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Reengineering your company in the digital era

Monday, June 6, 2016



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Speakers

Anthony de Fazekas

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Anthony de Fazekas' practice focuses on all areas of information technology law, including the formation of winning IP strategies and the development and prosecution of original patent applications in a wide range of IT-related technologies.

Mihnea Moldoveanu



Vice Dean, Learning, Innovation and Executive Programs, Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto Toronto

Mihnea Moldoveanu is the Vice Dean of Learning and Innovation, Director of Desaultels Centre for Integrative Thinking and Marcel Desautels Professor of Integrative Thinking. He has enjoyed parallel careers as an entrepreneur and academic.



Stephen Whitney



Of Counsel

Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP Toronto

Stephen Whitney has significant international expertise in complex technology transactions. He works with companies of all sizes from start-ups to large international corporations.



"Most of the innovation and disruption are coming from new entrants — young, fearless, and not afraid to take on the status quo. So now what? Existing corporate strategy and structures have proven unequal to adapt to this changing economy. Every existing company will have to deal with this common economic problem: how do you build an effective organization in a time of continuous disruption — one where the old rules and structures no longer work. <u>Companies will</u> need to adapt a new strategy that embraces disruption, sustaining innovation, and execution. Crucially, they need to build new organizational structures that embrace those changes."

- Steve Blank, The Godfather of Silicon Valley





What does open innovation mean, practically speaking to an enterprise?

•Enterprises cannot respond to challenges of disruption merely with "closed innovation"

•They need to embrace strategies for engaging in "open innovation", which is where companies use external ideas and technologies to accelerate their internal innovation and commercialization of innovation (today's innovation model)

•Programs (that also include flexibility) that formalize how the enterprise supports research/development projects and bringing products/services based on these projects to market, and collaborates with innovative third parties including startups.





- The <u>most contested issue</u> in negotiating Collaboration Agreements is IP ownership
- There are lots of ways IP ownership can be addressed





Background Intellectual Property

- the <u>easy part</u> to agree on is that each party owns what each party brings into the relationship – often called Background Intellectual Property





Project Intellectual Property

- Project Intellectual Property is the IP that is created during the project

- the most contested issue when negotiating Collaboration Agreements is who will own the Project Intellectual Property

- will it be owned exclusively by one party or will it be jointly owned?

- will there be any <u>licenses</u> of the Project Intellectual Property?





Project Intellectual Property (cont)

- sometimes the parties <u>do not know at the beginning</u> of the relationship what each party will contribute and who will contribute more so the parties are very hesitant to give up ownership of IP
- equally important is that <u>IP ownership is a major obstacle in getting deals</u> <u>done</u> and there is often <u>pressure to get deals done quickly</u>, so often the parties <u>agree to joint ownership</u>, but would other IP ownership models be more beneficial to you and accepted by the other side?
- Let's review some <u>IP ownership models</u> that may help you in your discussions with your clients and collaborators





By Inventor with Sole or Joint Ownership

Company A Personnel Create IP Company B

Personnel

Create IP

Company A owns IP

Company B owns IP

Company A & B Personnel Jointly Create IP

 <u>Option 1</u>: Company A owns IP (perhaps Company A is "Bigger" - contributes most background IP, funds, developers, sales and marketing talent, tools, facilities, does distribution, etc.)

Option 2: Joint Ownership



Project development



By Field, No Joint Ownership

Company A Personnel Create IP

Project development



• Company B owns IP if in Field B

Company B Personnel Create IP

Company B owns IP if in Field B

• Company A owns IP if in Field A

Company A & B Personnel Jointly Create IP

- Company A owns IP if in Field A
- Company B owns IP if in Field B





By Field, No Joint Ownership, With "Catch All"

Project development







Contract Services, "Bigger" Owns IP, Non-Excl License



13 | motion2016 discussing what matters



Contract Services, "Bigger" Owns IP, Excl License



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By Field with Sole/License/Joint Ownership

Project development



Option 3: Joint Ownership



Create IP



Other Issues to Address with Joint IP Ownership



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If you have any questions regarding today's presentation or would like to discuss any of the topics that have been presented, please feel free to stay behind or leave your business card behind and we will be sure to follow-up with you.

Thank you.

Contact

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Resource material

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