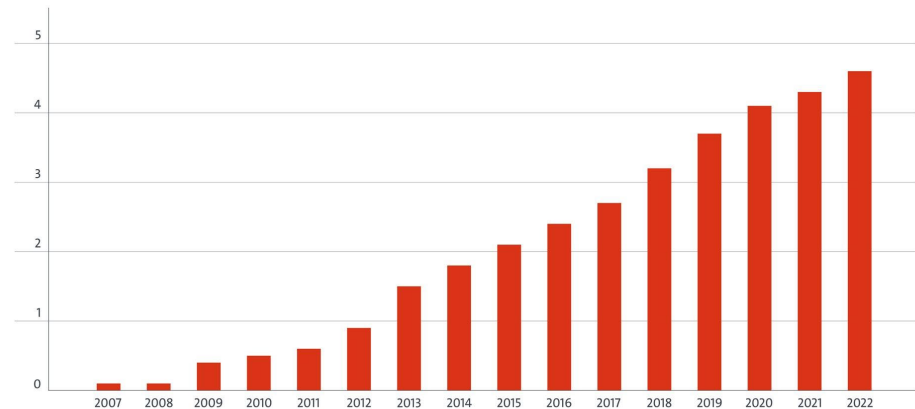
FRAND: Fair, Reasonable & Non-Discriminatory

Ensuring compatibility between patent and standardisation systems

Standards development participants to declare SEPs

The number of patent families declared to standardization bodies as SEP has already reached the tens of thousands

Standards documents in EPO databases (in millions)



SOME PATENT BASICS



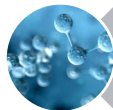
Patents can be part of a business strategy



There is no worldwide patent; a patent is limited both in territory and time (valid for maximum 20 years)



If you want a patent, you **must keep your invention secret** until the application is filed



You will only get a patent if the application and the described invention fulfils the EPC requirements



Every procedure in each PO is different and the final decision is up to the respective PO

CONCLUSIONS



Telecom: Highly innovative and rapidly changing field



Innovation is reflected in the patent system



Glimpse on search and examination in this field



Holding IP title vs. Commercialising patented invention



SEPs, their role for industry and the patent system

FURTHER RESOURCES

- [Modular IP Education Framework \(MIPEF\)](#)
- [Espacenet](#) Patent Search
- [Patent Index 2022: Statistics and trends](#)
- [Intellectual Property Course Design Manual](#)
- [EPO resources on Digital Technologies](#)

Thank you!

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**Patent protection for EU
funding beneficiaries**

An IP training series offered by the
European Patent Office and the
European IP Helpdesk



European
IP Helpdesk



Many thanks to the European Patent Academy for supporting this presentation.



LEARNING RESOURCES

European IP Helpdesk





European IP Helpdesk

- Service initiative of the European Commission
- Addressing **current and potential beneficiaries of EU-funded projects, researchers and EU SMEs**
- Free-of-charge first-line support on intellectual property (IP)
- Hands-on IP and innovation management support
- International pool of IP experts from various thematic fields
- Unique cooperation scheme with the Enterprise Europe Network: 43 ambassadors from 27 EU countries





European IP Helpdesk Training Calendar

Europa - Upcoming events

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 24
OCT
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar EPO Coop: Patent protection for EU funding beneficiaries - Digital communication
📺 Live streaming available | 25
OCT
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IP in Biotechnology
📺 Live streaming available |
| 26-27
OCT
2023 | Info days
Chem-Match: Corporates Meet Startups 2023 "Green & Digital"
📍 Frankfurt am Main, Germany | 02
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IPR and Software
📺 Live streaming available |
| 06
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IP in Business collaborations for SMEs and Start-ups
📺 Live streaming available | 07
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IP in EU funded projects with a special focus on MSCA
📺 Live streaming available |
| 13
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar & Horizon Results Platform: IP in Business Collaboration for SMEs and Start UPs
📺 Live streaming available | 14
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: Effective IP and Outreach Strategies Help Increase the Impact of Research and Innovation
📺 Live streaming available |
| 15
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar EPO Coop: Patent protection for EU funding beneficiaries - Biotechnology
📺 Live streaming available | 16
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IP Management in ICT Projects
📺 Live streaming available |
| 21
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IP Commercialisation & Licensing - Advanced
📺 Live streaming available | 22
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: Patents and Innovation
📺 Live streaming available |
| 23-24
NOV
2023 | Training and workshops
Training Coop with LES & EPO: Succeeding at technology commercialisation & negotiation
📍 Vienna, Austria
🏠 External event | 06
DEC
2023 | Training and workshops
EU - Webinar: IP and Artificial Intelligence - Advanced
📺 Live streaming available |



Registration: www.ec.europa.eu/ip-helpdesk



From Lab to Market – IP & successful TT Training series Recordings

07 JUN 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: OXEON RECORDING
 Live streaming available

29 JUN 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: Atlantic Therapeutics RECORDING
 Live streaming available

12 JUL 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: Dermis Pharma RECORDING
 Live streaming available

13 SEP 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: Blubrake RECORDING
 Live streaming available

18 OCT 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: Perceive3D RECORDING
 Live streaming available

03 NOV 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: fos4x RECORDING
 Live streaming available

08 DEC 2022
Training and workshops
EU - From Lab to Market - Successful Technology Transfer Journeys - Case: Cubicure RECORDING
 Live streaming available



Recordings: www.ec.europa.eu/ip-helpdesk/lab_market



Thank you!

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LEARNING RESOURCES

EUROPEAN PATENT ACADEMY | 24 OCTOBER 2023

Find out more: epo.org/en/learning/European-Patent-Academy

OUR OFFER

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 TRAINING CATALOGUE 2023
CONTENT

Content

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More information is available [here](#).





Q&A

All 😊

