IPR at an innovative SME

Best Practices

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ActoGeniX NV

- Biopharmaceutical company founded in 2006 in Ghent (BE) as a university start-up, raising 46 M Euro.
- Small but experienced team (21 employees) with all key competencies available in the company for research, preclinical and clinical development
- Based on a unique and high tech platform and for oral delivery of biologics addressing GI, mucosal, and immunological diseases - ActoBiotics™
- 115 granted patents and 48 pending patent applications covering the ActoBiotics platform technology and broad claims granted in US, EU and Japan



IP important element of innovative SME

- Technology platform
- R&D portfolio & strategy
- IP position
- Freedom To Operate
- Business development strategy
- Team



SMEs and their contribution to economic growth - some facts -

- SMEs represent 99% of all enterprises and two-thirds of employment; they are important drivers of job creation (OECD 2010)
- In the US, small and young firms generate a disproportionate amount of all new jobs; while start-ups represent only 3% of total employment, they account for almost 20% of total new job creation (haltiwanger et al. 2010)
- Innovative SMEs have the potential over the long-term to contribute substantially to improvements in productivity, competitiveness, and technological progress in their sector and the economy as a whole (Ohler et al. 2007; OECD 2010; Pederzoli et al. 2011)



IP challenges for SMEs

- In-house expertise of IP
 - correct understanding of IP
 - IP coverage of future product strategy
 - territories to file and validate patents
 - redundant IP
 - instruct patent attorneys adequately
- Financial Resources for filing and validation of patents
- Law suits on IP; infringement cases and 'patent trolls'



SME decision: appoint IP Manager

- Innovative SMEs need to appoint an IP Manager
 - ➤ Interact between R&D and Business Development
 - Determine IP filing strategy of the company
 - Identifying competitors and competitive products/technology
 - Monitoring patent prosecution



Interacting R&D and Business Development

- R&D and BD are 'communicating vessels' in determining SME's future product/technology strategy
- IP Manager should be part of discussions between R&D and BD regarding research activities/results and business opportunities
- IP strategy should be focussed on protecting SME's future products/technologies



Determine IP filing strategy of the company

- IP filing strategy should be tailor made to SME and its technology
 - Consider early filings to safeguard 'first to file'
 - Review and internally discuss Search Report; reconsider further prosecution into international phase (PCT)
 - Identifying competitors and competitive products/technology
 - Consider entering into national/regional phases after PCT phase
 - Costs versus territorial coverage (after PCT-phase); minimal filing in EU/US
 - > File in countries where your competitors are and the market is



Consider early filings to safeguard 'first to file'

- Consider to obtain earliest possible priority date by 'provisional' patent filing
- Filing at 'no cost' is possible at EPO, in order to obtain a priority date; recommended in case of anticipated public disclosure or patent filing by competitors
- On-line filing possibility at EPO



Review and internally discuss Search Report

- Choose right ISA for Search; EPO & USPTO are good options
- Search Report provides good view on patentability of invention and scope of protection
- Internal review if scope of protection is (still) matching future product/technology strategy



Identifying competitors and competitive products/technology

- Search report may identify (unknown) competitors and similar or closely related products/technology
- Search may provide additional technological know how for the R&D team and create new opportunities
- Feedback and internal discussion with R&D and BD necessary



Important factors to consider for continuing IP prosecution

Subject matter of patent:

- Composition of matter; product claim
- Process claim

Purpose of patent:

- protecting future product or purely defensive patent
- near-term or long-term use
- low or high probability of success (scientifically & commercially)

Patentability of patent:

- > scope of protection expected
- > enforceability



Patent Cost: PCT nationalisation vs market size

Mimimum: US, EP (~70% market)

Small : US, EP, JP (~80% market):

Large: US, EP, JP, CN, CA, IN, AU (~90% market):

Maximum: US, EP, JP, CN, CA, IN, AU, BR, MX, KR, RU, IL, NZ, SG, ZA (~93% market)

but in any event, file in the countries where your competitors are located



Monitoring Patent Prosecution & Patent Port Folio

- IP Manager should closely monitor patent prosecution and instruct the patent attorneys; IP Manager is the only one who knows what protection is sought in view of SME's product/technology strategy
- Continued interaction with R&D and BD teams is required from the IP Manager in order to align patent prosecution and scope of the patent claims with SME's product/technology strategy
- Choose the right moment to abandon Patent Rights and avoid further costs in case of:
 - > No further commercial interest in the claimed product/technology
 - > Patentability is weak
 - > Enforceability is difficult



Financial Resources for filing and validation of patents

- Consider on-line filing at EPO, which can be done by the IP Manager itself at a low cost
- Providing sufficient sales income from the product/technology before expensive national/regional phase starts
- Lobbying at governmental level for IPRs that are available and enforceable at reasonable cost by SMEs; some national bodies provide funding for the initial patent filings



Law suits on IP; infringement cases and 'patent trolls'

- SME's should avoid litigation at all times, if possible; negotiating with the opponent is preferred
- Obtain adequate advice from professional lawyers how to avoid litigation
- Perform patent validity search of the 'alleged' patent that could be infringing



THANK YOU

