



Wallonie

# LiEU

LIAISON ENTREPRISES-UNIVERSITÉS

« Renforcer l'impact de  
la recherche universitaire  
dans la société »

## LiEU Network

Prepared & presented by Eric Wyart  
(Réseau LiEU)



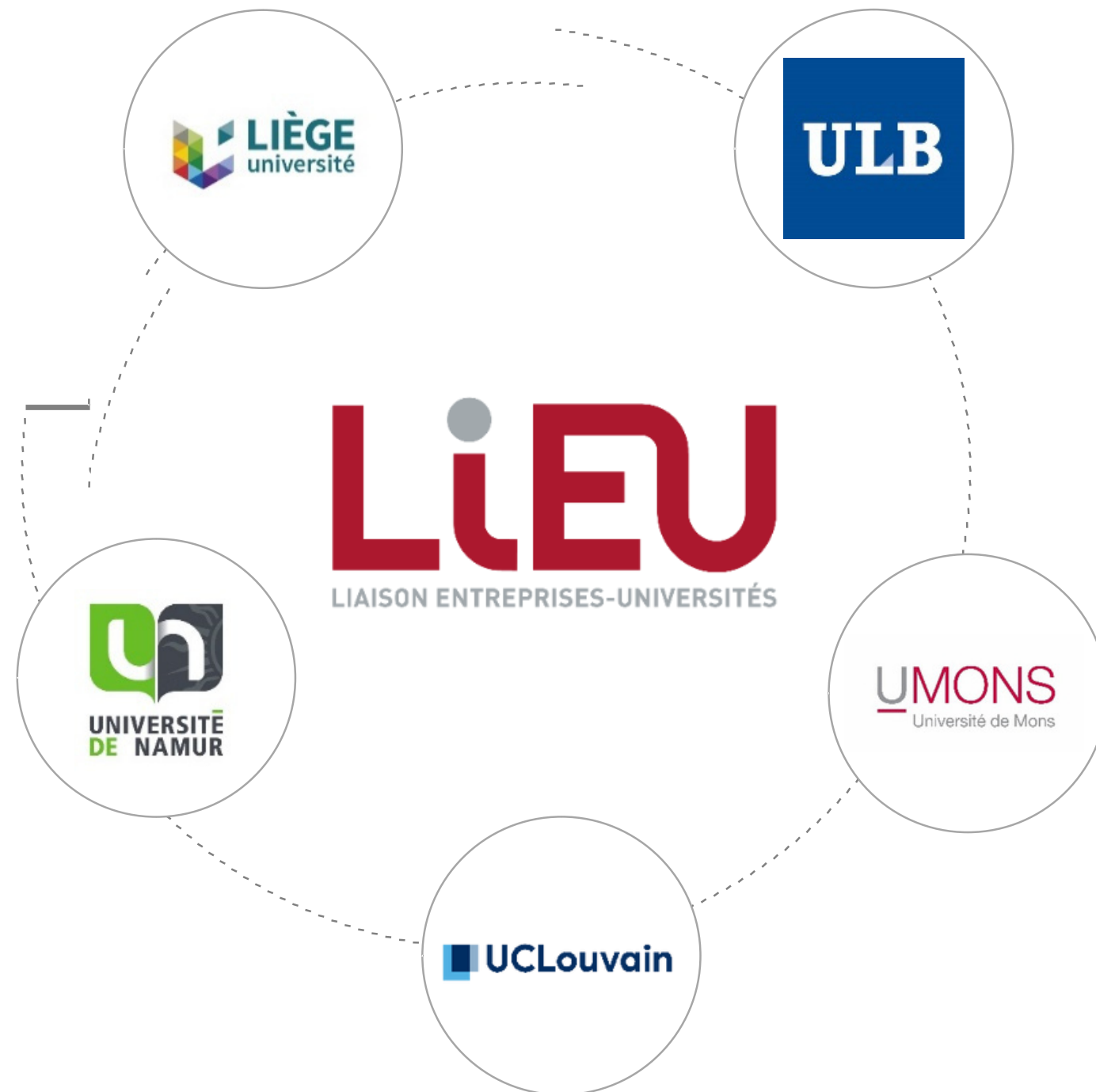
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# LiEU, a network of **KTOs** serving the **Society**



Meeting



Informing  
Raising  
awareness



Collaborating



Detecting  
Transferring IP

# LiEU, a strategy to foster innovation

## **BOOST4IMPACT**

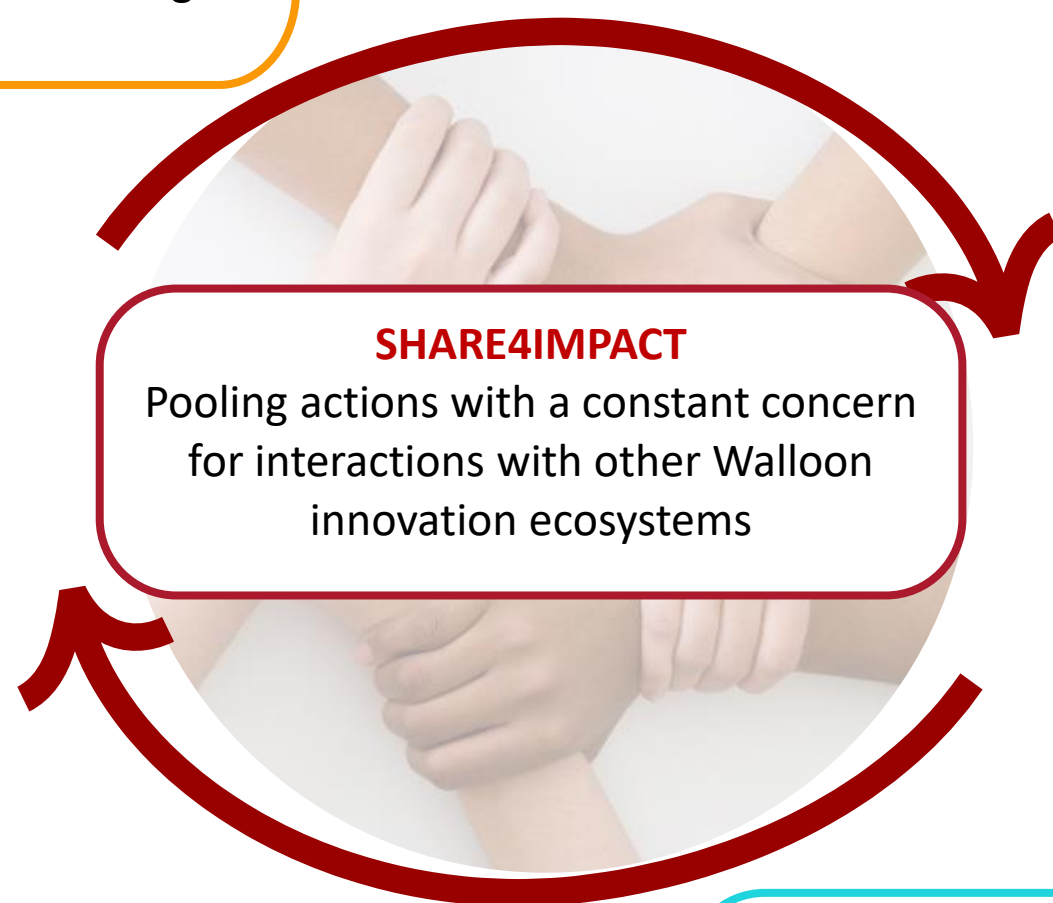
Transform the ideas and work of university teams into solutions to economic, societal and environmental challenges

## **SHARE4IMPACT**

Pooling actions with a constant concern for interactions with other Walloon innovation ecosystems

Bring economic, societal, and environmental needs, challenges, and expectations closer to university research teams

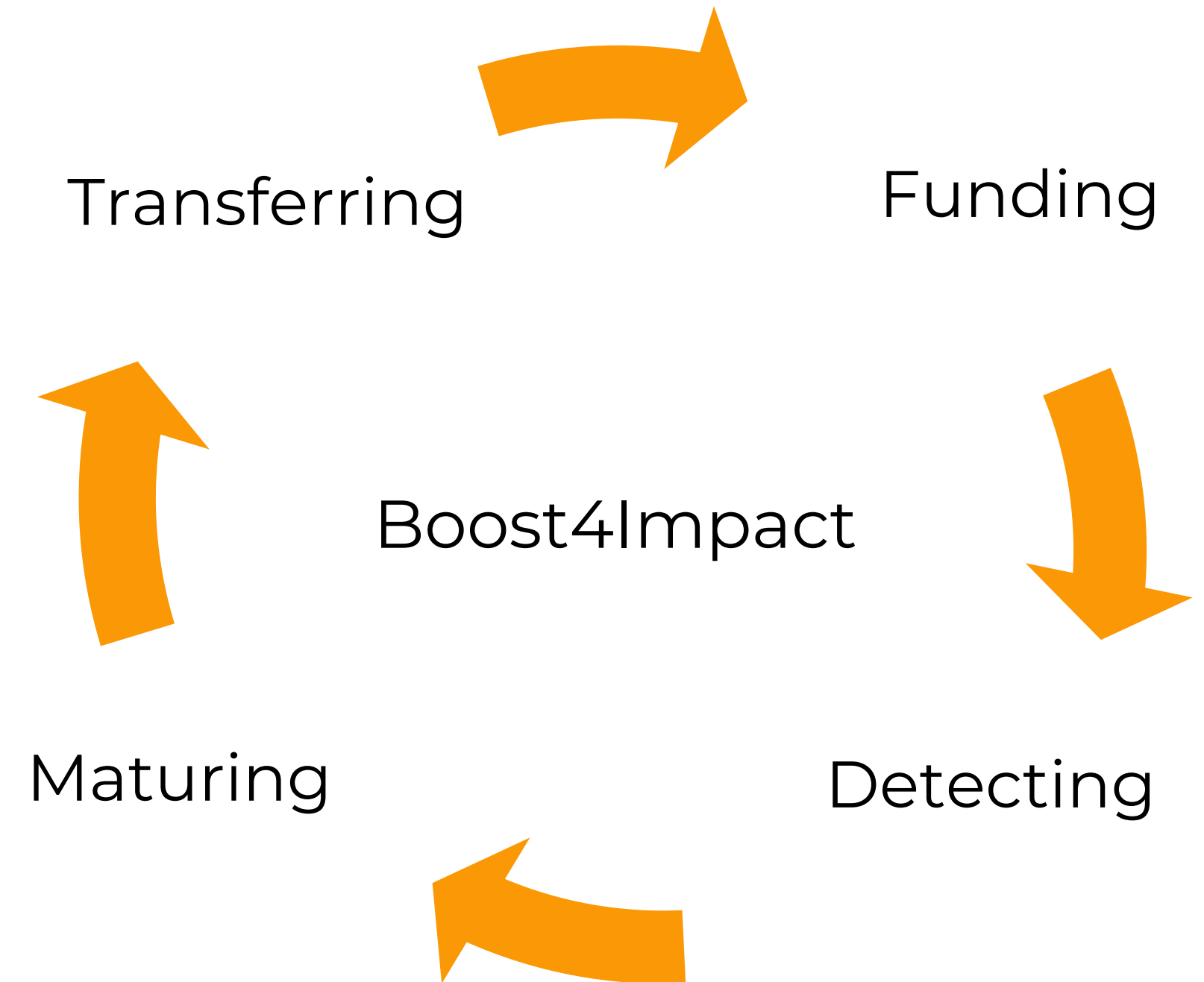
## **CATCH4IMPACT**



# KTO's Strategy Boost4Impact

Generate **research result** and give them **value** for **business** and **society**

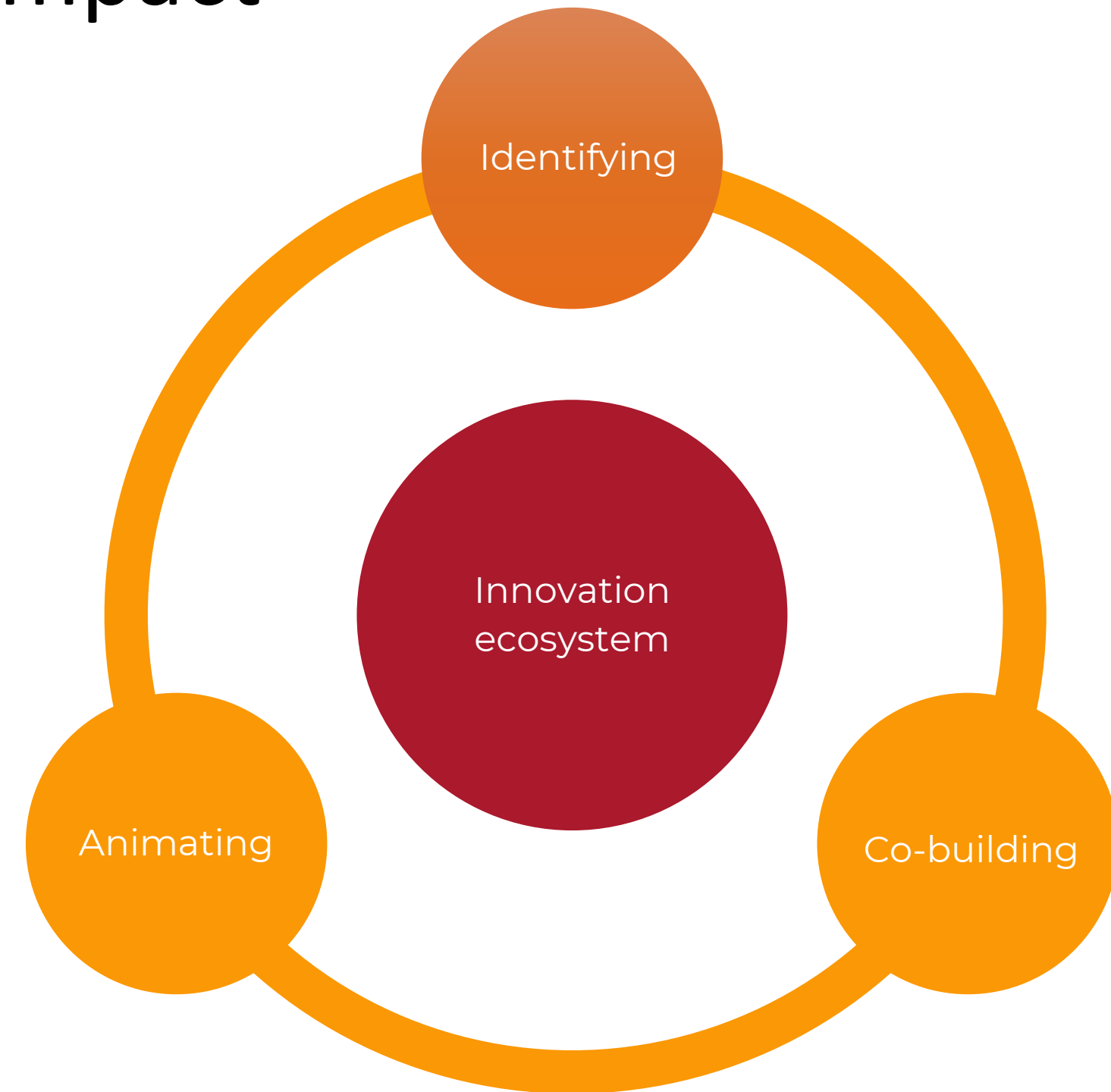
- Project set-up and follow-up
- Legal aspects
- Confidentiality
- Research results detection
- Protection intellectual properties
- Maturation
- Transfer (licenses, spin-off)
- Societal Impact



# KTO's strategy Catch4Impact

Aligning **business** and **societal** needs with  
**universities expertise**

- Identification of research and innovation partners
- Collaboration with clusters
- Facilitation – animation
- Promotion of competencies and technology offers
- Involvement in the regional initiatives (S3)



# KTO strategy

## Share4Impact

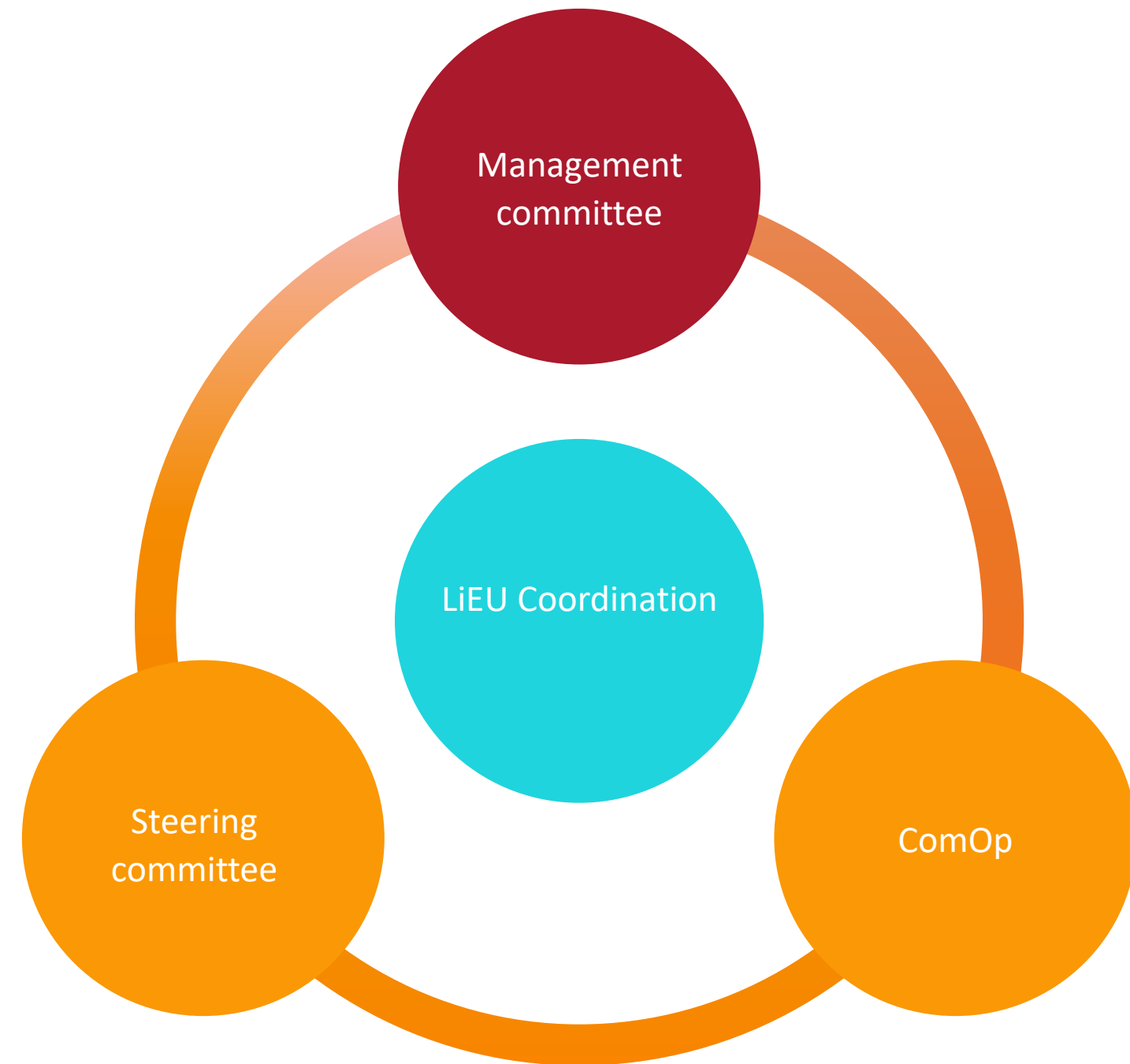
**Pooling** means to maximize the research **impact** for the **society** and the **economy**

- Structuring actions and governance
- Developing professional skills
- Designing and developing common tools
- Representing the KTOs within the ecosystem

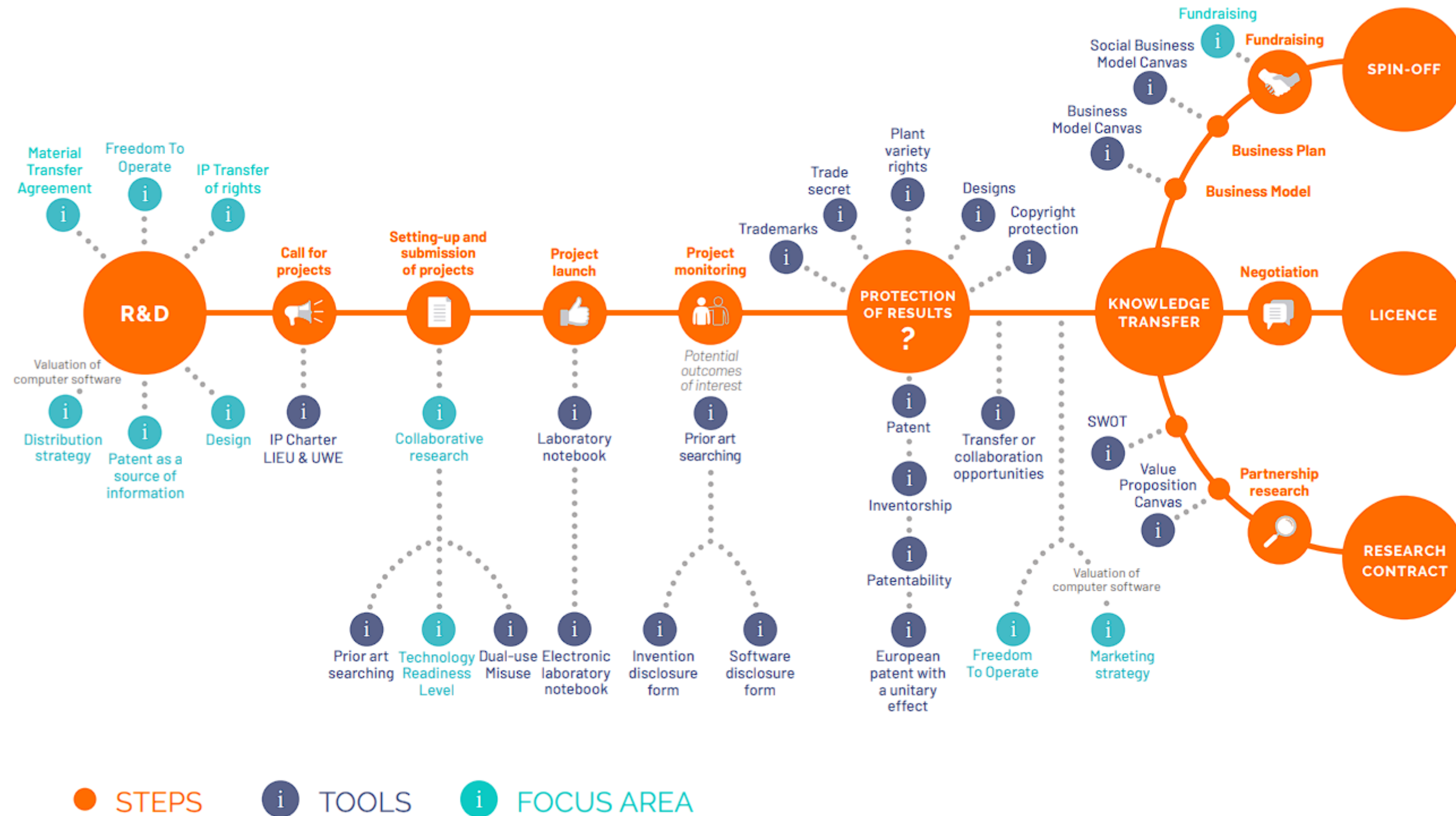


# LiEU, a **structured** organization

- Coordination
  - Operational Director
  - IP advisor (PATLIB)
- Management Committee
  - President
  - Operational Director
  - Research administration & KTO's Directors
  - KTO's representatives
- Operational committee (ComOp)
  - Operational Director
  - KTO's representatives
- Steering Committee
  - Research vice-rectors



# LiEU develops a memo services to researchers



[https://reseaulieu.be/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Memo\\_-\\_service\\_aux\\_chercheurs\\_LIEU\\_FR\\_2024.pdf](https://reseaulieu.be/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Memo_-_service_aux_chercheurs_LIEU_FR_2024.pdf)

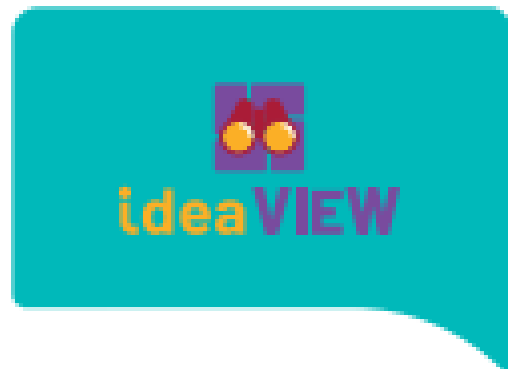


# LiEU offers **facilitating** tools

Foster **collaboration** between **researchers** and **innovation actors**



Bring out innovative and creative solutions of a multidisciplinary group



Define a prospective view that structures the long-term operational development plan of a research department/unit and generates team support



Design, challenge and validate a concrete solution proposal as a group, with a smart objective





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## Open Innovation: A key enabler of success

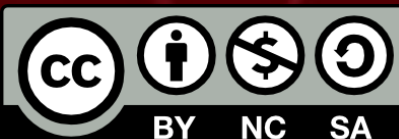
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# What does « Open Innovation » mean ?

R&D strategy involving partners outside the company to develop new products and/or services by sharing knowledge and active collaboration

The partners can be private or public



# Open Innovation: some examples

- **Procter & Gamble** has published a list of technical problems on its website that their team has been unable to solve or did not solve in time and has issued a call to the entire community to find solutions
- **Lego** is a pioneer on the path of Open Innovation. Its various programs (MindStorms, Lego Ambassador, Lego Factory, ...), involve fans in the evolution of its product lines
- **General Electric** has launched the Ecomagination Challenge program, an initiative aimed at encouraging innovation and the search for sustainable solutions in the field of energy and the environment. The program was designed to bring together innovative ideas from entrepreneurs, startups, technology experts, and the global community to address challenges related to energy, water, energy efficiency, and other environmental areas

# What does « Open Science » mean ?

[UNESCO](#) defines **Open Science** as “an inclusive construct that combines various movements and practices aiming to make multilingual scientific knowledge **openly available**, accessible and reusable for **everyone**, to increase scientific collaborations and **sharing of information** for the benefits of science and society, and to open the processes of scientific knowledge creation, evaluation and communication to societal actors beyond **the traditional scientific community**.”

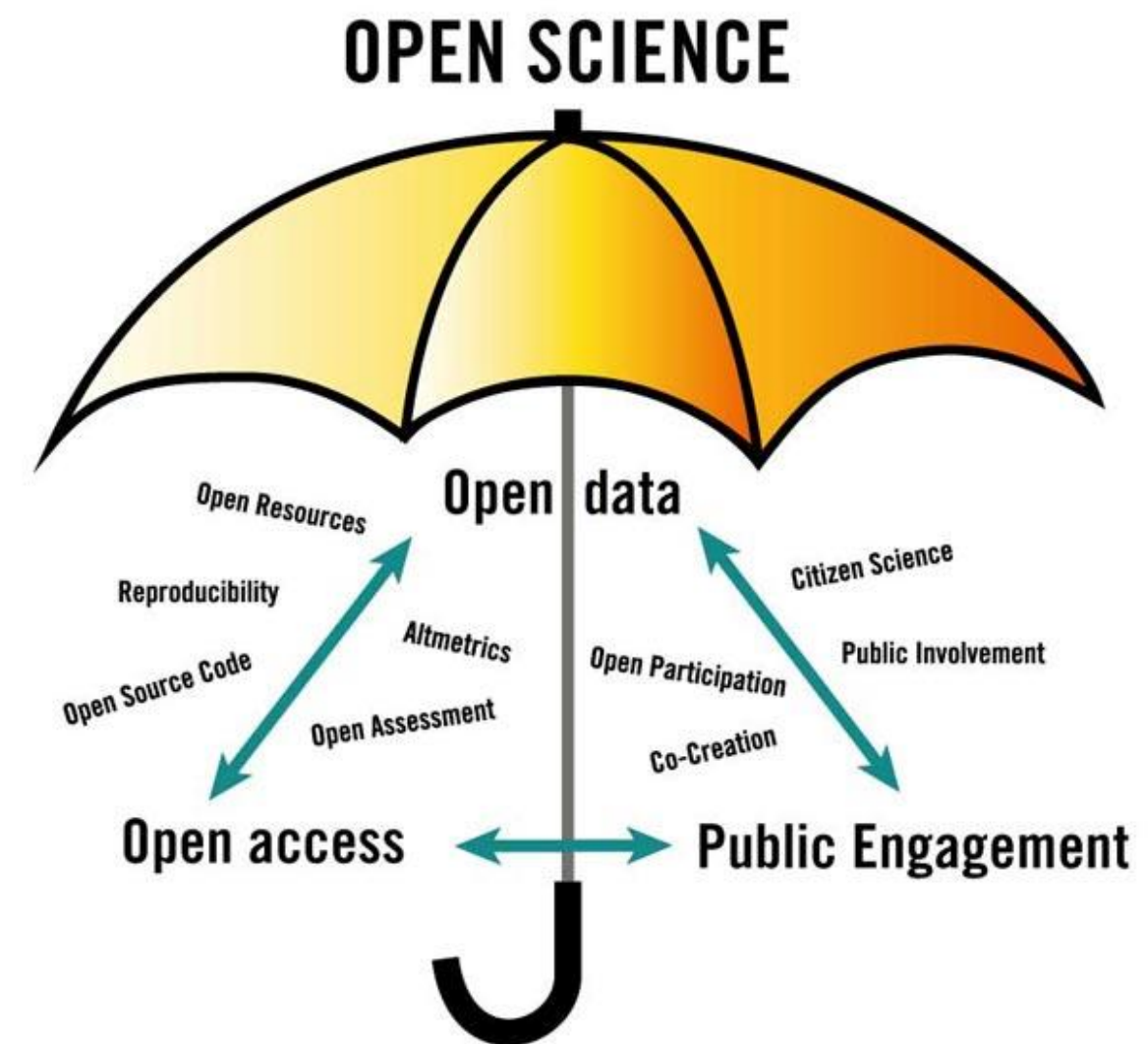


Illustration: Lotta Tomasson/VA [CC BY-NC 2.0](#)

# Open Innovation with Open Science

- **OpenAI** started as an organization dedicated to developing artificial intelligence in an open and collaborative manner. While OpenAI has evolved its model to include more proprietary development due to the competitive nature of AI technology, it still contributes to the open science ecosystem by publishing research papers and sharing knowledge.
- **DATS 24**, the fuel supplier company in Belgium, is known for its commitment to sustainable energy solutions. It has engaged in open innovation and open science initiatives to develop and implement new sustainable technologies.
- **ONTOFORCE**, a Belgian startup, develops linked data technology to enable smart data integration and search. It has a commitment to open science, providing platforms that help scientists and researchers to access, integrate, and analyze data from various sources.

# What are the **funding schemes** ?

**Bilateral funding**

**Private-Public funding**

**European programmes**

Horizon Europe, ERDF, ERA-NET,  
Interreg ...

**National programmes**

BELSPO

**Regional programmes**



Depending on the **funding scheme**, rules related to **ownership** and **licensing** are different  
(as it will be explained later)

# What are the **funding schemes** ?

Open innovation **IS NOT** Subcontracting

In case of subcontracting, the **company owns all IP** produced by the subcontractor – NO licence needed

**Open Innovation** = **Active** collaboration and **Sharing** of benefits/risks





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## Consortium agreement: IP issues

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## What about IP ?

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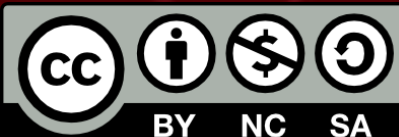
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# Main Intellectual Property (IP) toolbox

| IP rights                           | Scope   | Duration   | Registration  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <b>Patent</b>                       | Technical invention   | 20 years (if payment of annual fees)   | Application to national or international office   |
| <b>Industrial design (2D or 3D)</b> | External aspect of a product  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 years with 4 possible renewals (=&gt; max. 25 years)</li> <li>• 3 years for Unregistered Community Design</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application to national or international office</li> <li>• None (automatic upon disclosure)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Trade-mark</b>                   | Distinctive sign  | 10 years with unlimited renewals   | Application to national or international office   |
| <b>Copyright</b>                    | Literary, artistic and scientific work (includes software)          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unlimited for moral rights (authorship, ...)</li> <li>• 70 years after author's death for economic rights (commercial use of the work)</li> </ul> | None (automatic upon the creation of the work)  |
| <b>Database</b>                     | Systematic arrangement of independent data, individually accessible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If copyrighted : 70 years after author's death</li> <li>• <i>sui generis</i> (content if substantial investment) : 15 years</li> </ul>            | None  |
| <b>Plant variety</b>                | Stable plant variety  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 years for trees, vine, potatoes, asparagus, ...</li> <li>• 25 years for the other plant varieties (if payment of annual fees)</li> </ul>       | Application to national or international office   |
| <b>Know-how/Trade secret</b>        | Confidential business information                                   | Unlimited (as far as the secret is kept)   | None but needs trackability and reasonable measures to keep the secret  |

Useful link : <https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-01/european-ipr-helpdesk-your-guide-to-ip-in-europe.pdf>  
<https://economie.fgov.be/fr/themes/propriete-intellectuelle>



# IP characterization vs project phase

- **Background IP** is the IP rights as of **before** the beginning of project
- **Foreground IP** is the IP generated **within** the collaborative project
- **Sideground IP** is the IP that can be of interest and obtained **during** the project by any partners **outside** the project
- **Postground IP** is the IP that can be of interest and obtained **after** the project **ends**
- Access rights during and after the project must be detailed in the consortium agreement

# How to state the IP management rules ?

- IP rules to be detailed in the **Consortium Agreement (CA)** (Collaborative project) or **Contract** (bilateral project)
- Public funded projects
  - Legal statements
  - Programmes rules
  - States aids rules/ De minimis rules
  - Consortium Agreement template



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# IP access right & exploitation

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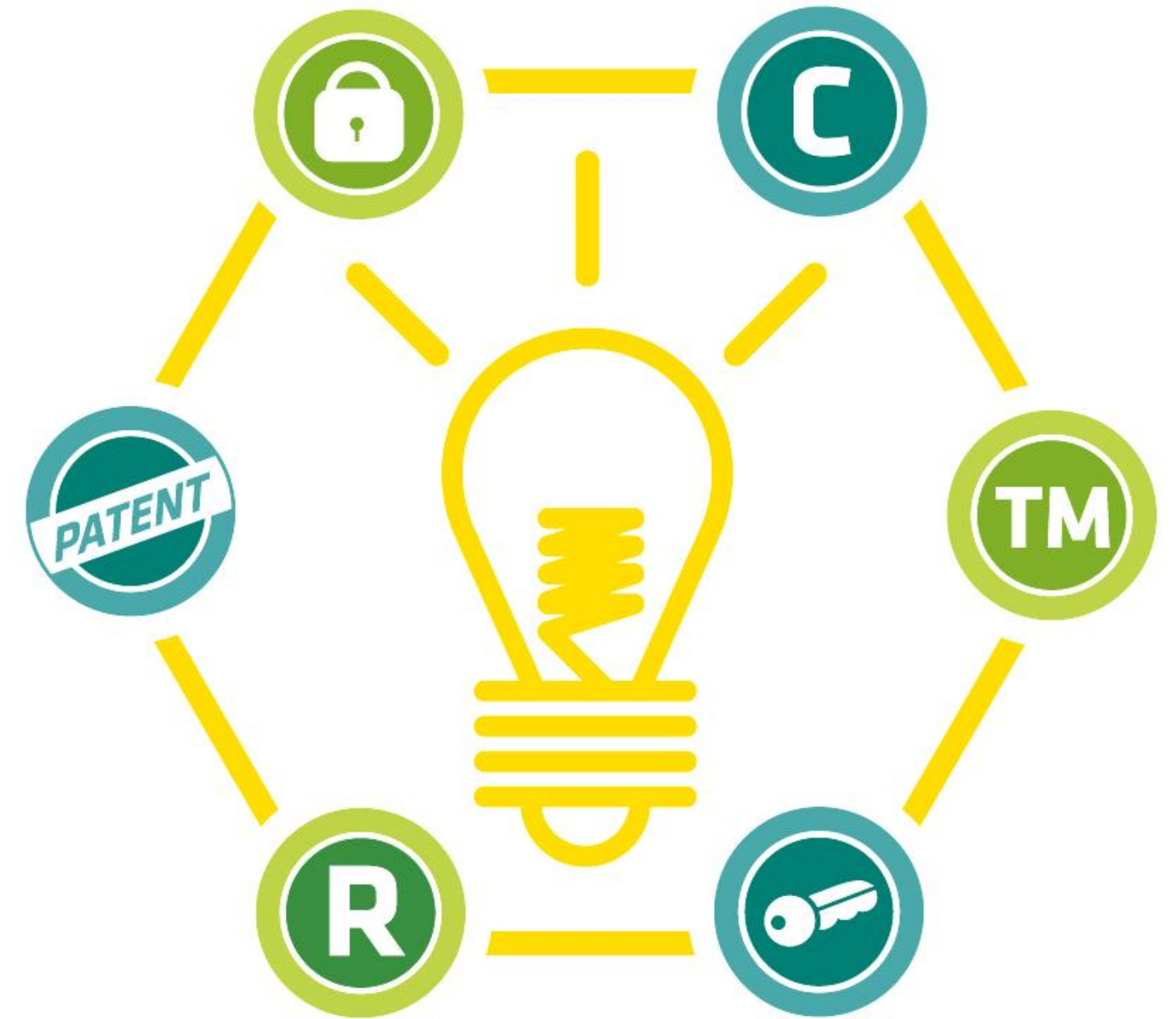
# How to access **background/sideground** IP?

- During the project
  - If **previous** agreements exist, it **prevails**
  - In certain cases, free access to the **necessary background** (no transfer of ownership) in the framework of the project. The **license terms** must be detailed
- After the project, it must be **negotiated** to grant the future exploitation of the results



# IP access rights during the project

- Licensing to others can be for **limited use** of IP
- Licensing terms define the **scope**, **duration**, and **conditions** of use
- Licensing agreements can be **exclusive** or **non-exclusive**
- **Balance** between protecting IP and encouraging innovation is essential
- Properly managed IP access rights can **incentivize** innovation and **facilitate** knowledge sharing



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# Who **owns** the results ?

- In a **bilateral funding** scheme the ownership are detailed in the **contract**
- In a **public funding** scheme the **(co-) ownership** rules **must** be detailed in the **Consortium Agreement** and respect the program rules and legal statements
- → **!!** the **state aids rules** must be respected **!!**
- Very often:
- Owner = **the one** who **produces** the result
- Co-owner = **all the contributors** to the actions which lead to the produced results



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# IP exploitation

- Establish **well-defined** ownership and usage **rights** through legal contracts
- Define the way the **background** and **sideground** IP can be used
- Develop **flexible** licensing models, e.g., exclusive, non-exclusive, territorial, time-limited
- Determine the **value** of IP assets to aid **fair negotiation** and mutual gains
- Implement mechanisms to **monitor** IP usage and **enforce** agreements





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## Licensing & IP valuation

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# What are the different types of license ?

- **Exclusive License**

The licensor grants the licensee the sole right to use the IP for a specific purpose within a defined geographic region and timeframe. Even the licensor cannot use the IP for the designated purpose during the license period

- **Non-Exclusive License**

The licensor grants the licensee the right to use the IP, but the licensor can also license the same IP to other parties. Multiple licensees can exist simultaneously

- **Sublicensing**

This type of license allows the original licensee to further sublicense the IP rights to other parties

- **Field-of-Use License**

The licensee is granted the right to use the IP within a specific industry or application. The

licensor retains the rights to license the IP in other fields

- **Royalty-Free License**

The licensee is not required to pay royalties or ongoing fees to the licensor. The fee for using the IP is usually paid upfront

- **Royalty-Bearing License**

The licensee is required to pay ongoing royalties or fees to the licensor based on a predefined agreement, such as a percentage of sales

- **Patent Pooling**

Multiple companies join forces to share their patents in a single pool. This allows licensees to access a broader range of technology without needing to negotiate individual agreements with each patent holder

# IP Valuation Methods

- **Cost approach** – the cost to develop or obtain another asset of similar use and quality
- **Market approach** – Identify M&A, investment and licensing deals which involve similar or comparable IP. Can be referred to as the comparator approach
- **Income approach** – determine the risk adjusted net present value (rNPV) of the cash flows arising from commercialisation of the IP. Also referred to as the royalty-relief approach

Wellspring, 2023

# IP Valuation Methods

- **Cost Approach:**
  - Can be useful for certain types of IP e.g. software
  - Generally significantly under-values patented IP
  - Can be useful as a bottom line starting point to test other valuation model outputs
- **Market Approach:**
  - Can be useful in areas where there are lots of similar deals (e.g. pharmaceutical licensing)
  - LES, AUTM surveys, RoyaltyStat etc
- **Income Approach:**
  - Generally accepted as the most useful way to value earlier stage companies and their IP
  - Value assumptions built on future income potential, not past performance



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## Way forwards

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# When **starting** discussion ?

- The success of the project and the exploitation of the results depends on the IP access and exploitation right
- Starting discussions on IP and licensing **early** in the open innovation project is essential to avoid **misunderstandings** and set a **clear path** for collaboration. By addressing these matters from the beginning, you can ensure that all parties are **aligned** and focused on achieving **successful** outcomes





# How the **KTOs** may help you ?

- **Guidance on IP rights**, patents, and copyrights associated with the technologies you're interested in.
- **Facilitation** during the licensing
- Collaboration facilitation and collaboration agreement to ensure **smooth cooperation**
- Assessments of the **technology maturity**: TRL, CRL, IRL, market analysis
- **Access** to various resources within the institution, such as laboratories, research facilities, and expertise
- Funding opportunities identification
- **Legal assistance** in drafting contracts, licensing agreements, and other legal documents necessary for collaborations and licensing.



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## Concluding remarks

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# Benefits of the open innovation framework

- Organizations can leverage each other's **strengths** and **expertise** to create innovative solutions
- Shared IP can enable easier access to **new markets** and **customer bases**
- Partners can pool resources, reducing the risks and costs associated with R&D
- IP exploitation can accelerate technology adoption and diffusion

# Be Aware

- **Open innovation** (with open science or not) requires effective management of intellectual property, appropriate collaboration agreements, and an understanding of **challenges** related to data confidentiality and security.
- However, when these challenges are addressed correctly, the benefits of open innovation (with open science or not) can be substantial for companies engaged in research and development.

# Take-away messages

- **Open innovation as a strategy**

Leverage of the intellectual property assets by granting others the right to use, develop, and commercialize their innovations

- **Start discussion in the early stage of the project set-up**

What do you bring to the project ?

What are the conditions to use it during the project ?

How the (co-)ownership is defined ?

- **Think about the post-project phase**

What do you need to exploit the result ?

How do you see the future of the collaboration ?

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# Thank you !

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