Welcome The Innovation Challenge



Powered by

Product Development & Protection Workshop – How to design and protect your innovation



Headline Sponsor



Workshop Sponsor



Before we begin... Housekeeping



- Please keep your microphone muted for the duration of the workshop
- Please use the chat function for any questions throughout
- We will have a 10 minute comfort break at 1:55pm and 3:15pm
- There will be a Q&A opportunity and we will finish with a panel discussion



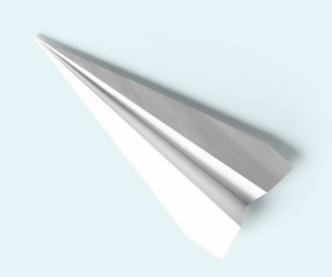
Full Application Stage

Now open - closes 31st July 2023

Submit your business plan and further information, for a chance to be selected to pitch at the final showcase on 11th October and have a chance to win the prize package.

Prize Package includes:

- £5000 cash
- Support from selected partners based on the winner's requirements
- 2 runners up will also receive support from partners



Why run a Product CHAI Development & Protection workshop?

"As we know, there are known knowns; there are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know. But there are also unknown unknowns—the ones we don't know we don't know."

Donald Rumsfeld 2002

Speakers







Sam Stephens
TBAT Innovation



Andy Last
Oxford Product Design



Lee Garton Bulb Studios



Neil Carter Ignys



Ed Wright Shakespeare Martineau



Al Mills

IMed Consultancy



Tim Bubb

IMed Consultancy



Chris Wordley
Conformance



Dr Jagvir Purewal Forresters IP



Greg Smith
Forresters IP





ANDY LAST

THE DESIGN PROCESS

Lead Industrial Designer al@opd.uk.com

ABOUT OXFORD PRODUCT DESIGN...

- Founded in 2013
- Design team of 25 staff
- Located in Harwell, Oxfordshire
- State of the art, in-house prototyping and workshop facilities.
- We can manage any scale of design challenge
- OPD are independently audited to ISO9001:2015
- Quality, creativity and speed underpin our approach
- We love what we do





















OUR CLIENTS...































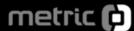


























































WHAT IS PRODUCT DESIGN?





The creative process of developing products that solve specific user needs.





THREE TYPES OF DESIGN CHALLENGE



INNOVATE

Technology Development
Novel New Ideas
New Solutions
Generate Core IP
New, Unique, Difficult...



OPTIMISE

Detail Development
Solution Refinement
Cost reduction
Product Iteration
Testing + Simulation



DIVERSIFY

Repurposing Technology
New Applications
Parallel Products
Road Mapping
Feature development



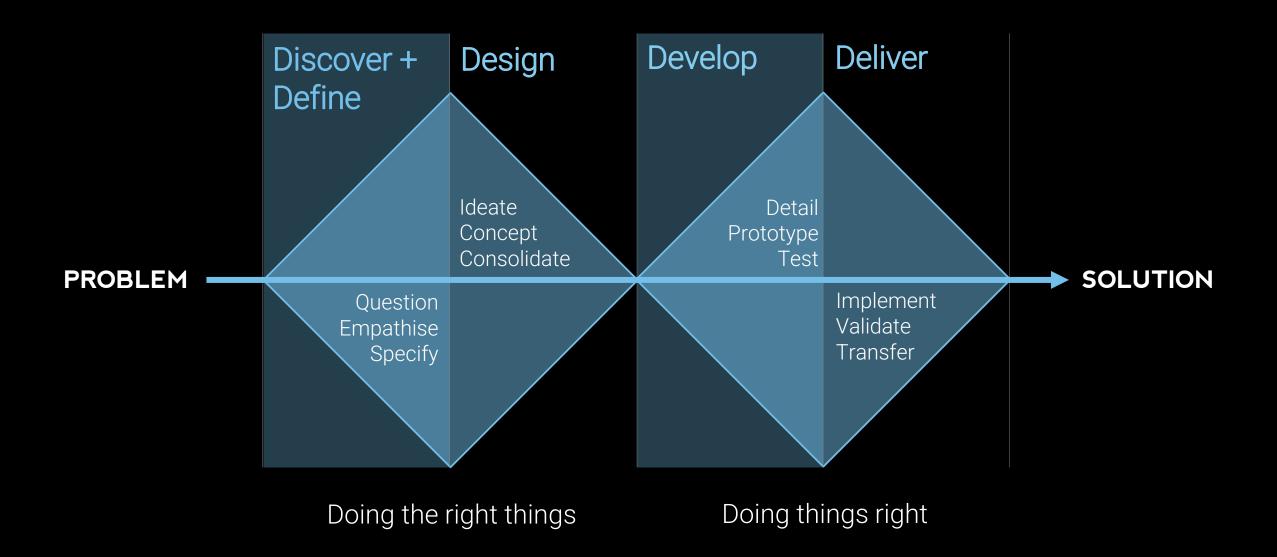


THE DESIGN PROCESS.



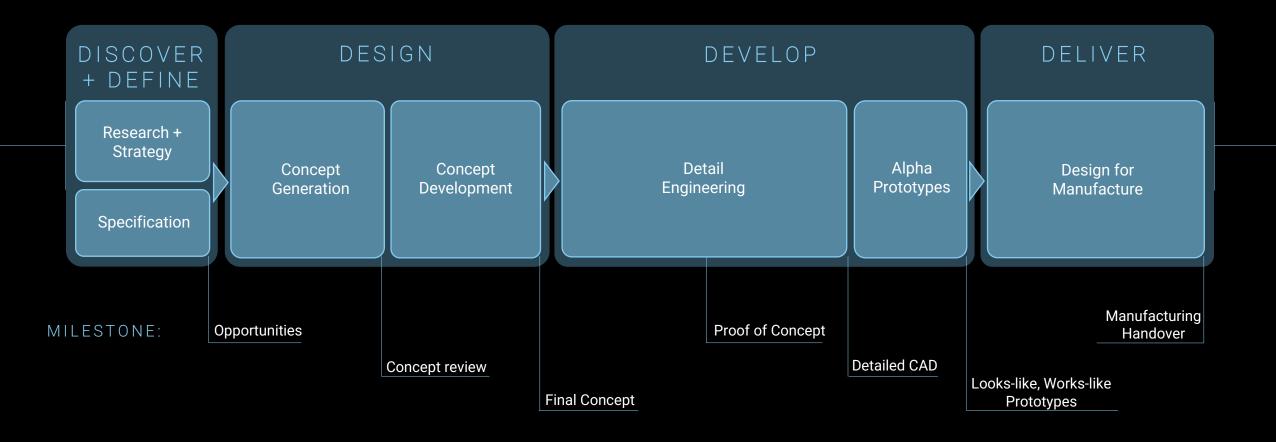


A TYPICAL APPROACH TO PRODUCT DESIGN...





A TYPICAL APPROACH TO PRODUCT DESIGN...



DEFINING THE REQUIREMENTS

GOALS

- Lay the foundations
- Identify key needs
- Identify Opportunities for Innovation

- Primary user research
- User-centred workshops
- Design thinking
- Competitor analysis



CONCEPT GENERATION

GOALS

- Explore a wide range of ideas and solutions
- Ideate around functionality, aesthetics, usability

- Brainstorming
- Concept sketching
- Ergonomics
- Human Factors
- Model making





CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

GOALS

- Narrow the ideas down
- Agree a final concept vision

- Architecture
- A-Surface capture
- CAD Computer Aided Design
- 3D Renderings
- Colour, Material, Finish
- Model making

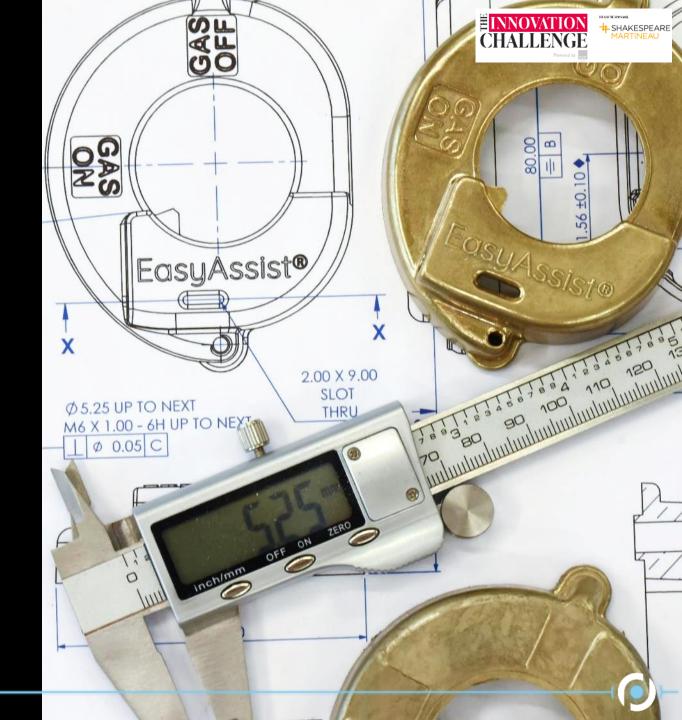


DETAIL ENGINEERING

GOALS

- Prove the concept
- Detail design
- Functional design

- Mechanical engineering
- Prototyping 3D printing
- 2D Drawings
- Hardware/Firmware



ALPHA PROTOTYPING

GOALS

- Build 'looks-like, works like' prototype
- Evaluate the design

- Prototyping
- Sourcing
- Testing
- Verification
- Hardware/Firmware

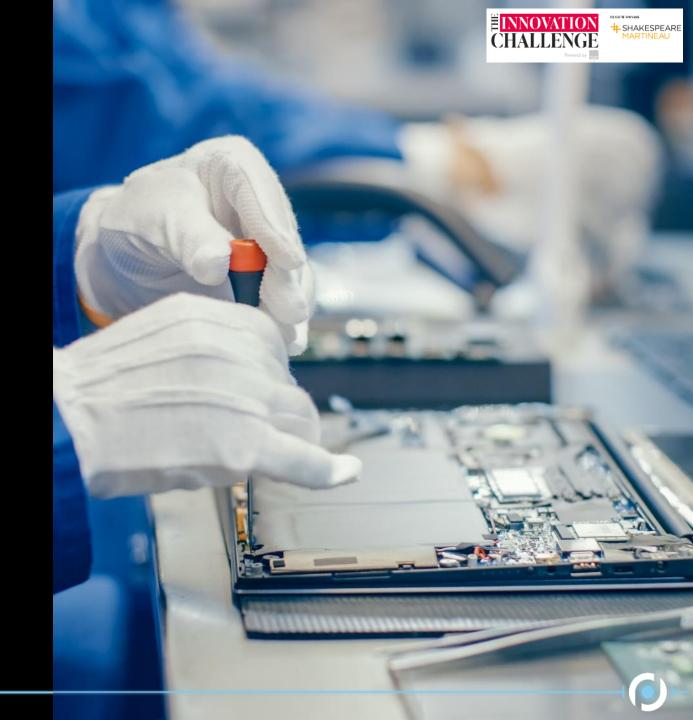


DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURE

GOALS

- Implement feedback
- Final design details
- Handover to manufacturer

- Factory liaison
- Engineering drawings
- Design documentation
- Beta production
- Verification & Validation



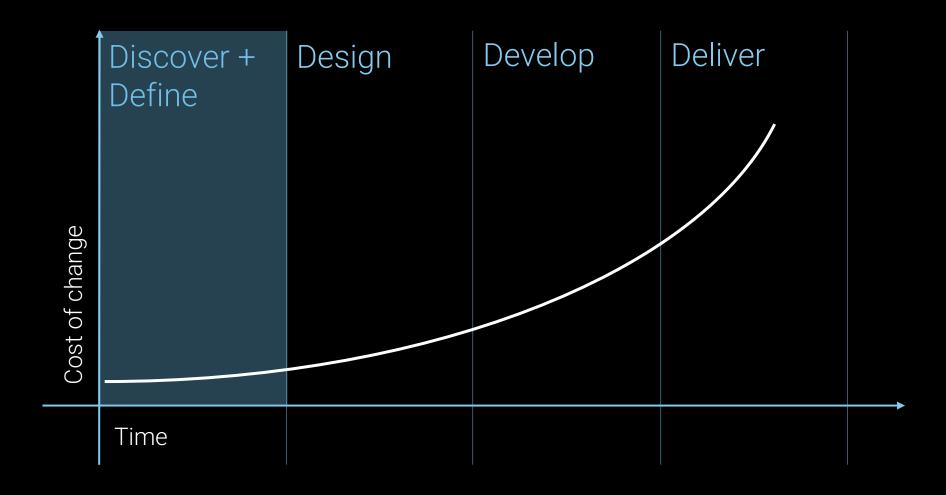


WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?





COST OF CHANGE



COMMON CHALLENGES

- Sustainability
- Time
- Cost
- IP Landscape
- User focus
- Manufacturing
- Legislation





SECTORS AND THEIR CHALLENGES

MEDICAL



- Highly Regulated
- High Risk
- High Investment

- High quality requirements
- Long development timelines
- Traceability

CONSUMER



- High volume
- Rapid turnover
- Demanding Consumers
- Brand Embodiment
- Tight Margins
- Highly competitive

INDUSTRIAL + SCIENTIFIC



- Low Volume, High Spec
- Challenging requirements
- Approval Standards

- Safety Critical
- Cost sensitive
- Brand choice





ENGAGING WITH DESIGNERS.







UNDERSTAND YOUR CONSUMER

CONSUMER

WHO?

...is the user?

...is the product aimed at?

WHY?

...do users want this?

...choose this over the competition?

WHAT?

...is the innovation?

...is the need being met?

HOW?

...does this make the user feel?
...does it meet their needs?





UNDERSTAND YOUR PRODUCT

PRODUCT

WHY? ...is it needed? ...is it useful?

WHAT?

...do users want from it? ...is it's USP?

WHEN?

...is it used?

...is it needed / not needed?

WHERE?

...is it used?

...is it sold / advertised?



DEFINE YOUR SPECIFICATION

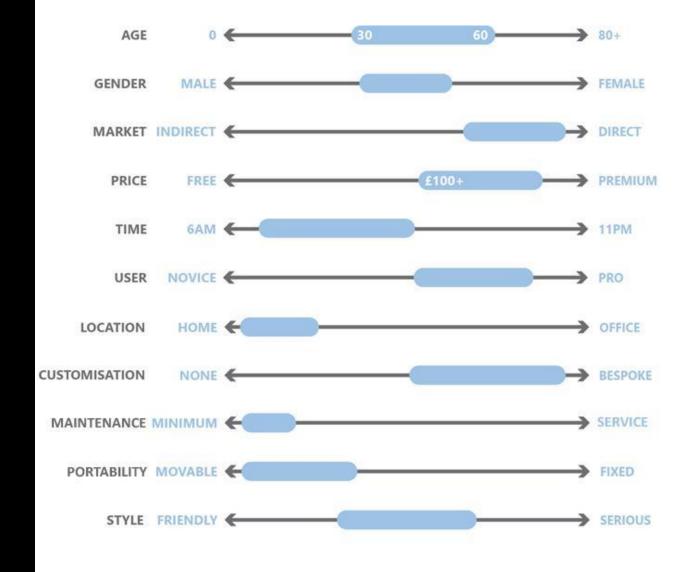
WHY HAVE A SPEC?

- Provide prioritised goals
- Keeps the design process focused
- Metrics of success

WHAT GOES IN A SPEC?

- Physical requirements
- Usability requirements
- Performance requirements
- Technical requirements
- Environmental requirements
- Regulatory standards

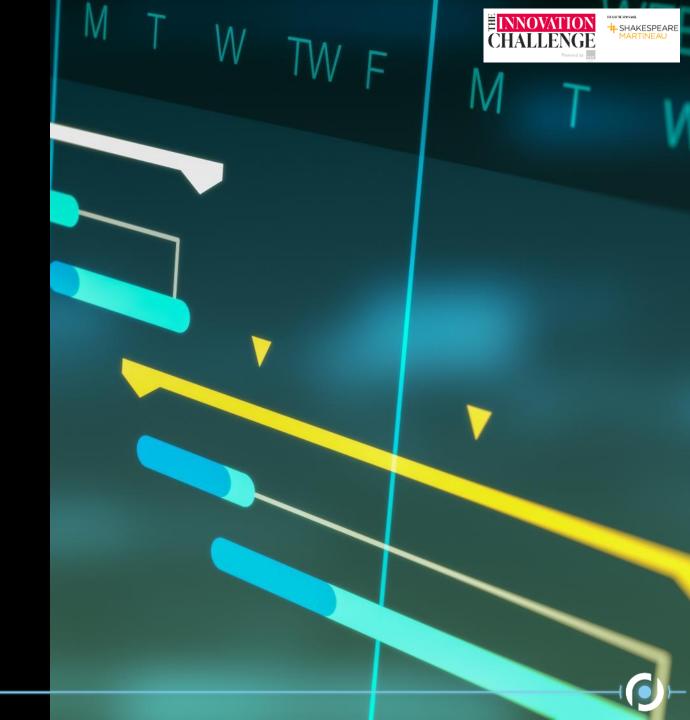






DOING YOUR HOMEWORK

- Be realistic
- Collaborate
- Time-bound milestones
- Consider budget
- Prioritise critical path elements
- Don't expect things to work first time
- Fail fast and iterate
- Manage risk





BENEFITS OF A USER-CENTRED DESIGN APPROACH.



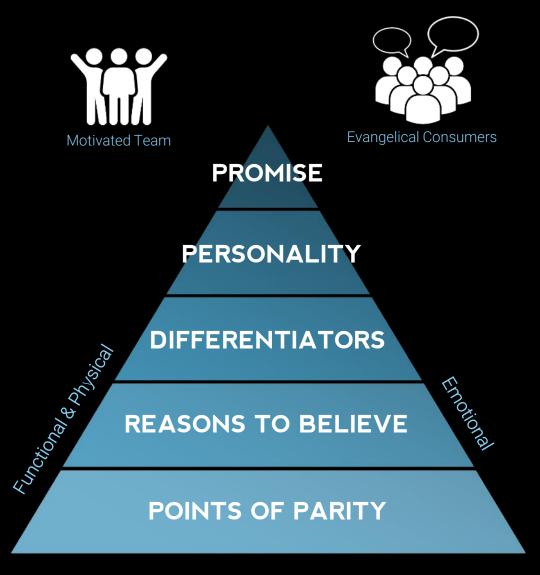
BENEFITS OF A USER-CENTRIC APPROACH

- Understanding your Stakeholders
- Empathy for your Consumer
- Verify your assumptions
- Define the needs early
- Identify "Opportunities for Innovation"





- Increased Value
- Brand Confidence
- Build Consumer Evangelism
- Capture Tomorrow's market
- Motivate & Inspire Internal Teams









www.oxfordproductdesign.com
Andy Last

1-2 Cherry Barns, Harwell, OX11 0EY al@opd.uk.com



Bulb Studios

Designing for humans.













Lee Garton

Design Director



We are Bulb Studios

an independent digital product studio based in the historic city of Leicester







Digital Strategy

Discover

Clarifying your mission and product needs by immersing ourselves in your business and your audience.

- Business Strategy
- User Research
- · User Analysis & Testing

Digital Delivery

Design & Build

Creating beautiful digital products that evolve to meet the needs of people to deliver delightful human experiences.

- Websites
- Mobile Apps
- Web Applications
- Branding

Digital Engagement

Engage

Elevating your digital product and brand activities with copy, SEO, and digital marketing.

- Copywriting
- Social Media Marketing
- Search Engine Marketing
- Video & Motion Graphics







Designing for humans.

Designing digital products that

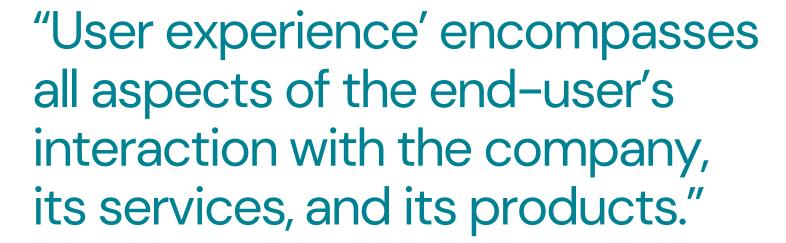
nkovida





Firstly, what is UX?





Don Norman, co-founder of the Nielsen Norman Group







Why is UX important?







Brand reputation

Being consistent with your brand/products and offering excellent user experiences is key to a building brand reputation.

How good UX can help you

Customer loyalty

When users find satisfaction in your brand/product they will continue coming back to it.

Increase conversion

Intuitive navigation, clearly organised content and well sign posted CTAs ensure users flow through your product efficiency removing barriers in conversion.





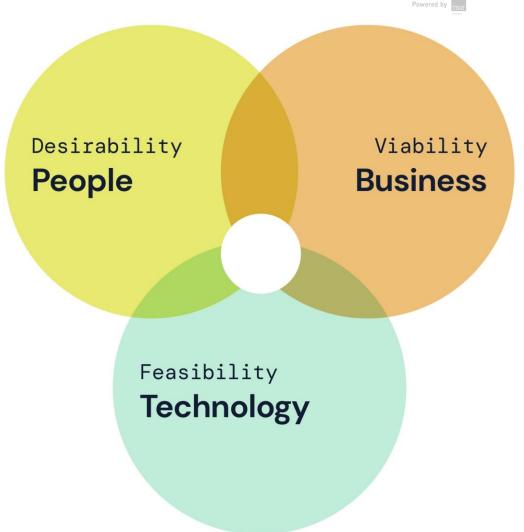
Applying UX design





Human-centred design

- Needs of people
- Requirements for business success
- Possibilities of technology







Identify & research

Empathise with people

Know the people you are designing for, so you can understand their needs better.

Define & design

Understand the problem

Define the problem you are trying to solve and understand the benefit to the people. Test, review & iterate

Validate the solution

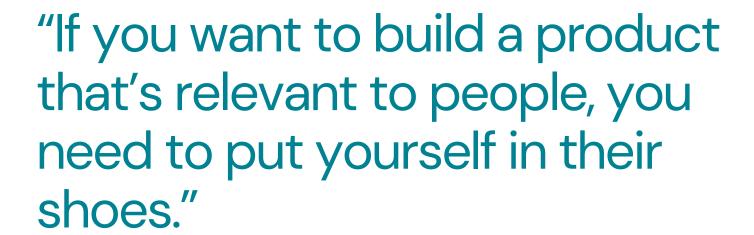
Prototype and test to gain invaluable feedback from the people that matter.





Know the people you are designing for

Building a profile of the end customer to develop empathy and build a better understanding of their needs and motivations



Jack Dorsey, co-founder of Twitter & founder of Square







Define the problem you are trying to solve

Understand your value proposition at the core of your competitive advantage by combining Problem, Solution and Value statements.



Validate the solution to gain valuable insight

Explore whether the design is the best solution for the user. This validation can have a big impact on the success of the product or service and can give us powerful insights into the target audiences.







Designing for humans.

Designing digital products that

nkovida





Empathise with people

Know the people you are designing for, so you can understand their needs better.

Good UX can help you build trust

Understand the problem

Define the problem you are trying to solve and understand the benefit to the people.

Validate the solution

Prototype and test to gain invaluable feedback from the people that matter.





Thank you









Bulb Studios

Designing for humans.



Break We will resume at 2:05pm









Electronics Product Design

Neil Carter Managing Director







First Steps Before Full Development

- Market research, patents and product validation
- Simplify your product
- Proof-of-Concept (POC) prototypes
- Proof of Value

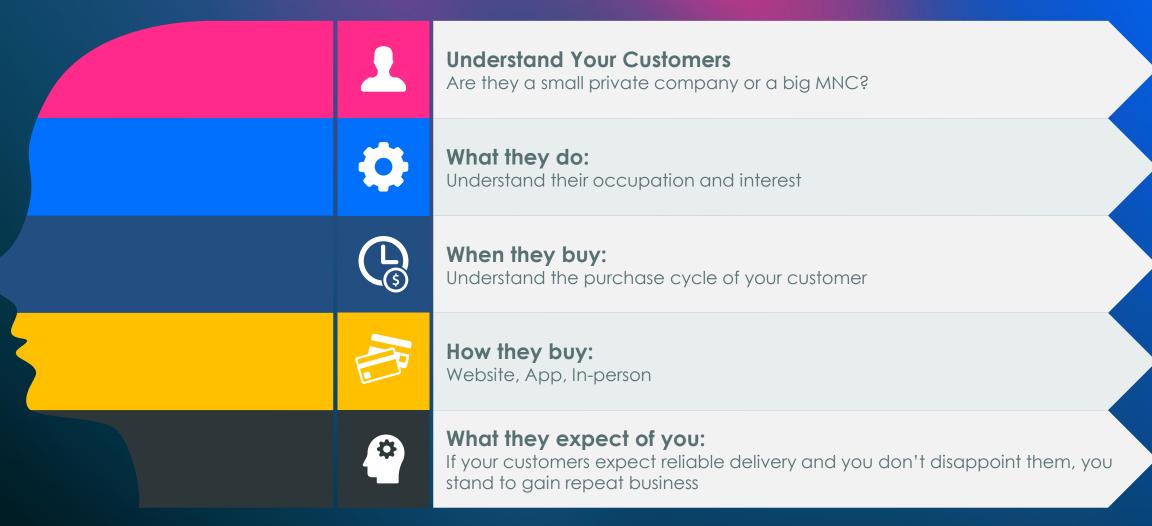








Understanding Customer Needs

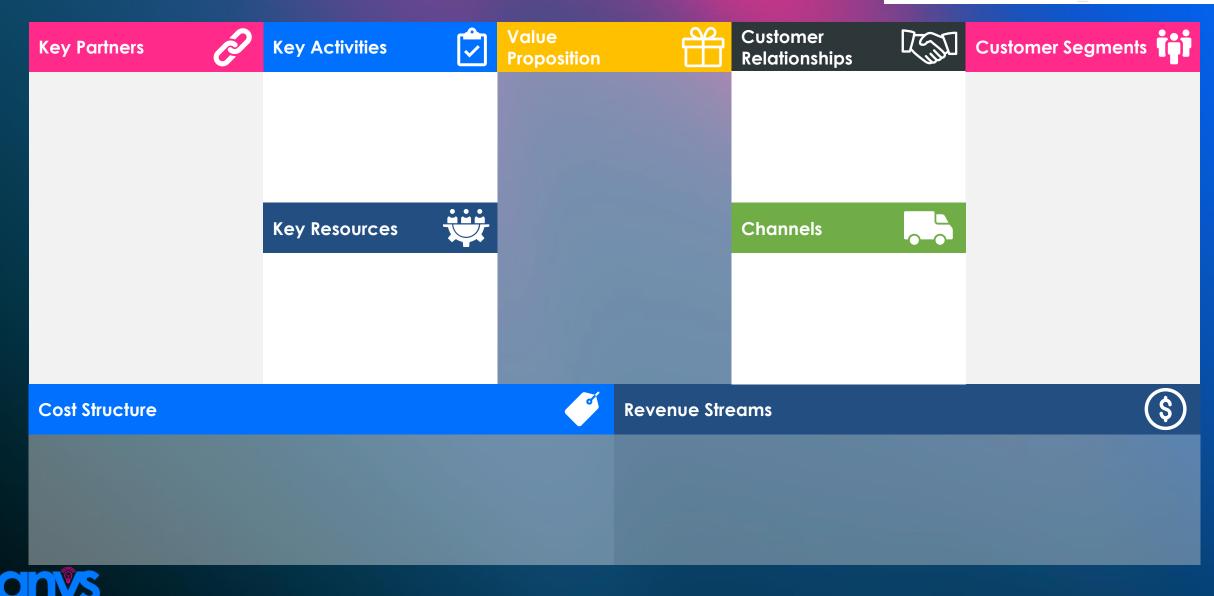








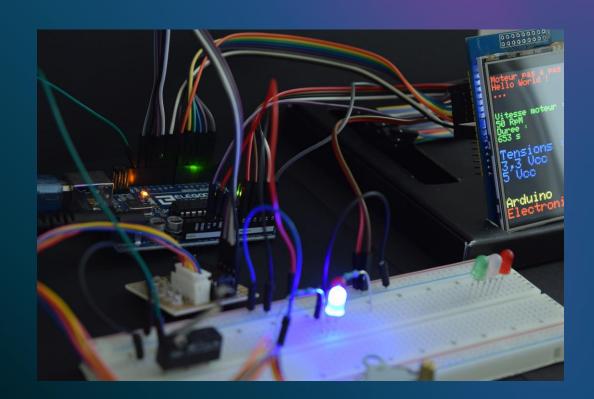








Devboards v PCB









- Develop the Product Yourself
- Bring on Technical Co-Founder(s)
- Outsource to Freelance Engineers .
- Outsource to a Development Firm .
- Partner with a Manufacturer



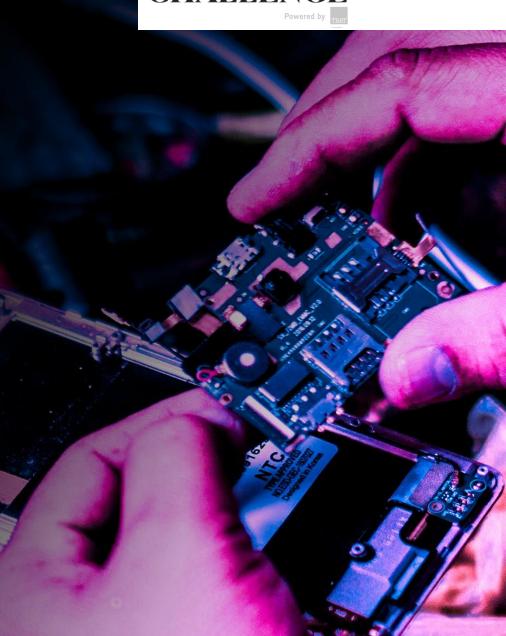




- Create a Preliminary Production Design
 - System Block Diagram
 - Selection of Production Components
- Estimate the Production Cost
- Design the Circuit Diagram
- Design the Printed Circuit Board (PCB)
- Order the Prototypes
- Evaluate, Program, Debug, and Repeat











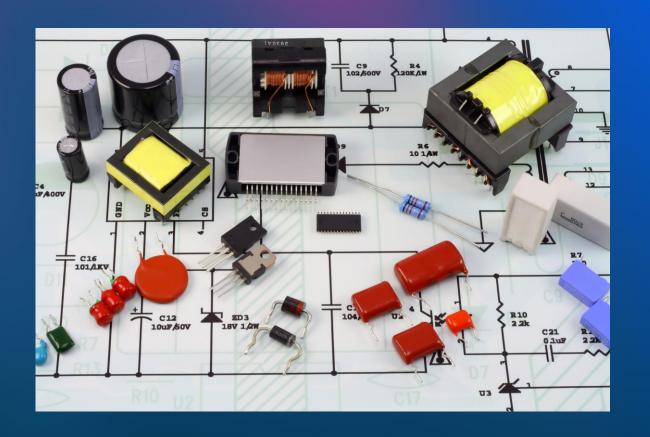


- Create a Preliminary Production Design
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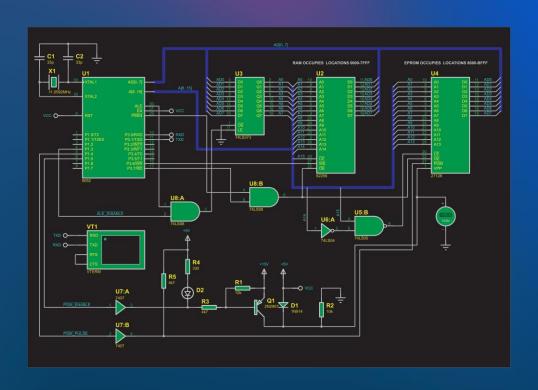
Estimate the Production Cost







Design the Circuit Diagram







Design the Printed Circuit Board (PCB)









Order the Prototypes







• Evaluate, Program, Debug, and Repeat

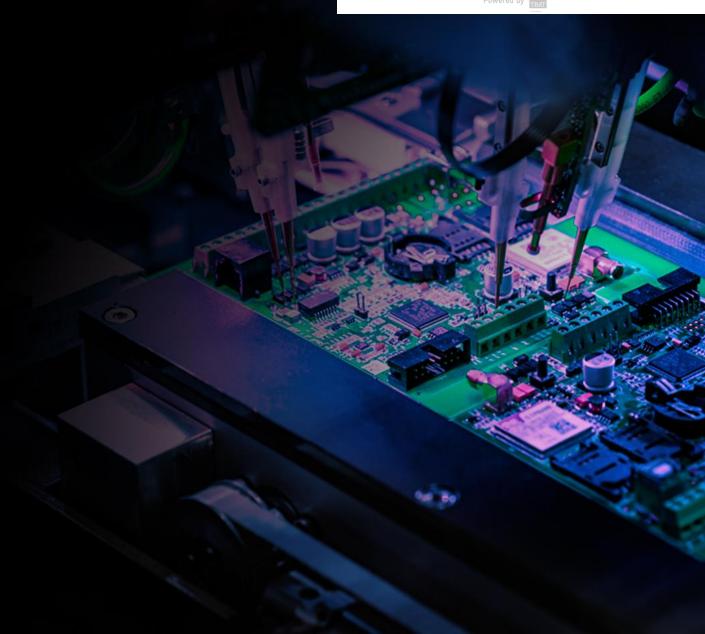




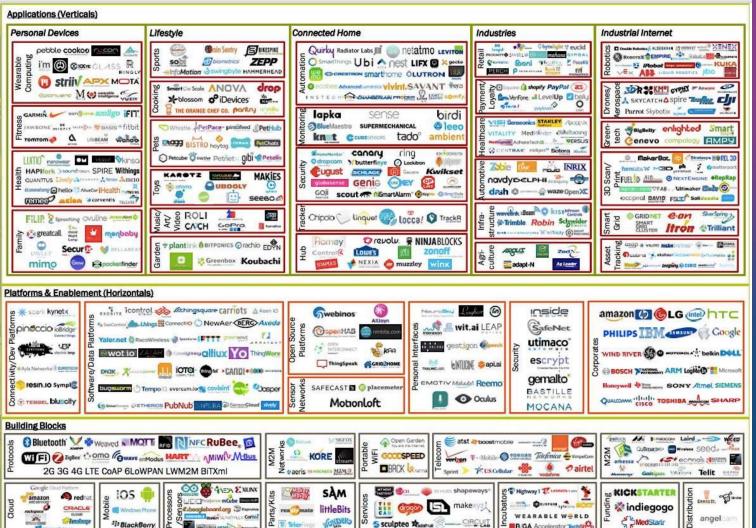


Develop the Software

- Paid or Open Source
- Choose Platform
- Choose Toolchain







R/GA Accelerator TechSh



HEADLINE SPONSOR:







HEADLINE SPONSOR:

+ SHAKESPEARE MARTINEAU







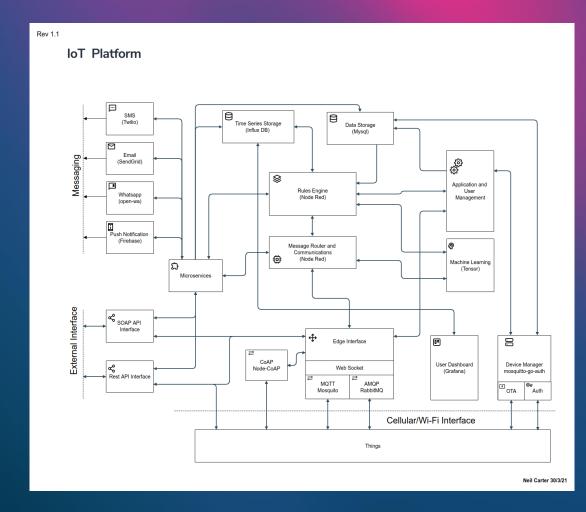




















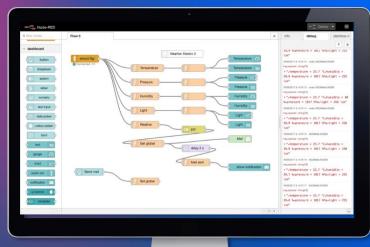




HEADLINE SPONSOR:













Develop the Enclosure

- Create 3D Model
- Order Case Prototypes (or Buy a 3D Printer)
- Evaluate the Enclosure Prototypes
- Transition to Injection Molding







Certify your product

- FCC (Federal Communications Commission)
- UL (Underwriters Laboratories) / CSA (Canadian Standards Association)
- UKCA
- CE (Conformité Européene)
- RoHS
- Lithium Battery Certifications (UL1642, IEC61233, and UN38.3)
- PTCRB











Things to remember









Beware of Data for Data's sake

Prehistory to 2005:130 Exabytes

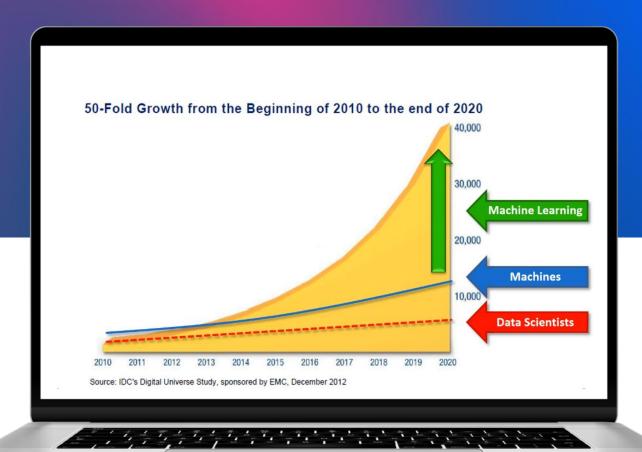
2010: 1200 Exabytes

2015: 7900 Exabytes

2020: 40900 Exabytes

2025: 73100 Exabytes or

73,100,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

















The Laws of Physics





Design for Manufacture/Test/Availability/ Battery Life





Beware the Snail-Pace expert





Too Many Cooks Spoil the Project





Fletcher's Law of Prototyping

$$q \propto \frac{1}{p}$$

"the higher the number of prototypes initially made, the worse the product and those prototypes will be."









The Electronics Design and Software Development Consultancy With a Heart

Neil Carter



HTTPS://WWW.LINKEDIN.COM/IN/NEIL-J-CARTER/



Effective Product Regulatory Strategies

IMed Consultancy

Timothy Bubb, Technical Director







Effective Product Regulatory Strategies

Agenda

- 1. Overview of Regulation
- 2. Defining what is your product?
- 3. What regulatory system(s) apply?
- 4. Identifying regulatory pathway for approval
- 5. Establishing requirements for chosen pathway
- 6. Tips for successful strategy implementation





Why regulate products and services?













Regulation and Innovation?



MailOnline

We're just going to have to suck it up: Brussels banning powerful vacuum cleaners from next month because they're 'not eco friendly'

- · New European Commission rules ban cleaners with more than 1,600 watts
- . Average power of vacuum cleaner on sale in Europe is 1.800 watts
- · Five of seven Which? 'Best Buy' vacuum cleaners banned from September
- · Critics claim new rule means households will have to use cleaners for longe

By ANDY DOLAN FOR THE DAILY MAIL











carpet, the furniture and the family pet, prepare for some bad news.

Many of the best cleaners currently on sale are to be banned under an EU energy efficiency drive which comes into force next month.

Those who want a powerful model have been urged to act quickly and buy their new machine before it sells out







theguardian

The super vacuum ban isn't meddling EU bureaucracy - it's absolutely vital

Does the EU really want to ban powerful electrical appliances? Despite what the tabloid papers think, it's actually about getting



s someone who must admit to being still something of a beginner when it comes to buying (and using) vacuum cleaners, the glee with which the Daily Mail and some other rs have rounded been shocking. Stories about the ban ha nnede to buy powerful vacuum cleaners", with on

ch as 400%, and models". Can Mail harged, Jeremy cuum cleaner be a

Worlds most powerful Vacuum! Now with 4000 watt motor!



Defining - What is your product?

Regulatory project planning for medical devices;

- What is your product's intended purpose?
- Who is it to be used by?
- How does it operate to achieve its intended purpose?
- What countries do you want to sell the product in?





What is a Regulatory Strategy?

Product attributes assessed to determine;

- 1. What regulations your product needs to meet
- 2. What level of **regulatory risk** is associated with the product
- What regulatory pathways are suitable for your product
- 4. What technical, regulatory and process **requirements** need to be met for regulatory pathway
- 5. What **evidence** you need to generate to meet requirements for product regulatory approval.





Regulatory Strategy Considerations

- Different countries have different technical and regulatory requirements.
- Regulatory requirements & expectations should be established at the start of the project, to ensure designed product meets technical and regulatory requirements to gain approval.
- Regulatory risk, and which regulations apply can change based on product claims made.
- Some companies skip this step at their peril
 - Significant time to market delays in not designing to meeting regulator expectations, can be a start-up killer.





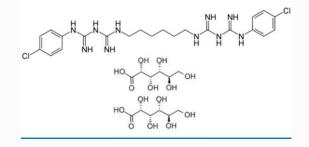


What regulatory system does your product sit in?



Anti-microbial and disinfection properties

How is it used?















Chemical: Chlorhexidine Gluconate

| Claimed Use | EU/ UK Product Qualification |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Mouthwash No antimicrobial claims made | Cosmetic Product |
| Mouthwash With antimicrobial effect claim | Medicinal Product |
| Integrated into Cleaning Wipe | Biocide Product |
| Integrated into Surgical Skin Wipe | Medical Device |
| Integrated into wound dressing | Medical Device & Medicinal Product |









What regulatory system does your product sit in?

Software: Fitness Tracker & Data Portal

Generally used to track individual wellness and health data.

Health data may be used for medical purposes.







Software: Fitness Tracker & Data Portal



| Product Qualification | General Consumer Product | Medical Device |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Product claimed use: | Exercise/ fitness heart rate information No claimed medical use. | Atrial Fibrillation Detection Data used for diagnosis of a medical condition |
| | Resting Heart Rate Past 30 Days 78 76 See How Fit You Are Discover your Cardio Fitness Level & Score Learn More | 9:41 Irregular Rhythm Notifications Recent notifications Atrial fibrillation • Unread Jan 1, 2021 at 2:30 AM We saw signs of an irregular heart rhythm READ MORE Atrial fibrillation • Unread Jan 1, 2021 at 2:00 AM We saw signs of an irregular heart rhythm READ MORE |



Regulatory Pathways

Once the regulation is identified, review level of regulatory risk & technical characteristics.

This is scoping the **regulatory pathway** for your product;

- What do you need to do to get your product to market?
- What submissions and registrations are required before you can legally sell?



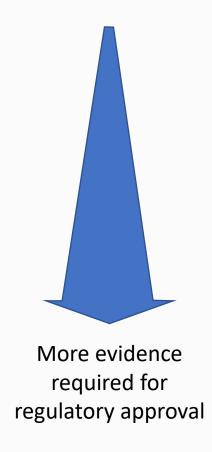




Medical Device Risk – Scalpel Blade Example



| Claimed Intended Use | EU Risk Classification | Regulatory Risk Profile |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Cut paper as part of crafting | Not a medical device | Cannot be used for a medical purpose – no medical harm |
| Shave hair as part of surgical prep | EU Class I | Low risk of harm |
| Cut into skin as part of surgery | EU Class IIA | Medium risk of harm |
| Cut into brain tissue as part of surgery | EU Class III | High risk of harm |





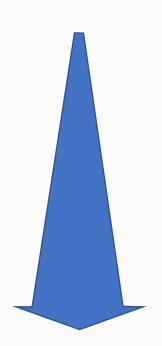


Product Risk – Bluetooth Communication

Requirement: Radio Equipment Regulations



| Implementation | Regulatory Risk Profile |
|--|--|
| Follows and meets specific EU product standards for Bluetooth radios | Low risk – no external oversight needed |
| Alternative methods of compliance | Higher risk – requires approval by Notified Body |



More evidence required for regulatory approval



Regulatory Pathway – Establishing Requirements

- Evaluate the requirements of the regulation & chosen pathway;
 - Processes to follow
 - Information required
 - Documentation required
 - Regulatory Submissions and registrations needed
- Evaluate the requirements for product regulatory expectations;
 - Technical Performance
 - Minimum Safety Expectations
 - Level of Innovation in your new product





Tips for successful strategy implementation

• Early engagement with experienced regulatory professionals to develop a regulatory strategy.

• Identify **up front** the **regulatory deliverables** you need to create legal compliance, and include in project planning.

• Identify **product standards** (ISO, EN, IEC etc) applicable to your product.

 For medical products - Design, develop and document in a Quality Management System.



Tips for successful strategy implementation

• Consider design changes, and evaluate impact on the existing regulatory strategy.

 Consider timeline expectations between submission and regulatory approval in your planning.





Summary – Effective Regulatory Strategy

- Start early Establish regulatory strategy in project planning.
- Identify applicable regulations your product needs to meet
- Identify regulatory pathway needed to legally sell your product
- Identify regulated product characteristics & deliverables required;
 - Technical standards, performance tests, safety and regulatory documentation





IMed consultancy is a quality and regulatory consultancy specialising in Medical Devices and In-vitro Diagnostics. We can support you in all aspects of getting your product to market, and keeping it there.

Queries? Contact: tim@imedconsultancy.com

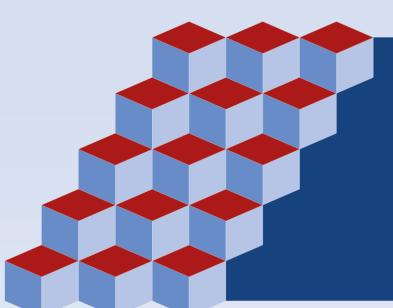


Chris Wordley Senior Consultant 25th May 2023









CE (and UKCA) marking

Authorised Representative service

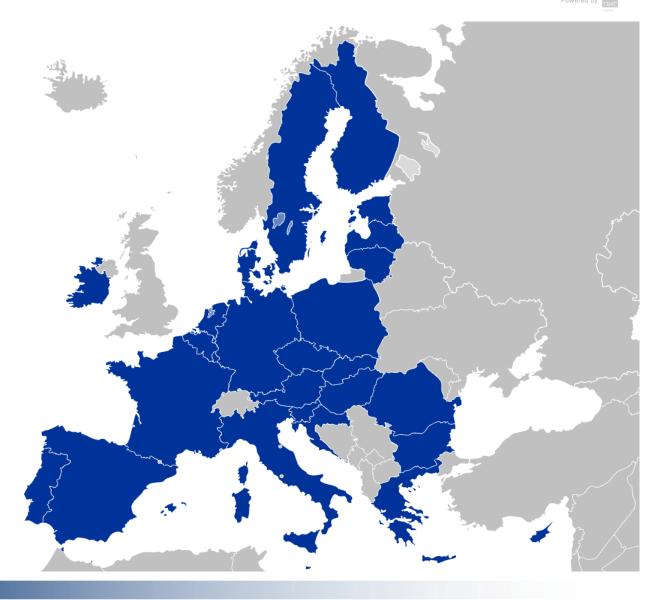


What is CE marking?





- Mandatory European mark
- Free circulation
- Directives and Regulations
- EU27 and beyond





Products Covered



















Products / Areas Covered



















Legislation Commonalities



- Scope
- Economic operator duties
- Essential requirements
- Role of standards
- Conformity assessment

- Information
- Declaration of Conformity
- CE marking rules
- Technical documentation

Economic Operators



- Manufacturer
- Importer
- Distributor
- Authorised Representative
- Fulfilment Service Provider

Process - Step 1 - Legislation



- Which applies?
- Product type and features
- Scope some disapply others

27.6.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 189/164

DIRECTIVE 2014/68/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 15 May 2014

on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment



Step 2 - Standards

- Detailed technical specifications
- EN prefix same in all languages
- Harmonised standards
- Presumption of Conformity
- Which apply?





BS EN 60204-1:2018 - Tracked changes

compares BS EN 60204-1:2018 Incorporating corrigendum November 2018 with BS EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009 Incorporating corrigendum February 2010



Safety of machinery -Electrical equipment of machines

Part 1: General requirements

Step 3 - Conformity Assessment

INNOVATION

+ SHAKESPE
MARTINEA

- Check compliance
- Self-declare?
- Notified bodies

(E₀₁₂₃

Step 4 – Technical Documentation



- Describe equipment
- Conformity assessment results
- Ongoing production
- 10 years retention
- Enforcement authority access



Step 5 - Declaration

ABC Company Ltd.

EU Declaration of Conformity (No. 1234)

In accordance with European Parliament and Council Decision No 768/2008/EC Annex III

Product model / product:

Product Testing station

Model/type 789

Manufacturer

Name ABC Company Limited

Address 1 Main Road, Nicetown, Great County, NT1 9XY, United Kingdom

This declaration is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

Object of the declaration:

Product Equipment for testing wotsits

Specification 230V 50Hz 45W

5. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union

harmonisation legislation:

2014/35/EU The Low Voltage Directive

2014/30/EU The Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive

2011/65/EU The Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive

6. References to the relevant harmonised standards used or references to the other

technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared:

Reference & Date Titl

EN 61010-1:2010 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and

laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements

EN 61326-1:2013 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use — EMC

requirements - Part 1: General requirements

EN 50581:2012 Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic

products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances

7. Additional information

Signed for and on behalf of: ABC Company Limited

Place of issue: Nicetown

Date of issue: 1st April 2019

Name: John Smith

Position: Technical Director

Signature:









Step 6 – Mark and Serial Manufacture







EU Market Surveillance Regulation



- Most CE marked products
- Responsible EU economic operator
- Contact details
- Enforcement
- AuthorisedRepresentative service

Brexit



- Separate market
- Independent regime
- Similarities and differences
- 1st January 2025
- Northern Ireland



Expert Guidance



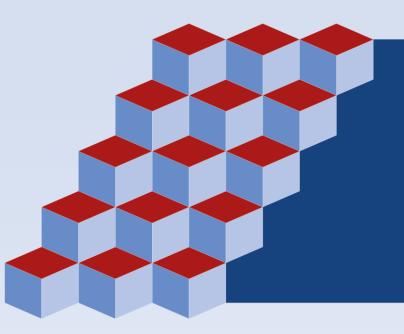


- Experience
- Confidence
- Learn from being led
- Tailored advice
- Consultancy, assessments, training, web shop materials, update service...



Chris Wordley - Senior Consultant





Thank you Any questions?

Conformance Limited.

Great Hucklow, Buxton, Derbyshire. England, SK17 8RG

tel: +44 1298 873800

fax: +44 1298 873801

http://www.conformance.co.uk



Break We will resume at 3:30pm









Overview of IP Protection

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25 May 2023

About Forresters



- Specialist firm of patent & trade mark attorneys
- 4 offices (Birmingham, Liverpool, London and Munich)
- Established 1884
- Strong technical & legal capabilities; all technical areas
- Open and friendly



A little about us



- SME Midlands client practice
- Experience broad range technologies
- Number of advisory strategy roles
- Work alongside strong network to support clients



Dr Jagvir Purewal Partner - Birmingham UK Chartered Patent Attorney European Patent Attorney jpurewal@forresters-ip.com



A little about us



- Work with whole spectrum of clients from start ups through to multi-nationals
- Experience broad range technologies
- Particular experience in MedTech and fast moving consumer goods



Gregory Smith Senior Associate - Birmingham UK Chartered Patent Attorney European Patent Attorney Unified Patent Court Representative gsmith@forresters-ip.com



What is Intellectual Property?





Appearance

- Design rights

Branding

- Trade marks

Software

- Copyright
- Patents?





Functionality

- Patents

?

- Trade secrets

Expertise

- Know-how



How IP fits into a business strategy





- Intellectual property rights can be used to help a business succeed:
 - protect the business proposition
 - increase value
 - secure investment or grant funding
 - commercialisation opportunities
 - reduce tax (Sam is talking on this later)
- Intellectual property rights are best utilised when they are aligned to a business strategy



How IP fits into a business strategy





A business journey will likely include steps that will involve IP considerations





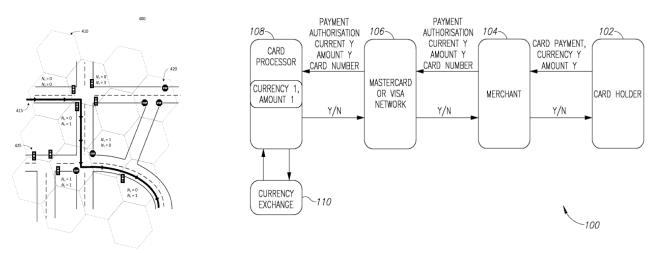
Innovate UK



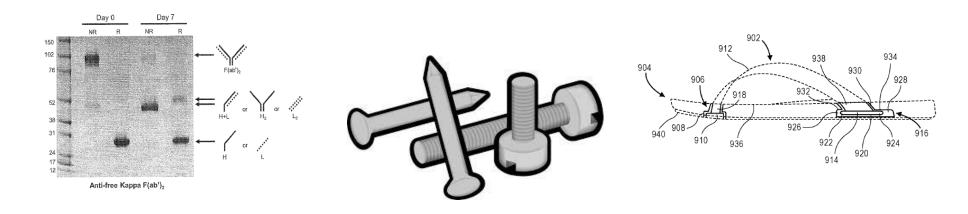
Patents

Patents





Provide protection for technical innovations





Patents



- Protect technical innovations
- Last up to 20 years if renewal fees paid
- For an invention to be patentable it must be:
 - new; and
 - have an inventive step
- Confidentiality is important
- Software can be complicated should always get a professional opinion (can relate to macro or micro)
- Territorial



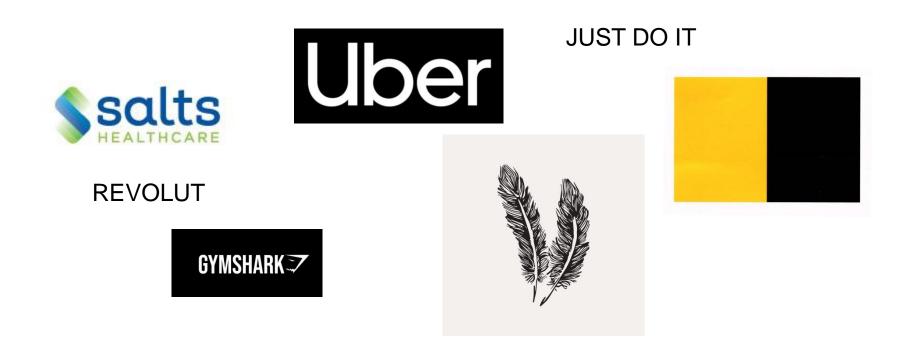
Trade Marks

What is a Trade Mark?





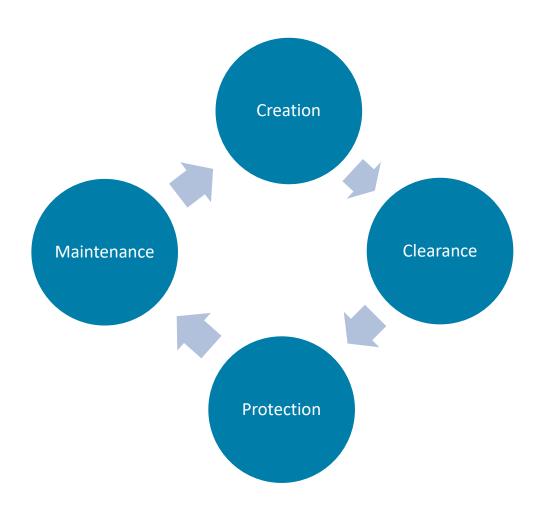
- A trade mark will distinguish a business's goods and services from those of it's competitors. It's a business's brand.
- Trade marks can be words, logos, slogans, sounds, holograms, shapes etc.





Trade Mark life cycle





Registered Trade Mark protection





- Protection can be for perpetuity if renewal fees are paid and the mark is properly used / maintained
- Territorial



Designs

What are Registered Designs? (UK/EU)





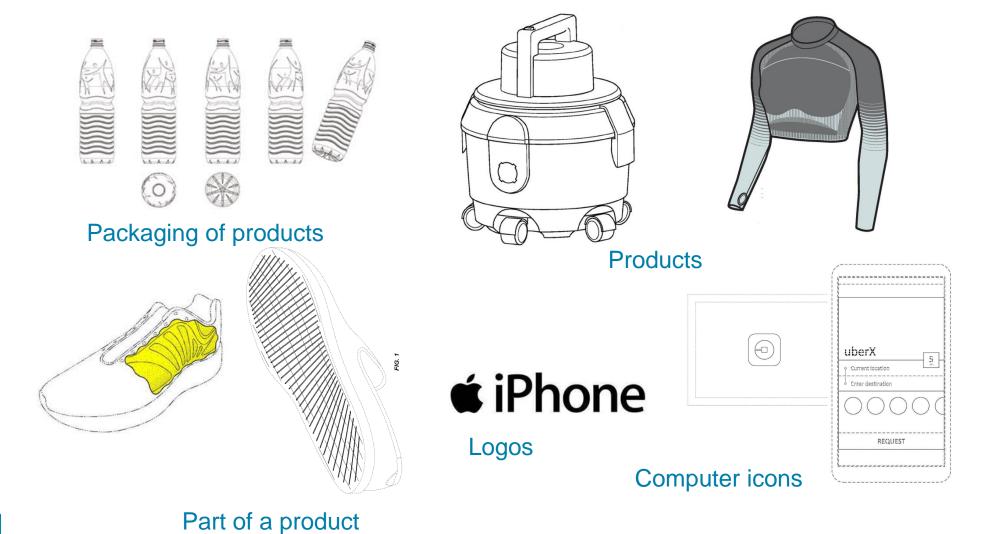
- Definition: the appearance of the whole or part of a 'product' and/or its ornamentation (surface decoration)
- Duration is 25 years (longer than a patent)
- Renewal fee every 5 years
- Relatively low cost (especially if multiple design application)



Registered Designs - Examples









Copyright

Copyright





- Covers enormous variety of creations in broad terms it protects the expression of an idea not the idea itself
 - original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, including illustration and photography
 - original non-literary written work, such as software, web content and databases
 - sound and music recordings
 - film and television recordings
 - broadcasts
 - the layout of published editions of written, dramatic and musical works
- Automatic protection against copying
- Narrow protection
- Long duration generally 70 years from end of calendar year of creators' death
- All businesses will have some form of copyright
- Most important for software, digital businesses and websites



Ownership of IP Rights

Ownership of IP rights





- Generally...
- If an employee generates an IP right in the course of their employment it belongs to their employer;
- If someone is commissioned to generate an IP right then it belongs to the creator of the IP right (think about getting an agreement in place if you use a consultant).
- Grant funding / investment agreements & IP ownership



IP and Third Parties

Freedom-to-operate



- Third party rights
 - Do any of the business's activities potentially infringe on a third party's IP?
 - Different levels of analysis can be conducted
 - Trade mark clearance
- Ownership of IP
 - Who owns the various IP rights?
 - Legal situation is clear but can be complicated in practice...
- Access to IP
 - Does the business rely on the ability to use a third party's IP?
 - Does the business have written agreements in place?



Thank You





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Follow us on:







Patent Box

Sam Stephens TBAT Innovation



What is Patent Box?

Patent Box is an HMRC incentive designed to reward companies who commercially exploit patented (or similar) technology and processes.

Patent Box can reduce your corporation tax rate to as little as 10%





To be eligible



Patents – product or process



Must be liable to pay UK
Corporation Tax



Must own qualifying patents or exclusive licences to those patents



Patent – UK, EU and others inc. Japan, USA etc



About the patent

You should consider:



Does the patent cover a minor or major part of a product

Does the patent cover a process that is essential to the manufacture of a product

Do you have the necessary record keeping in place to track costs/sales/profits/R&D/Marketing etc

How much turnover will the patented product or process generate?



The process

You will need to:



Apply for a Patent/Licence in IP

Elect into Patent Box

Track sales of products that are associated with a patent

Assess whether to elect into the Small Claims Treatment



Let's look at the actual calculation

There are 9 key steps to the calculation

- 1. Stream your income
- 2. Allocate Costs
- 3. Calculate profit Streams
- Calculate the Routine Profit Deduction and apply to the Profit = Qualifying Residual Profit
- Identify the Marketing Asset Return (Small Claims Treatment – Option)
- 6. Work out the Nexus Fraction All about the ongoing R&D
- 7. Calculate the Patent Boc Deduction
- 8. Work out the tax saving
- Congratulate yourself on a job well done and have a cup of tea



1. Stream your income

| | | Patent Income | Other income | Total | |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | £2,94 | 1,548.85 |
| | | 72% | 28% | | |



2. Allocation of Costs

| | | Patent Income | Other income | Total |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | £2,941,548.85 |
| | | 72% | 28% | |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | | | |
| | COGS | 932040.08 | 355463.92 | 1287504.00 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | 296985.05 | 113264.95 | 410250.00 |



3. Calculate Profit Streams

| | | Patent Income | Other income | Total |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | £2,941,548.85 |
| | | 72% | 28% | |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | | | |
| | COGS | 932040.08 | 355463.92 | 1287504.00 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | 296985.05 | 113264.95 | 410250.00 |
| | | Patent Profit | Other Profit | |
| Step 3 | Profit Streams | £900,398.49 | £343,396.36 | |
| | Profit % | 72% | 28% | |



4. Routine Profit Deduction - Routine Return

| | | Patent Income | Other income | T | otal | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | | £ | 2,94 | 1,54 | 8.85 |
| | | 72% | 28% | | | | | |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | | | | | | | |
| | COGS | £932,040.08 | £355,463.92 | | £ | 1,28 | 7,50 | 4.00 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | £296,985.05 | £113,264.95 | | | £41 | 0,25 | 0.00 |
| | | Patent Profit | Other Profit | | | | | |
| Step 3 | Profit Streams | £900,398.49 | £343,396.36 | | | | | |
| | Profit % | 72% | 28% | | | | | |
| Step 4 | 10% Routine Profit Deduction | £626,612.00 | | | | | | |
| | 10% Deduction @ 72% | £45,361.22 | As legislation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Qualifying Residual Profit | £855,037.27 | | | | | | |

| Routine | Deductions | Year | 2021 | Notes | | |
|---------|--|-------|-------------|------------------|----------|---|
| | | - | | | | |
| Head 1 | Capital allowances | | £202.00 | Tax Comp = Net | Cap Allo | W |
| | | | | | | |
| Head 2 | Premises Cost - rent/rate/rpair/maint | | £58,194.00 | | | |
| | | • | • • • | • • • | • • | |
| Head 3 | Personnel Costs - salaries, NI, Pension | | £520,441.00 | | | |
| Head 4 | Plant and Machinery - Leasing/Modifying | • | £0.00 | No leasing costs | | 0 |
| Head 5 | Prof Services - inc accounting - not IP legal services | • | £27,651.00 | • • • | • • | 0 |
| Head 6 | Miscellaneous Services - Comp/utilties/telecom/post | • | £20,124.00 | | • | - |
| | | | | | | 0 |
| | | Total | £626,612.00 | | | |



5. Marketing Asset Return

| | | Patent Income | Other income | Total |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | £2,941,54 |
| | | 72% | 28% | |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | | | |
| | COGS | £932,040.08 | £355,463.92 | £1,287,50 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | £296,985.05 | £113,264.95 | £410,25 |
| Step 3 | Profit Streams | £900,398.49 | £343,396.36 | · |
| | | | • • • • • | |
| | Profit % | 72% | 28% | |
| Step 4 | 10% Routine Profit Deduction | £626,612.00 | • • • • • | |
| | | | | |
| | 10% Deduction @ 72% | £45,361.22 | As legislation | |
| | | | | |
| | Qualifying Residual Profit | £855,037.27 | | |
| Step 5 | Marketing Asset Return | | | |
| | 25% Small Claim Treatment | £213,759.32 | As QRP is £1m or | less - elect in to |
| | Residual Profit | f641.277.95 | | |



6. Nexus Fraction

From Tax Computation April 2022 Note Meaning Total R&D Eligible R&D For R&D Tax £508,680.00 Used in R&D Tax Claim £508,680.00 In-house qualifying R&D Staff/Materials/S/Ware 0 Qualifying R&D on subcon to 3rd Party No Costs S2 0 Qualifying R&D on subcon to connected party No Linked companies 0 Expenditure on Acquisition of R&D Developed in house Nexus Fraction 130% Nexus Fraction Cap 100%

| | | Patent Income | Other income | Total |
|--------|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | £2,941,548.85 |
| | | 72% | 28% | |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | | | |
| | COGS | £932,040.08 | £355,463.92 | £1,287,504.00 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | £296,985.05 | £113,264.95 | £410,250.00 |
| Step 3 | Profit Streams | £900,398.49 | £343,396.36 | |
| | Profit % | 72% | 28% | |
| Step 4 | 10% Routine Profit Deduction | £626,612.00 | | |
| | 10% Deduction @ 72% | £45,361.22 | As legislation | |
| | Qualifying Residual Profit | £855,037.27 | | |
| Step 5 | Marketing Asset Return | | | |
| | 25% Small Claim Treatment | £213,759.32 | | |
| | Residual Profit | £641,277.95 | | |
| Step 6 | Nexus Fraction | · | | |
| | Calc = ((D+S1) x 1.3)/(D+S1+S2+A) or 1 | 100% | | |
| | Residual Profit | £641,277.95 | | |



7. Marketing Asset Return

| | | Patent Income | Other income | Tota | al | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|----------------|------|----|------|-------|------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 | £812,125.23 | | £2 | ,941 | L,548 | 3.85 |
| | | 72% | 28% | | | | | |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | | | | | | | |
| | COGS | £932,040.08 | £355,463.92 | | £1 | ,287 | 7,504 | 4.00 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | £296,985.05 | £113,264.95 | | f | 2410 |),25(| 0.00 |
| Step 3 | Profit Streams | £900,398.49 | £343,396.36 | | | | | |
| | Profit % | 72% | 28% | | | | | |
| Step 4 | 10% Routine Profit Deduction | £626,612.00 | | | | | | |
| | 10% Deduction @ 72% | £45,361.22 | As legislation | | | | | |
| | Qualifying Residual Profit | £855,037.27 | • • • | | | | | |
| Step 5 | Marketing Asset Return | | | | | | | |
| | 25% Small Claim Treatment | £213,759.32 | | | | | | |
| | Residual Profit | £641,277.95 | | | | | | |
| Step 6 | Nexus Fraction | | | | | | | |
| | Calc = ((D+S1) x 1.3)/(D+S1+S2+A) or 1 | 100% | | | | | | |
| | Residual Profit | £641,277.95 | | | | | | |
| Step 7 | Patent Box Deduction | | | | | | | |
| | RP x (Corp - Patent Box)/Corp | £303,763.24 | | | | | | |



8. Tax Saving

| | | Patent Income |
|--------|--|---------------|
| Step 1 | Income Streams | £2,129,423.62 |
| | | 72% |
| Step 2 | Allocation of Costs | |
| | COGS | £932,040.08 |
| | Admin - Ratio of T/O | £296,985.05 |
| Step 3 | Profit Streams | £900,398.49 |
| | | |
| | Profit % | 72% |
| Step 4 | 10% Routine Profit Deduction | £626,612.00 |
| | 10% Deduction @ 72% | £45,361.22 |
| | Qualifying Residual Profit | £855,037.27 |
| Step 5 | Marketing Asset Return | 1833,037.27 |
| этер э | 25% Small Claim Treatment | £213,759.32 |
| | Residual Profit | £641,277.95 |
| Step 6 | Nexus Fraction | |
| | Calc = ((D+S1) x 1.3)/(D+S1+S2+A) or 1 | 100% |
| | Residual Profit | £641,277.95 |
| Step 7 | Patent Box Deduction | |
| | RP x (Corp - Patent Box)/Corp | £303,763.24 |
| Step 8 | Equivalent Tax Saving | |
| | Corporation Tax Rate | 19% |
| | Tax Saving | £57,715.02 |

No Patent Box Tax on Patented Products = £171,076

With Patent Box
Tax on Patented Products = £113,361

Equivalent Tax Rate = 12.5%

Other income

£812,125.23

£355,463.92

£113,264.95

£343,396.36

As legislation

28%

28%

Total

£2,941,548.85

£1,287,504.00

£410,250.00



Top Tips

Consider when patenting – are you protecting your device, or just interested in patent box?

Elect in when you have filed your patent and you are selling product

You can go back and elect into Patent Box two years

Think carefully how you will track turnover, costs and profit

Will there be ongoing R&D activity

Consider a patent even if licencing/selling your IP – the recipient may be more interested in Patent Box than the IP protection

Model the costs of patenting and the likely income generated to see if it is al worthwhile

The legislation is extensive – consider external help













- TBAT Innovation Challenge 2023 – Workshop 3 (Licensing In & Third Party Involvement)
- Ed Wright, Shakespeare Martineau LLP
- 25 May 2023



- **+** Ed Wright
- + Partner
- **+** Commercial IP Team
- Shakespeare Martineau LLP,
 Waterfront House, 35 Station Street,
 Nottingham NG2 3DQ



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Email: ed.wright@shma.co.uk





Overview

- Ownership of IP need to acquire vs need to licence in?
- Pre-contractual confidentiality
- Heads of terms preceding resulting agreement?
- Considerations when approaching licensing in/third party involvement
- Mixing up IP "background" vs "foreground"



Ownership of IP

- Right to sue normally vested in owner (or licensee in some circumstances)
- + Patents inventor
- Designs designer or employer
- + Trade marks applicant
- + Copyright author or employer







Confidentiality

- # Must be preserved when pre-contractually disclosing any know-how, trade secrets or other confidential information
- # Impact on patentability
- Make sure collaborators and other third parties involved also bound by same obligations (tension with academics)
- + Obligations to remain in force posttermination







Confidentiality II

- No disclosure avoids any misuse not always practical
- What do you actually need to disclose to allow the relationship to work?
- + An NDA better than nothing
- # Bargaining position?







Heads of terms

- + Legally binding or not?
- # "Subject to contract"
- + Usually sets out the main terms
- # Exclusivity period?
- **+** Termination





Types of resulting agreement

- + Consultancy
- # Agency/Distribution
- # Manufacturing
- **#** IP assignment or licence
- + R&D or other collaborative cross-licensing arrangement
- **#** Joint venture









- + How and when was the IP created? Extent to which IP rights in question can be licensed? Licensor's entitlement and rights reservations?
- What is your organisation's IP policy?
- + Ownership vs licensing
- + Nature of licence in applicable terms?
- # Improvements later down the line







Mixing Up IP – "Background IP"

- Generally remains with party providing it
- # Expressly identify if and to extent possible
- # If "background IP" needed after project completion, consider option to licence in return for appropriate royalty fees/lump sum or other consideration
- Due to charitable objectives, universities tend, when assigning or licensing IP rights, to obtain licence in return or retain right to use same for non-commercial academic/research purposes







Mixing Up IP – "Foreground IP"

- Joint ownership of IP is not generally advisable where commercialisation envisaged
- When determining ownership entitlement, consider:
 - which party will invest the most, both financially and in terms of know-how/expertise?
 - which party best able to commercially exploit IP?
 - who has responsibility for registering any IP rights?
 At whose cost? Will any assistance be required?





"Foreground IP" continued

+ Consider:

- retaining IP rights, with option to assign or license IP on project completion to party who intends to commercially exploit IP subject to agreement of lump sum or royalties on fair and reasonable terms
- where licensed, consider long stop period within which commercial exploitation of IP must commence





Summary

- Try not to tread on anyone else's toes
- Protect your own IP analyse what you have
- Don't disclose it unless you need to
- + Put NDAs in place
- # Be up front about collaboration obligations
- # Unpicking it later is always more difficult
- # Be bold!











- **+** Ed Wright
- + Partner
- **+** Commercial IP Team
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Final Workshop



Commercialisation: Successfully heading to market

Thursday 15 June (1-5pm)

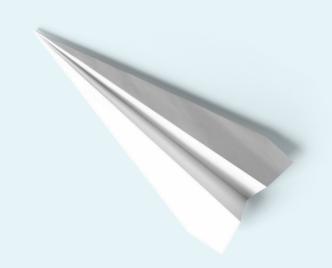
To register, please visit: https://tbat.co.uk/the-innovation-challenge/



Working in partnership with







Next Steps



Full Application Stage

• Submit your business plan and further information, for a chance to be selected to pitch at the final showcase on 11th October and have a chance to win the prize package.

Apply here: https://tbat.co.uk/the-innovation-challenge-application/

Prize Package includes:

- £5000 cash
- Support from selected partners based on the winner's requirements
- 2 runners up will also receive support from partners

Thank you The Innovation Challenge

Product Development & Protection Workshop – How to design and protect your innovation





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Presenters









