

IP PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

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16 June 2026

The Speakers



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IN THIS WEBINAR

- **14:00-15:00: IP Fundamentals and IP in Horizon Europe**
- What is a Result? What IP can be linked?
- Ownership of results
- Joint ownership
- Access rights
- Background vs Results
- Consortium agreements: what to watch out for
- Exploitation & dissemination obligations
- Common mistakes in proposals and implementation
- **Coffee Break**

IN THIS WEBINAR

- **15:00 - 15:15 IP protection and management in practice (Part1)**
- IP protection: Patent vs trade secret
- Searching for novelty: browsing patent, journal and other databases
- Timing issues (publish vs protect dilemma)
- Cost considerations and support schemes
- Role of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs)
- **15:15 - 15:35 IP protection and management in practice (Part2)**
- Setting up an IP management process
- Turning IP into impact
- EC/Horizon Europe IP support tools
- **15.35 – 15:55:** Mentimeter exercise on IPR protection and management
- **15:55 – 16:00:** Wrap up

IP Fundamentals and IP in Horizon Europe

IP Protection and Management, Webinar
Gabriella Lovasz, Europa Media Nonprofit Ltd.
16 June 2026 14.00-16.00



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the European Union



01

Innovation management



02

Background vs Results



03

Result ownership - proposal



04

Exploitation - Valorisation



05

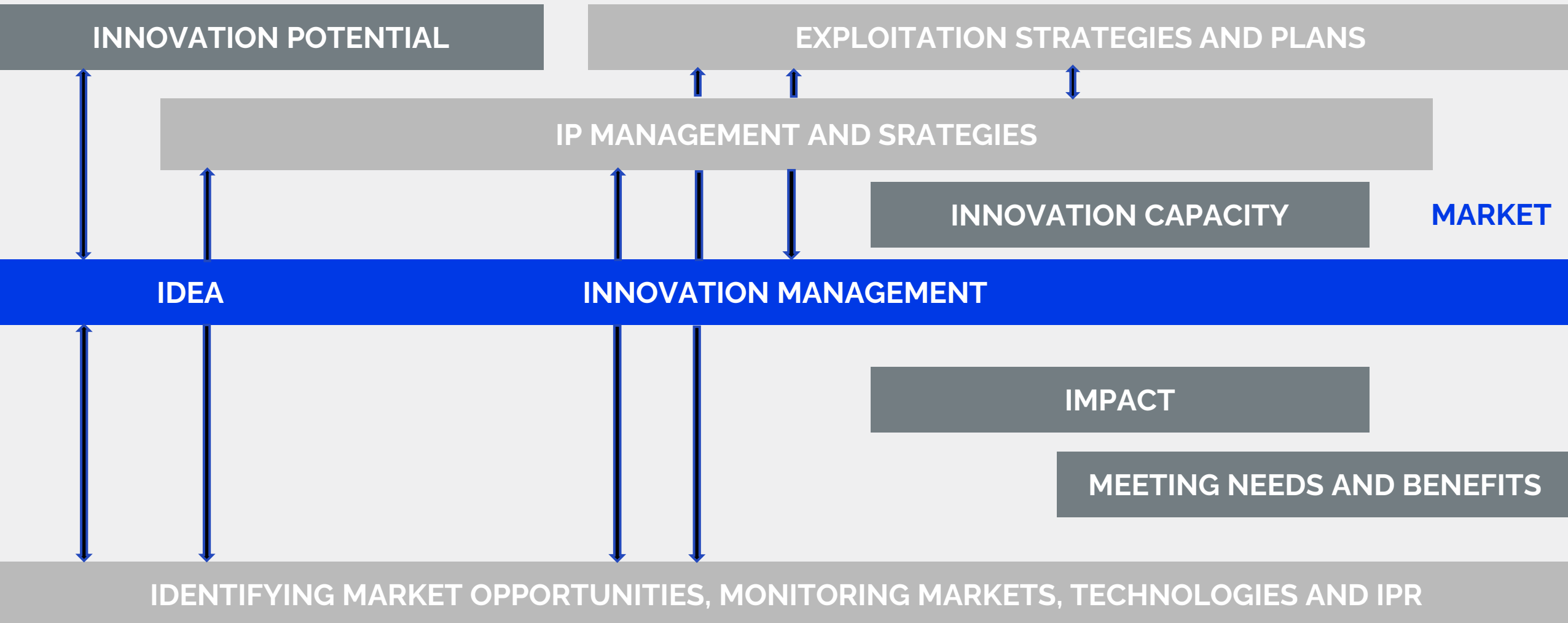
Legal considerations



06

Common mistakes to avoid

Innovation management



Innovation Management

- Understanding the [market needs](#) and opportunities.
- Being responsible for the overall [strategic approach](#).
- Mapping innovation potential - [capture ideas and results](#).
- [Evaluating the IP](#) of project results.
- Continually [monitoring the market](#), IP and technology landscapes.
- [Steering the development plan](#) to meet the project objectives and market needs.
- [Ensuring that the project's foundations](#) and management processes and structures for innovation [are sound](#) and working effectively, [innovation capacity](#) is fully used.

The Commission defines innovation management as:

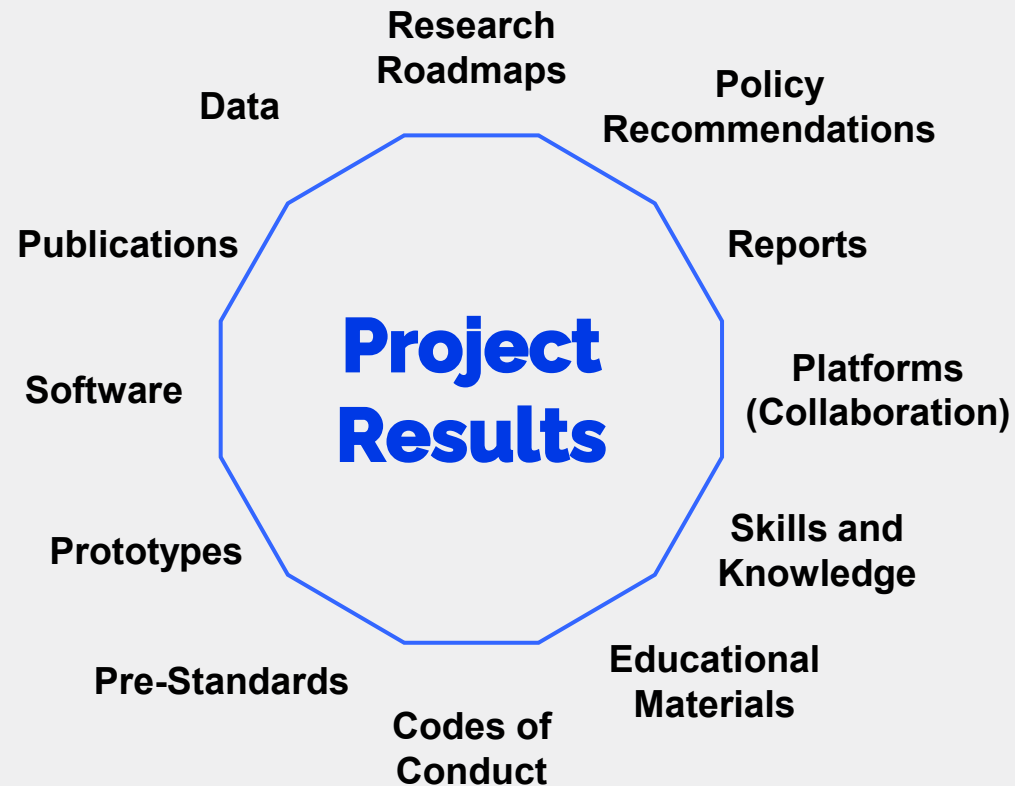
The overall management of all activities related to [understanding needs](#), with the objective of successfully [identifying new ideas](#), and managing them, [in order to develop new products and services which satisfy these needs](#). Innovation management starts at the point of [capturing the creative works](#) and finishes when [a product or service is deployed](#).

Results to users

The results in the “stakeholders” space

Research Communities

MS, EU Policymakers



Industry, Innovators

Civic Society, Citizens



- Model
- Methodology
- Theory
- Product
- Service
- Business model
- Design
- Policy result
- Training
- Advocacy
- Event
- Staff trained
- Exchanges
- Infrastructure
- etc.

Intellectual Property (IP) Management focuses exclusively on protecting and commercializing intangible creations like patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets.

Intellectual Asset Management is a broader discipline that tracks, maintains, and optimises the physical, financial, or digital resources to maximize their value and impact.

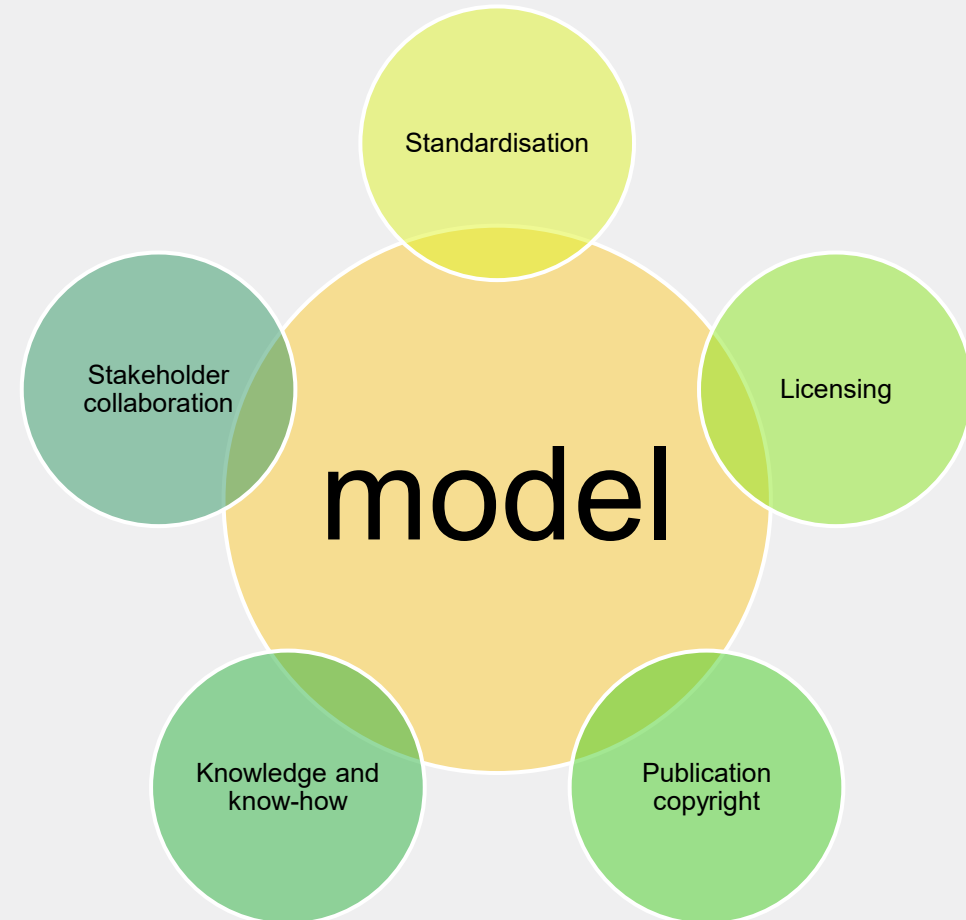
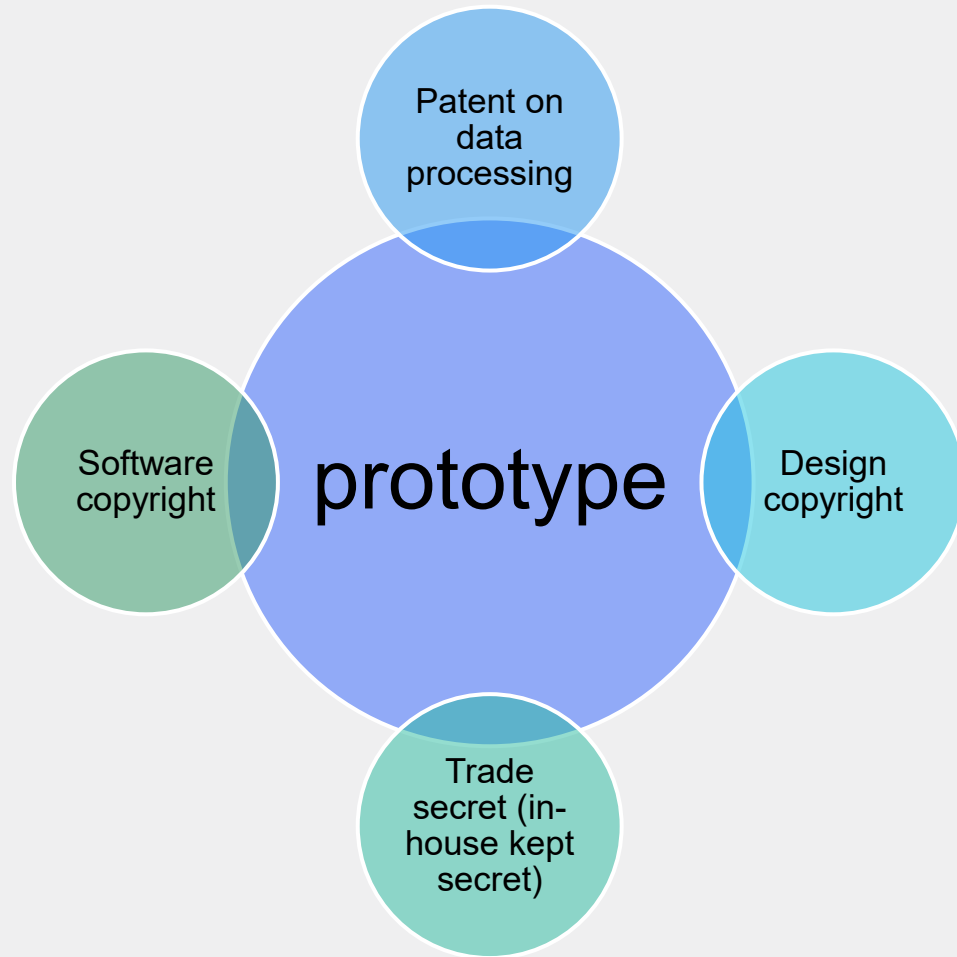
Types of IPR

Legal Right	What for	How
Patents	New inventions	Application and examination
Utility Models	New inventions	Application and registration
Copyright	Original creative or artistic forms	Exists automatically
Trademarks	Distinctive identification of products or services	Use and/or registration
Registered Designs	External appearance Valuable information	Registration
Trade Secrets	Valuable information not known to the public	Reasonable efforts to keep secret

One result/asset – more IP rights

IP management

Valorisation



Access and ownership

1 Background

- = information/intellectual property rights necessary for the project;
- It remains the property of the participant that brings it into the project.
- Beneficiaries must give each other access — on a royalty-free basis — to background needed to implement their own tasks under the action.
- Beneficiaries must give each other access — under fair and reasonable conditions — to background needed for exploiting their own results.

2 Sideground

- knowledge/IP that is relevant to a collaborative venture or open innovation project, but produced **outside the project** by any of the partners **during the project's** tenure.
- Sideground IP belongs to the party creating the right, and it is not subject to whatever mutual undertakings the parties may have entered into with respect to the Foreground IP

3 Results

- Results are owned by the beneficiary that generates them, but participants may agree on a different ownership regime
- Two or more beneficiaries own results jointly if: (a) they have jointly generated them and (b) it is not possible to: (i) establish the respective contribution of each beneficiary, or (ii) separate them for the purpose of applying for, obtaining or maintaining their protection (see Article 27).

The partners' plans

Partner	Background	Foreground	Results of interest	Exploitation route
(all or most)	What is the partner bringing to the project?	Which results is the partner contributing to develop?	Which results is the partner interested in?	What is the partner planning to do with the results?

Assets linked with IP

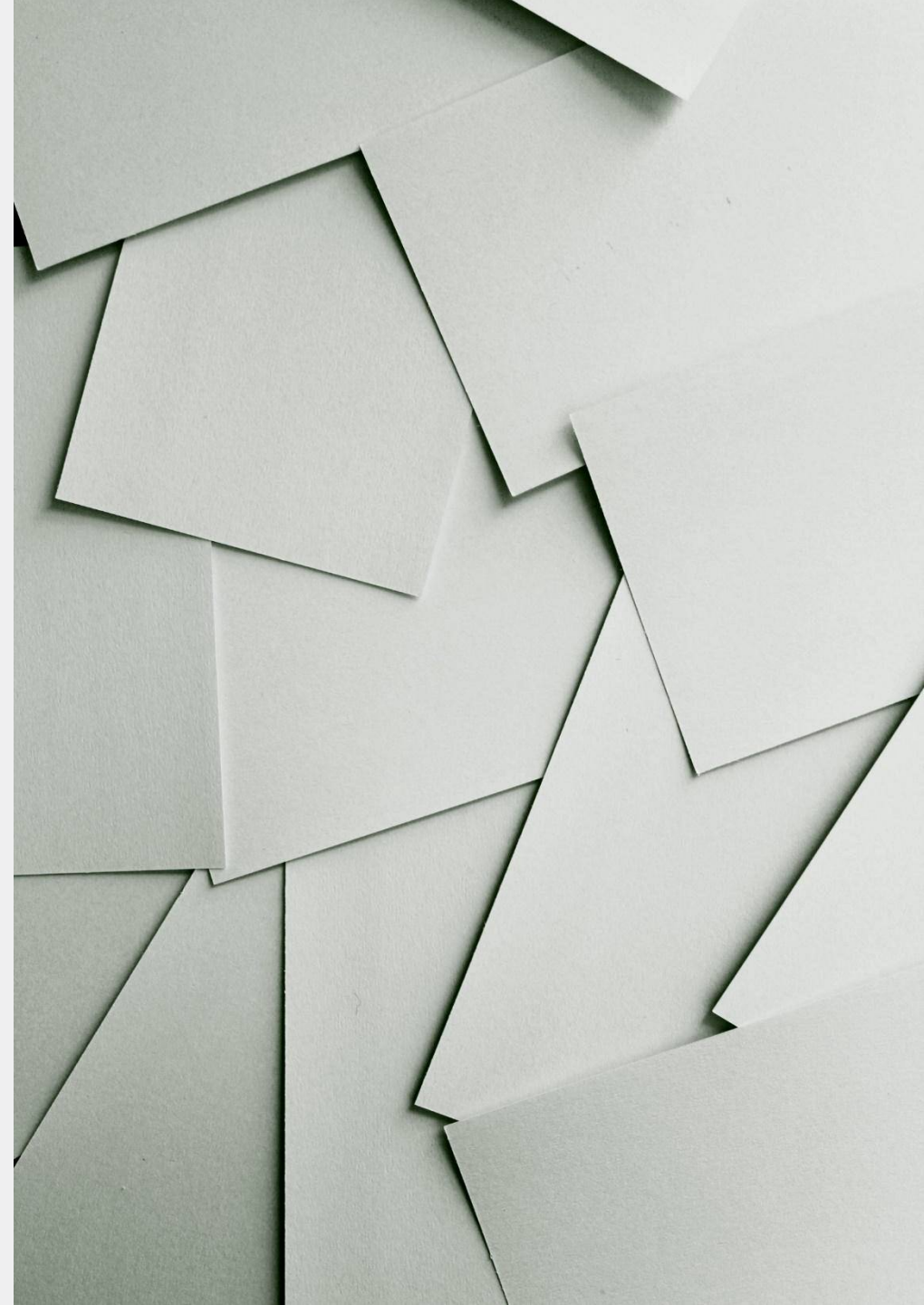
Invention
Software
Report
Design
Database
Book
Work of art
Video
Roadmap...

Intellectual Property Rights (protection)

Patent
Copyright (Software, written work, engineering drawing, etc.)
Design rights (functional or aesthetic)
Database rights (organising and querying and retrieving data)
Trade mark
Utility model
Trade secret
Plant varieties...

IPR and result (innovation) management

- Which knowledge are we exchanging?
- Under which conditions?
- Who will be the owner of the results?
- What happens in cases of joint ownership?
- Who will exploit the results, and how?
- How are we protecting confidential information?
- How will you manage IPR and innovation?



Partner	Background	Foreground	Results of interest	Exploitation route
(all or most)	What is the partner bringing to the project?	Which results is the partner contributing to develop?	Which results is the partner interested in?	What is the partner planning to do with the results?



Areas	Partners	Expected Results	Protection	Mean of exploitation
Polymer Materials (Formulation and Process)		EN45545-2 compliant epoxy vitrimer based composite	Secret or patent	Indirect industrial & commercial exploitation (licensing), exploitation for research activities
		New melt-processable PU formulation with inherent recyclability properties; Process to convert PU into a reprocessable PU vitrimer	Secret or patent	Licensing, exploitation for research
		MNL technology demonstrated for production of SSRbD films (100% recyclable, functional and safe)	Secret or patent	R&D Services (consulting, prototyping and production)

Exploitable result	Partners involved	Exploitation route	IPR (protection)	End-users	Timeframe
examples					
Enzyme cocktails for ...	XY	Production, application and distribution of enzyme cocktails among...	Patent application	Municipalities and waste managers	6-12 M post project
Stakeholder platform	ZC	Licencing to users	Copyrighted code	Waste managers, producers, etc.	1-2 years post project
Methodology for process optimization and scale up of biological processes	ZY	Set-up of open infrastructure to produce novel bioproducts	n.a.	BioTech Companies, other RTO's and Univ	End of project
Integrated process model	XC	Engineering services for projects and companies	Copyright	Bio-based industries	1 year post project
Optimisation of characterization methods	SR	To be used internally	Industrial secret	SR	End of project

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Exploitation - Valorisation

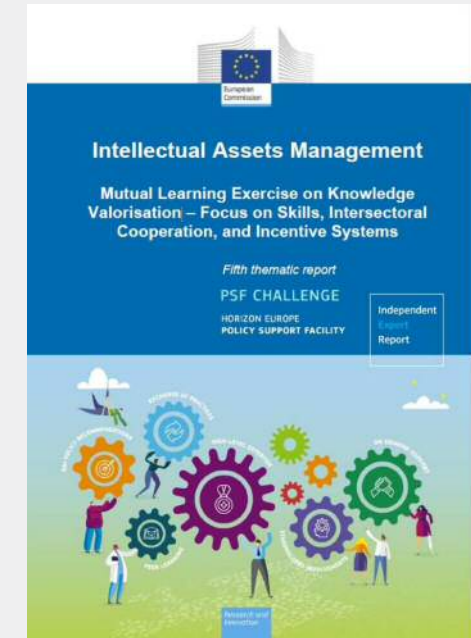
Valorisation

Exploitation = use of results

- Use of the results in further research and innovation activities other than those covered by the action concerned, including among other things, commercial exploitation such as developing, creating, manufacturing and marketing a product or process, creating and providing a service, or in standardisation activities.
- Beneficiaries which have received funding under the grant must — up to **4 years** after the end of the action — use their best efforts to exploit their results **directly** or to have them exploited **indirectly** by another entity, in particular through transfer or licensing.
- **Best effort obligation**: the beneficiaries must be proactive and take specific measures to ensure that their results are used (to the extent possible and justified)

The Valorisation Imperative

- Valorisation = turning knowledge into value (economic and societal)
- EU encourages open, collaborative, cross-sector models
- **Code of Practice on the management of intellectual assets for knowledge valorisation in the European Research Area (EC, 2023)**
- Goes beyond formal intellectual property (IP) rights and offers guidance for the management of other types of intellectual assets.
- Intellectual assets are not limited to IP rights, but include any result or products generated by research and innovation activities such as publications, data and knowhow to maximise value creation opportunities.
- New guidelines emphasize uptake, co-creation, and sustainability
- [Code of practice on the management of intellectual assets for knowledge valorisation](#)



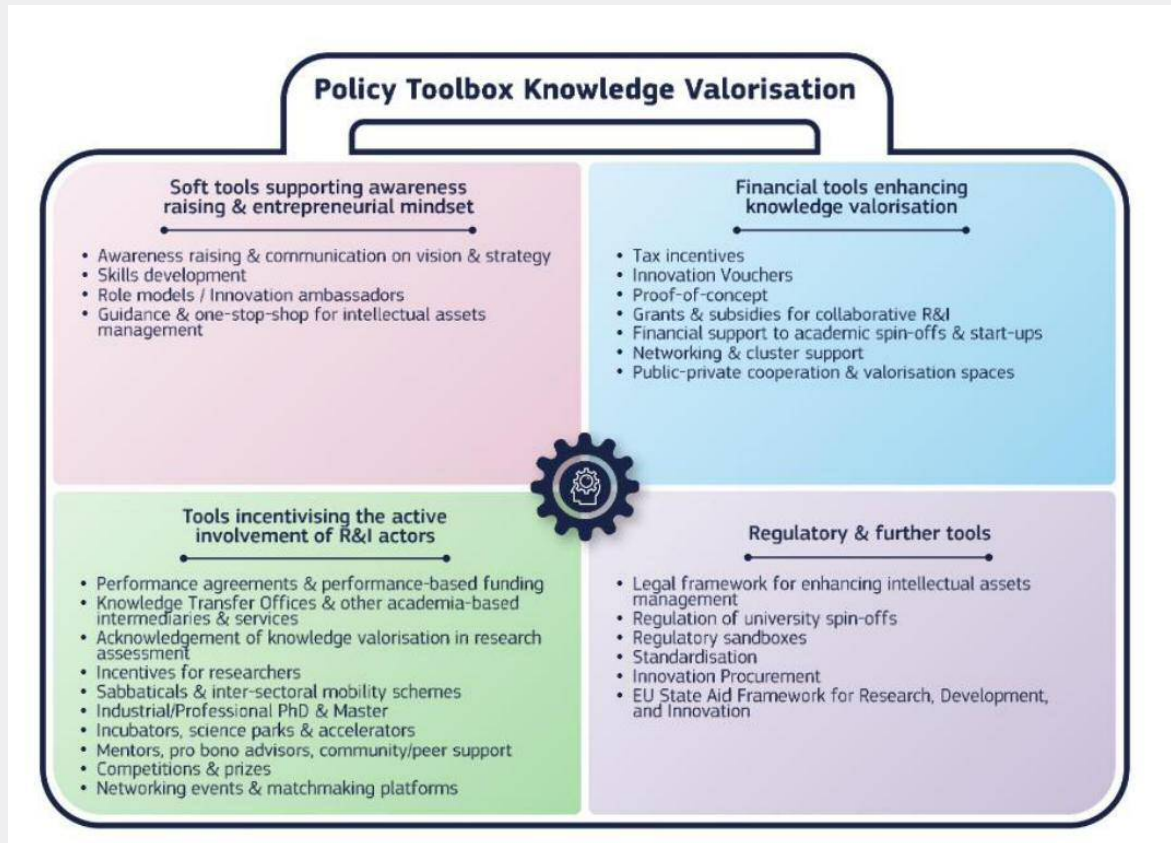
<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/71fc2551-0dbb-11ef-a251-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>

Code of practice on standardisation in the European Research Area, EC 2023 ([Link](#))

Code of practice on citizen-engagement for knowledge valorization, EC 2024 ([Link](#))

Code of practice on industry-academia co-creation for knowledge valorisation, EC 2024 ([Link](#))

Policy toolbox



The new knowledge valorisation context, entails establishing an environment conducive to trusting collaboration, implementing a responsive regulatory framework to foster an entrepreneurial culture among researchers, while also recognising skills and talent. It requires the understanding that several change factors and disrupting shifts are modifying the context, the most important of which are:

- the emphasis on societal and economic value creation,
- the shift from knowledge transfer to knowledge valorisation,
- the shift from intellectual property to intellectual assets,
- the shift and balance from scientific-discovery to entrepreneurial-discovery,
- the shift from stand-alone valorisation activities to multistakeholder co-creation processes and ecosystems,
- the shift from vertical thematic interventions to systemic changes.

Knowledge Valorisation Platform

About the platform, hot topics, best practices, get involved, events, news and background

What gets measured gets done: new metrics for knowledge valorisation

Rewatch the latest EU Knowledge Valorisation Talk

[Read more](#) >



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Legal considerations

Ownership

Joint ownership

Access rights

GA preparation

Read again what is written in the proposal!

- Expected outcomes and expected impact
- Measures to maximise impact
- Draft plan for the Exploitation and Dissemination of the project results
 - Exploitable results
 - Communication and dissemination
 - End users
 - Ownership
 - Exploitation routes
 - IP protection
 - Draft business plan if relevant
 - Review your market (8 months time to grant is a long period in a fast changing market)
 - Knowledge management, data management, IPR provisions
- Management structures and procedures
 - Governing body or expert/advisory group in charge of exploitation related activities

Consortium Agreement

- **Section 6: Governance Structure**

- 6.1 General structure
- 6.2 General operational procedures for all Consortium Bodies
- 6.3 Specific operational procedures for the Consortium Bodies

- **Section 8: Results**

- 8.1 Ownership of Results
- 8.2 Joint ownership
- 8.3 Transfer of Results
- 8.4 Dissemination

- **Section 9: Access Rights**

- 9.1 Background included
- 9.2 Principles
- 9.3 Access Rights for implementation
- 9.4 Access Rights for Exploitation – Results and Background
- 9.5 Access Rights for Affiliated Entities
- 9.6 Additional Access Rights
- 9.7 Access Rights for Parties entering or leaving the consortium

- **Attachment 1: Background**



Joint Ownership Agreement

- Signed [between co-owners](#) of IP
- Ideally during CA preparation or as soon as joint IP is detected
- In order to define in detail the rules governing joint ownership
- Particulars
 - Shares: assignment of shares within the joint ownership
 - IP management: responsibilities for filing and maintaining (including the costs incurred) of the IP rights
 - Protection of rights: obligation imposed on all participants to monitor and report any infringements of the foreground; indication of the partner empowered to conduct legal actions for protection of the foreground
 - Conditions of the use of the foreground: Use in further research; Individual exploitation; Licensing; Transfer
 - Additional clauses: standard contractual matters, i.e. applicable law, jurisdiction or alternative dispute resolution systems



Section 8 - Results

Consortium agreement

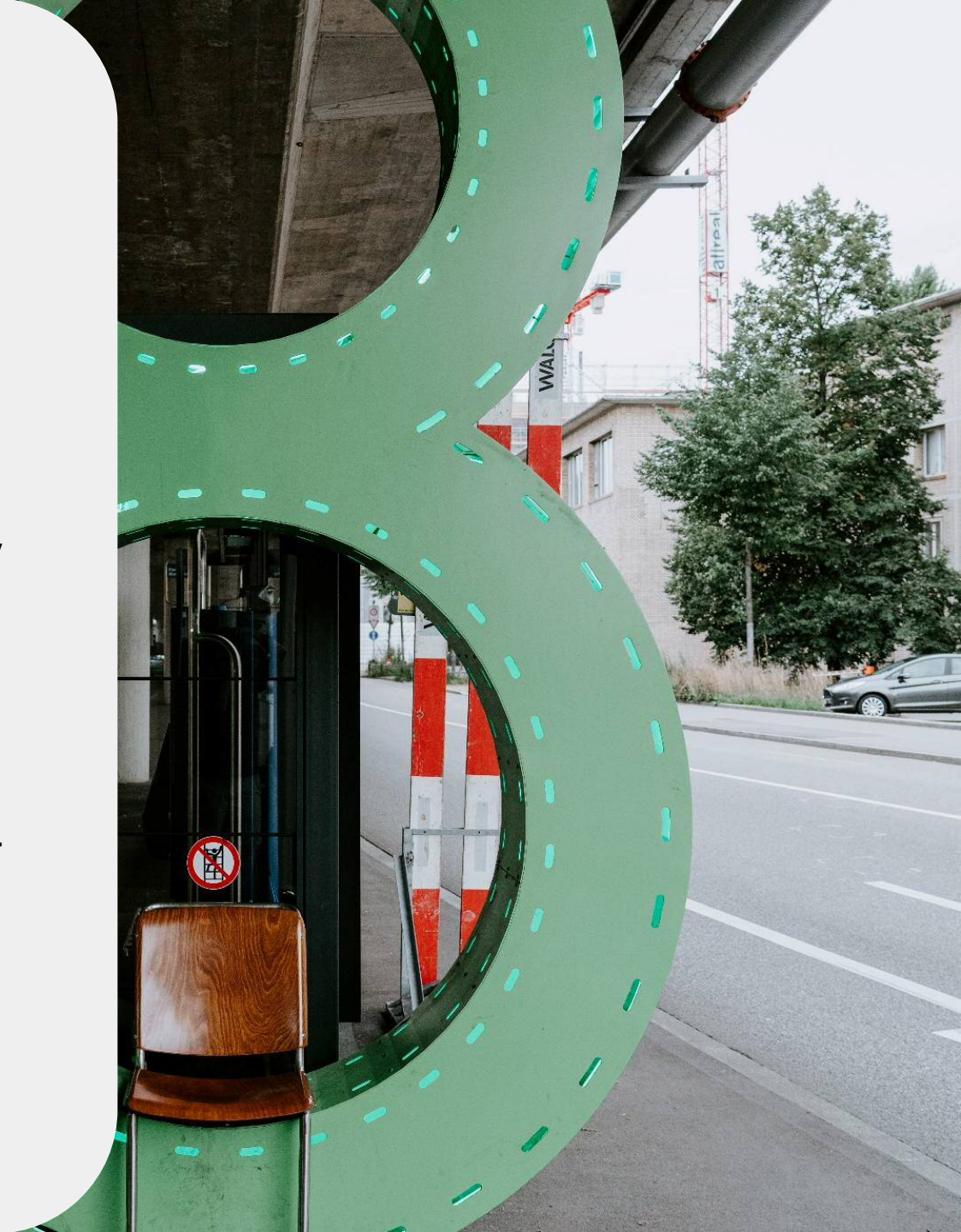
- **8.1 Ownership of results**

- Results are owned by the Party that generates them.

- **8.2 Joint ownership**

- **Option 1**

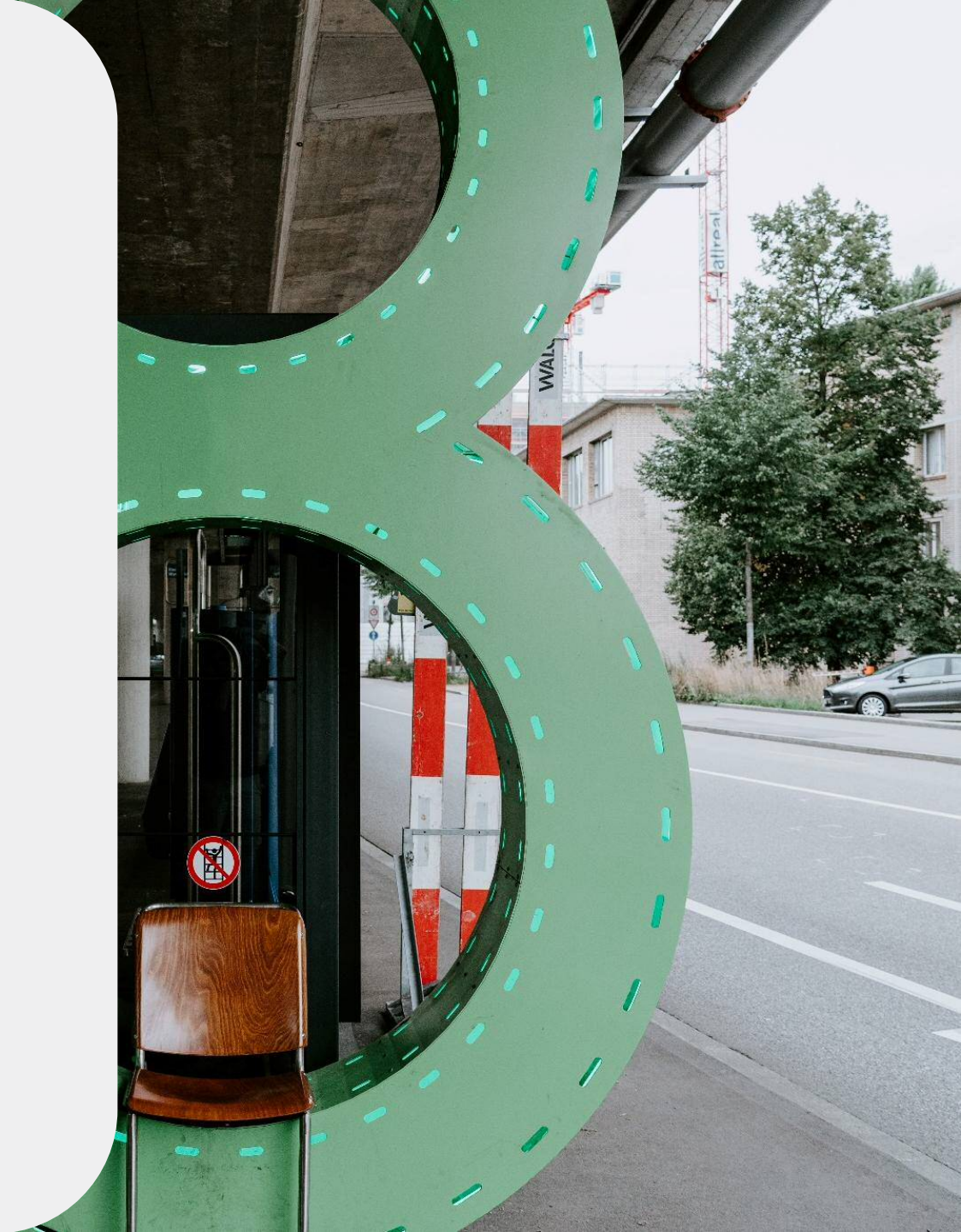
- each of the joint owners shall be entitled to use their jointly owned Results for non-commercial research and teaching activities on a royalty-free basis, and without requiring the prior consent of the other joint owner(s).
- each of the joint owners shall be entitled to otherwise Exploit the jointly owned Results and to grant non-exclusive licenses to third parties (without any right to sub-license), if the other joint owners are given: (a) at least 45 calendar days advance notice; and (b) fair and reasonable compensation.
- The joint owners shall agree on all protection measures and the division of related cost in advance.



Section 8 - Results

Consortium agreement

- **8.2 Joint ownership**
 - **Option 2**
 - In case of joint ownership, each of the joint owners shall be entitled to Exploit the joint Results as it sees fit, and to grant non-exclusive licenses, without obtaining any consent from, paying compensation to, or otherwise accounting to any other joint owner, unless otherwise agreed between the joint owners.
 - The joint owners shall agree on all protection measures and the division of related cost in advance.
- **8.3 Transfer of results**
 - Each Party may transfer ownership of its own Results.
 - Conditions for transferring the results to specific third parties (identified in Attachment 3).
 - Rights of the other Parties should not be affected by such transfer.



Section 9 – Access Right

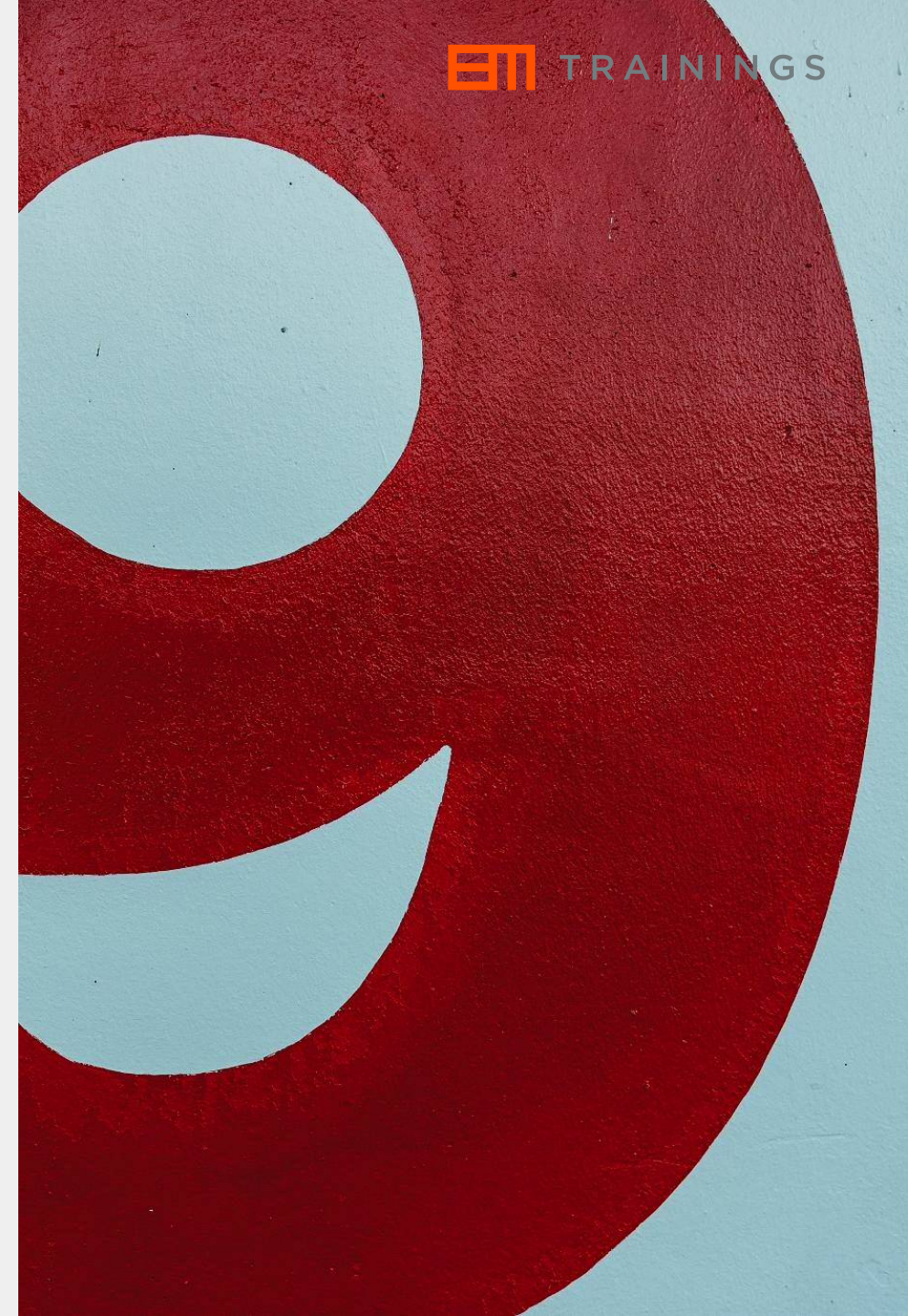
Consortium Agreement

9.1 Background included

- Reference to Attachment 1 where the Parties have identified and agreed on the Background for the Project
- Any Party may add further own Background to Attachment 1 during the Project by written notice to the other Parties – approval of the relevant Consortium Body is needed.

9.2 Principles

- Parties are responsible for ensuring that its acts within the Project do not knowingly infringe third party property rights
- No sublicense of the Access Rights unless stated otherwise.
- Access Rights shall be free of any administrative transfer costs.
- Results and Background shall be used only for the purposes for which Access Rights to it have been granted.
- All requests for Access Rights shall be made in writing.
- The granting of Access Rights may be made conditional (confidentiality obligations should be in place)
- The requesting Party must show that the Access Rights are Needed.



Attachment 1 – Background included

Consortium Agreement

To list:

- Background you bring into the project
- Owner(s) of the background
- Access rights for implementation
- Access rights for exploitation
- 💡 This list is always a **positive list**. Do not list background you will not give access to.

Background	Owner of the Background	Access Rights - Specific limitations and/or conditions for implementation (Article 25.2)	Access Rights - Specific limitations and/or conditions for exploitation (Article 25.3)
DE Patent No. 123456, title [...] filed on 7/1/2010	Beneficiary-1	Free of charge to all beneficiaries	
European Patent No. 123456, title [...] filed on 25/3/2012	Third party X, exclusive licensee: Beneficiary-2	Shall only be used by Beneficiary-2 as being the exclusive licensee. Shall not be used by other beneficiaries.	
Database [...]	Beneficiary-1	Shall only be used by Beneficiary-1. No access rights for other beneficiaries.	Shall be used by Beneficiary-2 only within Spain, by Beneficiary-3 only within France.
Clinical results for application of [...], licensed from Third party Y	Third party Y, licensee: Beneficiary-3	Disclosed under NDA ²⁴ , any disclosure or use needs confidentiality provisions approved by the Third party Y and Beneficiary-3	Excluded
Source code for [...]	Beneficiary-4	Excluded	Excluded

Section 9 – Access Right

Consortium Agreement

9.3 Access Rights for Implementation

- Access Rights to Results and Background Needed for the performance of the own work of a Party under the Project shall be granted on a royalty-free basis, unless otherwise agreed for Background in Attachment 1.

9.4 Access Rights for Exploitation

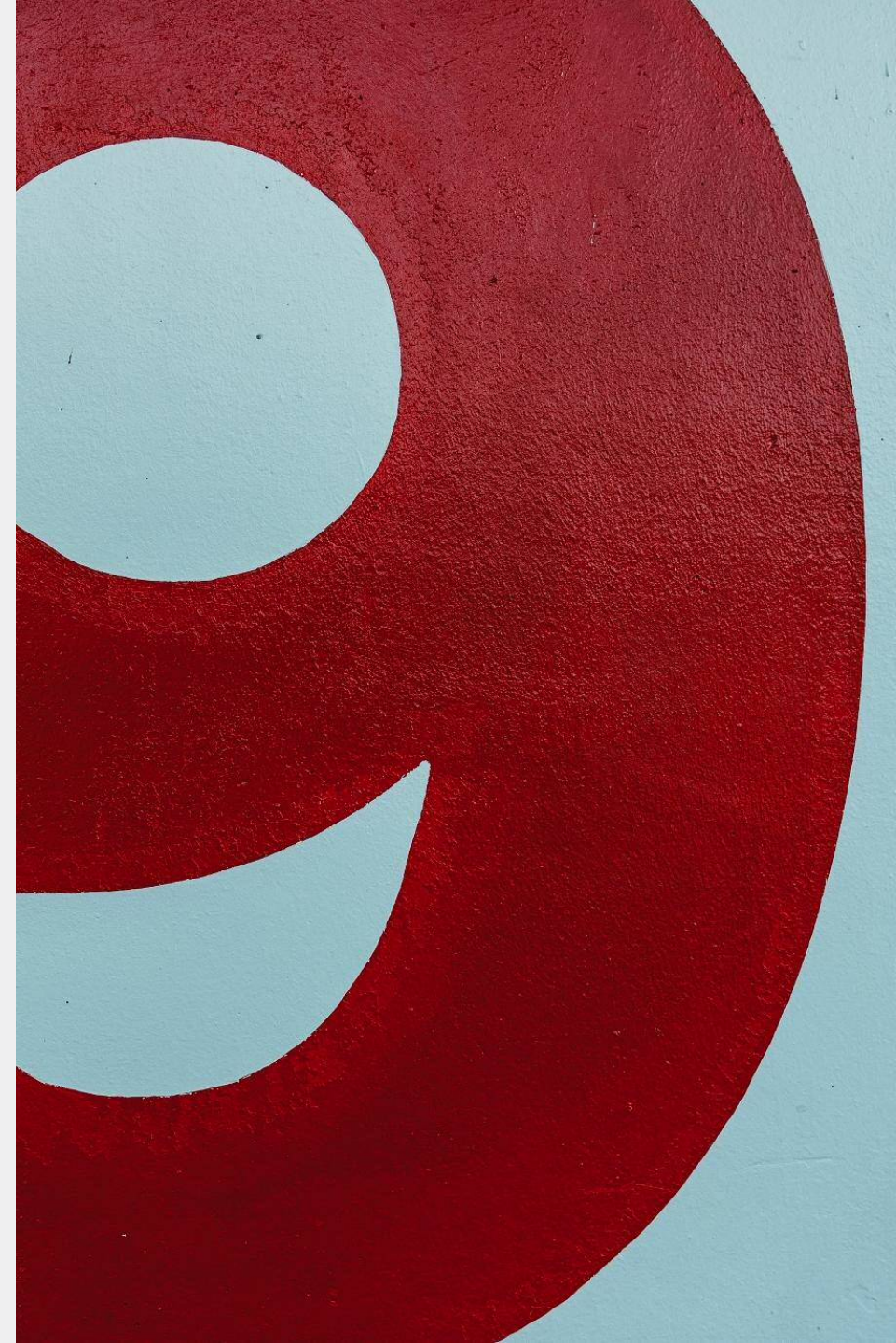
- 9.4.1 Access Rights to Results
 - Option 1) Access Rights to Results if Needed for Exploitation of a Party's own Results shall be granted on Fair and Reasonable conditions. Access rights to Results for internal research and for teaching activities shall be granted on a royalty-free basis.
 - Option 2) Access Rights to Results if Needed for Exploitation of a Party's own Results shall be granted on a royalty-free basis.
- 9.4.2 Access Rights to Background if Needed for Exploitation of a Party's own Results, shall be granted on Fair and Reasonable conditions.
- 9.4.3 A request for Access Rights may be made up to 12 months after the end of the Project or, in the case of Section 9.7.2.1.2, after the termination of the requesting Party's participation in the Project.

9.5 Access Rights for entities under the same control

9.6 Additional Access Rights

9.7 Access Rights for Parties entering or leaving the consortium

9.8 Specific Provisions for Access Rights to Software



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Common mistakes

Common mistakes

- No alignment with expected outcomes/impact pathways
- Open science not considered
- Missing alignment with DMP
- No clear background identification
- No clear joint ownership identification
- No clear decision on protection vs publication
- Only IP considered, no wider asset management

Thank you for your attention!

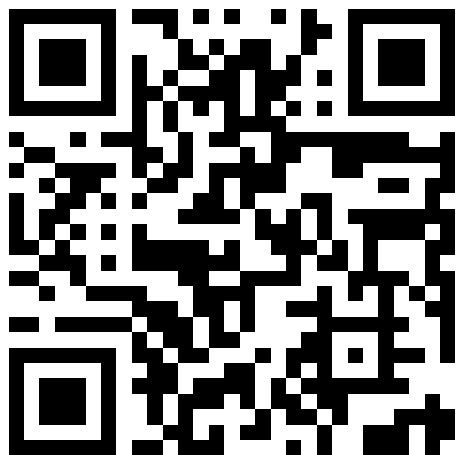
gabriella.lovasz@europamedia.org

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Programme under Grant Agreement No 101159516.



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RESEARCH

INNOVATION

COLLABORATION

COFFEE BREAK



IP protection and management in practice (Part1)

- IP protection: Patent vs trade secret
- Searching for novelty: browsing patent, journal and other databases
- Role of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs)
- Timing issues (publish vs protect dilemma)
- Cost considerations and support schemes

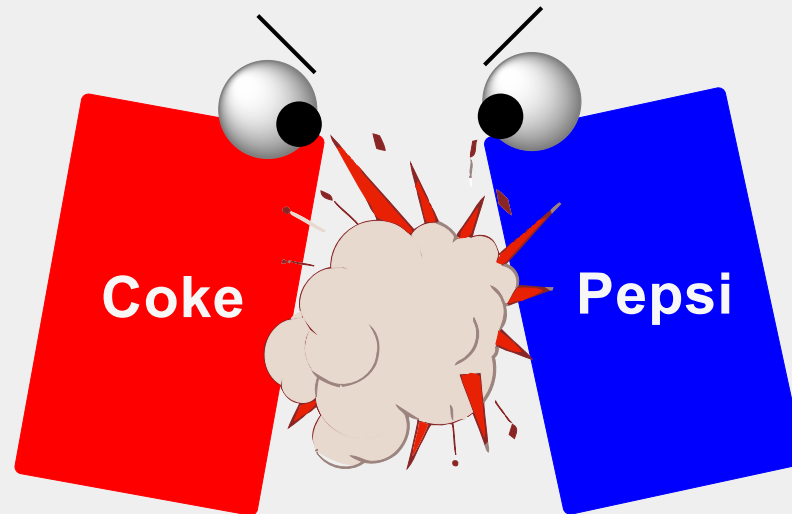
Alicia Boto – CSIC (alicia@ipna.csic.es)



IP protection: Patent vs. Trade Secret

Both options offer IP protection but in different ways.

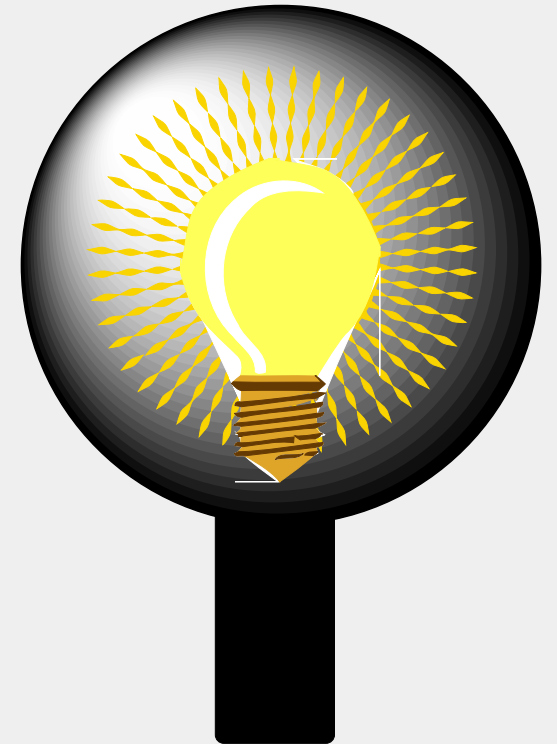
- **Patents** require total public disclosure, but offer monopoly for up to 20 years. Then competitors can copy it (e.g. drug generics when patent expires)
- **Trade secrets** are used when it is feared that the patent may be infringed, when competitors may find a round-about to copy it, or when a perpetual monopoly is desired...if the competitors can't find an equivalent



IP protection: Patent vs. Trade Secret

A patent is preferred when....

- **The company wants to secure a market space for up to 20 years. If a competitor copies your idea/product, it can be sued.**
- **There is the risk that competitors buy your product, analyse it and figure out how it works.**
- **A competitor may patent a similar idea and block you**
- **The patent is on sale/license. For investors, patents are less risky than trade secrets, which can be disclosed, losing its value.**

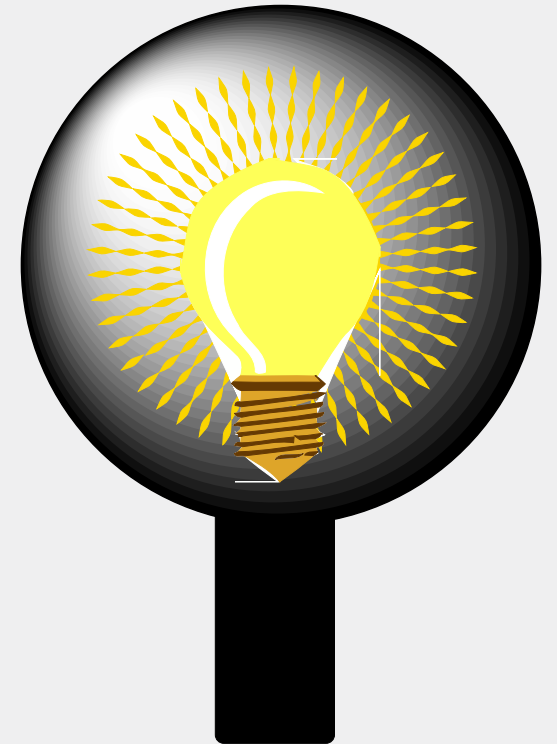


Examples: Novel drugs, devices, etc

IP protection: Patent vs. Trade Secret

A trade secret is preferred when....

- **The company is sure that the invention cannot be easily broke down / copied**
- **The company wants a market exclusivity longer than 20 years**
- **The invention does not meet some patent criteria: novelty, being non-obvious, etc.**
- **The company wants to avoid high costs. A patent is expensive, and legal processes in infringement cases are as well.**



Examples. Coca-Cola, search algorithms, etc

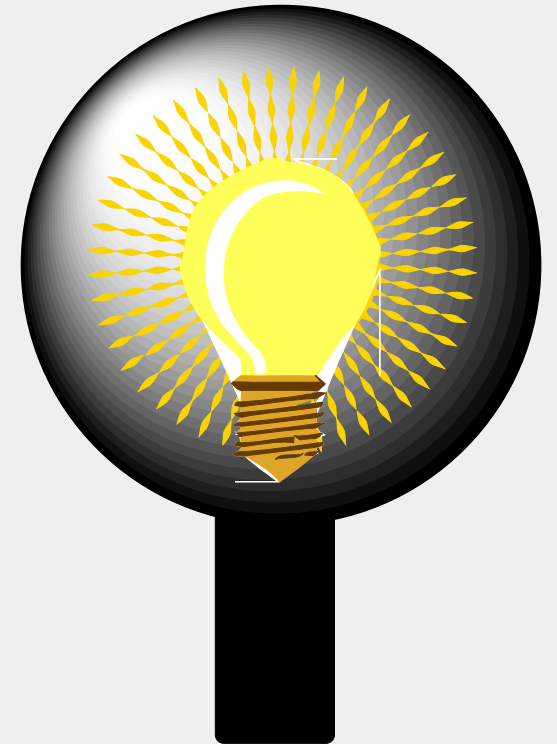
Searching for novelty: browsing patent, journal and other databases

A preliminary search should be carried out to ensure novelty....

General patent & journal databases: SciFinder, Reaxys, PubMed, Journal Editorials (Nature, Science/AAAS, PNAS, Lancet, Elsevier, Wiley, etc)

Patent databases: Espacenet, US Patents, Google Patents, etc.

AI tools such as Gemini, ChatGTP, Grok, etc. But be careful with AI tools, **always verify and do not upload your results**, only pose general questions.



Searching for novelty: browsing patent, journal and other databases

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Calls for papers

Subject

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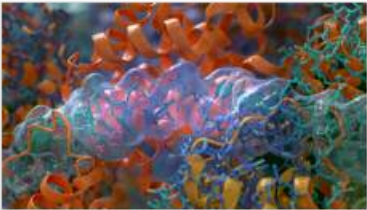
Collection

Submission status: Open

Deadline: 01 March 2027

Expanding the landscape of post-translational modifications

We encourage submissions that showcase technical and conceptual advances in the discovery, characterisation, mechanistic roles and functional consequences of emerging PTMs that extend beyond classical phosphorylation and ubiquitylation paradigms.



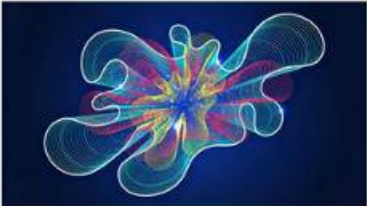
Collection

Submission status: Open

Deadline: 25 February 2027

Protein Dynamics Informing Structure, Function, and Evolution

This joint Collection between Nature Communications Communications Biology, and Communications Chemistry welcomes submissions of primary research in structural biology that link protein dynamics to function, structure and evolution.



Searching for novelty: browsing patent, journal and other databases



Search

CRISPR

Search

[Advanced search](#)

Journal

All

Article type

Research (1565)

Subject

Biotechnology

Date

Last 5 years

[Clear all filters](#)

Sort by:



Relevance



Date published (new to old)



Date published (old to new)

Update results

Showing 1–50 of 1565 results

Research

[Open Access](#)

06 Jun 2026

Nature Communications

P: 1-11

Rapid development and field evaluation of a portable CRISPR-based assay for Mpox during the 2025 Sierra Leone outbreak

The Mpox outbreak in Sierra Leone necessitated fast, decentralized testing. Here, authors developed and validated Mpox SHINE, a portable CRISPR diagnostic that delivered 100% accurate results on patient samples in under 30 minutes, showing these tools can be deployed rapidly during an outbreak.

Nisha Gopal, Tsion Abay ... Pardis C. Sabeti

Research

[Open Access](#)

02 Jun 2026

Nature Communications

P: 1-18

Cyanine-modified ssODNs enhance CRISPR-Cas9 HDR in stem cell embryo models via chromatin and chemical modulation

Homology-directed repair (HDR) is constrained by low efficiency and cytotoxicity, particularly in sensitive systems. Here, the authors show that 5' cyanine-modified ssODN templates enhance CRISPR-Cas9 HDR efficiency and improve cell survival in human stem cells and embryo models.

Baolei Yuan, Yeteng Tian ... Mo Li

Research

[Open Access](#)

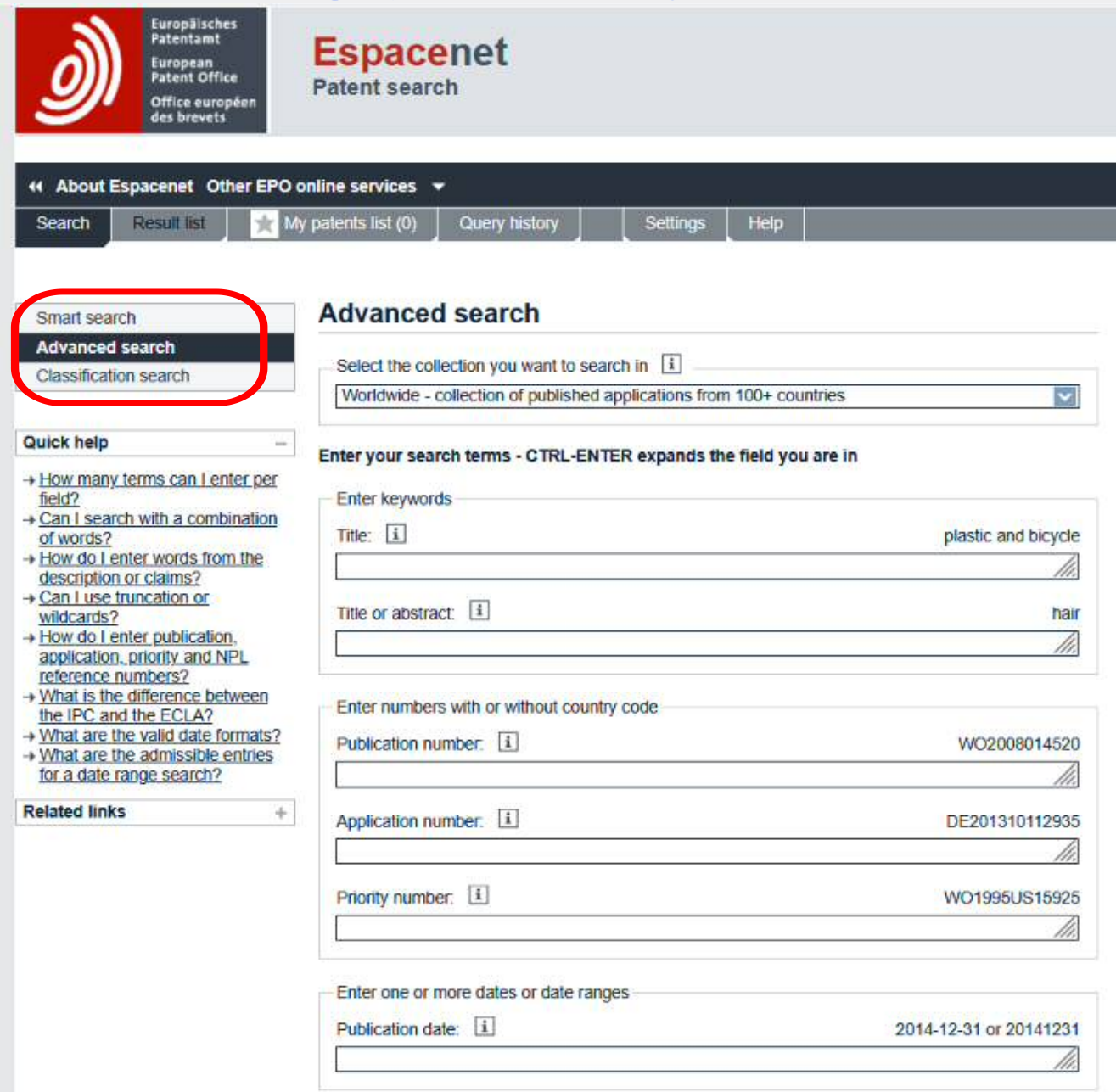
08 May 2026

Nature Communications

Simultaneous orthogonal cell engineering by a single CRISPR-Cas9 polyfunctional editor

Cell engineering through multiple genetic edits holds therapeutic potential but raises safety concerns. Here, authors develop a CRISPR-Cas9 molecule enabling simultaneous transgene insertion and multi-gene epigenetic silencing, proving efficacy and safety in human T cells for cancer immunotherapy.

Browsing patent, journal and other databases



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Enter your search terms - CTRL-ENTER expands the field you are in

Enter keywords

Title: ⓘ plastic and bicycle

Title or abstract: ⓘ hair

Enter numbers with or without country code

Publication number: ⓘ WO2008014520

Application number: ⓘ DE201310112935

Priority number: ⓘ WO1995US15925

Enter one or more dates or date ranges

Publication date: ⓘ 2014-12-31 or 20141231

https://worldwide.espacenet.com/advancedSearch?locale=en_EP

Browsing patent, journal and other databases

<https://patents.google.com/?scholar>



CRISPR



Include non-patent literature (Google Scholar)

Search and read the full text of patents from around the world.

Browsing patent, journal and other databases



 Assignee: CRISPR;

About 455 results

Sort by · Relevance ▾ Group by · None ▾ Deduplicate by · Family ▾ Results / page · 10 ▾

Materials and Methods for the Treatment of Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency



[WO EP US CN JP AU CA · JP6932698B2](#) · チャド・アルバート・コーワン・クリスパー・セラピューティクス・アクチェンゲゼルシャフト **CRISPR Therapeutics AG**

Priority 2015-12-01 · Filed 2016-12-01 · Granted 2021-09-08 · Published 2021-09-08

SEQ ID NOs: 55,709,60,592,55,559,55,574,55,575,55,577,55,578,55,584,55,586,55,587,55,600,55,602,55,605,55,607,55,616,55,625,55,627,55,628,55,633,55,635,55,639,55,641,55,642,55,646,55,669,55,671,55,672,55,686,55,688,55,694,55,696,55,701,55,704,55,705,55,708,55,716,55,718, ...

Materials and methods for treatment of primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) and ...



[WO EP US · US11407997B2](#) · Ante Sven LUNDBERG · **Crispr Therapeutics Ag**

Priority 2017-02-22 · Filed 2018-02-21 · Granted 2022-08-09 · Published 2022-08-09

The present application provides materials and methods for treating a patient with one or more conditions or disorders associated with AGXT, both ex vivo or in vivo. For example, the present disclosure provides materials and methods for treating a patient with Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1 (PH1). ...

Materials and Methods for Treatment of Hemoglobinopathies



[WO EP US CN JP KR AU BR CA DK ES FI HR HU IL LT MA MD MX PL PT RS SG SI SM · US20240226339A1](#) · Chad Albert COWAN · Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated

Priority 2016-04-18 · Filed 2024-03-21 · Published 2024-07-11

Materials and methods for treating a patient with a hemoglobinopathy, both ex vivo and in vivo, and materials and methods for deleting modulating or inactivating a transcriptional control sequence of a BCL11A gene in a cell by genome editing.

Role of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs)

- Once this preliminary search is over and seems to confirm novelty...
- Researchers must contact Local Knowledge Transfer Office/ Technology Transfer Office. They carry out comprehensive Patentability Studies.
- For companies (and academy), IP agencies can conduct Commercial and Patentability Studies that provide a vision of the novelty of the approach and possible competence in the market.

ITP
OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

Informe Tecnológico de Patentes

N/Ref.: 100824/P8927

Título
FÓRMULA DE MARKUSH QUE AGRUPA COMPUESTOS PROTECTORES CONTRA EL ESTRÉS BIÓTICO Y ABIÓTICO DE PLANTA

Realizado para
CSIC

Fecha:
04/03/2022

Elaborado por:
Elena Albarrán Gómez
Técnico superior examinador de patentes

OEPM
Unidad de Información Tecnológica

Role of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs)

□The Patentability Reports that TTOs prepare (or hire) contain:

□Report Objectives

□(Database) Search Strategy (Keywords, browsed databases, etc)

□Analysis of Results: Is there novelty?

□Conclusions: proceed with patent or not

□General Observations

□List of References

□Summary

ITP
OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

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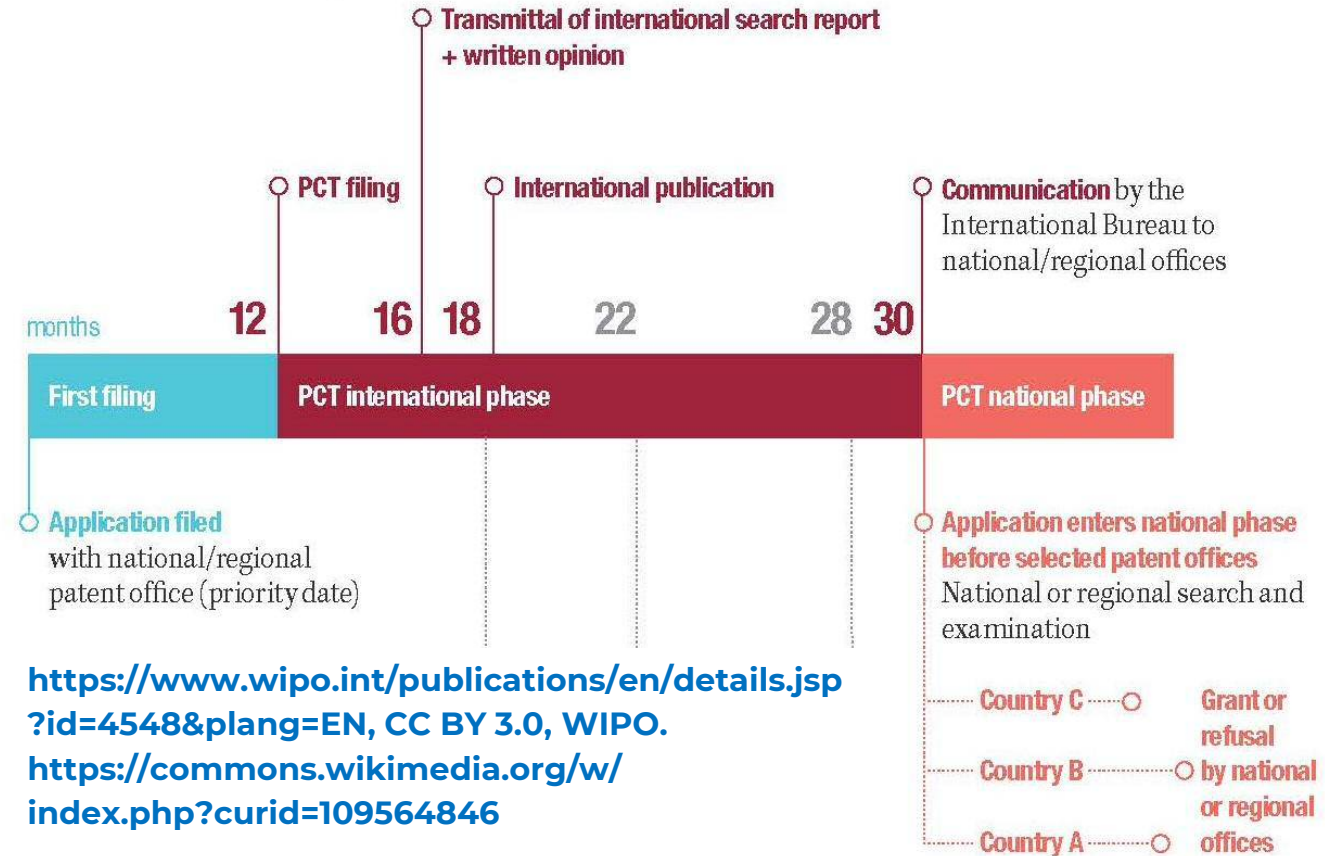
OEPM
Unidad de Información Tecnológica

TTOs guide through the patenting process...

A patent process is long and costly.

But in Universities, research organisms, etc, the TTO pays, not the researcher.

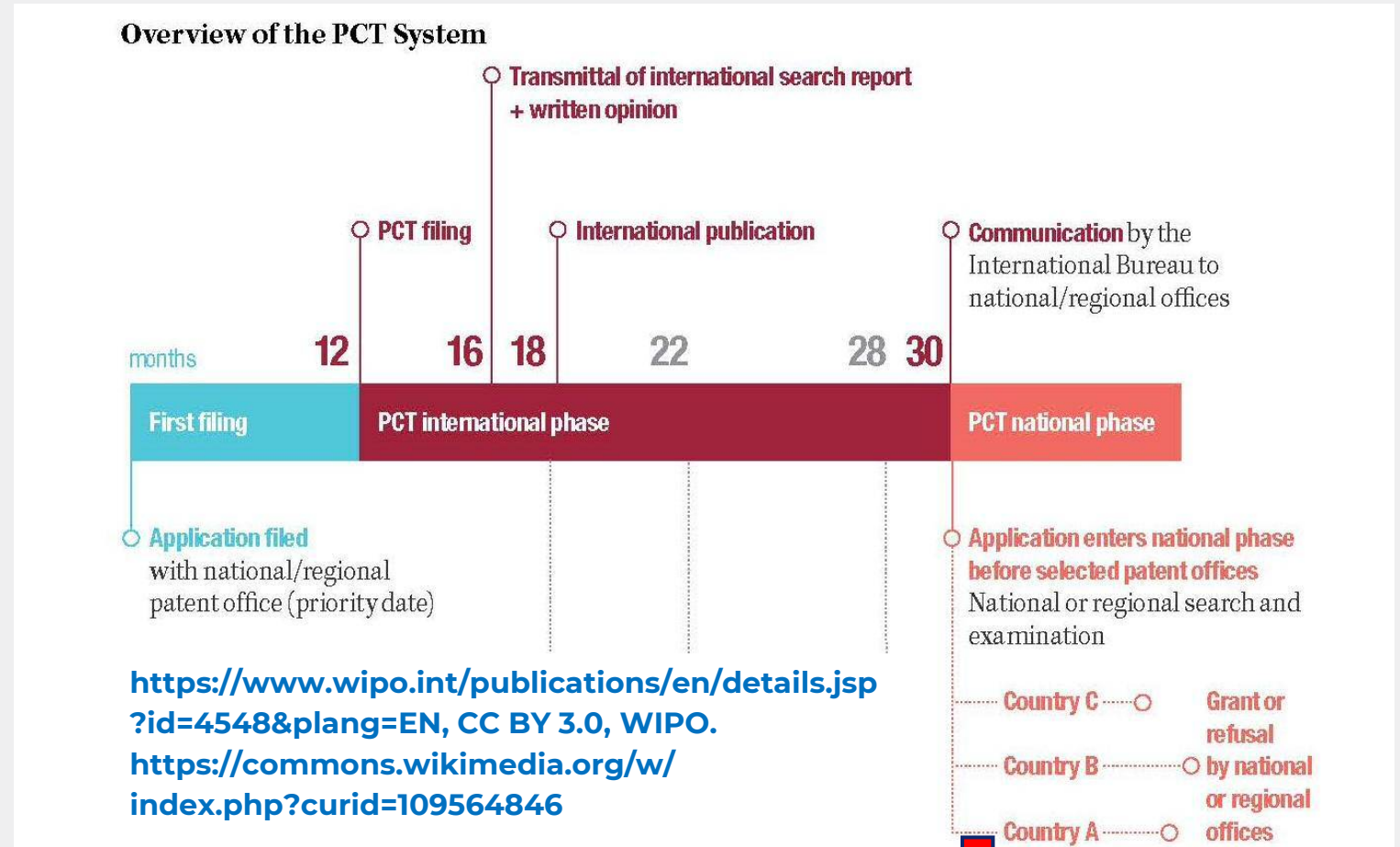
Overview of the PCT System



TTOs guide through the patenting process...

A patent process is long and costly.

But in Universities, research organisms, etc, the TTO pays, not the researcher.



Filed! Researcher can publish, disseminate...

Period from first filing to PCT: used to collect new evidence and reinforce PCT application

In which countries is the application presented?

TTOs guide through the patenting process...

First application (often in native language)

 **MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, ENERGIA Y TURISMO**

 **Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas**

Justificante de presentación electrónica de solicitud de patente

Este documento es un justificante de que se ha recibido una solicitud española de patente por vía electrónica, utilizando la conexión segura de la O.E.P.M. Asimismo, se le ha asignado de forma automática un número de solicitud y una fecha de recepción, conforme al artículo 14.3 del Reglamento para la ejecución de la Ley 11/1986, de 20 de marzo, de Patentes. La fecha de presentación de la solicitud de acuerdo con el art. 22 de la Ley de Patentes, le será comunicada posteriormente.

Número de solicitud:	P201630317
Fecha de recepción:	17 marzo 2016, 14:36 (CET)
Oficina receptora:	OEPM Madrid
Su referencia:	ES1641.1213
Solicitante:	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Número de solicitantes:	2
País:	ES
Título:	USO DE AMINOÁCIDOS CÍCLICOS NO PROLÍNICOS PARA AUMENTAR LA TOLERANCIA DE PLANTAS A CONDICIONES DE ESTRÉS OSMÓTICO
Documentos enviados:	Descripción.pdf (13 p.) Reivindicaciones.pdf (3 p.) Resumen.pdf (1 p.) OLF-ARCHIVE.zip FEERCPT-1.pdf (1 p.)
Enviados por:	CN=ENTIDAD PONS PATENTES Y MARCAS INTERNACIONAL SL - CIF B84921709 - NOMBRE PONS ARIÑO ANGEL - NIF 50534279J,OU=703015345,OU=fnmt clase 2 ca,O=FNMT,C=es
Fecha y hora de recepción:	17 marzo 2016, 14:37 (CET)
Codificación del envío:	D6:0E:9B:ED:A0:E4:F0:CC:D5:3E:CD:09:16:B2:7D:CD:E1:E1:E0:D7

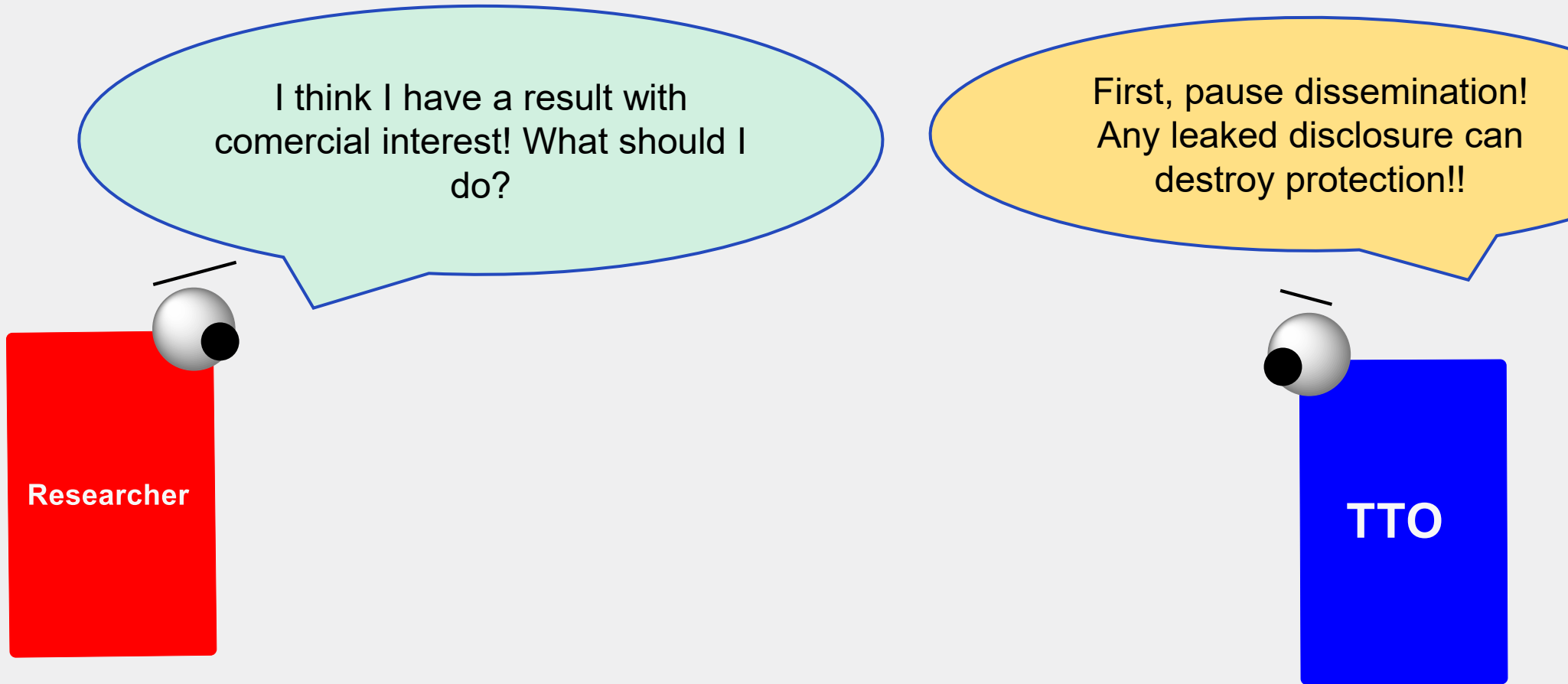


1. USE OF NON - PROLINE CYCLIC AMINO ACIDS TO INCREASE THE TOLERANCE OF PLANTS TO CONDITIONS OF OSMOTIC STRESS					
★ Inventor: LUIS JORGE JUAN CRISTO [ES] BORGES RODRÍGUEZ ANDRÉS [ES] (+4)	Solicitante: UNIV LA LAGUNA [ES] CONSEJO SUPERIOR INVESTIGACION [ES]	CPC: <u>A01N33/06</u> <u>A01N43/36</u> <u>A01N43/40</u>	IPC: A01N33/06 A01N43/36 A01N43/40 (+1)	Información de publicación: EP3430905 (A1) 2019-01-23 US2019159449 (A1) 2019-05-30 MX2018011301 (A) 2019-07-04 EP3430905 (A4) 2019-09-04 EP3430905 (B1) 2021-09-01 PT3430905 (T) 2021-09-21 MX385202 (B) 2025-03-14	Fecha de prioridad: 2016-03-17

Patent tree
(patents derived from original and PCT)

Priority date
(first filing)

Timing issues: publish vs. protect dilemma



I think I have a result with
comercial interest! What should I
do?

Researcher

First, pause dissemination!
Any leaked disclosure can
destroy protection!!

TTO

Timing issues: publish vs. protect dilemma

But I have a paper almost finished!
And I need to increase my CV for a
job selection process!

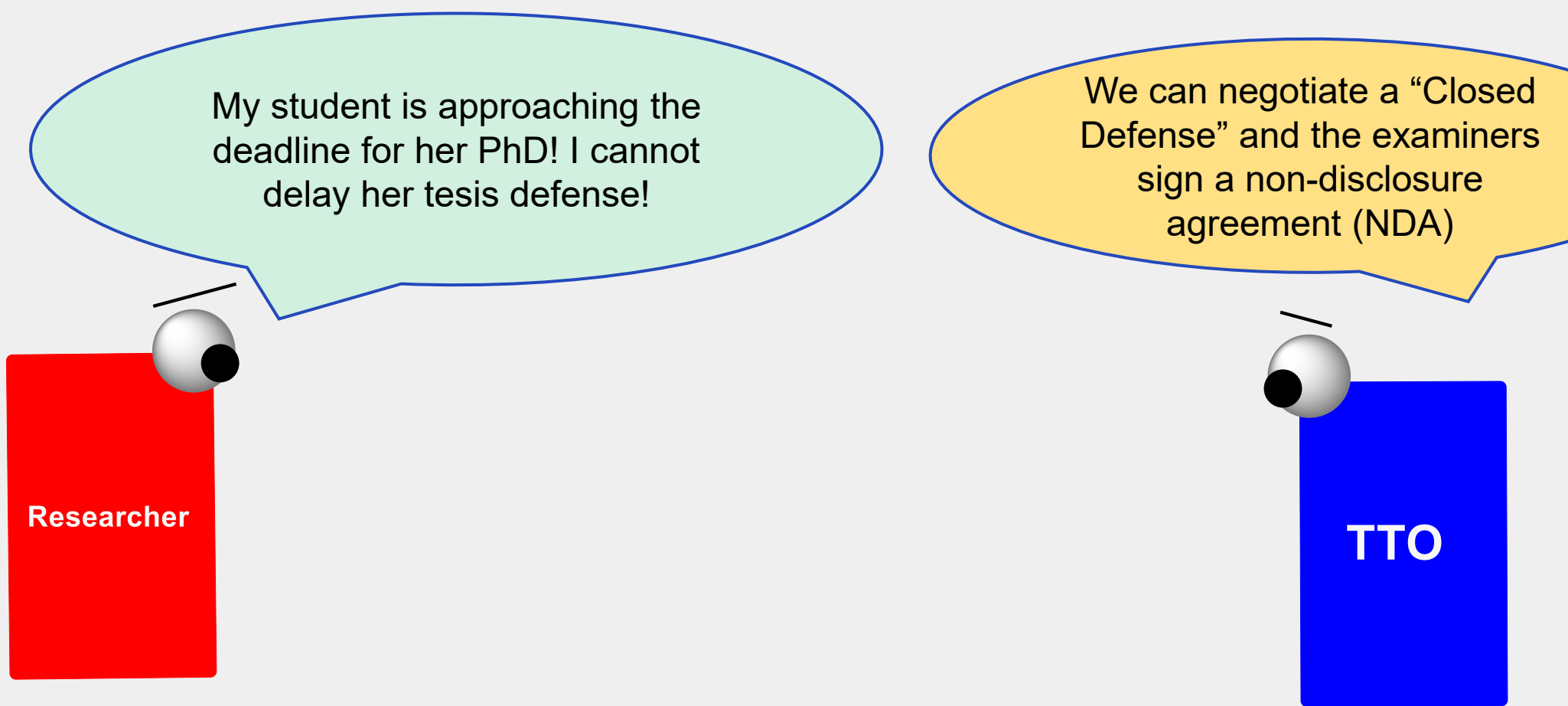
Use “white papers” – and talk
about **what** the result
achieves, but not **how** it is
done until we study your case!

Besides, an express patenting
process can take 1-2 months. And the
moment you file, you can publish! You
will have a valuable patent **AND** paper
for your CV

Researcher

TTO

Timing issues: publish vs. protect dilemma



My student is approaching the deadline for her PhD! I cannot delay her thesis defense!

Researcher

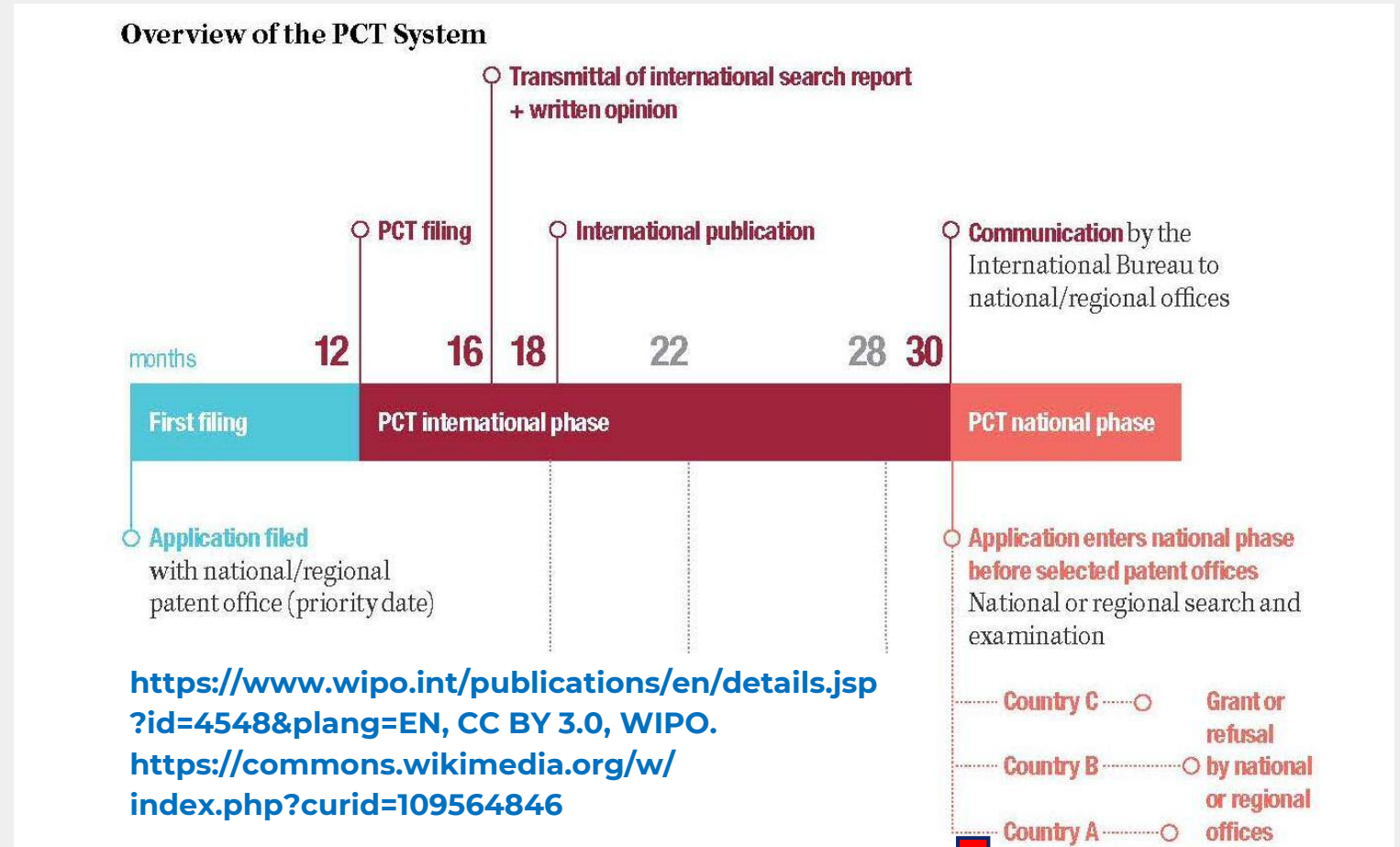
We can negotiate a “Closed Defense” and the examiners sign a non-disclosure agreement (NDA)

TTO

Cost considerations and support schemes

A patent process is long and costly.

The national phase is very expensive. Furthermore, the longer the patent is maintained, the more expensive the annual fee will be.



↓
Affordable stage

↔ Filing to PCT:
Relatively expensive

↓
National phase:
Very expensive stage

Cost considerations and support schemes

A summary of patent costs:

- **1) Pre-filing stage:** (If no TTO) Hiring a patent agency, for the patentability study, to polish the application and the CLAIMS.
- **2) Filing and examination fees.** Besides the initial filing payment, most times an application should be modified during the examination process. With each modification (made by a professional attorney) the costs sum up...
- **3) Issue fee:** Once it is accepted. Expensive, but the worst is...
- **4) Maintenance fees:** They increase considerably each year
- **TIP:** *Use the low-cost Provisional Patent Application, which lasts 12 months, to find investors, partners, potential clients (“test the market”). It helps decide whether it is worthwhile to invest large sums in PCT and national-phase applications.*



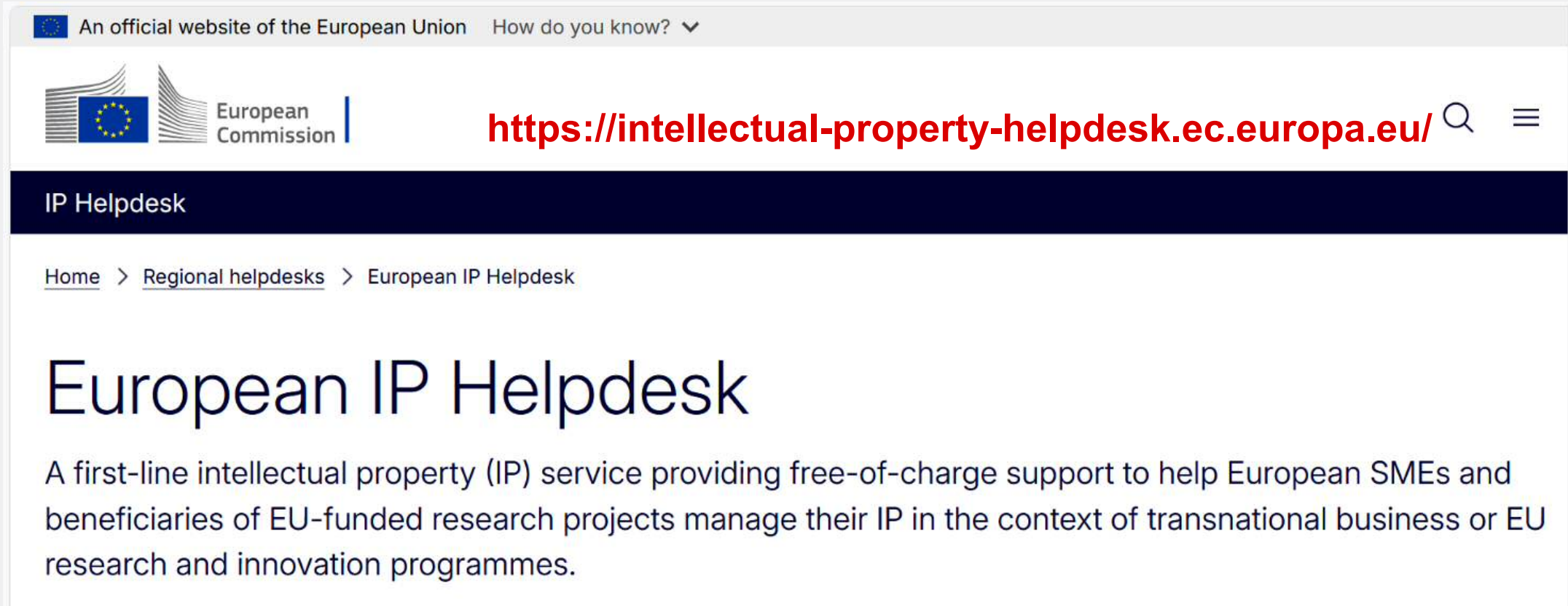
Adobe Stock Free

Cost considerations and support schemes

A patent process is long and costly...But the EU can give additional help!

The [European IP Helpdesk](#) provides free advice on IP strategy and patentability

The [SME Fund](#) covers IP costs.



The screenshot shows the official website of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). At the top, there is a header with the European Union flag and the text "An official website of the European Union" and "How do you know?". Below this is the European Commission logo. The main navigation bar is dark blue with the text "IP Helpdesk". The breadcrumb trail reads "Home > Regional helpdesks > European IP Helpdesk". The main heading is "European IP Helpdesk". The introductory text states: "A first-line intellectual property (IP) service providing free-of-charge support to help European SMEs and beneficiaries of EU-funded research projects manage their IP in the context of transnational business or EU research and innovation programmes."

An official website of the European Union How do you know? ▼

European Commission

<https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/> 🔍 ☰

IP Helpdesk

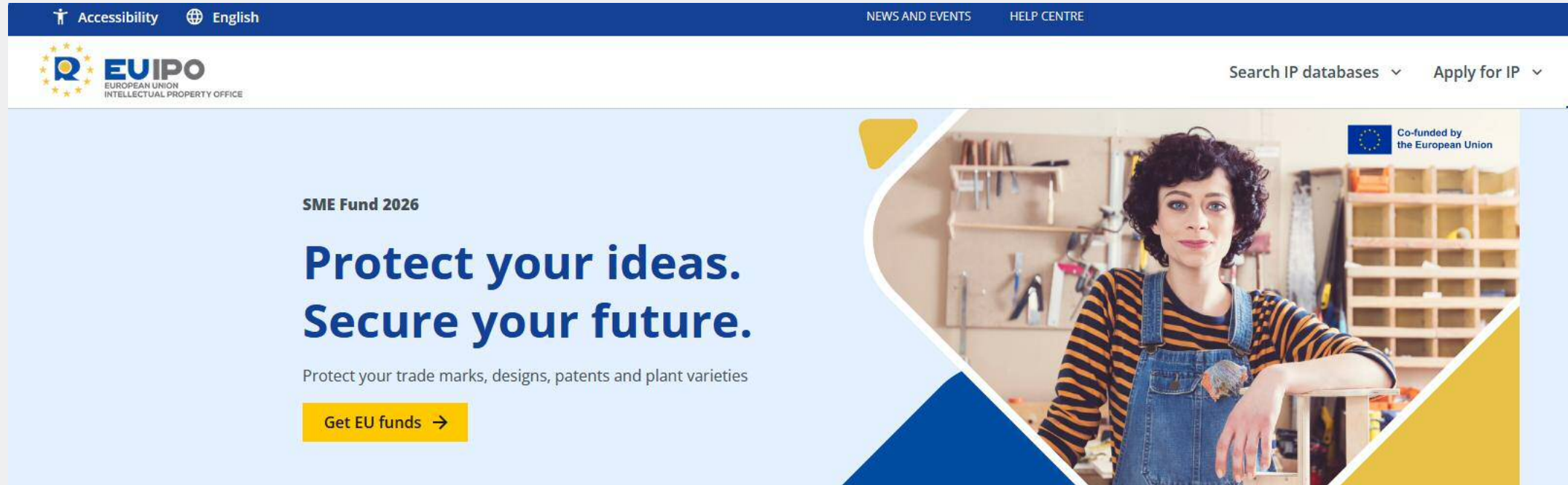
[Home](#) > [Regional helpdesks](#) > European IP Helpdesk

European IP Helpdesk

A first-line intellectual property (IP) service providing free-of-charge support to help European SMEs and beneficiaries of EU-funded research projects manage their IP in the context of transnational business or EU research and innovation programmes.

Cost considerations and support schemes

A patent process is long and costly...But the EU can give additional help!



The screenshot shows the EUIPO website header with navigation links for Accessibility, English, News and Events, and Help Centre. The EUIPO logo is on the left, and search and application links are on the right. The main banner features the text 'SME Fund 2026' and 'Protect your ideas. Secure your future.' with a subtext 'Protect your trade marks, designs, patents and plant varieties' and a 'Get EU funds' button. A woman in a workshop is shown on the right, with a 'Co-funded by the European Union' logo.

Accessibility English NEWS AND EVENTS HELP CENTRE

EUIPO
EUROPEAN UNION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

Search IP databases ▾ Apply for IP ▾

SME Fund 2026

**Protect your ideas.
Secure your future.**

Protect your trade marks, designs, patents and plant varieties

Get EU funds →

Co-funded by
the European Union

<https://www.euipo.europa.eu/en/sme-corner/sme-fund/2026>

SME Fund

The SME Fund is a grant scheme designed to help EU-based small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) protect their intellectual property (IP) rights. The SME Fund is a European Commission initiative implemented by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and will run from 2 February 2026 to 4 December 2026.

Thanks you for your attention!



www.widerAdvance.eu

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Programme under grant agreement No 101159516 — widerAdvanceFacility — HORIZON-WIDERA-2023-ACCESS-05.



Funded by
the European Union

IP protection and management in practice (Part2)

IP Protection and Management, Webinar
Gabriella Lovasz, Europa Media Nonprofit Ltd.
16 June 2026 14.00-16.00



Funded by
the European Union



01

Setting up an IP management process



02

Turning IP into impact



03

EC/Horizon Europe IP support tools



Practice

Mentimeter exercise



Results table (reporting)

Name	Result type	Key results (KER) <i>(does result have a high potential?)</i>	Description of high potential* <i>(max. 200 characters)</i>	Audience or target group*	Steps undertaken towards exploitation** <i>(multiple choice)</i>	Market maturity** <i>(state of the market targeted by this result)</i>
		<i>(multiple choice)</i>				
[name]	[SCI — Scientific discovery, model, theory (...)] [PROD — Product (new or improved)] [SERV — Service (new or improved)] [PROC — Industrial process (new or improved)] [BUS — Business model (new or improved)] [DSG — Design (new or improved)] [METH — Method, material, technology, design (new or improved)] [PO — Policy recommendation, guidance, awareness raising, advocacy] [EVNT — Event (conference, seminar, workshop)] [STAFF — (qualified personnel exchanges)] [LEARN — learning and training (learning modules, curricula)] [INFRA — new or improved infrastructures or facilities]	[High scientific potential] [High societal potential (other than climate or environmental)] [High societal potential] [High technologic, business or economic potential] [High policy or regulatory potential] [N/A]	[insert description]	[Researchers] [Industry, business partners] [Investors] EU Institutions and/or agencies] [Policy makers and authorities, international] [Policy makers and authorities, national] [Policy makers and authorities, regional or local] [Citizens] [Standardization bodies] [Innovators] [End users (practitioners, farmers, etc.)] [Education/training organization/ learners] [Research Infrastructures] [Business accelerator providers] [Other] [Applicable to all]	[Prototyping in laboratory environment] [Prototyping in production environment] [Pilot, demonstration or testing] [Intellectual property management] [Complying with regulatory framework] [Contribution to standards] [Feasibility Study] [Market Study] [Business plan] [Other]	[Not yet existing and not clear if market can be created] [Market creating: not existing but potential for the creation of a new market] [Emerging: growing demand, scarce supply] [Mature: the market is already supplied with similar products]

- Model
- Methodology
- Theory
- Product
- Service
- Business model
- Design
- Policy result
- Training
- Advocacy
- Event
- Staff trained
- Exchanges
- Infrastructure
- etc.

Key Exploitable Results

How to monitor and keep KERs on track?

Create, capture and manage the research RESULTS!

- The management framework (who is responsible)
- The management procedures (how it will be done)
- Establish good foundations and guiding principles/policies
- IP management and protection strategies and procedures

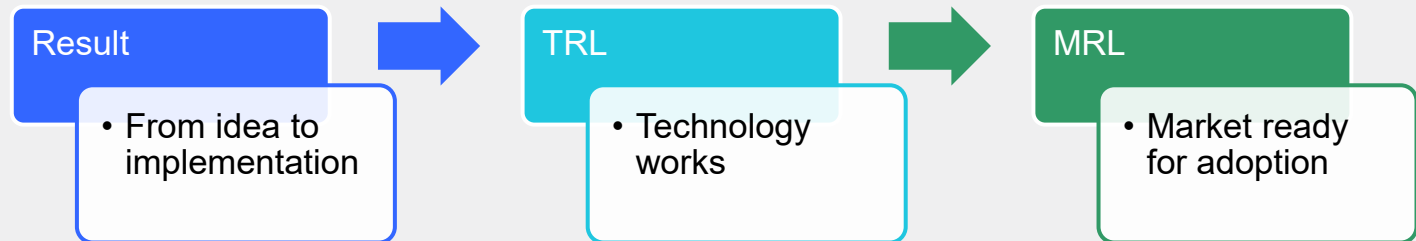
Exploit the research results

- Capture the result
- Assess the opportunities
- Exploitation strategies and plans (ownership and access rights)
- Exploit/Extract value from research outputs
- Dissemination and communication of research outputs



5 pillars of IAM

- Identify
- Evaluate
- Protect
- Utilise
- Disclose



6 pillars of IP management

- **1. IP used**

- This refers to the IP needed implement the project. It includes the pre-existing knowledge and IP of the partners as well as 3rd party IP which is needed.

- **2. IP created**

- The project results – knowledge and IP. There needs to be a system in place to capture these results, agree on the ownership and relative contributions, who will manage then and how?

- **3. IP assessment and evaluation**

- The results should be assessed with regards to readiness (e.g., complete and validated) and possible use for commercial or industrial applications. If there are commercial applications, then considerations should be given to prior art and freedom to operate analysis and strategies for protection and exploitation.

6 pillars of IP management

- 4. IP protection

- If **protection is useful to support commercial exploitation**, then this should be put in place. **The cost of the protections are eligible costs** (foreseen in Annex 1) in Horizon projects. Protection may **include formal legal rights** (IP rights) as applicable to the IP (e.g., patent, copyright, database rights, design rights), trade secrets, or trademarks to support brands.
- It is important to ensure **that commercial benefits outweigh the investments** in managing, protecting and exploiting the results; and **for jointly owned IP, the distribution of any potential returns reflects the contributor's relative contributions**.

6 pillars of IP management

- 5. IP Dissemination and Exploitation

- Once **decisions are made about the IP protection and the exploitation strategy**, the process to tell the right people about the results can start, and exploitation can begin.
- This **would include transfer of necessary IP to one partner to another** under agreed terms and conditions, including the cost and revenue sharing.

- 6. IP Post project management

- Whilst the project will end, the **D&E of the results continue**. It is important therefore, that the **IP management system continue after the end of the project**, in order to e.g., **maintain the protection, manage any agreements related to the IP (e.g., licences) and manage cost and revenue sharing**.

2. IP created

IP Note Template

WHAT?

- When a new results is developed, author(s) of result fill it in

WHY?

- Help discussions on ownership, protection and exploitation of result
- Important for jointly owned results

IP Note Template		
RESULT - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY NOTIFICATION (IP NOTE)		
Notified by:	Date:	Work Package
Title:		
Summary of the result achieved:		
Partners who developed the result and % of input (if relevant): <i>e.g. Based on lines of code, data contribution, staff effort, etc.</i>		
Exploitation potential – IPR issues linked:		
Received by:	Date:	
Reviewed by the Coordinator and the Project Management Board - Conclusions:		

KER tracking

Exploitation Plan per KER

(to be completed by main partner responsible for each KER)

< Insert title of Key Exploitable Result >			
Action	What?	By Whom?	When?
Intellectual Property Rights (only if IP protection is needed)			
Development, Testing, and Validation			
Ownership			
Dissemination			
....			

Exploitability Assessment Template

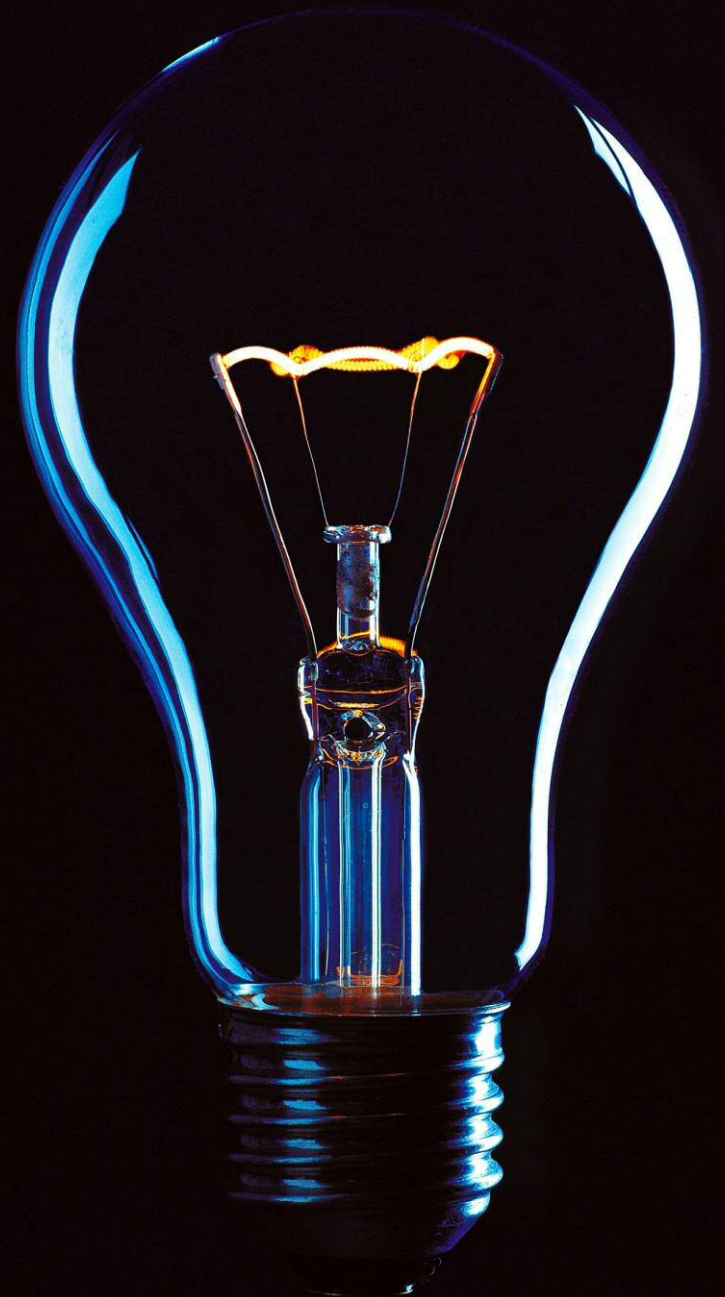
(to be completed by the main partner responsible for each KER)

< Insert title of Key Exploitable Result >	
Brief description	Please enter here a brief description of the key exploitable result that further elaborates on the initial description included in the DoA.
Creators and relevant background (if applicable)	Please list here the partners that were principally involved in the development of the key exploitable result and, if possible, the way each one contributed to this end. If applicable, clearly state any background knowledge used in order to create the key exploitable result along with its owner.
Intended users and expected benefits	Please list here the main stakeholder groups that are expected to use the key exploitable result. This includes consortium partners as well as external stakeholders if applicable (such as SMEs, corporates, research institutes, public authorities, citizens, etc.). Briefly describe why each of the aforementioned groups is expected to use the key exploitable result, highlighting the benefits to be derived from its use.
Intended exploitation route(s)	Please list here the key exploitation route(s) (e.g. exploitation in future research projects, commercialisation, open access dissemination, etc.) foreseen for the key exploitable result, highlighting how it will be provided to its target users (where they will find it, how they will access it, under what terms will they be able to use it, etc.).
IP protection measures	Please mention the measure selected to protect the key exploitable result as well as the rationale behind its selection (concisely). e.g., copyright (and respective license), Trademark, Trade secret, Patent, Utility Model, Industrial Design, other...

3. Assess and evaluate the IP

Technology and market assessment

- **Assessment of foreground IP**
 - Prior search for patentability
 - Search in patents (Espacenet; European Patent Register - Alert)
 - Search for trademarks and design (EUIPO eSearch Plus)
 - Search in standards (CEN-CENELEC)
- **Market analysis**
 - Technical reports
 - Company websites, annual reports (incl. financial)
 - Market reports
 - Industry partners
- **Competitor/technology analysis**
 - Market size, segmentation, growth potential
 - Market share, competitors' current and future plans
 - Other technical solutions
 - Potential barriers and obstacles



4. IP protection

Each participant 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.

Protection can be secured by IPR or other means (e.g., trade secret protection).

Main options: Patent, Utility model; Copyright-Licencing; Design; Trademark; Trade secret

Final Exploitation Plan

Structure

KERs & Stakeholders

- **1. Key Exploitable Results (KERs)**
- Description, TRL level, innovation value
- KER IDs (if Horizon Europe) and progress
- **2. Stakeholders & Ownership**
- Roles in exploitation: which partner leads
- Access & ownership of results/IP
- **3. IP Management**
- Patents, trademarks, copyrights
- IP protection & licensing plans

Strategy & Market

- **4. Exploitation Routes**
- Commercialization, spin-off, licensing, further R&D
- Public sector or policy uptake if relevant
- **5. Market Readiness**
- Target sectors and customers
- Entry barriers and path to market
- Link with earlier market analysis
- **6. Risk Management**
- Risks to exploitation: technical, legal, market
- Mitigation strategies

Impact & Roadmap

- **7. Sustainability & Impact**
- Economic, environmental, societal impact
- Long-term sustainability after funding ends
- **8. Action Plan**
- Next steps: pilots, funding, scale-up
- Responsible partners and timeline
- Use of Horizon Results Platform or IP helpdesk

Some parts are confidential

Example from Cordis

Table 4-2 Pathways towards exploitation of the results

Key Exploitable Result	Exploitation Pathway	IPR method
Dataset of renewable fuel properties	Publish data (publicly available) and refer to it to show expertise in this research area	➤ Copyright ➤ Licensing agreement ➤ Patents⁵
Methanol Synthesis Process	Further development of the technology in collaboration with an industrial partner	➤ Patents ➤ Trade secrets⁶ ➤ Copyrights ➤ Licensing agreement
Experimental Data: combustion characteristics of	Provision of consulting and training services, creation of course material, utilization of the result through other	➤ Trade secrets ➤ Licensing agreements

Table 4-3 Plan of additional actions for successful exploitation of results

Actions	Description
Collaborations and partnerships	Form partnerships with industry stakeholders, research institutions, universities, government agencies, or non-profit organizations to leverage complementary expertise, resources, and networks. Collaborations can facilitate technology transfer, knowledge exchange, funding opportunities, and access to specialized facilities or equipment
Market assessment and validation	Conduct market research and stakeholder engagement to assess the commercial potential, market demand, and understand the aspirations of interested stakeholders ¹⁴ .
Funding and financing	Analysis of funding opportunities from government grants, research funding programs, venture capital etc. to understand how the “owners” of results can secure funding to cover R&D costs, operational expenses etc.

Which partner contributes to what	Designing combustor together with WUST, knowledge exchange
Potential sources of financing after the end of the project	International and national grants

Key Exploitable Result: Experimental data for combustion characteristics of examined fuels at high pressure and temperature (T4F)

Description of the result	Fuel component compatibility test bench and results
Expected completion date	M24
Relevant Work Packages	WP3 Task 3.1
Technology Readiness Level (TRL) at the end of HERMES project	TRL 9 (Test bench ready to test equipment for industrial customers)
Unique Selling Points	Test bench uses as low as 20 liters of fuel and 100 h of testing times for component compatibility check, and the components can be tested under supercritical conditions or different injection atmospheres avoiding combustion.
Product/Service Market Size	Key result is the know-how and the test bench that can be used for offering service to the industrial customers.
Product/Service Positioning	Component/Injection equipment testing, fuel and additive testing
Legal or normative or ethical requirements (need for authorisations, compliance to standards etc.)	Not relevant
Competitors/Incumbents	Service industries that are involved in similar testing methodologies.
Target audience/customers	Component/Injection equipment manufacturers, Fuel producers, Additive producers
What customer needs will be covered by the provision of this output?	Compatibility of their products (either fuels or components or additives) against the system that they will be operated in.
Trends/drivers that shape the target market	Fuel production and utilization trends across the world.
Time to market from the end of the project	Ready for service after the project.
Internal partners (HERMES consortium) that will be involved	OWI
Target external stakeholders to be involved (e.g. technology	Technology providers

providers, policy institutions etc.)	
Please describe the main exploitation pathway-approach that you aim to follow for this project output	Offer consulting services, utilize the result through other projects, conference publication, direct industrial use
How are you planning to monitor the exploitation of this output beyond the project lifetime?	With the revenue it brings to the company over the next 3-5 years.
Status of IPR: Background (type and partner owner)	Not relevant
Status of IPR: Foreground (type and partner owner)	Not relevant
Which partner contributes to what	
Potential sources of financing after the end of the project	Venture capital, other European, national, regional grants, Industrial services

HERMES Highly Efficient Super Critical ZERO eMission Energy System
<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101083748/results>

Final Business Plan

Structure

Overview & Market

- **Executive Summary**
- Vision, problem & solution in one statement
- Summary of commercial goals and financial highlights
- **2. Project Overview**
- EU project context (Horizon Europe, etc.)
- Partners and innovation outcomes
- **3. Market Analysis**
- Target market size, trends, segmentation
- Customer needs and personas
- Competitive landscape & SWOT

Value, Strategy & Model

- **4. Value Proposition**
- Key benefits & differentiation
- Stakeholder pain points addressed
- **5. Go-to-Market Strategy**
- Product/service roadmap
- Pricing, channels, promotion
- Customer acquisition & retention
- **6. Business Model**
- Revenue streams and cost structure
- Key partners, activities, and resources
- Use Business Model Canvas elements

Operations, Financials & Team

- **7. Financial Projections**
- 3–5 year forecast (revenue, cost, EBITDA)
- Funding needs, ROI, breakeven
- **8. Regulatory & Legal**
- Compliance
- Certification and standardization plans if any
- **9. Team & Governance**
- Key team members & skills
- Governance structure & advisory roles

Some parts are confidential

Example from Cordis

4.4. Competition Analysis [Updated]

The target market for SHIELD4CROWD focuses on procuring and implementing technologies aimed at enhancing security against crowd-related threats in public spaces. This encompasses a wide range of security measures, including surveillance, threat detection, emergency response, and public safety management. The market is driven by the increasing frequency of terrorist attacks, criminal activities, and other security threats in public venues such as shopping malls, stadiums, events, and transportation hubs.

Market competitive trends

a. Integration of AI and Machine Learning:

AI and ML technologies are increasingly being integrated into security solutions to enhance threat detection, predictive analysis, and automated response mechanisms. Companies like Honeywell, Bosch, and Axis Communications are investing heavily in AI-driven analytics and machine learning algorithms to stay competitive.

b. Growth of Cloud-Based solutions:

The shift towards cloud-based security solutions is driven by the need for scalable, flexible, and cost-effective security management. Leading players are offering Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) models and cloud-based platforms for centralized security management.



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D6.5 - Final exploitation, IPR and uptake mechanisms

4.5. Business Model [NEW]

In this section, we draft the proposed business model for the future exploitation of the SHIELD4CROWD prototypes developed by the technology providers is proposed. This base plan will guide the consortium in evaluating the business cases proposed by participants in the tender. The model includes the business components and functions, along with the revenues generated and expenses incurred. Given the complexity of analysing all potential business cases derived from SHIELD4CROWD's many components, a more global business model has been preferred. Thus, the presented business model relates to the overall SHIELD4CROWD Platform.

The Business Model Canvas structure developed by Alexander Osterwalder will be used with a visual representation commonly used by strategic managers. The Canvas provides a holistic view of the business, useful for running a comparative analysis on how increased investment impacts any contributing factors:

4.5.1. Key Partners

The key partners for SHIELD4CROWD's success are divided into four categories:

- **Distribution Partners:** Capable of penetrating identified market segments.
- **Technological Partners:** Companies providing content that SHIELD4CROWD uses as input or output, integrating with existing tools as necessary.
- **Research Partners:** Mainly research centres and academic partners involved in continuous innovation.
- **Suppliers:** Providers of essential software and hardware components, necessary for SHIELD4CROWD tools and services, and site hardware integration.

4.5.2. Key Activities

The essential activities for our Value Propositions include:

- Ensuring and continuously enhancing system efficiency in extracting relevant knowledge from evidence data using natural language processing, knowledge modelling, and recommendation functionalities.
- Customizing the SHIELD4CROWD platform for different market segments, potentially requiring different user interfaces.



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D6.5 - Final exploitation, IPR and uptake mechanisms

4.5.7. Customer Segments

SHIELD4CROWD addresses two distribution models:

- A niche market composed of LEAs, prosecutors, and courts.
- A broader security market targeting private security and investigation services, as well as public safety and first responders.

4.5.8. Cost Structure

SHIELD4CROWD focuses on a premium value proposition in the homeland security market, with main costs being variable, concerning salaries for:

- R&D to maintain premium value and develop specific add-ons for LEA customers.
- Marketing and sales.

4.5.9. Revenue Streams

Our customers are willing to pay for several innovative and integrated SHIELD4CROWD features to save time, automate tasks, and improve efficiency. The main revenue streams are:

- **Licensing:** Selling SHIELD4CROWD licenses (perpetual, billed periodically, or pay-per-use).
- **Consulting and Customization:** For significant personalization to specific needs.
- **Update and Maintenance:** Sold in addition to the initial licensing.

The following figure summarises the general picture of the proposed Business Model of SHIELD4CROWD:

SHIELD4CROWD project:

<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101121171/results>

6. IP post project management

- Beneficiaries receiving EU funding must – up to four years after the end of the action – use their best efforts to exploit their results directly or to have them exploited indirectly by another entity, in particular through licensing or transfer.
- If, despite a beneficiary's best efforts, the results are not exploited within one year after the end of the action, the beneficiaries must (unless otherwise agreed in writing with the granting authority) use the Horizon Results Platform to find interested parties to exploit the results.

 [Results needing Business Support](#)

 [Results needing Investors or Corporate Financing](#)

 [Results needing collaboration with Research & Technology centres](#)

 [Results aiming to influence Policy](#)

 [Results needing other types of Financing \(loan/ grants/ etc.\)](#)

 [Results needing collaboration with Academia or Universities](#)

Result ownership list (final report)

Single or Joint ownership of result Indicate the number of owners	Result owner(s)	Owner country of establishment	Will the owner(s) exploit the result?	If relevant, in which form will the result be made available to other consortium member(s) and/or third party(ies)	Does the exploitation of the results require access to background of one or several consortium members? (*) If yes a compulsory question opens below	Does the exploitation of the results require access to third party IPR? ** If yes a compulsory question opens below
[1,2,...]	[Entity or Individual] Entity: Drop down option with project partners + 'Other'. 'Other' opens a field asking for name, address, country, and an identifier such as VAT number. Individual: Drop down option with 'researchers in project (pre-filled)' + 'Other'. 'Other' opens a field asking for name, address, country, and an identifier like ORCID, Researcher Id.	Pre-field for project partners	Yes/No	Choose an item.	Yes/No	Yes/no/not known

New obligation under HE, it was identified as being an obstacle for the uptake of research results

EC Tools

Horizon Results Platform: Launched in March 2021, the Horizon IP Scan Service is a new (pilot) service of the EIC and SME Executive Agency (EISMEA). The service supports European start-ups and other SMEs involved in EU-funded collaborative research projects to efficiently manage and valorize IP in collaborative R&I efforts. https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/horizon-ip-scan_en

The European IP Helpdesk supports European SMEs and research teams involved in cross-border business and/or EU-funded research activities manage, disseminate and valorise their IP. https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/index_en

The Innovation Radar platform builds on the information and data gathered by independent experts involved in reviewing ongoing projects funded by the EU. These experts also provided an independent view regarding the innovations in the projects and their market potential. <https://innovation-radar.ec.europa.eu/>

The Knowledge Valorisation Platform connects players in the EU with the common goal to transform the excellent research results and data we produce in Europe into sustainable products and solutions for the benefit of all (stakeholders share best practices and establish contacts, exchange experiences and co-design guidance) https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/research-area/industrial-research-and-innovation/eu-valorisation-policy/knowledge-valorisation-platform_en

HE Booster - ongoing

Horizon Standardisation Booster - back

- **Booster** is an initiative from the European Commission providing a set of services to EU-funded projects, free-of-charge, to help navigate the complexities of dissemination and exploitation.
- Dissemination Support; Go-to-Market Support; Add-on services
- The services are expert-led and tailored to suit your individual project's needs throughout your Booster journey.
- <https://www.horizonresultsbooster.eu/>
- **The HSbooster provides expert services to European projects** to help them to increase and valorise project results by contributing to the creation or revision of standards.
- HSbooster.eu provides consultancy services to guide and support beneficiaries in **contributing efficiently to the Standardisation process** and to make them active players in the development of Standards in the corresponding area or domain
- HSbooster.eu is now a self-sustainable activity. In order to keep the services alive, projects will be charged a **basic fee of € 2,000** to cover the costs associated with the service. These costs are eligible for funding should you be part of an EU-funded project.
- <https://hsbooster.eu/>

Thank you for your attention!

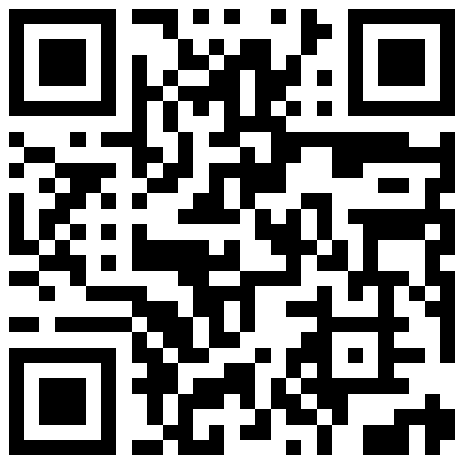
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