



IP Management and Technology Transfer

AGENDA



1. Welcome & Introduction (Galane Peyre, CNRS)

Setting the scene: Key insights from previous ENVRINNOV trainings
Tour de Table with Slido questions

2. Overview of IP Rights in RIs (Ariane Dubost, CNRS)

3. IP Management in Publicly Funded Research (Ariane Dubost, CNRS)

4. The Technology Transfer Process (Ariane Dubost, CNRS)

5. Interactive Discussion (all participants)

6. Presentation of the ENVRHub

7. Closing and next steps



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Experimental platforms

Observations across Earth System

26 Large Environmental Research Infrastructures in Europe

High quality Data products

Services for researchers

Standardized platforms

Studying different aspects of the Earth system

Life

Air

Land

Water

ACTRIS
AnaEE
ARISE
AQUACOSM

DANUBIUS RI
DiSSCo
EISCAT_3D
ELIXIR
eLTER

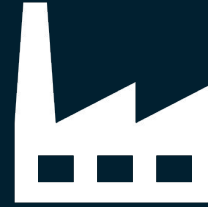
EMBRC
EMPHASIS
EMSO
EPOS
EUFAR

EURO-ARGO
EUROCHAMP 2020
EUROFLEETS
EuroGOOS

HEMERA
IAGOS
ICOS
INTERACT
IS-ENES

JERICO-RI
LifeWatch
SeaDataNet
SIOS

What kind of collaboration models between ENVRIs and industry?



Industry as providers,
Technology demand
market



Downstream model
Service demand



Codesign initiatives
Industry as full partners

Project Aims

Create a common Innovation Roadmap for the ENVRI: co-design, test, and validate

Set the path to establish and operate an ENVRI Innovation Hub (EIH): for development of new technologies and services

Develop tools, policies, and community: necessary for the Roadmap's successful implementation.

RIs in the Consortium:

Atmosphere (ACTRIS, ICOS, IAGOS)

Hydrosphere (EMSO, ICOS)

Biosphere (eLTER, ICOS)

Geosphere (eLTER)

Capacity Building Strategy for Innovation



Objectives:

Improving ENVRIs staff skills

Fostering collaboration,
capacity building and
networking

Enabling uptake of the tools
developed in ENVRINNOV



Trainings :

1st training at EGU25

2nd training webinar

3rd training at EGU26

FIRST TRAINING SESSION KEY INSIGHTS



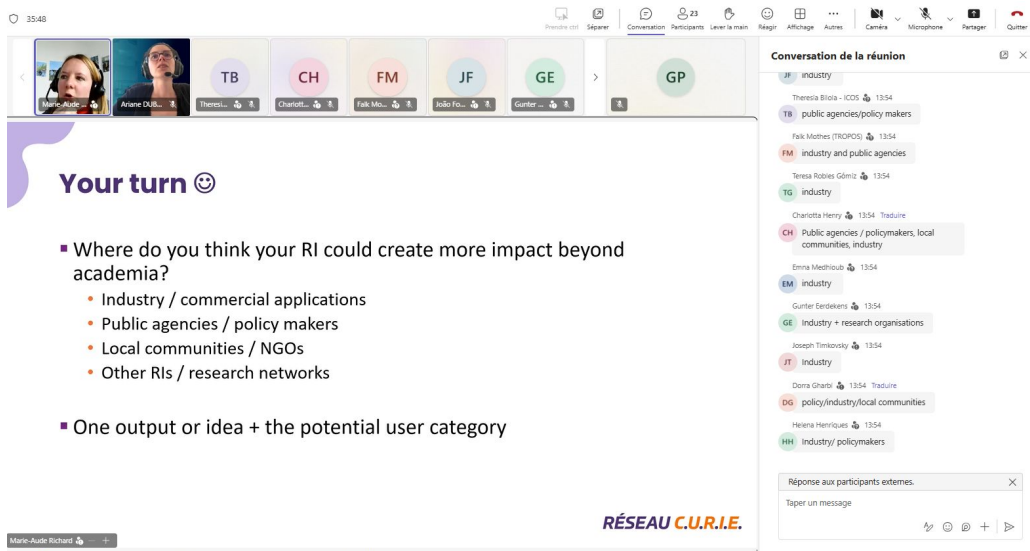
- ENVRI and Industry : how can we better collaborate for innovation ?
- Supporting Innovation in ENVRI
- What made collaborations successful ?

Success stories of collaboration between RIs & industry through access

-
- Challenges and key enablers

SECOND TRAINING SESSION

KEY INSIGHTS



Your turn 😊

- Where do you think your RI could create more impact beyond academia?
 - Industry / commercial applications
 - Public agencies / policy makers
 - Local communities / NGOs
 - Other RIs / research networks
- One output or idea + the potential user category

RÉSEAU C.U.R.I.E.

Conversations de la réunion

JF industry

Theresa Biola - ICOS 13:54

TB public agencies/policy makers

Falk Mothes (TROPOS) 13:54

FM industry and public agencies

Teresa Robles Gómez 13:54

TD industry

Charlotta Henry 13:54 Traduire

CH Public agencies / policymakers, local communities, industry

Emna Medhoub 13:54

EM industry

Gunter Berdekens 13:54

GE Industry + research organisations

Joseph Timkovsky 13:54

JT Industry

Dora Graci 13:54 Traduire

DG policy/industry/local communities

Helena Henriques 13:54

HH Industry/ policymakers

Réponse aux participants externes.

Taper un message

Innovation Management in Research Infrastructures, and mapping innovation potential - led by Réseau C.U.R.I.E

Key aspects of innovation management within research infrastructures



Overview of IP Rights in RIs



ENVRINNOV

Intellectual Property (IP)

WIPO Definition: Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names and images used in commerce.

Intellectual property right is a suite of legal rights to protect investment in innovation and creativity.

It can relate to:

Technical field

Artistic field

Commercial field

Aesthetic field



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Why IP Matters in Environmental Research

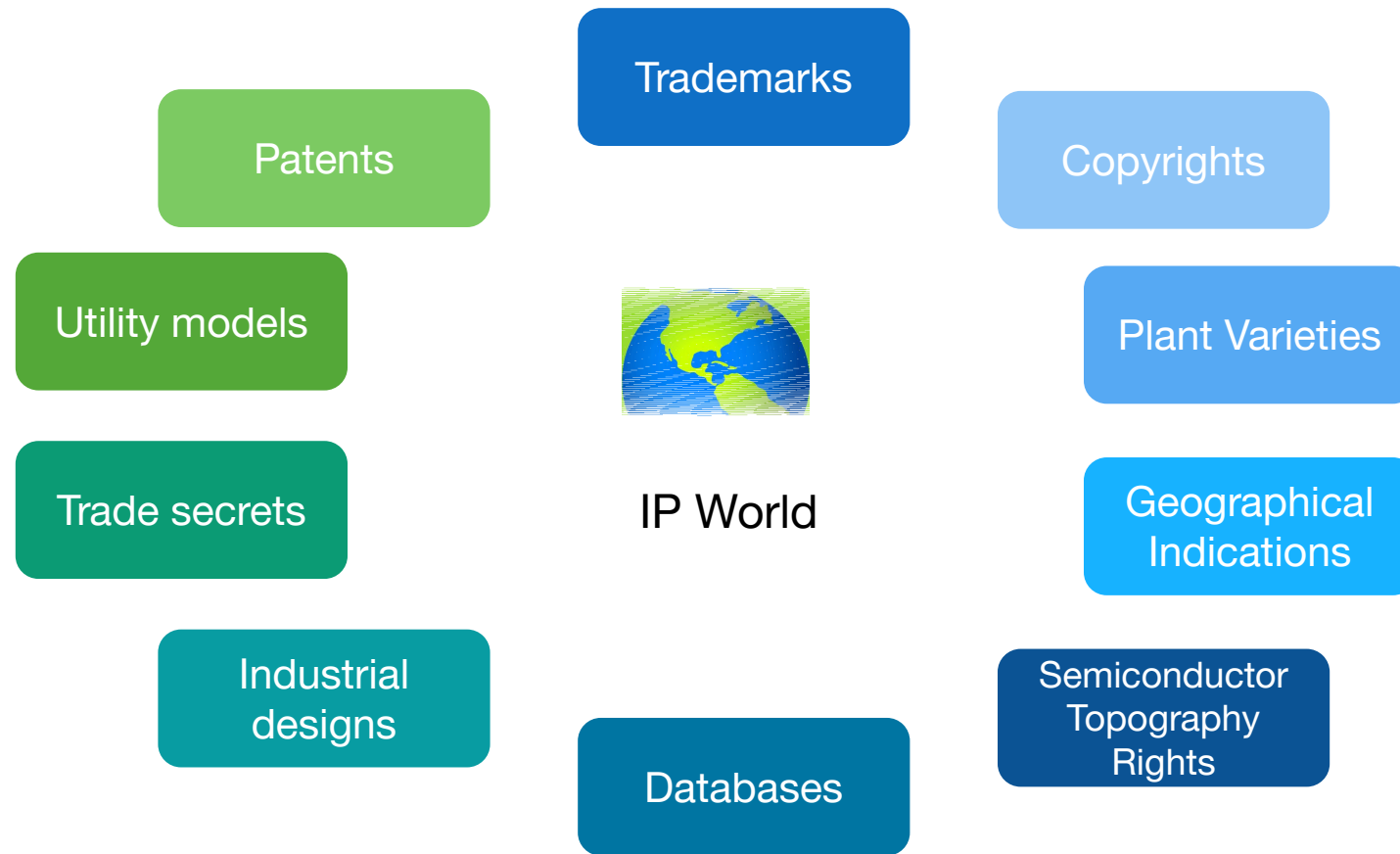
Environmental challenges require innovation (climate, biodiversity, water, energy)

Public funding → obligation for societal impact

IP helps:

- Protect innovations
- Enable collaboration
- Facilitate commercialization

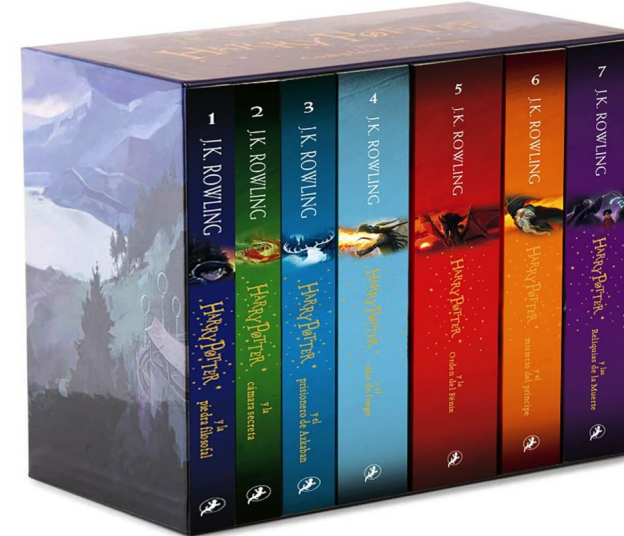
How many types of IPR?



Examples of valuable IP

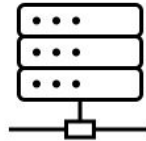


Coca-Cola®



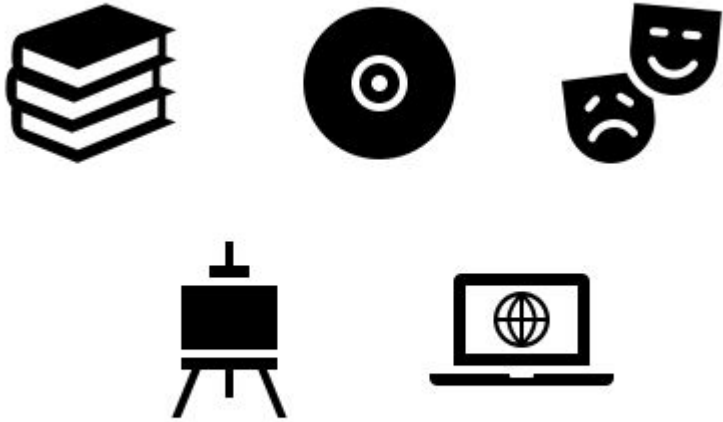
Harry Potter books

Valuable IP in ENVRIs



- Monitoring technologies (e.g., sensors, drones)
- Data platforms & software
- Environmental models
- Calibration methods
- Standardized datasets

Copyrights



Protects any production of the human mind such as literary and artistic work including software (both source code and object code)

It must satisfy 2 conditions to be copyright protected:

- It must be original
- The production must be an expression precise and not a mere idea

© Copyrights : scope of protection

Copyright creates a special legal relationship between authors and their work

In EU countries, copyright protects your intellectual property until 70 years after your death or 70 years after the death of the last surviving author in the case of a joint work.

It grants:

Economic rights

- related to the economic exploitation of the work
- are freely transferable or licensable

Moral rights

- related to a moral interest of the author
- are always retained by the author

Software & ENVRIs Practical Considerations

- Protection is automatic upon creation (no formal registration required)
- Applies to:
 - a. Research software
 - b. Data processing pipelines
 - c. Models and algorithms (code expression, not ideas)
- Copyright notice must be included in all distributed software

Example: © [Year] [Institution/Consortium Name]

Database protection

Database: a collection of independent works, data or other material arranged in asystematic or a methodical way and individually accessible by electronic or other means.

□ In the EU, databases are protected under the Directive 96/6/EC on the legal protection of databases.

The Directive introduced two forms of protection:

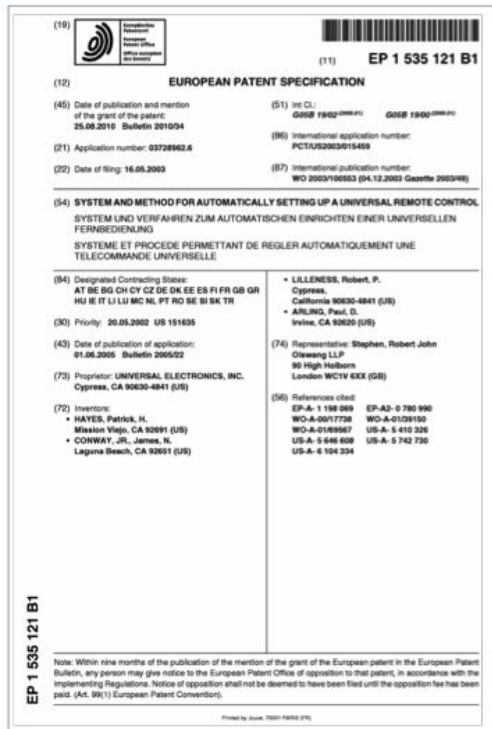
Copyright protection


- Structure
- Originality
- Authorship
- Limited protection (only specific structure and not the content)

Sui generis protection

- Content
- Investment
- Maker

What is a patent?



(19)  (11) EP 1 535 121 B1

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(43) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent: 25.05.2010 Bulletin 2010/204

(21) Application number: 03728962.6

(22) Date of filing: 16.05.2009

(51) Int. Cl.: G05B 13/02 (2006.01)

(56) International application number: PCT/US2009/015489

(57) International publication number: WO 2009/106523 (04.12.2009 Gazette 2009/48)

(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTOMATICALLY SETTING UP A UNIVERSAL REMOTE CONTROL. SYSTEM UND VERFAHREN ZUM AUTOMATISCHEN EINRICHTEN EINER UNIVERSELLEN FERNBEDIENUNG. SYSTEME ET PROCÉDÉ PERMETTANT DE REGLER AUTOMATIQUEMENT UNE TELECOMMANDE UNIVERSELLE.

(84) Designated Contracting States: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

(30) Priority: 20.05.2002 US 151635

(43) Date of publication of application: 01.06.2009 Bulletin 2009/22

(73) Proprietor: UNIVERSAL ELECTRONICS, INC. Cypress, CA 95030-4841 (US)

(72) Inventors:

- HAYES, Patrick, H. Mission Viejo, CA 92691 (US)
- CORWAY, JR., James, H. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 (US)

• LILLENES, Robert, P. Cypress, California 95030-4841 (US)

• ARLING, Paul, G. Irvine, CA 92618 (US)

(74) Representative: Stephen, Robert John Clewley LLP 90 High Holborn London WC1V 6EX (GB)

(56) References cited:

- EP-A- 1 198 989 EP-A2- 0 780 990
- WO-A-09/17700 WO-A-03/01910
- WO-A-01/05567 US-A- 5 410 326
- US-A- 5 646 609 US-A- 5 742 730
- US-A- 6 194 334

EP 1 535 121 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

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A legal title that grants the patent holder:

- An exclusive right to prevent others from making, using or offering for sale, selling or importing a product that infringes his patent without his autorisation
- This right in countries where the patent is granted and/or applies
- For a limited time (up to 20 years)

In return of these rights the patent holder has to disclose the invention to the public

What can be patented?

- Chemical substances, pharmaceuticals
- Processes, methods, uses
- Products, devices, systems

For an invention to be patented it must usually be:



New to the world (ie: not available to the public anywhere in the world)



Inventive (ie: with a not obvious solution)



Susceptible of industrial application

Strategic Patenting

Cost Consideration: Patent filing, prosecution, and maintenance can be expensive.

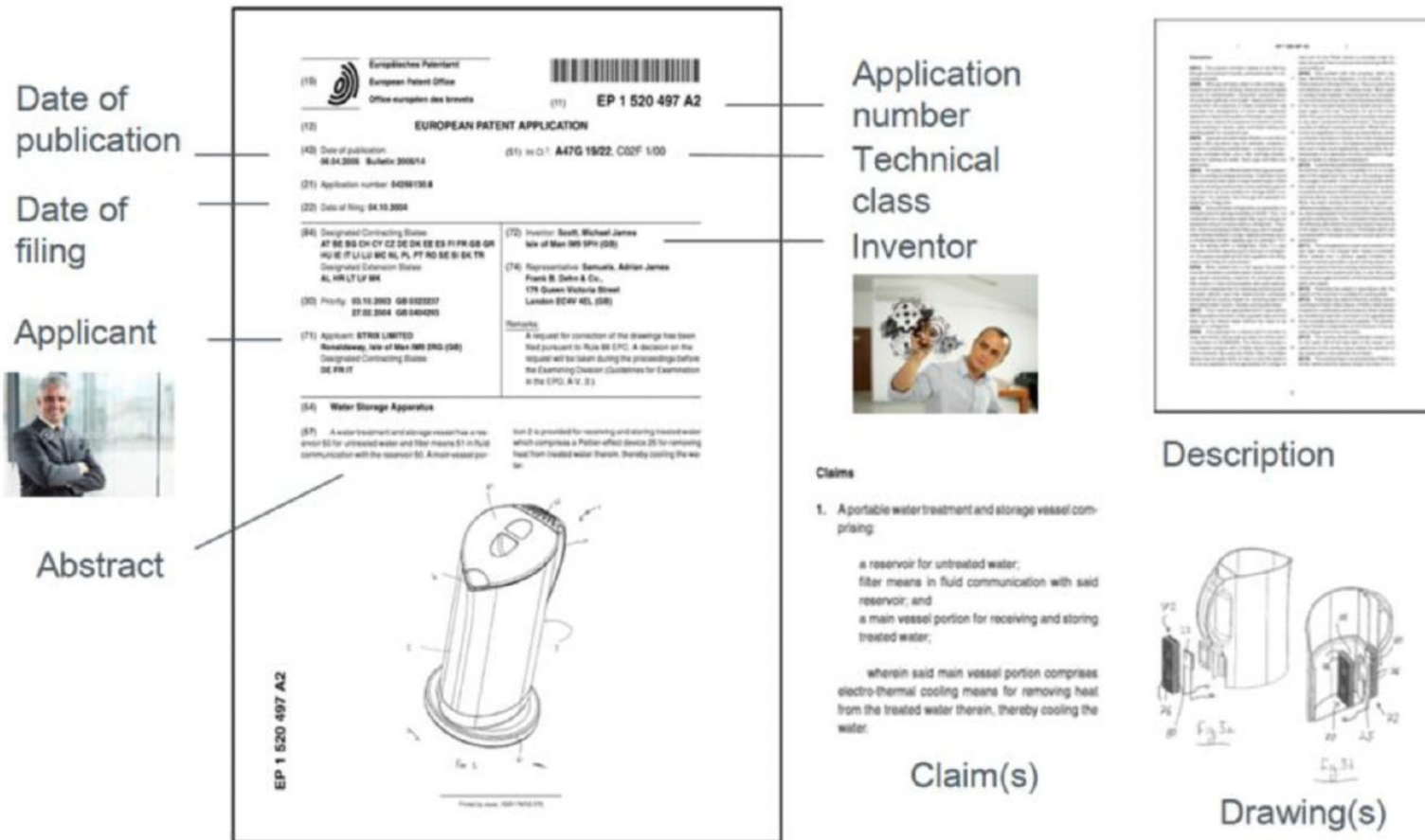
Strategic Decision: Not all innovations justify the investment in patent protection.

ROI Assessment: Evaluate the expected return on investment before proceeding.

Commercialization Alignment: Patent decisions should support the broader commercialization plan.

Alternative Approaches: In some cases, trade secrets or rapid market entry may offer better value.

What does a patent look like?



Date of publication

Date of filing

Applicant

Abstract

Application number

Technical class

Inventor

Description

Claim(s)

Drawing(s)

- ✓ Bibliographic information (INID Codes): Title, Patent Number, Priority Date, Applicants, Designed States
- ✓ Abstract
- ✓ Description (Field of invention, Background/prior art, detailed description of the invention and of at least one way carrying out the invention - embodiment of the invention)
- ✓ Claims (define the scope of the invention and the protection sought)
- ✓ Drawings (if any)

Trademarks. ®



A trademark is any sign, capable of being represented graphically, which distinguishes the goods and services of one undertaking (company or organisation) from those of another

Route of registration:
National, International:
WIPO, European: EUIPO

Trademarks : scope of protection



Core Principles

- **Exclusive right** to use the mark (and prevent confusingly similar uses)
- **Principle of speciality**
→ Protection only for *specific goods & services* registered
- **Principle of territoriality**
→ Protection limited to the territory of registration (e.g. EU via European Union Intellectual Property Office)
- Registration (EU level): ~€850 via EUIPO

Duration & Maintenance

- Potentially **perpetual** → Renewable every **10 years**
- **Use it or lose it** → Can be revoked if not used for **5 years**
- Can also be lost if:
 - Found **invalid**
 - Becomes **generic** (e.g., Aspirin in the U.S.)

Limits to Protection

- Not absolute — some uses allowed:
 - Private/non-commercial use
 - Descriptive or fair use

Domain name

A domain name is a human-readable address used to locate websites on the internet.

Registration is key

Domain names are not protected by copyright or other intellectual property rights as such, therefore, protecting the domain name is vital.

Registration of a domain name alone does not confer trade mark protection.

Designs

- Protects the appearance of a product (shape, lines, colors, texture)
- Applies to industrial or handcrafted items

- **MUST** be new and distinct

Types of Protection

Registered design (EU via European Union Intellectual Property Office):

- **Up to 25 years (5-year periods, renewable)**
- **Strong protection (no need to prove copying)**

Unregistered design (EU):

- **Up to 3 years**
- **Only protects against copying**

Scope of Protection

Exclusive right, but:

Territorial (limited to where registered)

- **Some uses allowed (e.g. private use)**

Trade secrets

- Information not generally known or easily discovered
- Has business, commercial or economic value due to its secrecy
- Subject to reasonable efforts to maintain secrecy

Scope of Protection:

Practical:

Limited access to information

"Need to know" policies

Data encryption

Monitored entry to installations

Contractual:

Restrictive covenants in employment contracts

Non-disclosure agreements (NDA)

Examples:

Composition formulas (e.g. Coca-Cola)

Chemical or manufacturing processes (e.g. Gore-Tex)

Plant Variety rights

Exclusive exploitation rights for new plant varieties

Requirements for protection:

- Novelty
- Distinctness
- Uniformity
- Stability

Protection and Registration:

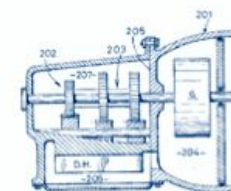
- Rights are obtained through registration with:
 - National authorities (UPOV Convention)
 - Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) for EU-wide protection
- The "breeder" (individual or employer) holds the exclusive rights

Scope of Protection:

- Duration:
 - At least 20 years
 - At least 25 years for vine and tree species
- Subject matter:
 - Propagating material
 - Harvested material
- Acts requiring authorization:
 - Production, reproduction, conditioning, sale, export, import, and stocking
- Exceptions:
 - Private and non-commercial purposes
 - Experimental purposes
 - Breeding other varieties and farm-saved seeds

Overview of intellectual property rights

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



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Useful links



[European Patent Office](#)



[European Union Intellectual Property Office](#)



[European IP Helpdesk](#)



IP Management in Publicly Funded Research

Specificities of Publicly Funded Research



Funded by taxpayers → accountability



Open science expectations



Multi-partner collaborations



Long-term infrastructures (data
continuity)

Tension:

- Openness vs protection
- Publication vs patenting

IP Ownership in Public Research

Key principles:

- ❑ Usually owned by employer (university/research organisation)
- ❑ Joint ownership common in collaborations
- ❑ Governed by:
 - National laws
 - Institutional policies
 - Grant agreements

Risk:

→ unclear ownership

Best practice:

→ Define rules early (who can license? under what conditions?)

IP in Collaborative Projects

Key tools:

Consortium Agreement
Grant Agreement (e.g., EU funding frameworks)
Data Management Plan (DMP)

Must define:

Background IP
Foreground/results
Access rights
Exploitation rights

When to Protect vs When to Share

Protect if:



Commercial potential
Industrial application
Competitive advantage

Share if:



Public good priority
Standardization needed
Low commercial interest

Key role Role of Technology Transfer Offices

TTO helps to:

Identify IP

Manage protection (patents,
licenses)

Negotiate agreements

Support commercialization

In RIs context:

often decentralised and complex
(linked to RPO)

Common Challenges

Fragmented ownership /
Joint ownership across
countries with different IP
rules

Lack of IP awareness
among researchers

Conflicts between partners

Timing issues (publish vs
patent)

Data governance
complexity

Recommendations

Address IP early (project design phase)

Train RI staff on IP basics

Use clear agreements

Align IP strategy with impact goals

Flexible approach

ENVRIs play a central
coordination role

By providing:

- Data standards
- Access policies
- Visibility/platform

But doesn't centralise all IP
ownership

Result: Federated IP model



The Technology Transfer Process

Technology transfer process

- Set of measures to valorize and commercialize research results
- Mission of universities (socio-economic impact)

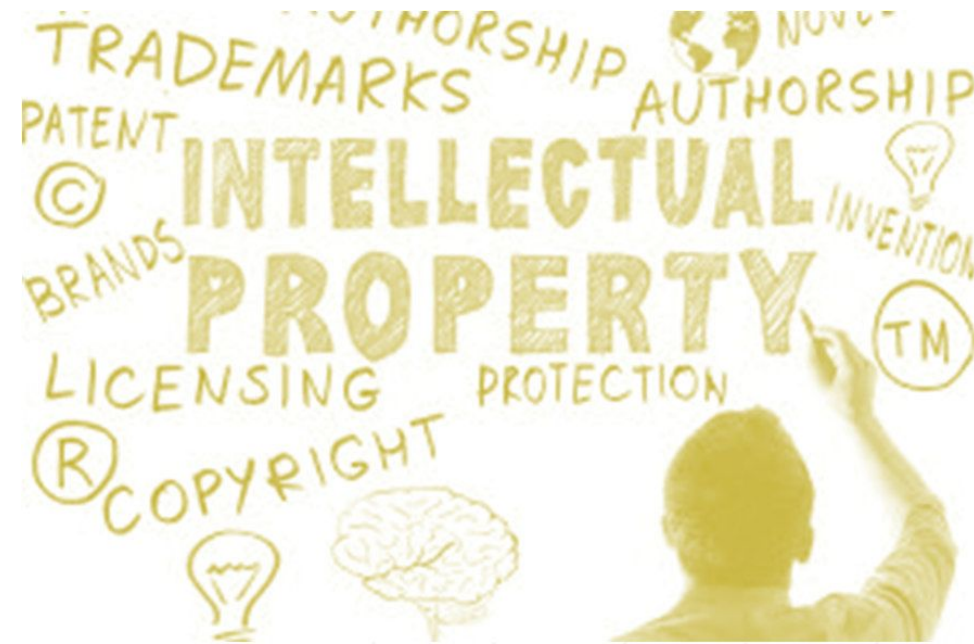
Tools:

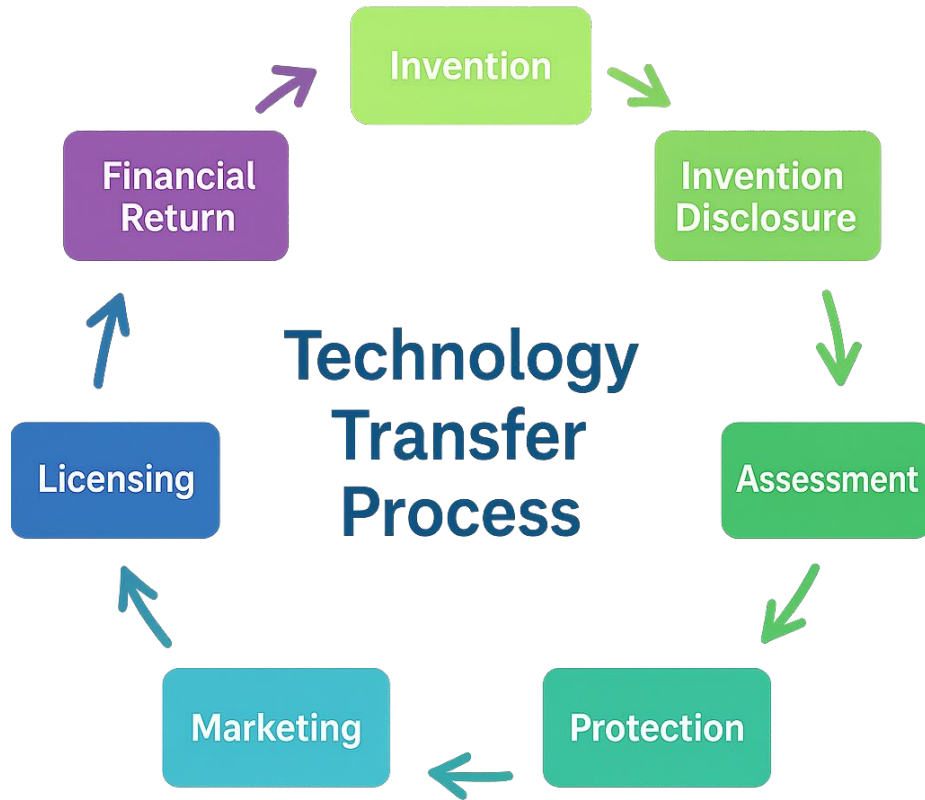
Patent/Licencing

R&D collaborative projects

R&D cooperation

Start up





Phase 1: IP protection
 Scouting of IP
 Disclosure of invention
 Patenting

Phase 2: IP Valorization
 Marketing
 Commercialization

A skill that has become essential :

- Increasing complexity of innovations
- Diversification of commercialisation approaches
- Market competition and acceleration
- Growth in the number of stakeholders and areas of expertise
- A proactive and strategic approach

What is it for ?



- Identify research findings with potential for commercialisation
- Avoid missing out on opportunities
- Prioritise projects for commercialisation
- Develop a strategy and prepare for implementation
- Envision practical applications and anticipate the needs of partners



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How do we go about it?

- **Regular contact with laboratories**

Engage with the scientific community, make the value proposition visible and accessible, and create opportunities for early identification.

- **Scientific and technological monitoring**

Identify emerging trends and initiate action

- **Developing your network**

Internal and external

- **Attending events, trade fairs, challenges, etc.**

Identifying unspoken needs, potential partners or licensees, benchmarking, inspiration for new projects, etc.

→ Detection activities to be formalised!

Formalise detection procedures

- Create a tracking table for all identified project(project/technology name + researcher(s) + maturity + IP + potential applications/markets+ commercialisation pathway + actions to be taken and deadlines)
- Draft project fact sheets
- Quantitative and qualitative monitoring: establish KPIs
- Regular reporting

Initiating a process



- Acknowledgement of receipt and registration
- Administrative checks
→ Agent and case manager, inventors and share of inventorship, contracts and obligations
- Preliminary analysis
- Prior art search
- Meeting with the researcher
- Decision to file and selection of service provider



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Appointment of a sole representative

- Implementing Decree No. 2020-24 of 13 January 2020 of the Pacte Act
- All public institutions are affected
- The sole representative is responsible for the management and exploitation of all the results of the research unit
- Without the co-owners' consent, financial income is distributed equally
- The sole representative has two months to inform the co-owners of decisions regarding protection and exploitation. They have four months for waivers.

Selection of the Valorization Strategy

Criteria:

- Level of technical maturity
- Economic potential
- Legal and regulatory constraints
- Available resources
- Researchers' involvement
- Institution's strategy

▪ Option A: Licensing to an existing industry partner

Fast revenue and limited commercial risk
Less control and flexibility

▪ Option B: Creation of a start-up

Greater control and high upside potential
High financial and commercial risk

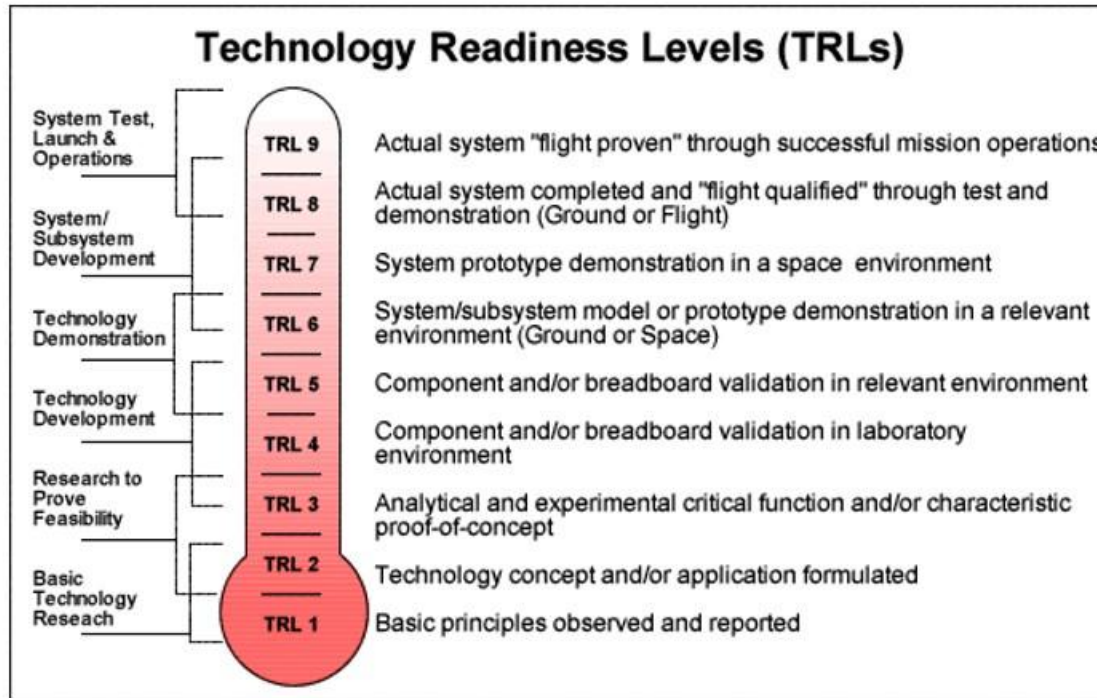
▪ Option C: Co-development with an industry partner

Access to partner's resources and expertise
Contractual complexity and IP sharing

▪ Option D: Service contract (know-how-based)

Fast and secure revenue
Less long-term value creation

Valorisation pathways	Pro	Cons
Licensing to an industry partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development funded by the industrial partner - Early financial returns: upfront payment + milestones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of control over development - Complex valuation negotiations
Start-up creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum capture of potential value - Scientific control retained - Ability to raise funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High financial and operational risk - Need for an entrepreneurial team - Dependence on the venture capital market
Co-development with an industry partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to industrial expertise - Partial retention of scientific control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex governance - IP management and revenue sharing - Dependence on the partner - Lengthy negotiations
Service contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short-term funding for targeted work - Simple framework - Immediate monetization of know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No technology transfer - No long-term strategic value creation
Academic research (No-go)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full scientific freedom - Unconstrained publications - Full control of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential impact limited to the academic sphere



Incubation / Commercialization

Maturation

Pre - Maturation

Early-stage research

Some typologies of contracts/agreements in TT



Cooperation/research agreement

A cooperation agreement defines the rights and responsibilities of the companies that are cooperating. These rights and responsibilities include payment, confidentiality, intellectual property, and warranties and indemnifications.

Research service agreement

Legally binding agreements that govern research service undertaken with third parties (i.e. service providers)

License agreements

legal contract between two parties, known as the licensor and the licensee. In a typical licensing agreement, the licensor grants the licensee the right to produce and sell goods, apply a brand name or trademark, or use patented technology owned by the licensor.



Contracts in TT to manage risk

Type of risk	Agreement
Technological Risk	R&D contract Joint venture MTA Guarantee clauses (in license agreements)
Commercial risk	License Agreement
Legal risk	NDA Litigation Clauses of non-contestation

Building an IP Strategy: Core Protection Steps

- **Check trademarks early**
Ensure availability, consider international markets, avoid negative meanings
- **Identify and protect patentable inventions**
Conduct prior art searches and file patents early
- **Avoid premature disclosure**
Do not publish or share before filing (use **NDA**s)
- **Protect trade secrets**
Keep confidential internally and secure exchanges with partners
- **Secure IP internationally**
Protect IP in target export markets (e.g. 12-month window for patents)

Access and their IP implications

TNA scheme of Free transnational access

- No fee for using the infrastructure
- Conditions:
 - Results should benefit the wider community
 - some level of dissemination required
- IP still belongs to the company, but:
no exclusive secrecy forever must ensure some knowledge sharing

Collaborative conversation



Any relevant examples you can share ?

Did you already use pattern ?

...



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ENVRI Innovation Assets

Developing the necessary innovation Tools, Training, Policy Frameworks, Community & Culture to support Innovation for and by ENVRI after the project

Being Developed by project

ENVRI Innovation Services Catalogue
(on ENVRI-HUB)

Needs & Gaps Analysis – White Paper

Innovation Training &
Innovation Resources Toolbox
(On ENVRI-HUB)

Private Sector Engagement
(web presence, events, networks)

Innovation Resources on ENVRI-HUB



Welcome to the ENVRI Innovation Toolbox

An essential guide to innovation for and by the ENVRI community

About the Toolbox

The ENVRI Innovation Toolbox is an open-access resource designed to support European Environmental Research Infrastructures in developing new technologies and services and fostering collaboration for innovation.

It contains methodologies, templates, and best practice examples that can help ENVRI refine their innovation strategy and navigate the entire innovation process: from the identification of a need or a gap that needs to be filled by a new solution, to its development, successful implementation and market launch, or other adoption by end-users.

In more detail, the contents of the toolbox include information on setting up RI frameworks and policies for innovation, generating ideas for new technologies or services and assessing their viability, and managing the processes of technology development, technology transfer and commercialization.

The Toolbox also provides resources to help RIs build and manage collaborations for innovation with stakeholders outside the ENVRI community, including enhancing engagement with industry. Finally, it contains information on funding sources and networking opportunities that can help facilitate innovation, as well as success stories from real-world examples of successful innovation and collaboration by ENVRI community members.

Innovation Strategy
Information on RI innovation strategy models, policies and other requirements for implementing innovation

[→](#)

Collaboration for Innovation
Models, tools and agreement templates to facilitate various collaboration types, from multi-party joint R&D projects to services provision

[→](#)

Technology Development
Resources to help generate and assess the viability of new ideas, methodologies for product development, and TRL assessment tools

[→](#)

Technology Transfer
Guidance on different aspects of commercialization, such as licensing, and Intellectual Property Rights Management

[→](#)

Additional Resources

Explore essential resources designed to help you overcome challenges and seize new opportunities. Discover our funding guide, networking resources, and success stories—each crafted to inspire and support your innovation journey.

Funding Opportunities
Key funding opportunities for innovation relevant to ENVRI

[→](#)

Networking Resources
Discover best practices, platforms, and key events to expand your network and drive innovation forward

[→](#)

Success Stories
Explore success stories across different innovation pathways in the ENVRI community and get inspired

[→](#)



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Innovation Strategy

Information on RI innovation strategy models, policies and other requirements for implementing innovation



Collaboration for Innovation

Models, tools and agreement templates to facilitate various collaboration types, from multi-party joint R&D projects to services provision



Technology Development

Resources to help generate and assess the viability of new ideas, methodologies for product development, and TRL assessment tools



Technology Transfer

Guidance on different aspects of commercialization, such as licensing, and Intellectual Property Rights Management



Join the test group for the ENVRI Innovation Hub

SIGN UP!



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Thank you!



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