# WIPO-WASME Program on Practical Intellectual Property Rights Issues for Entrepreneurs, Economists, Bankers, Lawyers and Accountants

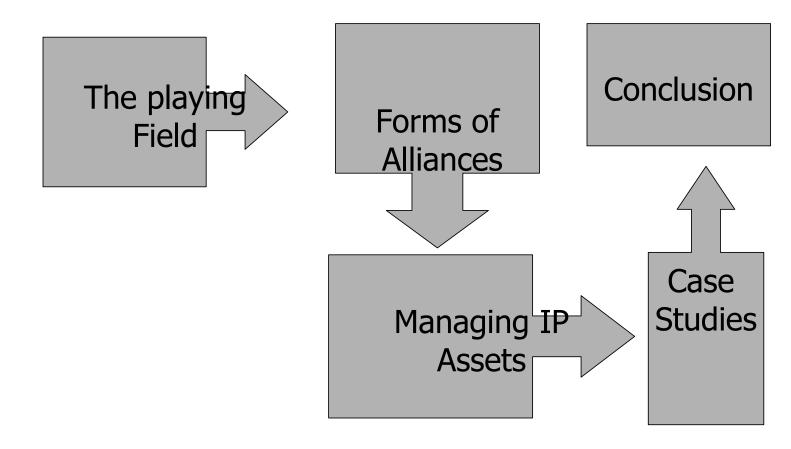
#### Topic 12

Managing IP in Public-Private Partnerships, Strategic Alliances, Joint Ventures and Mergers & acquisitions

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### Overview

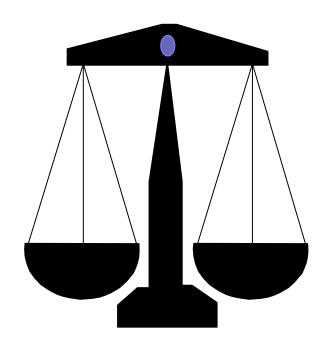


# The Playing Field

- Globalization and liberalization as the new playing field for business
- The emerging importance of intangible assets in determining business success
- Disputes arising from IP ownership
- These trends in the economy foster a highly competitive business atmosphere



- http://www.globalaffairs.ca/
- Globalization and liberalization
- Central role of IP



 IP ownership issues (disputes)



 Highly competitive business atmosphere

- To stay in business and remain competitive companies, both big and small, are establishing different types of alliances
- Alliance-building is increasingly becoming a priority strategy for organizations across public and private sectors.

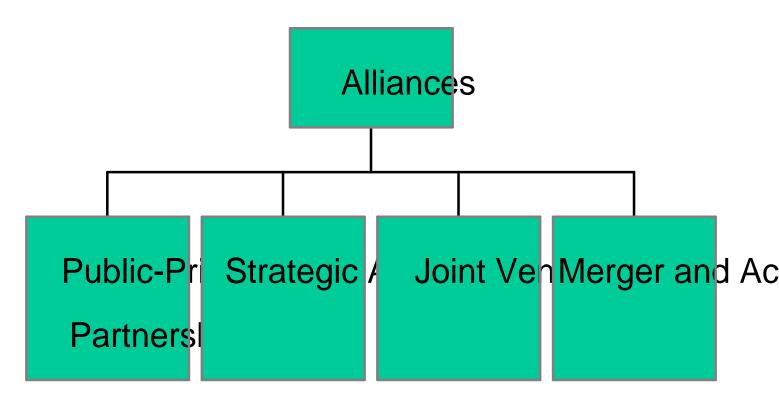
- Rapid growth of domestic and cross-border alliances
  - 1998-2000 more than 20,000 corporate alliances have been formed worldwide
  - the number of alliances in the United
     States has grown by 25 percent each year since 1987
    - Source: http://www.onlineorganizing.com/Organizer\_Article\_Small\_Business\_Alliances.ht m.

- Public-Private partnership
- Change in perspective at policy level
  - Government realizing the need to protect IP of government funded institutions e.g. universities, research institutions e.t.c.
  - Realization of the potential of public sectors to contribute to economic development and generating new revenue hence augmenting taxes

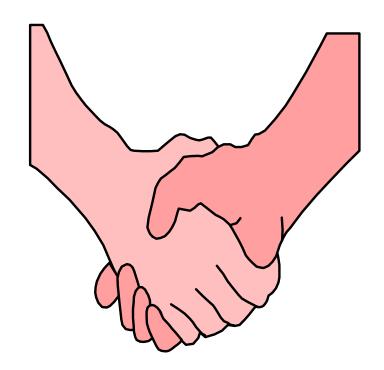
 The potential of public and private institutions to cooperate in commercializing IP assets

- SME's not spared from international competition
- Increasingly smart businesses concentrate in their core competencies and strategically manage their intangible assets

# **Establishing Alliances**



- Alliances can be
  - long-term with strategic goals
  - shorter-termrelationshipsformed for tacticalpurposes



- Main motives behind alliances:
  - Gain access to new international markets
  - Broaden
     product-line or fill
     product-line gaps

- Gain foothold in emerging industries
- Join entrepreneurial smaller firms with reputations and resources of established organizations

- Accelerate market
   entry by using host
   partner's sales
   force, distribution
   infrastructure and
   knowledge of local
   markets
- Lower
   manufacturing costs
   by sharing
   production facilities
   and manufacturing
   process experience
- Exchange technology

- Enable resource
   extension for small
   firms that lack the
   means for
   investment in
   research and product
   development
- Enhance skills
   through learning
   from alliance
   partners

- Respond to shifts in customer buying patterns from the purchase of individual products to integrated system
- Source: Lobo M and Nazemetz J. W (http://www.okstate.edu/ind-engr/st ep/WEBFILES/Papers/Marks\_phase5. htm#\_Toc436979593)

### Managing IP Assets in Alliances

- Alliances lead to sharing IP or creation of new IP
- IP management is crucial element in alliances
- Neglect of IP issues can spell doom to alliances
- IP ownership should be well defined in pre and post alliances

 SMEs engaged in alliances should focus on the most beneficial arrangement basing on their IP assets



- IP Audit
- Recognize competence and capability
- Know IP value
- Decide on the form of alliance
- Identify potential partner



#### Due diligence

- market research
- legal steps to fully protect IP
- analysis of the potential partner e.g financial strength, research and manufacturing capabilities and reputation

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- internal financial
   analysis of the
   technology with
   respect to pricing,
   profit margin, cost of
   production and
   distribution
- Seek professional assistance
- Know the end game/exit strategy 20

- How IP assets can facilitate opportunities for partnering
- IP strategy should focus on competitive impact of the established alliance
  - e.g. how would the market respond to introduced changes

#### **Public-Private Partnership**

Public funded projects
(R & D) Jointly
run projects

Public projects put forward for competitive bidding

Contribution by each party:

Funds, expertise,

Rights and obligations with respect to ensuing IP Licensing

**Strategic Alliance** 

license,
marketing and
development
agreements

Access to new markets trademark (franchising)

Enhancing consumer loyalty and goodwill trademark, copyright

Fending off a stronger competitor patents, trademark



#### **Bringing together**

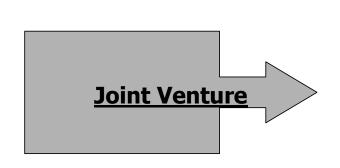
financial and technical skills, commercial expertise, market coverage (trade secrets, patents, copyrights, industrial designs etc.)

Joint Venture
separate legal entity
(generally a corporation,
limited liability company,
or partnership)
through which the
business of the
alliance is conducted.

**Market expansion** 

co- branding new brand

Technology development pooling resources contributing unused patent to a start-up



Complementary technology cross-licensing

**Execute a contract** 

(complex/big)

Timing
Relevance of IP to
the other party

Merger & Acquisition

Market penetration
Relative market strength
of both parties

Post merger/acquisition potential added value to IP

#### Case Studies

- Story of Pliva (Croatian pharmaceutical company)
  - Started as a relatively a small player
  - Innovation (developed original antibiotic named azythromicin in 1970)
  - Patent protection (worldwide in 1981)
  - Pfizer Inc. learned about Pliva while searching USPTO database (Use of patent information)

#### Case Studies contd.

- Pliva and Pfizer entered into licensing agreement
- Pliva maintains right to sell the product in Central and Eastern Europe under the its own brand name Sumamed.

#### Case Studies contd.

 Sun Microsystems-Fujitsu is a small (at the time the alliance was formed) U.S. company-large Japanese semiconductor company linkage that centers on a supplier-manufacturer relationship comprising licensing, consigned product development, and manufacturing foundry aspects

#### Case Studies contd.

 Peace Frog T-shirts exporters to Japan and licenses in Spain see http://www.fashionwire.com/publications/infpu00017 56.html

#### Conclusion

- Need to strategically manage IP assets in order to balance IP strategy and overall business objective
- Ensuring IP issues do not lead to disputes during or after end of alliance
- Deciding who will take the lead in commercial exploitation of IP
- Decide on sharing of resulting revenue
- Decide on access rights to background IP

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Find a suitable partner

### Conclusion

Thank you for your kind attention