

European IP Helpdesk

Stay ahead of the innovation game.

European IP Helpdesk Services

IP Management in ICT Projects





European IP Helpdesk

- Service initiative of the European Commission
- Addressing current and potential beneficiaries of EUfunded 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: 44 ambassadors from 27 EU countries





confidential treatment of individual IP questions





frequent updates from the world of IP and innovation



practical IP knowledge through high-level publications



info point at key networking events and conferences



ec.europa.eu/ip-helpdesk

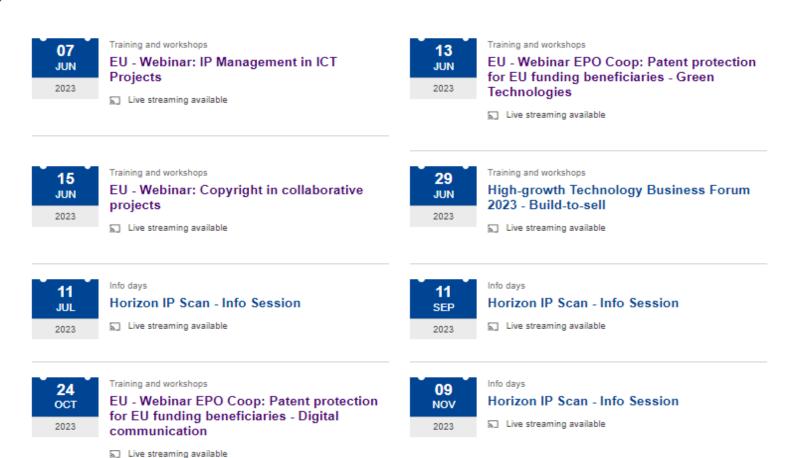


The EC IP Helpdesks



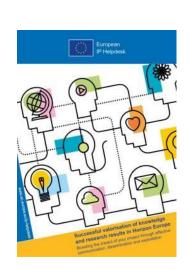


Upcoming webinars





EC IP (SME) Helpdesk Hub – Gateway to Information









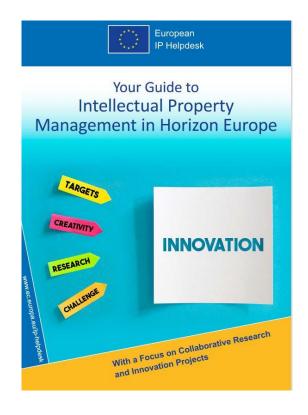




- E-learning modules & more
- Guides / Topic, country, sector-specific factsheets / Infographics
- Case studies



Your Guide to Intellectual Property management in Horizon Europe



https://op.europa.eu/en/publicationdetail/-/publication/43e0204c-6ed3-11ed-9887-01aa75ed71a1/languageen/format-PDF/source-276235204



Ambassador Scheme

- Cooperation scheme with the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN): 44 ambassadors – 27 countries
- Building IP capacities among European SMEs
- Overcoming language barriers
- Making the topic more accessible
- Exchange and feedback from ambassadors on needs of SMEs
- Local awareness and training events





Horizon IP Scan

IP Support Service for SMEs in Collaborative EU-funded Research Projects



Pre-Interview

Desk Study

Interview

Reporting

De-Briefing



www.horizon-ipscan.eu









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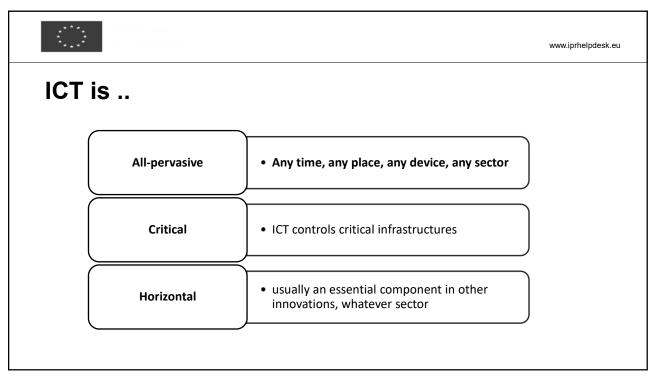
Today's speaker

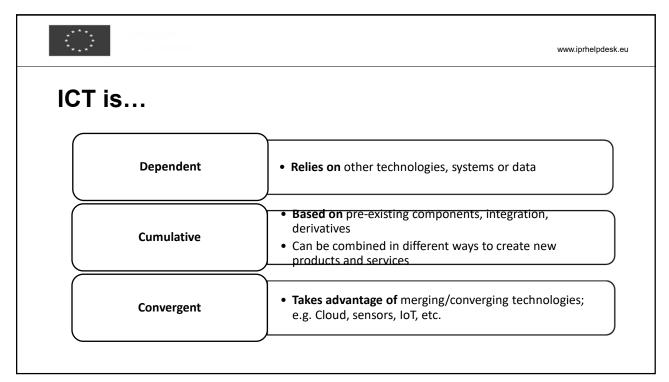
Dr. Eugene Sweeney

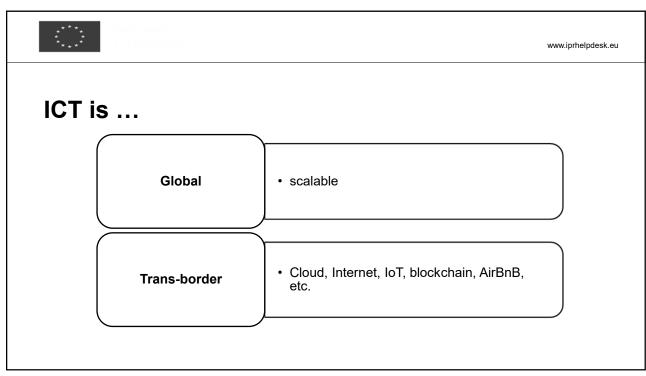
- Over 25 years experience with EC as proposal evaluator and project reviewer
- Over 40 years in the ICT industry
 - > 1970's Researcher computer modelling/simulation
 - ➤ 1978 First **start-up**: microcomputer software applications for engineers
 - ➤ 1980's Computer **industry**: Developing, sourcing and taking new ICT technologies to market
 - > 1990's Early stage technology/IP investment and commercialisation: Focus on ICT
 - > 2000 Formed lambic Innovation Ltd: Consultancy in Innovation, IPR and research exploitation
- Member of International (ISO) and European (CEN) Standards Committees on Innovation Management and IP Management
- · Member of Licensing Executive Society

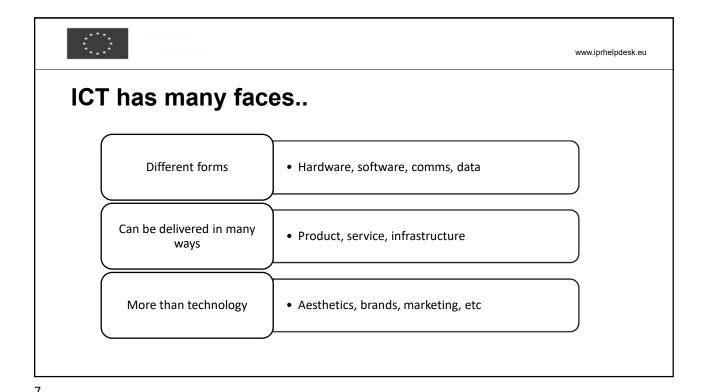












It moves and changes fast

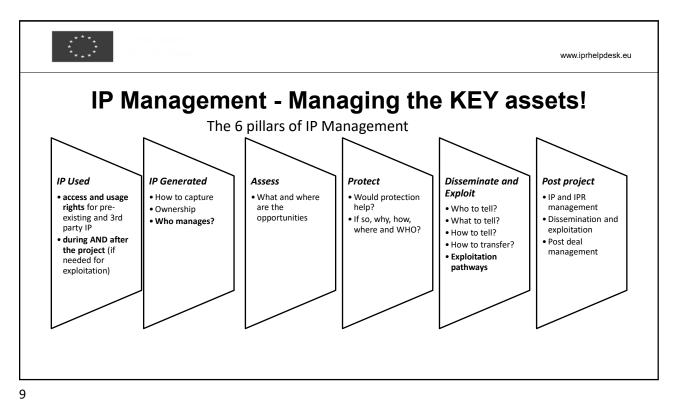
Can have short life-cycles

New paradigms and applications

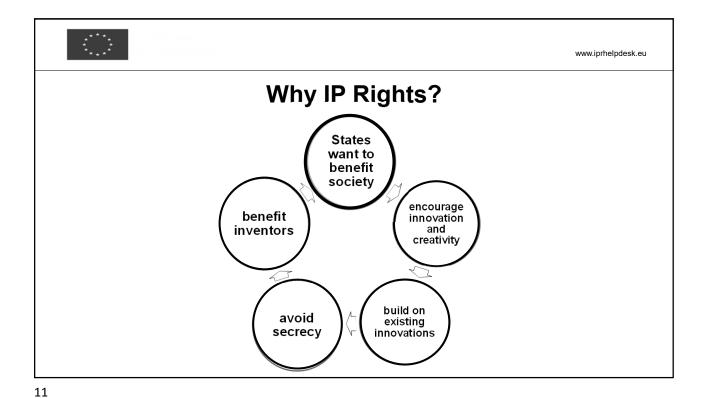
Highly scalable with high potential

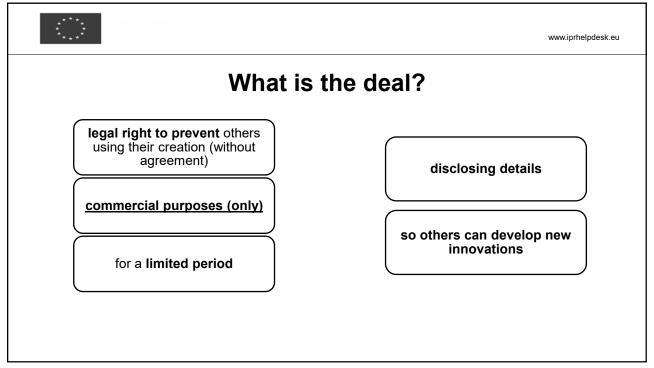
Sometimes needs less capital

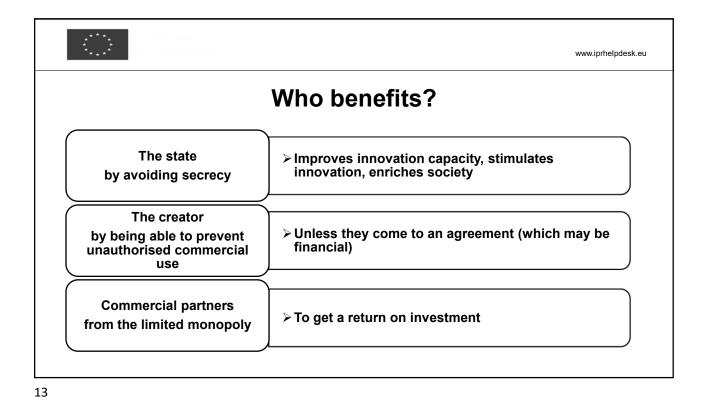
Attractive for investors











Many types of Intellectual Property (IP)

| Inventions | Software code | New methods | Manuals/Reports |

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Assets which can be traded

Products of the mind

Software code

New methods

Manuals/Reports

Designs (aesthetic/functional)

Databases

Works of art

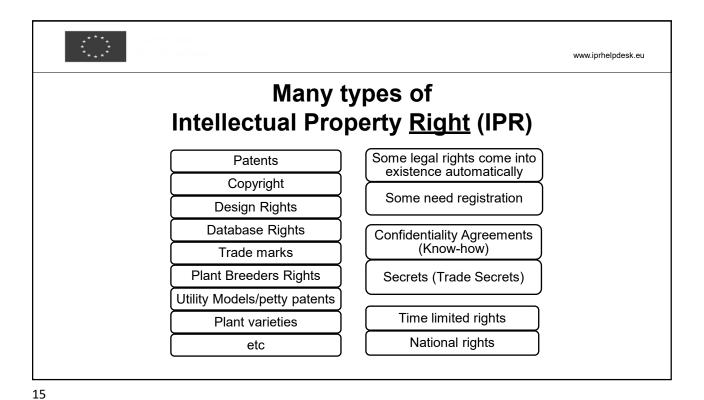
Music

Videos

Books

Roadmaps

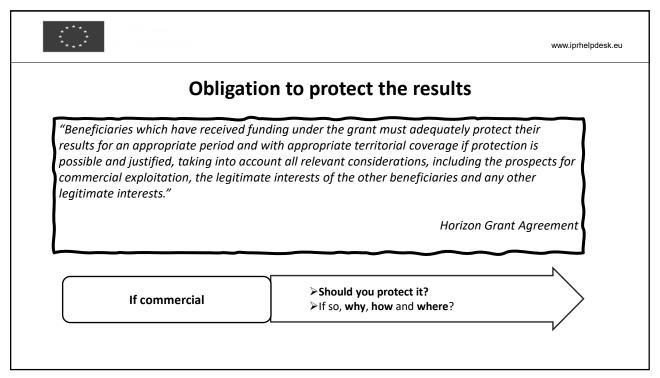
etc

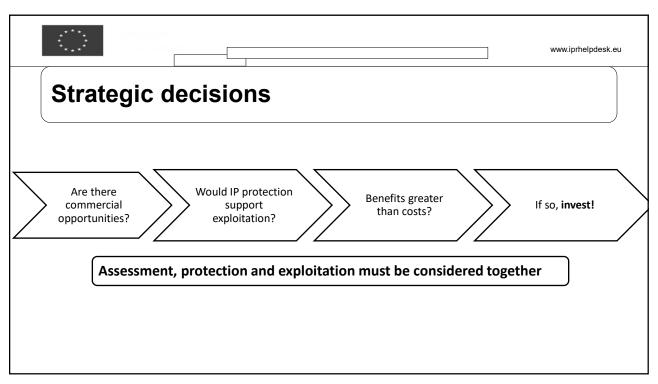


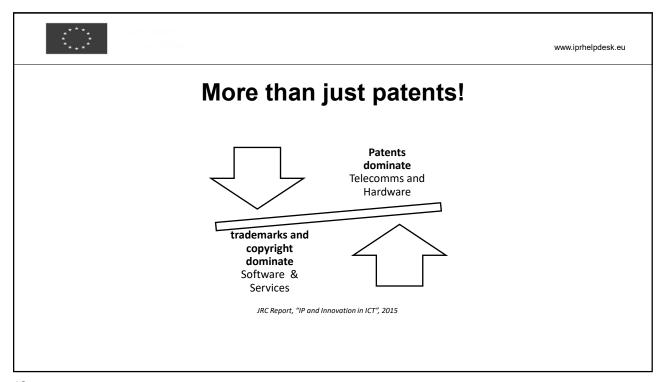
Don't confuse IP and IPR

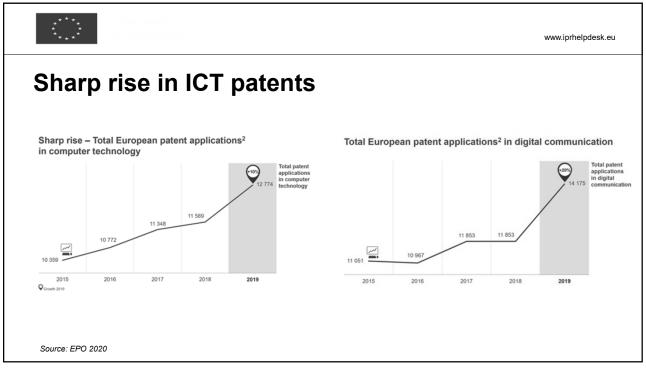
Intellectual Property key assets

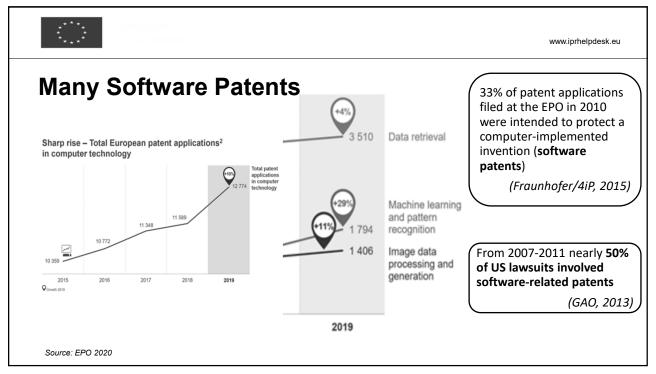
Intellectual Property Rights legal tools to support commercial exploitation











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What can you patent?

Almost anything of **technical character** that is not a mere discovery and is:

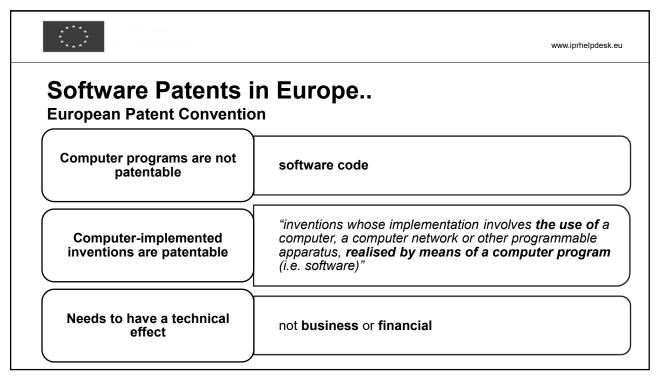
- New/Novel (not previously disclosed publicly)
- **Inventive** (not obvious to "one skilled in the art")
- Industrially applicable/has a technical effect
- · Sufficiently described

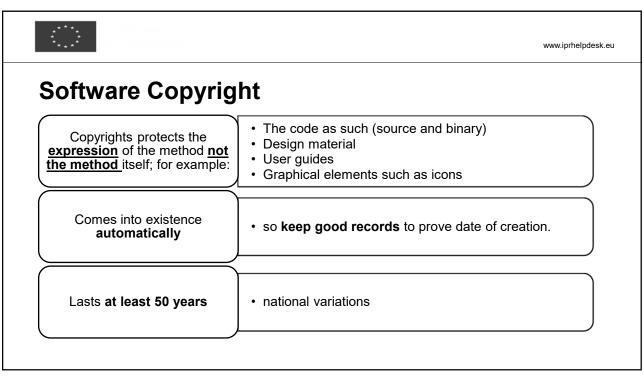


What can't you Patent?

- Computer programs (per se)
- Scientific theories
- Mathematical methods/algorithms
- Aesthetic creations
- Schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts
- Playing games or doing business
- Presentations of information

Some important exceptions in law and its interpretation in the USA and elsewhere







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Software patent OR /AND Software copyright

Patent

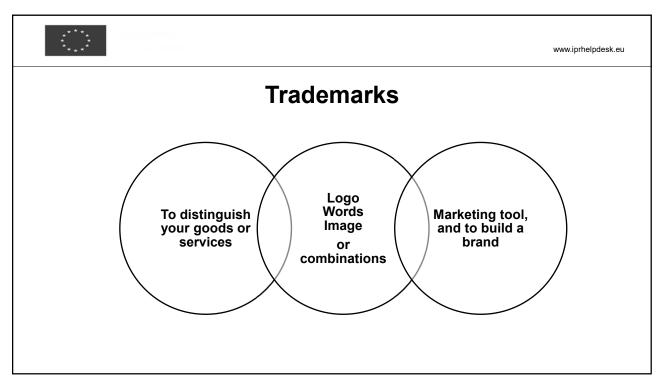


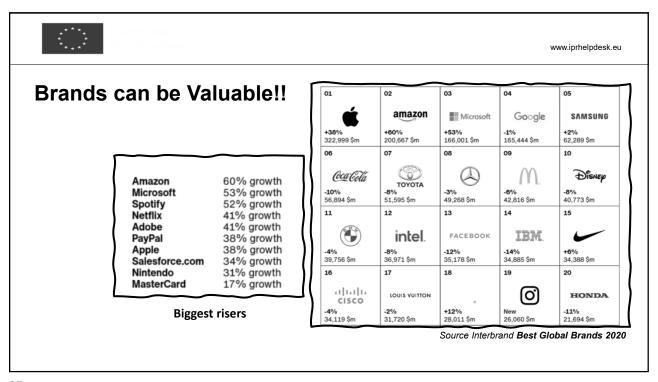
Copyright



What it <u>does</u> (regardless of how expressed)

What it is (its expression)





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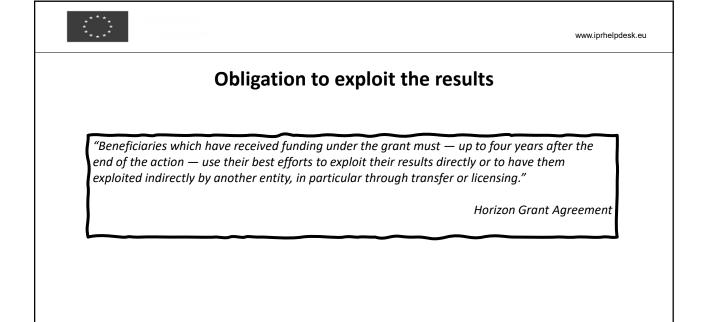


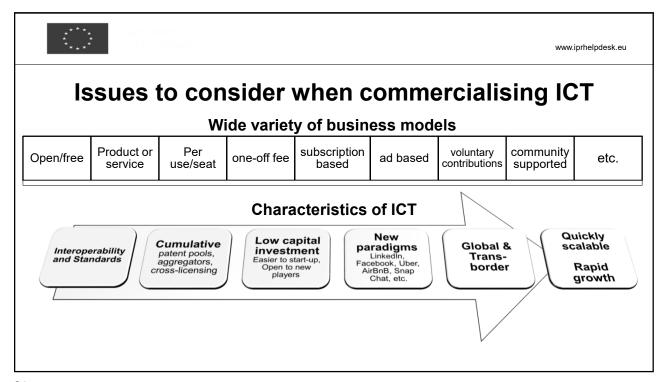
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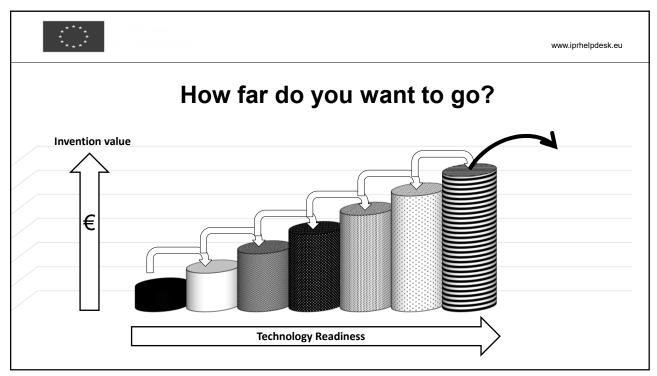
Database Rights

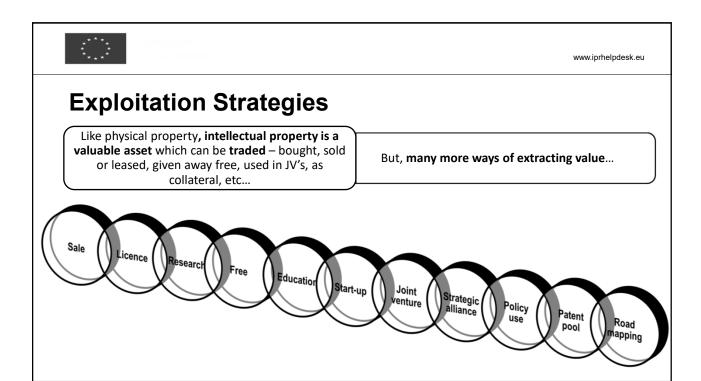
- · Copyright protects the contents
- Database right protects the collection if there has been a "substantial investment" in obtaining, verifying or presenting the contents of the database.











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Licence

Licensee has expertise and resource

Can address different fields of use and geographical areas

Established markets & suppliers

Evolutionary/incremental technology

The IP fits a gap in someone else's portfolio

Low financial commitment – less risk

Early returns - may grow over time

New Venture?

New Company must acquire expertise and resource

Needs a critical mass of expertise and a committed and enthusiastic team

New markets for new suppliers

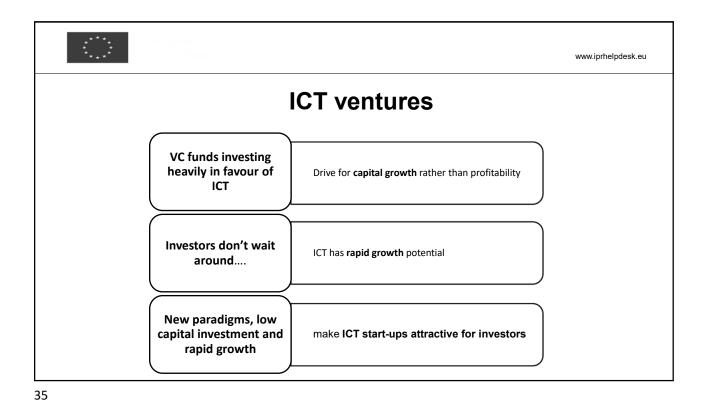
Revolutionary or platform technology

Delivers a unique business advantage

Needs capital - more risk

Returns take longer – but could be large

or



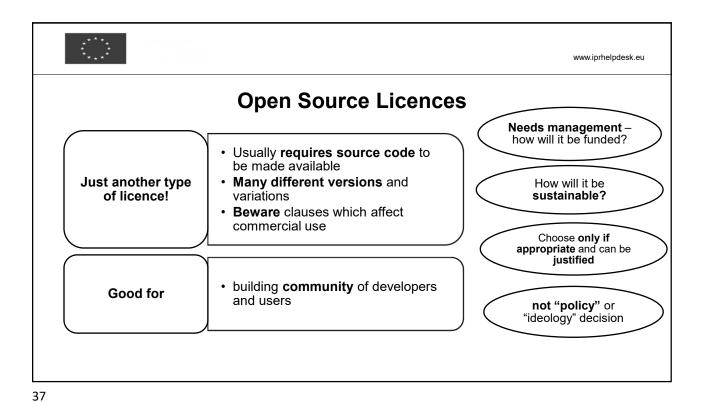
Licensing (in general)

Granting right to use your property under agreed terms and conditions

• Field on testing to the conditions of the condition of the condition

http://www.iprhelpdesk.eu/sites/default/files/newsdocuments/

bulletin/01/IP-H b01 content-3.html



Company types using Open Source software?

hardware companies

• To increase the market for their hardware (e.g. printers, phones, white "smart" goods, etc

• In their own products

• To build a market for their services (e.g. support, training, customisation, etc.)



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Two main types of Open Source licence

Open Source licences allow others to make modified versions of your code, and to make these modified versions available to others

Copyleft Licences (weak or strong)

(e.g. GPL, Mozilla, Eclipse, EUPL...)

- Conditions about what licences can be used on modified versions
- Usually that same rights included in derivative works.
- Conditions help keep code free, but can impact commercial applications

Permissive Licences

(e.g. MIT, Apache, BSD...)

- Do not control how modified code is licensed
- Modifications can be released under any licence, open source or not

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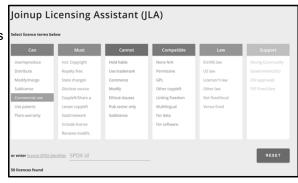
European Union Public Licence

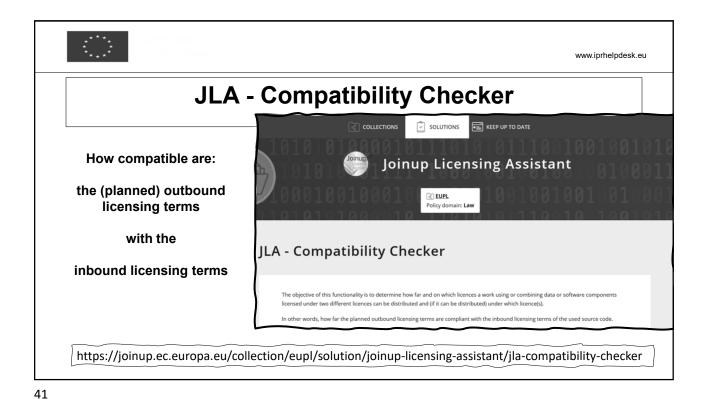
- Originally developed by/for the EC now available for anyone
- Open source licence in all EU official languages (OSI certified 2009)
- · Compliant with EU law
- · Interoperable and compatible with other licences

Joinup Licensing Assistant (Select and compare open licences)

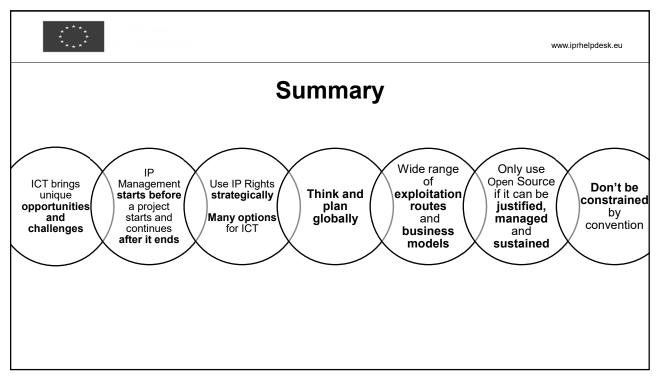
https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/eupl







www.iprhelpdesk.eu **Business models for Open Source** Can charge for executable, added value services or Must provide source for free products (e.g. training or toolkits) Software freely available under OSS licence Added value services and Support contract or consultancy services may be products may be supplied purchased from owner or third parties Quality and validation Someone must · New releases into community manage and sustain · Build and sustain community Detrimental to building critical mass in the community, Beware too many "forks" and "brand" identity and commercial success



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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 Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME), with policy guidance provided by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG Grow).

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Presentation produced by Dr. Eugene Sweeney, lambic Innovation Ltd. June 2023