

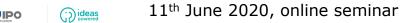


Intellectual Property Experiential Program

HOW TO VALORIZE AN INVENTION?

11th June, online seminar

Filippo Silipigni Project Manager, Fondazione Politecnico di Milano



www.ip-experience.eu

IP EXPERIENCE – Intellectual Property Experiential Program



• **Object:** to sensitize and empower University and High School students on the strategic value that Intellectual Property Rights brings into their future business activities, through a program of workshops and live events in Milan and Barcelona

The project will execute an *interactive workshops program* to promote the fundamentals of IP Rights through an experiential educational and simulation approach.

- (Main) Target Groups: university students and high school students (15-24 years)
- Project starting date/end date: middle November 2019- middle November 2020; 12 months.



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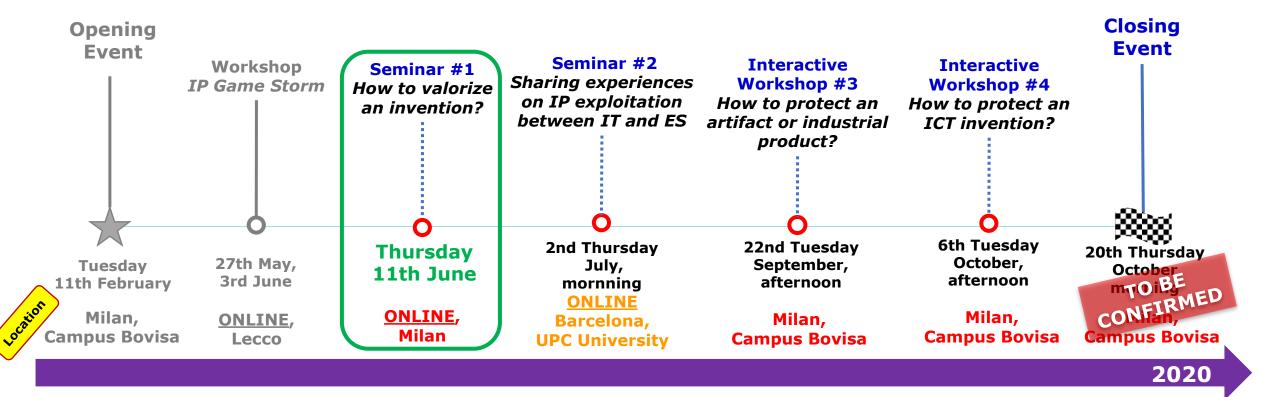


GR/001/19- Lot 2: Reaching consumers/citizens and especially young people; Application reference N°0185

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IP EXPERIENCE – Program of events

A program of events for University and High School students on the strategic value students on the strategic value that Intellectual Property Rights brings into their future business activities



Key features:

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- Duration: 2 hours for online seminars, about 4h for live meetings;
- Free-of-charge, registration required;
- Estimation of IP perception in the involved participants *Before* and *After* the Program;
- Location (for Italian live meetings): Politecnico di Milano, Campus Bovisa, Building B1, Room Castiglioni;









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IP EXPERIENCE – **Intellectual Property Experiential Program**

Project Partners







Project Managers:

Project Website: www.ip-experience.eu

Event Registration: www.eventbrite.it

- Cristina Areste Universitat Politecnica de Catalugna
- Annalisa Balloi Politecnico di Milano, Ufficio di Trasferimento Tecnologico;
- Giacinto Schiavulli PoliHub, Innovation District & Startup Accelerator
- Filippo Silipigni Fondazione Politecnico di Milano

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We wait for you for the next event: HOW TO PROTECT YOUR SOFTWARE-BASED PROJECT? Thursday 2nd July, ONLINE seminar from UPC University, Barcelona

GR/001/19- Lot 2: Reaching consumers/citizens and especially young people; Application reference N°0185

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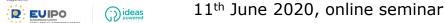






Intellectual Property Experiential Program

FEW COMMENTS FOR THE ANSWERS RECEIVED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE PERCEIVED AWARENESS ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



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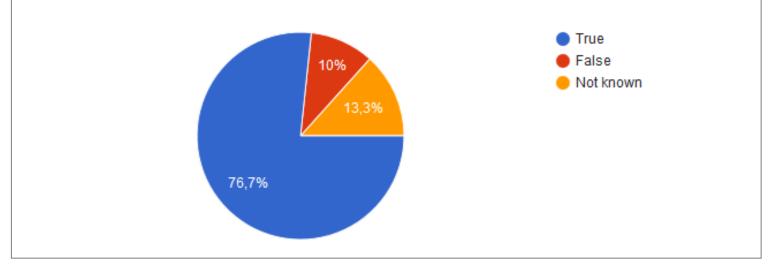
Preliminary comments:

- Proposed questions have been designed to address the essence of the Intellectual Property Rights system, basic *not-to-do* actions and some naïve activities to avoid;
- In the following, few comments are provided to the answers that some participants gave to the IP perception survey before the seminar. Such comments are a <u>very overview of more articulate</u> <u>topics and are not exhaustive</u>. So they do not bind the authors, the IP Experience project and the persons involved in the IP Experience project. In case you need any support in IP issues, refer always to Patent Attorneys and IP professionals!



1. The IP system provides holders of IPR the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing these rights without authorization.



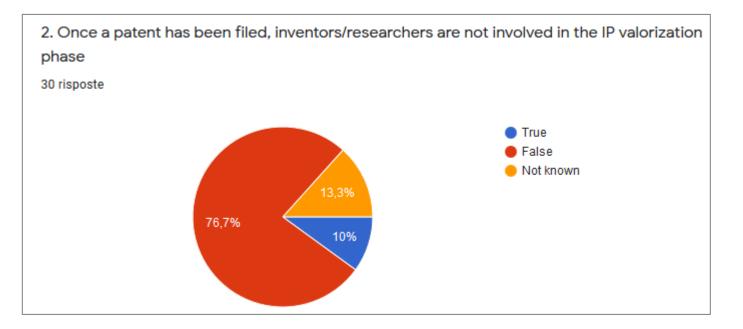


1. TRUE!

This is the proper definition of the Intellectual Property system.

The State recognizes the author of target intellectual creation and gives him a limited monopoly in the commercial exploitation of such intellectual creation. The monopoly is limited in time and to the specific geographic area (the jurisdiction of the State). In return for this monopoly condition, 1) the author has to pay maintenance fees; 2) at the time end of the monopoly condition, everyone could make, use, offer, sell such intellectual creation.

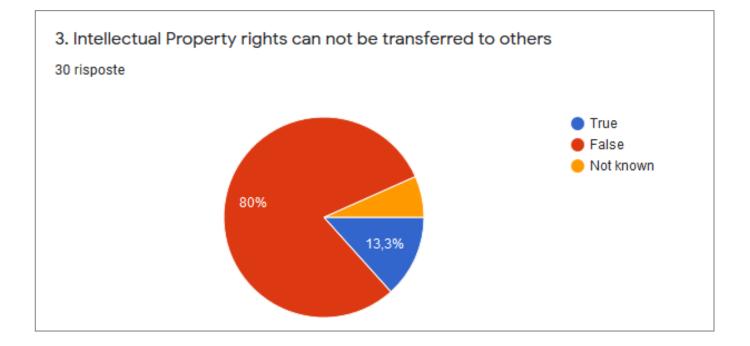




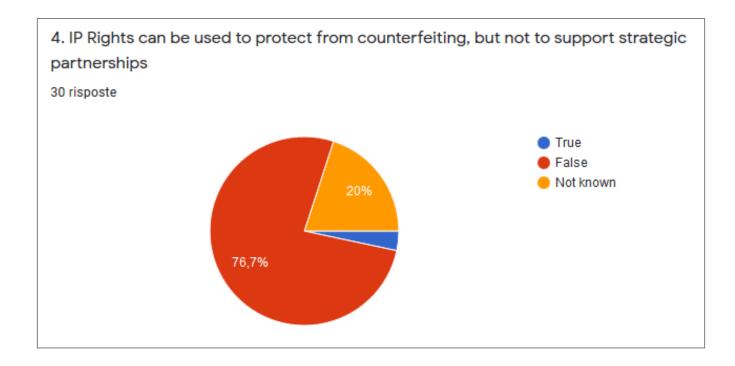
The first persons to be involved in the IP valorization process are for sure the inventors/researchers!

They know how the state of the art typically solves the selected problem, how their invention solves such a problem, which are the benefits of their invention in respect of the State of the Art. Recurrently they know also players involved in such a market and can play a proactive role, suggesting subjects potentially interesting to buy their invention. They need to be actively involved in the process of IP valorization!



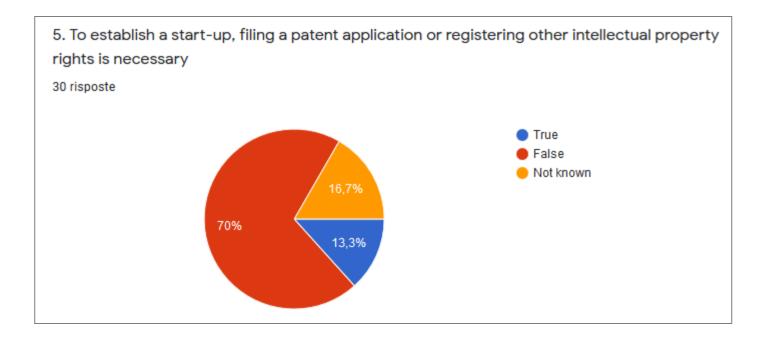


Moral rights are the rights to be recognized as the author of the selected invention, the creator. They are perpetual and inalienable and referred only to physical persons. Economic rights are the ones related to the commercial exploitation of selected intellectual creation. They can be transferred and licensed.





The use of IP rights to protect from imitation is only one of the possible use of a patent. IP Rights support proficiently the creation of strategic partnerships through commercial contracts, franchising, licensing agreements, representing important assets to be exchanged.

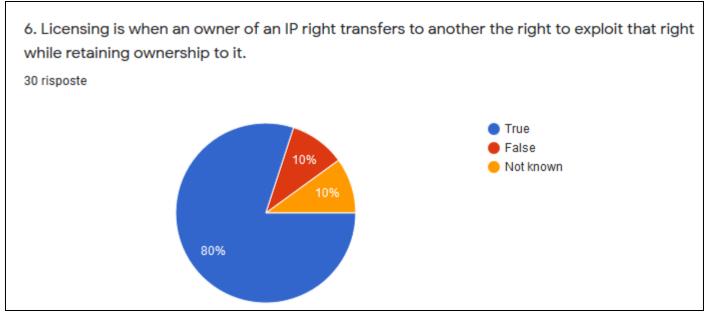




It is a completely wrong statement. Instead, it is widely recognized that a start-up that owns some IP rights to protect his R&D results has higher odds to get some capitals from investors and recent studies^(*) show that patents are not exclusively linked to the main idea that triggers the birth of the new business venture, but rather are the outcome of the startup activity in the first five-ten years of activity.

(*) OECD '<u>A portrait of innovative start-ups across countries</u>' 2018, Breschi et al.



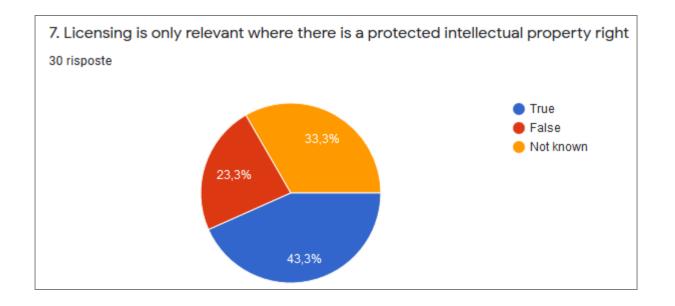


6. TRUE!

This is the proper definition of the license concept.

It is the act to assign the ownership of a patent to a third party either exclusively or non-exclusively, for an amount of pre-decided royalties. It is a mutual agreement between individual or companies or a company which the owner chooses to make, use, and sell his product in the market. As one is the patent holder, one's ownership retains in the invention and one enjoys royalty payment on the product.





7. TRUE!

The concept of patent licensing is strictly linked to the patent right, which is limited to the specific geographic area in which the State grants the patent right. So patent licensing is viable only for such countries in which the patent right is granted and still alive.

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