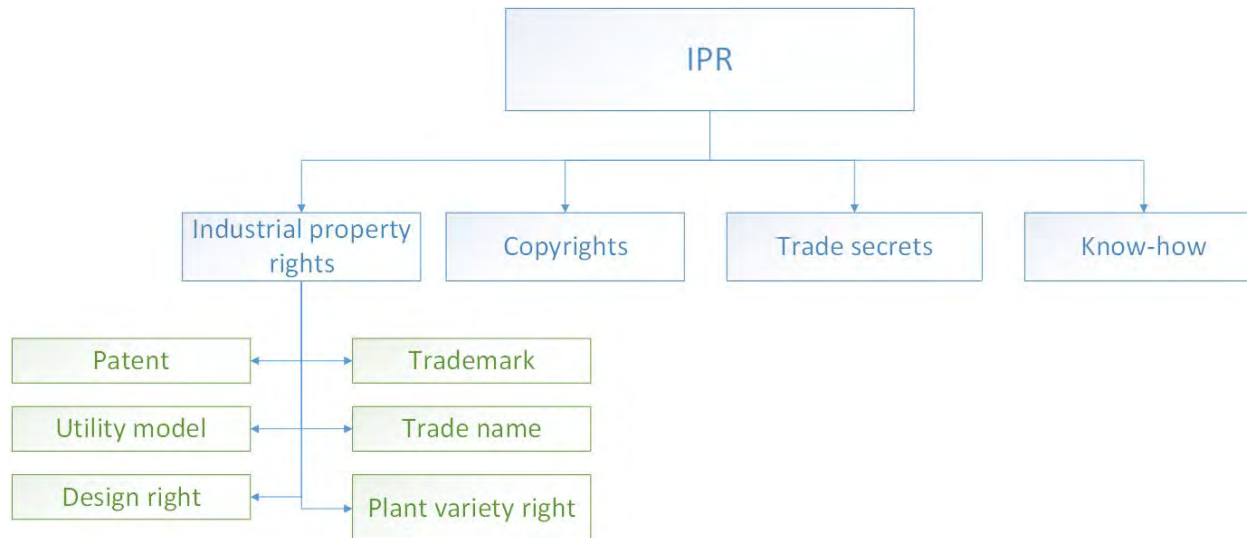


Path of Research Based Innovations to Market

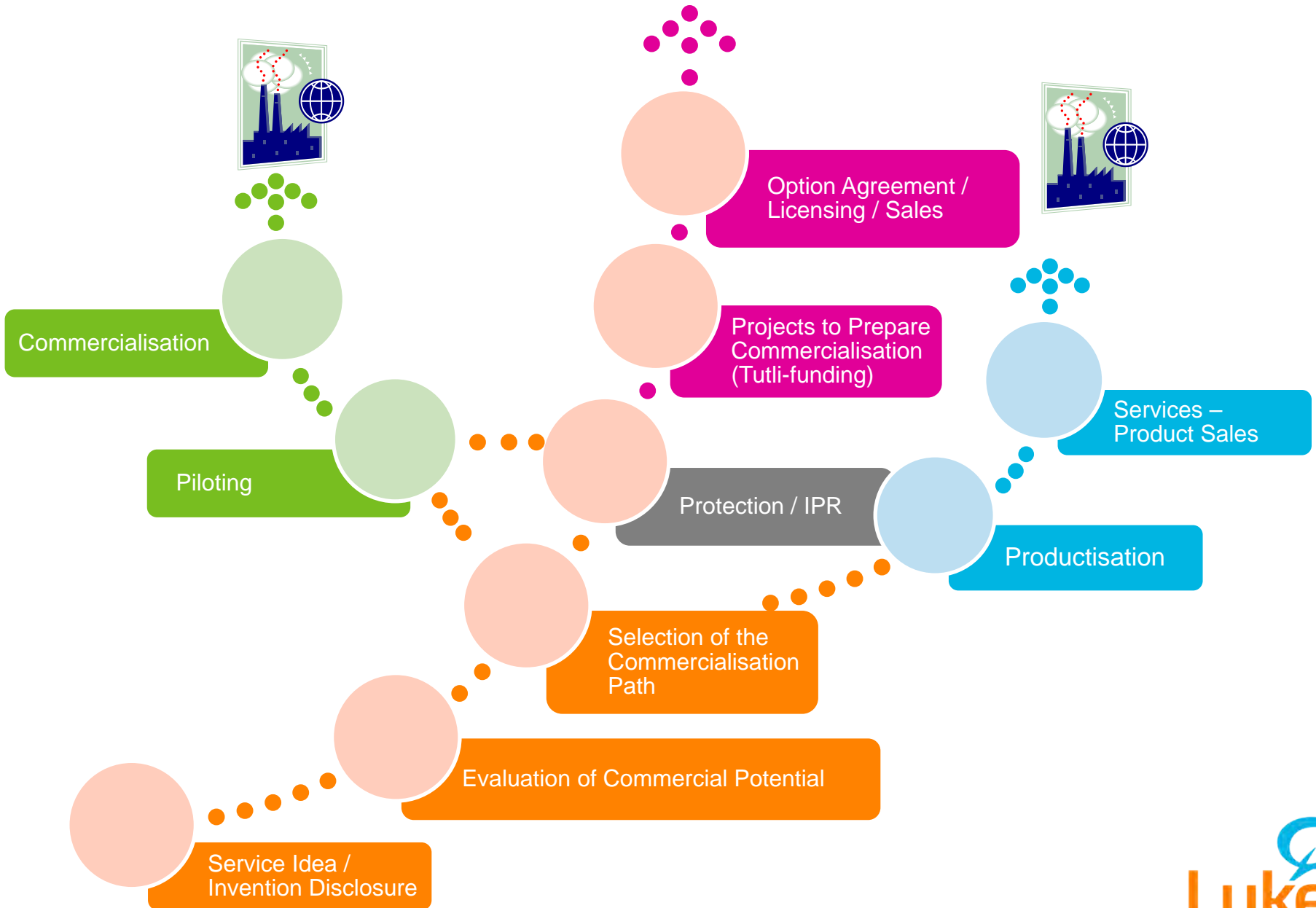
26.11.2019 Pauli Saarenketo, IPR Manager

Research results and IPR are valuable property for us and important for our customers

- Projects often use the research results of earlier projects and produce new results as well as related IP rights
- Project agreements define how results are handled and are used to secure future opportunities for exploitation, both in research and in commercial activities
- IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) create a foundation for research ownership
 - Licensing, sale and assignment of intellectual property rights are possible
 - Exclusive rights important for companies when investments are made
- IPR should be considered as a property of research institutes and universities



From Invention or Idea to Market at Luke



Discovery or Invention?

- A finding of something already existing in nature is a **Discovery**: contamination with mould kills bacteria → **Not patentable**
- If a **technical character is associated** to this finding, then, this finding can be regarded as an **Invention**: isolated fungus, means for its culturing, isolated antibiotic agent → **patentable**
- **Do not make your invention public before protecting it!**



Patenting Inventions

- Patents give **the right to prevent third parties** from making, using or selling the invention without their owners' consent
- **An invention can be, for example,**
 - a product
 - a process or
 - an apparatus
- **To be patentable, it must be**
 - new
 - industrially applicable and
 - involve an inventive step
- **Patents are valid in individual countries for specified periods**

Biotechnological Inventions

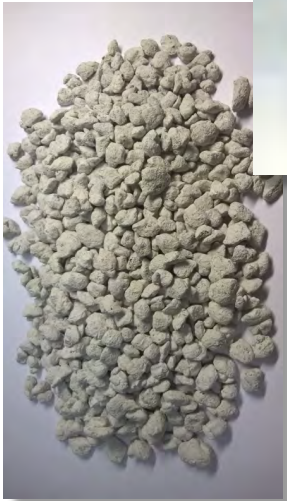
Biotechnological inventions are defined as “inventions which concern

- **a product** consisting of or containing biological material or
- **a process** by means of which biological material is produced, processed or used”

Biotechnological inventions can be patentable if they concern:

- **biological material** which is isolated from its natural environment or produced by means of a **technical process** even if it is previously occurred in nature;
- **plants** or **animals** if the technical feasibility of the invention is not confined to a particular plant or animal variety;
- **a microbiological** or other **technical process** or a **product obtained by means of such a process** other than a plant or animal variety

Examples of Patented Inventions



Three main collaboration models

	Co-funded research	Customer-funded research	Luke PPP-projects
Project type	Research projects are in line with Luke's strategy. The initiative for the project comes from Luke or research collaboration.	Arising from customer need , projects provide customised solutions and services.	Research projects, linking Luke's strategic and research programs goals and future needs of industry
Financing	In addition to funding from research funding agencies, Luke partly finances the project from its own budget.	Project costs are fully funded by the customer. The pricing of the project is market-based in order to avoid distortion of competition.	Co-funded by Luke, companies and other organizations. Luke's share of the total project cost is up to 50%.
Publication	Research results and data produced will be made available for the scientific community and the society as a whole.	The project results are kept confidential unless otherwise agreed.	The projects are pre-competitive research projects and results are public
Rights	The results of the project belong to Luke or the research partner responsible for creating the result in the project. Protection of potential results.	The results of the project are fully owned by the customer unless otherwise agreed.	Luke owns project results and strives to protect results with business potential before publishing

Kiitos!

