



REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA SERIES OF WEBINARS FOR SMES- SESSION 3

Loretta Asiedu

Senior Counsellor,
Regional Bureau for Africa
Department for Africa and LDCs

**Online
23 June a.m.
2020**

ACCESS TO IP

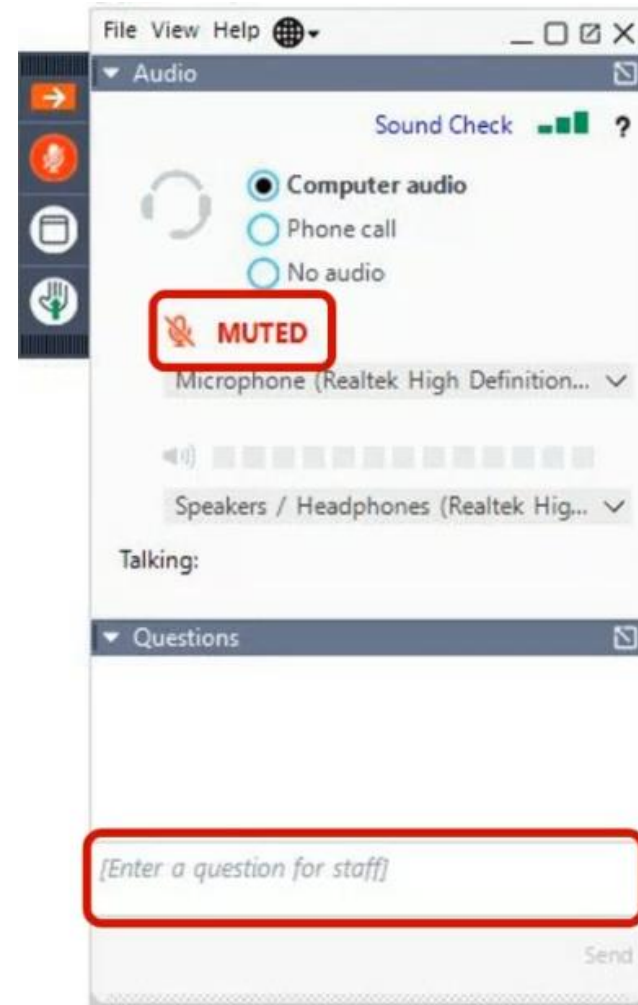
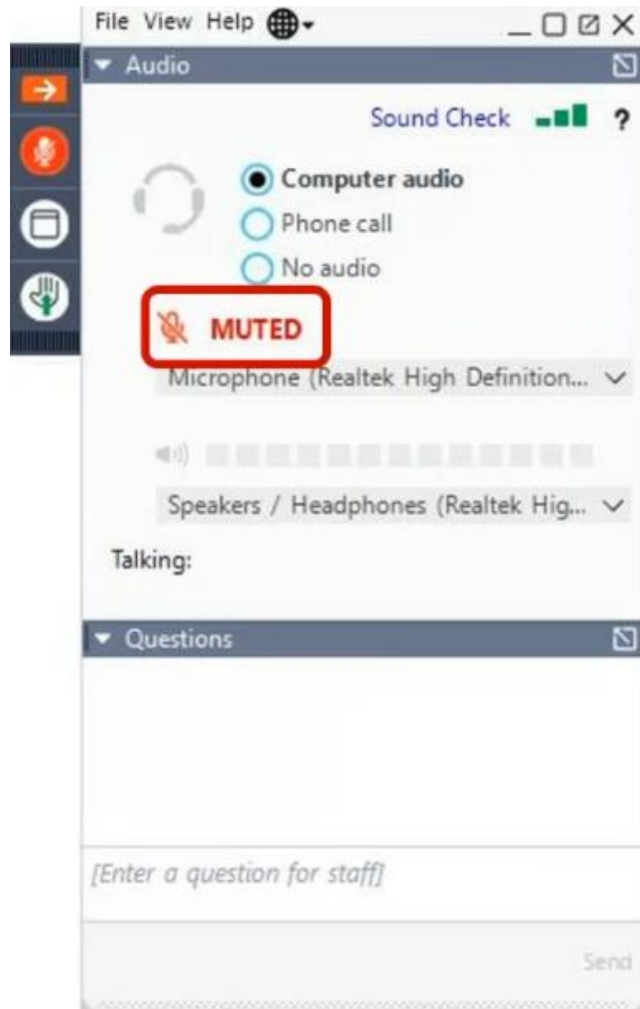
- How SMEs could access intellectual property (IP) for their business.
- Recap of the rights granted by IP, with emphasis on patents, with coverage on identifying and locating IP in the public domain – expatiating on the principle that you don't have to own IP to use it
- Introduction to licensing, open source and joint ventures.
- Discussion on licensing will cover differentiating between exclusive, non-exclusive and sole licences;
- Basics of patent searches
- Q &A session

Dr. McLean Sibanda

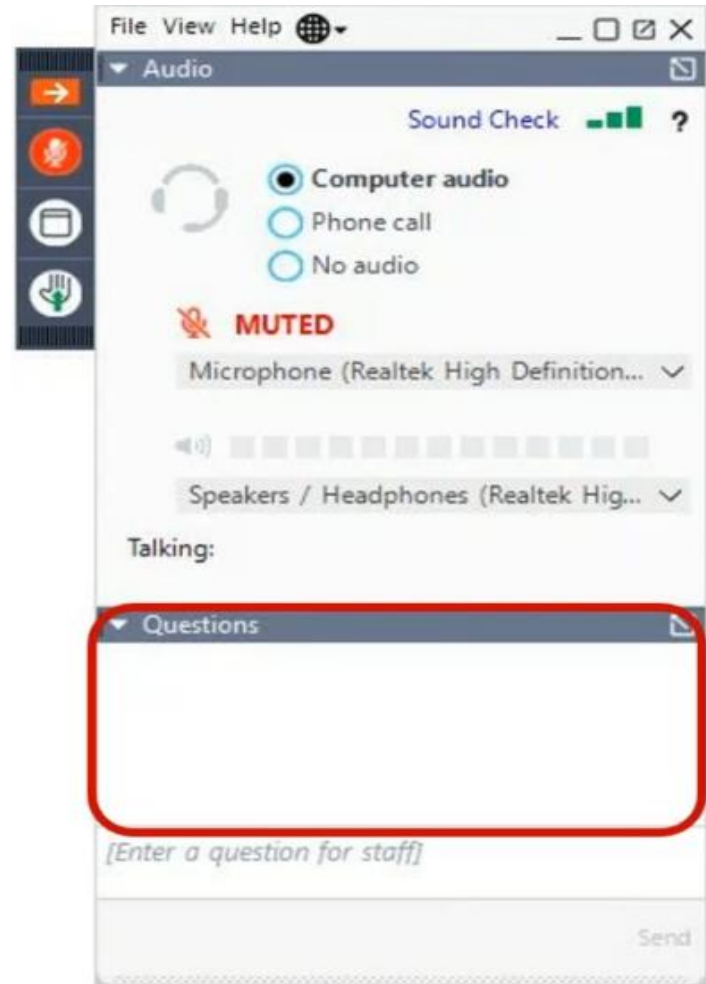
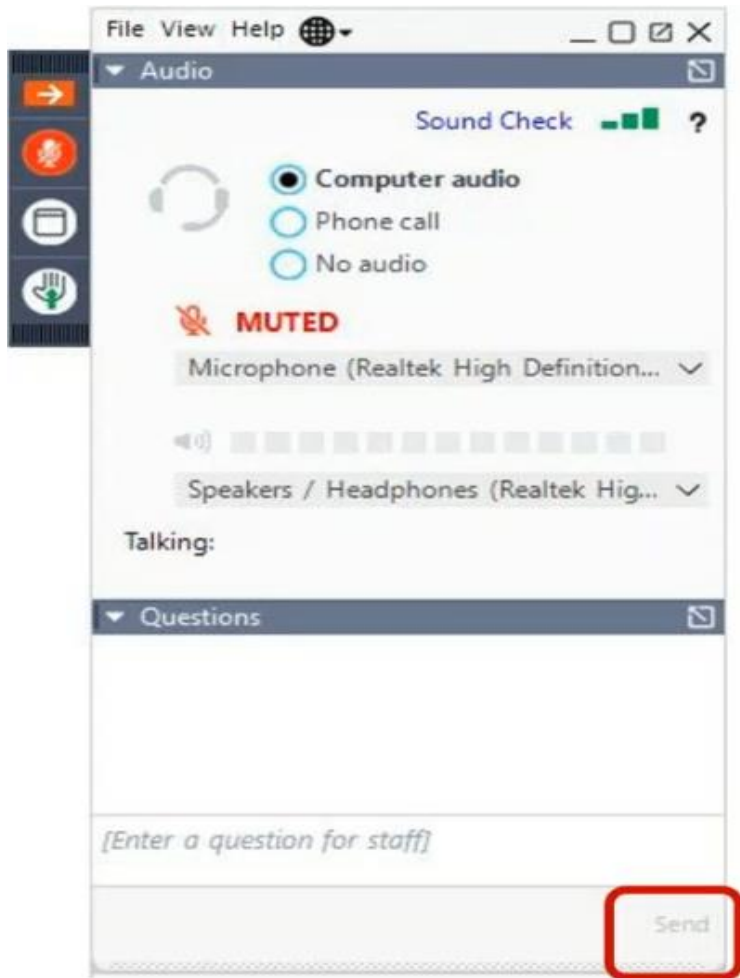


- Managing Director of Bigen Global Limited (Mauritius)
- Former President of the Advisory Council of the International Association of Science and Technology Parks (IASP)
- Former Chief Executive Officer of The Innovation Hub in South Africa
- Chief drafter of South Africa's Intellectual Property Rights from Publicly Financed Research and Development Act, 2008
- Registered South African patent attorney

How to ask questions?



How to ask questions?



Q&A



- Do not worry if we can't address all your questions in today's session
- You can always reach us at the following emails for further questions or information:

rba@wipo.int

Next session

- Working With IP In Your Business

- July 23 from 14.30 – 15.30 CET

- Register here:

- https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=58049

Past sessions

- Fundamentals of Intellectual Property and Relevance in Business

- July 22 from 10.30 – 11.30 CET

- Summaries and Presentations will be available here:

- https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=58028

- IP Audits, Due Diligence and Valuation

- Today July 22 from 14.30 – 15.30 CET

- Summaries and Presentations will be available here:

- https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=58029



Access to and Commercialisation of ■ Intellectual Property for Your Business

Series of Webinars for African SMEs, July 2020

Dr McLean Sibanda
Managing Director: Bigen Global Limited
International Consultant and IP Expert (South Africa)

Overview

- Key Intellectual Property Concepts
- You don't have to own it to use it – Other People's Intellectual Property
 - A. Public Domain
 - B. Licensing
 - C. Franchising as an example of Licensing
- Patent Search
- Case Studies
- Further Resources for SMEs
- Next in this webinar series:
4. Working With IP In Your Business

Key Concepts on Patents

■ Patents grant right to:

- exclude others (without permission) to **manufacture, exercise, dispose, import, use** the patented invention
- rights owner to grant permission to others (**licence**)
- transfer to others (**assignment**)

■ Rights are limited

- **20 year** period
- Subject to maintenance
- Territoriality
- Subject to rights of third parties (*example of chair*)

Key Concepts on Patents

■ Importance of disclosure requirement

- Scope of protection must be clear in claims
- Sufficient disclosure of invention: i) Teach the invention, ii) Enable others to build on

■ It is therefore evident that patent documents are very important sources of technological innovation

- Disclose not only the invention BUT manner to carry it out
- Can determine if invention has use in your business – if so
 - i) Is it protected in your country?
 - ii) Is the patent still valid and in force (maintenance, and 20 years?)
 - iii) Can you obtain a licence?
 - iv) Could you collaborate with the owners?

Key Concepts on Patents

- **Patent document is more than just a document**
 - Source of state of art - Avoid duplication in the innovation process
 - Jump-start own innovation process and ride on back of others' developments
 - Potential commercialisation partners and suppliers
 - Competitor developments
 - Patents validity and scope
 - Search reports

Other People's Intellectual Property

- **Public Domain** – 1) Not protected, 2) IP Rights lapsed or expired, 3) Protected but not in your country

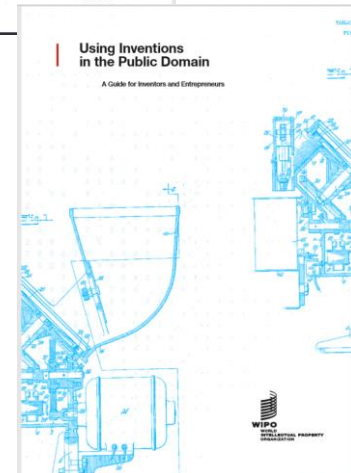
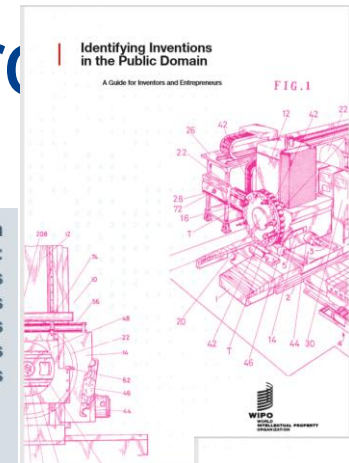
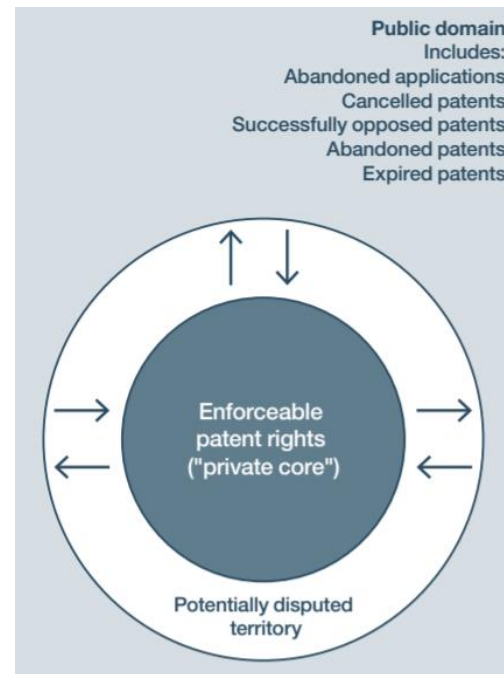
- Inventions in the Public Domain (Identifying and Using)

<https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=4501>

https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1063.pdf

- Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain

https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_7/cdip_7_inf_2.pdf



Other People's Intellectual Property

- **Licence-in** (*e.g. from universities and others*)
 - Reduce development timelines / Less riskier
 - Focus is adaptation to local conditions
- **Open Source**
 - IP available for use and further development
 - Read carefully T&C on ownership resultant IP
- **Joint Venture (incl. Acquire / Purchase the IP)**
 - Where it is strategic and purchase consideration can be in form of shares in the company
 - Technology Transfer: in-licensing with your SME providing understanding of local market

Licensing

- **Grant of IP owner's rights**
 - Patent – manufacture, sell, import, exercise, use
 - Copyright – to reproduce a work
 - etc.
- **Another party**
- **For defined period of time**
- **In return for an economic interest or other**
 - Royalty, Lump sum
 - Another licence - cross licence
- **Similar to 'lease / rental agreement'**
- **Whole or in part**



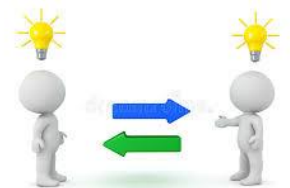
1 ■ **Licence Out**



2 ■ **Licence in**



3 ■ **Cross Licence**



Licensing

■ Exclusive

- Licensee granted rights to IP
- Licensors cannot grant rights to other parties
- Licensors cannot use IP

Q1. Which type of a licence would you prefer for your intellectual property?

■ Non-Exclusive


- Licensee granted rights to the IP
- Licensors retain right to use & grant licenses to other parties
- Can be same or other terms

Q2. Would your answer be different for licensing in other people's intellectual property?

■ Sole

- Licensee granted rights
- Licensors retain rights to exploit but not grant other licenses

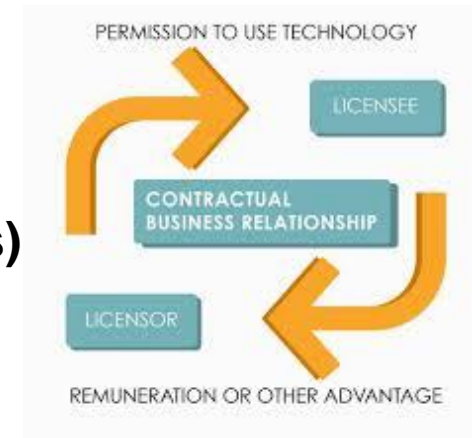
Licensing *(Anatomy of a Licence Agreement)*

○ Definition of Licensors and Licensee	○ Territory
○ Exclusive, Sole, None Exclusive	○ Rights Licensed (<i>Manufacture, use, etc.</i>)
○ Term or Duration	○ Consideration / Royalty payable
○ Subject matter of Licence: Definition of Intellectual Property or Technology	○ Basis for Royalty (know-how and patents, etc.) 
○ Rights to improvements	○ Maintenance of IP
○ Any limitations by Field	○ Infringement
○ Claims by third parties / indemnities	○ Right to sub-licence
○ Warranties by licensor	○ Acknowledgement of Right in IP
○ Recordal of Licence: certain rights granted to licensee	○ Dispute Resolution
○ Breach of contract	○ Restrictions

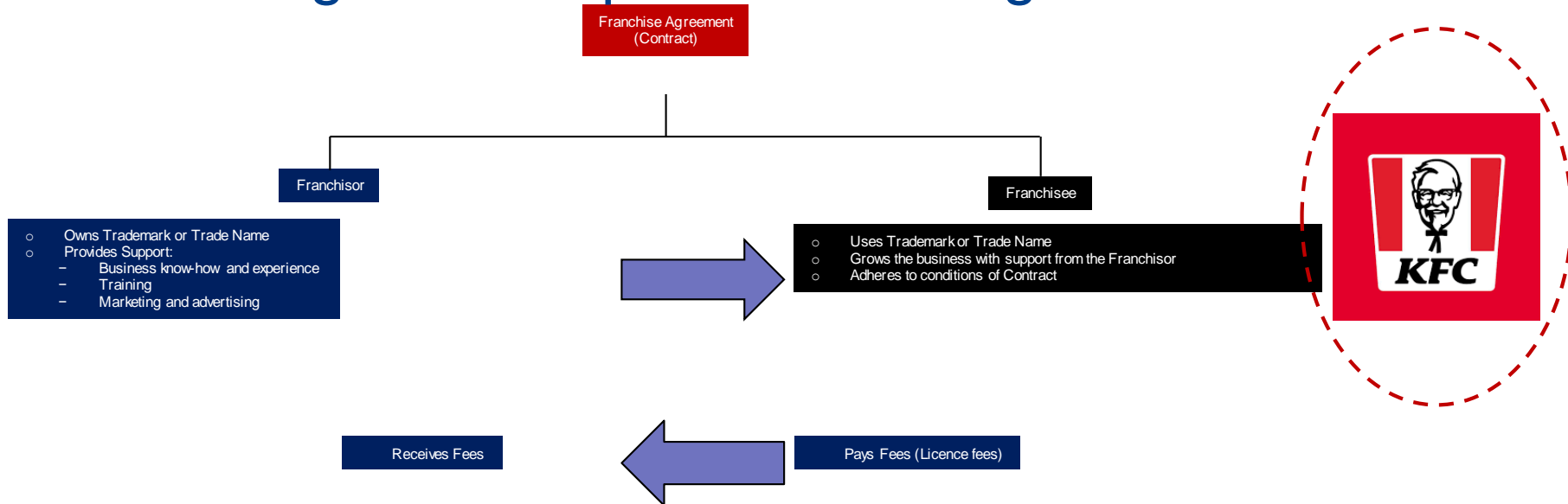
For More Information on Negotiating licences - issues to consider, refer to:
<https://snz.co.za/articles/commercial/negotiating-licences-issues-to-consider/>

Licensing - Different Forms of IP

- **One or more (whole or part) of rights owners enjoys in each IPR**
- **Patents (generally extends to Registered Designs)**
 - Make, Use, Import, Exercise, Dispose
 - Recordal of exclusive licence to ensure right to sue
- **Copyright**
 - Reproduce the work (i.e. copy)
 - Adaptation, Publication, Distribution, Performance
- **Trademarks**
 - Use, sell (main consideration to ensure 'non-dilution')
 - See Franchising as example



Franchising as Example of Licensing



Franchise Examples



Patent Search

■ Tools

- Patent databases (publicly available and proprietary)
- Both contain same patent information – only additional analytical tools in proprietary databases

Different Types of Searches

■ Novelty searches

- All prior art (patent + non-patent literature (Google, etc.))
- As far back as prior art can go - **fundamental enquiry** - Is this new?

■ Freedom to operate / Infringement Searches

- Patent documents in past 20 years (valid and in force)
- Focus on claims
- To infringe, all claim integers to be present in 1 patent document

Patent Search

- **Can search using variety of fields and topics**
 - Inventor (*e.g. Elon Musk, Steve Jobs, etc.*)
 - Applicant, Patent Owner (*Tesla, Apple, Samsung, Elon Musk, etc.*)
 - Key words (*e.g. Coronavirus, Sanitiser, Diabetes, cosmetics, etc.*)
 - International Patent Classification (*e.g. A61K, C22B, etc.*) - <http://www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/en/>
 - Country where patent granted (US, EP, ZA, etc.)
 - Filing Date, Priority Date, etc.
 - Combinations
 - Simple to Advanced Patents

Patent Search

- **Which patents exist in a given field of technology?**
 - *Imagine your farm machinery company is interested in acquiring a company named Trima AB. You are obliged to do a due diligence search to see if this company has any valid patents in Australia.*
 - *Go to the Australian patent search site <http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/auspat/>, perform your search and give a brief summary of what you find*

1

www.ipaustralia.gov.au/auspat/

The screenshot shows the AusPat website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'SEARCH', 'STRUCTURED', and 'ADVANCED' links. Below this is the 'AusPat' logo and the text 'Australian Government IP Australia'. The main content area features four large buttons: 'FAQs', 'Learning', 'REGISTER NOW!', and 'Outages'. Below these is a search section with a search bar, a 'SEARCH' button, and links to 'MySearches (0)' and 'MyList (0)'. A checkbox for 'Include abstract text' is also present. At the bottom, a table displays search results for a specific patent.

You can search using one or more of the following criteria.	
Patent or application number	2006230955
Invention title	Artificial amorphous semiconductors and applications to solar cells
Applicant(s)	NewSouth Innovations Pty Ltd
Inventor(s)	Green, Mark Andrew
Agent Name	Peterson Patents
Publication Number	2006230955

Patent Search

Not secure | pericles.ipaustralia.gov.au/ols/auspat/quickSearch.do?query...

HOME QUICK STRUCTURED ADVANCED

Australian Government IP Australia

AusPat

Search Results

MySearches (0) MyList (0)

Search within results Refine your query Start again

Your search for TRIMA returned 4 results.

First Last Page 1 of 1 Prev Next

Customise columns/data Include specification text search context?

Application number	Title	Applicant(s)	Inventor(s)	Filing date	Application status
2001248981	Arrangement pertaining to a tractor	Trima AB	Holmberg, Lars Erne	2001-04-17	LAPSED
1998050766	An arrangement pertaining to working machines adapted to series coupled lift cylinders	Trima AB	Karlsson, Einar	1997-11-13	LAPSED
1998050767	An arrangement pertaining to working machines adapted to a skewing of an implement	Trima AB	Karlsson, Einar	1997-11-13	LAPSED
1998050766	An arrangement pertaining to working machines adapted to a lateral movement of an implement	Trima AB	Karlsson, Einar	1997-11-13	LAPSED

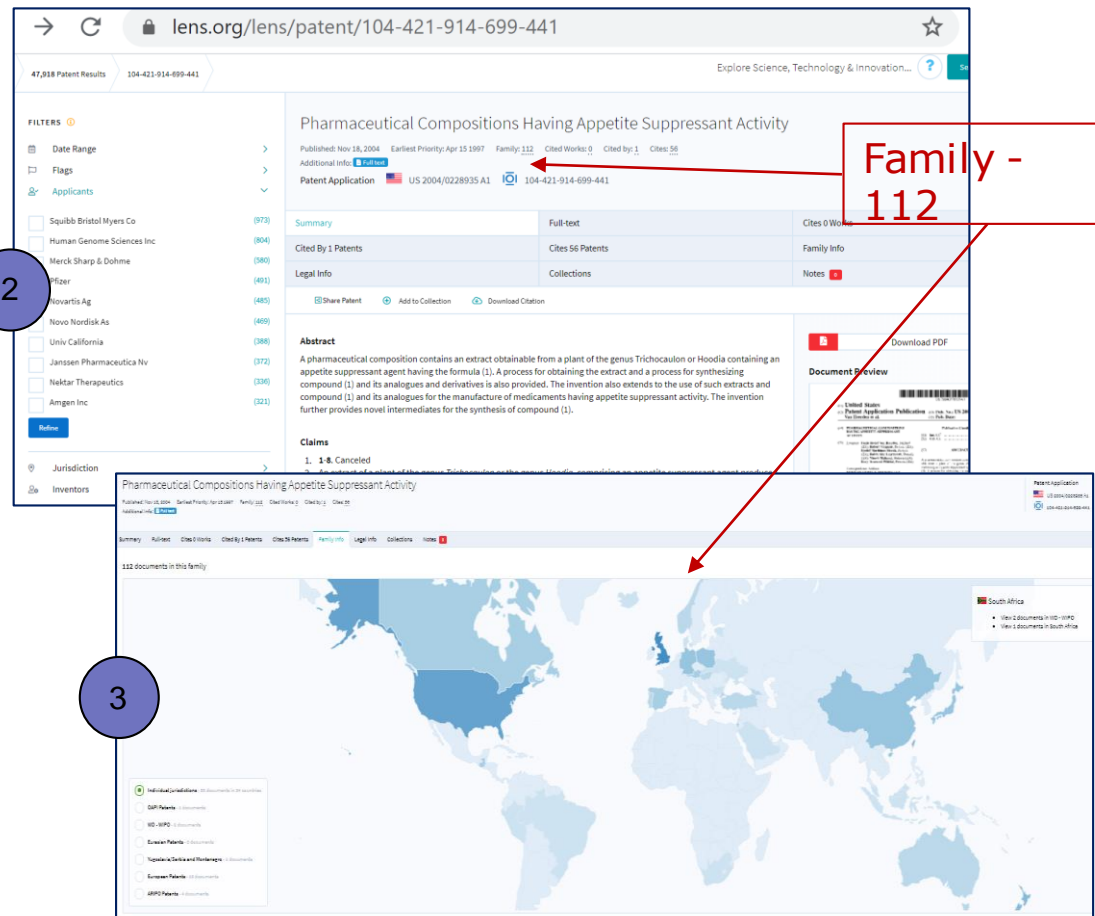
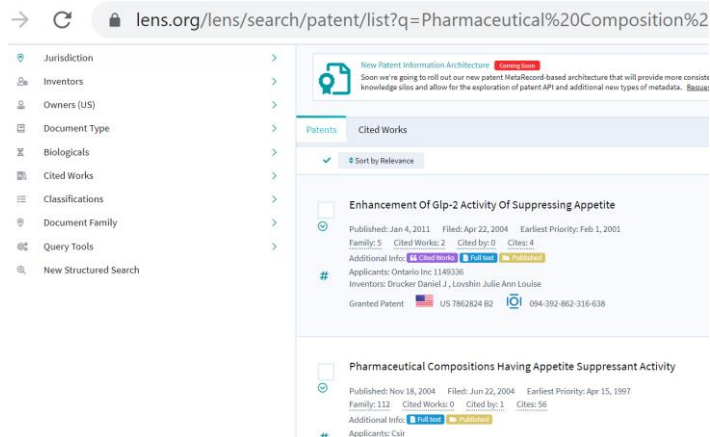
First Last Page 1 of 1 Prev Next

This data is current as of 2020-07-11 18:00 AEST.

- 4 Patent documents
- Status – Lapsed
- Patents in public domain

Patent Search

- Looking for patent on
Pharmaceutical Composition
Having Appetite Suppressant
Activity
- Go to www.lens.org
- Enter “full phrase”



Patent Search

Bibliographic Information



US 20040228935A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Van Heerden et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2004/0228935 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Nov. 18, 2004**

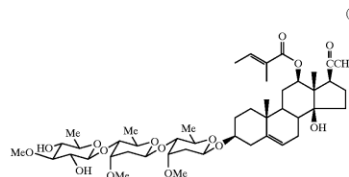
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61K 35/78**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/769**

ABSTRACT

A pharmaceutical composition contains an extract obtainable from a plant of the genus *Trichocaulon* or *Hoodia* containing an appetite suppressant agent having the formula (1). A process for obtaining the extract and a process for synthesizing compound (1) and its analogues and derivatives is also provided. The invention also extends to the use of such extracts and compound (1) and its analogues for the manufacture of medicaments having appetite suppressant activity. The invention further provides novel intermediates for the synthesis of compound (1).



(54) **PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS HAVING APPETITE SUPPRESSANT ACTIVITY**

(75) **Inventors:** Fanie Retief Van Heerden, Fairland (ZA); Robert Vleggaar, Pretoria (ZA); Roelof Marthinus Horak, Pretoria (ZA); Robin Alec Learmonth, Pretoria (ZA); Vinesh Maharaj, Pretoria (ZA); Rory Desmond Whittall, Pretoria (ZA)

Correspondence Address:
MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004 (US)

(73) **Assignee:** CSIR

(21) **Appl. No.:** 10/872,567

(22) **Filed:** Jun. 22, 2004

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Continuation of application No. 10/073,357, filed on Feb. 13, 2002, now abandoned, which is a division of application No. 09/402,962, filed on Oct. 13, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,376,657, filed as 371 of international application No. PCT/GB98/01100, filed on Apr. 15, 1998.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 15, 1997 (ZA)..... 97/3201

○ Title

○ Inventors

○ Applicant

○ Application Date

○ Priority Data

○ Publication Number

○ Publication Date

○ International Patent Classification No

○ Abstract

Patent Search

Specific Description

US 2004/0228935 A1

Nov. 18, 2004

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PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS HAVING APPETITE SUPPRESSANT ACTIVITY

[0001] THIS INVENTION relates to steroidal glycosides, to compositions containing such steroidal glycosides and to a new use for these steroidal glycosides and the compositions containing them. The invention further relates to a method of extracting and isolating these steroidal glycosides from plant material, to a method of synthetically producing these steroidal glycosides, and to the products of such an extraction and such a synthesis process.

[0002] In a particular application, the invention relates to an appetite suppressant agent, to a process for synthetically producing the appetite suppressant agent, to a process for extracting the appetite suppressant agent from plant material, to an appetite suppressant composition containing the appetite suppressant agent, and to a method of suppressing an appetite.

[0003] According to the invention, there is provided a process for preparing an extract of a plant of the genus *Trichocaulon* or of the genus *Hoodia*, the extract comprising an appetite suppressant agent, the process including the steps of treating collected plant material with a solvent to extract a fraction having appetite suppressant activity, separating the extraction solution from the rest of the plant material, removing the solvent from the extraction solution and recovering the extract. The extract so recovered may be further purified, eg by way of suitable solvent extraction procedures.

[0004] The invention also provides a plant extract made of plants of the group comprising the genus *Trichocaulon* and the genus *Hoodia* and having appetite suppressant activity.

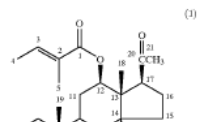
[0005] The extract may be prepared from plant material such as the stems and roots of said plants of the genus *Trichocaulon* or of the genus *Hoodia*. The genus *Trichocaulon* and the genus *Hoodia* include succulent plants growing in arid regions such as are found in Southern Africa. In one application of the invention, the active appetite suppressant extract is obtained from the species *Trichocaulon ptiliferum*. The species *Trichocaulon officinale* may also be used to provide an active appetite suppressant extract. In another application of the invention, the active appetite suppressant extract may be obtained from the species *Hoodia currorii*, *Hoodia gordonii* or *Hoodia ligustris*. Bioassays conducted by the Applicant on rats have indicated that certain of the extracts possess appetite suppressant activity.

[0006] The plant material may be homogenised in the presence of a suitable solvent, for example, a methanol/methylene chloride solvent, by means of a device such as a Waring blender. The extraction solution may then be separated from the residual plant material by an appropriate separation procedure such as, for example, filtration or centrifugation. The solvent may be removed by means of the rotary evaporator, preferably in a water bath at a temperature of 60° C. The separated crude extract may then be further extracted with methylene chloride and water before being separated into a methylene chloride extract and a water extract. The methylene chloride extract may have the solvent removed preferably by means of evaporation on a rotary evaporator and the resultant extract may be further purified by way of a methanol/hexane extraction. The methanol/hexane extraction product may then be separated to yield a methanol extract and a hexane extract. The methanol extract may be evaporated to remove the solvent in order to yield a partially purified active extract.

[0007] The partially purified active extract may be dissolved in methanol, and may be further fractionated by column chromatography, employing silica gel as an adsorption medium and a chloroform/30methanol mixture as an eluent. A plurality of different fractions may be obtained, and each may be evaluated, by suitable bioassaying procedures, to determine the appetite suppressant activity thereof.

[0008] A fraction having appetite suppressant activity may preferably be further fractionated such as by column chromatography using silica gel as an adsorption medium and a 9:1 chloroform:methanol solvent, and the resultant sub-fractions bioassayed for their appetite suppressant activity. A sub-fraction displaying appetite suppressant activity may, if desired, be further fractionated and purified, conveniently using a column chromatographic procedure with silica gel as the adsorption medium and a 9:1 ethylacetate:hexane solvent. The resultant purified fractions may again be evaluated by suitable bioassay procedures for their appetite suppressant activity.

[0009] The Applicant has found that at least one such purified fraction has good appetite suppressant activity, and the active principle in the fraction was identified by conventional chemical techniques including nuclear magnetic resonance, and was found to be a compound of the structural formula



- Background
- State of the art
- Problems that the invention solves
- Summary description of the invention

NOVELTY SEARCHES

The entire patent document including any disclosure outside of patent literature is important

Patent Search

US 2004/0228935 A1

Nov. 18, 2004

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cell swelling and anoxic changes. Minimal foci of lymphocytic perivascular cuffing were found in some animals and is most likely an incidental observation. In a few rats congestion of mild degree is present in the hepatic sinusoids and should be regarded as an incidental observation.

[0410] An important feature of the invention shown by the results of this study is that no tolerance to any of the samples developed over the test period. This may provide considerable benefit, particularly in relation to the use of the compounds and compositions of the invention in the treatment of obesity.

[0411] While the compounds and compositions of the invention have primarily been described in relation to their properties as appetite suppressants, it should be noted that this expression—"appetite suppressant"—is used herein to denote activity which tends to limit appetite and/or increase the sense of satiety, and thus tends to reduce total caloric intake; this in turn tends to counteract obesity. Accordingly, this invention extends to a method of treating, preventing or combating obesity in a human or non-human animal which comprises administering to said human or non-human animal an obesity treating, preventing or combating amount of a compound of formula (2). A preferred embodiment of this aspect of the invention utilises a composition or extract containing a compound of formula (1).

[0412] The term "animal" as used herein extends to, but is not restricted to, companion animals, e.g. household pets and domesticated animals; non-limiting examples of such animals include cattle, sheep, ferrets, swine, camels, horses, poultry, fish, rabbits, goats, dogs and cats.

[0413] As an anorectic agent or in the treatment or prevention of obesity in a human, a compound of formula (2), preferably of formula (1), or the composition defined in any one of claims 9 and 25-31 hereafter, is advantageously administered to said human in a dosage amount of from about 0.01 mg/kg/day to about 10 mg/kg/day. A preferred dosage range is 0.05 mg/kg/day to 0.5 mg/kg/day. When using the spray dried powder form of the extract of this invention, a preferred dosage range is 0.1 mg/kg/day to 20 mg/kg/day; especially preferred is 0.5 mg/kg/day to 5 mg/kg/day.

1-8. Canceled

9. An extract of a plant of the genus *Trichocaulon* or the genus *Hoodia*, comprising an appetite suppressant agent

produced by a process including the steps of treating plant material with a solvent to extract a fraction having appetite suppressant activity, separating the extraction solution from the rest of the plant material, removing the solvent from the extraction solution and recovering the extract.

10. A composition having appetite suppressant activity comprising the extract claimed in claim 9.

11. The composition as claimed in claim 10, wherein the composition is admixed with a pharmaceutical excipient, diluent or carrier.

12. The composition as claimed in claim 11, wherein the composition is prepared in unit dosage form.

13. Canceled

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the extract as claimed in claim 9.

15. A method of suppressing an appetite by administering to a human or animal an effective dosage of a composition as claimed in claim 10.

16-17 Canceled

18. An extract of a plant of the genus *Trichocaulon* or the genus *Hoodia*, comprising an appetite suppressant agent produced by a process including the steps of pressing plant material to separate sap from solid plant material and recovering the sap free of the solid plant material to form the extract.

19. A composition having appetite suppressant activity comprising the extract as claimed in claim 18.

20. The composition as claimed in claim 19, wherein the composition is admixed with a pharmaceutical excipient, diluent or carrier.

21. The composition as claimed in claim 20, wherein the composition is prepared in unit dosage form.

22. Canceled

23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the extract as claimed in claim 18.

24. A method of suppressing an appetite comprising administering to a human or animal an effective dosage of the composition as claimed in claim 19.

25. A medicament having appetite suppressant activity, said medicament comprising the extract as claimed in claim 9.

26. A medicament having appetite suppressant activity, said medicament comprising the extract as claimed in claim 19.

27-121. Canceled

* * * * *

Claims

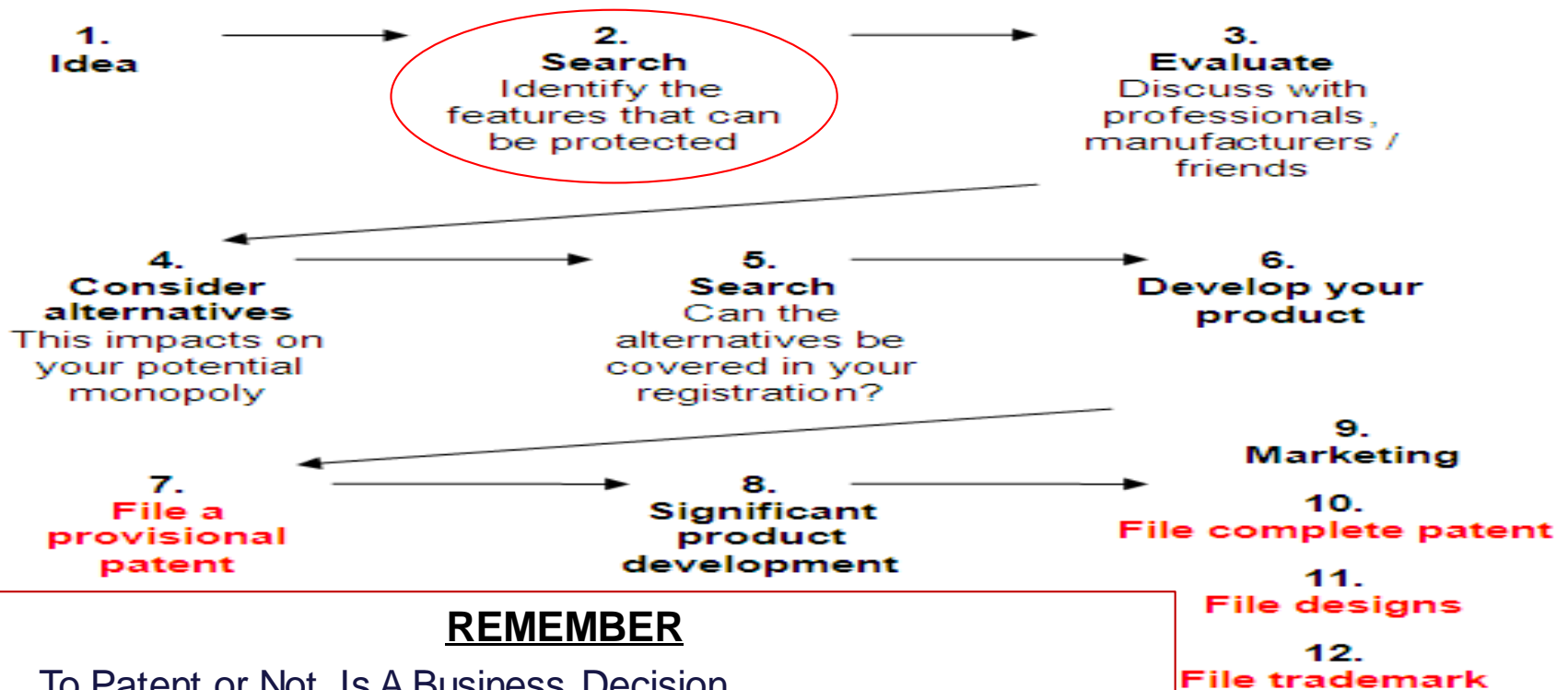
- Numbered sentences typically found at the end of the patent specification
- Define the monopoly being sought (This is the Invention for which protection is sought)
- In this case- original 121 claims
- Reduced to 14 claims (probably owing to search reports)

FREEDOM TO OPERATE SEARCHES

1. Claims most important as they define scope of protection; 2. Territory

Patent Search

■ Patent Search within context of “Idea to Market”



Patent Search Databases

- WIPO - PatentScope
 - <https://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/>
- USPTO
 - <http://www.uspto.gov>
- Espacenet
 - <https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/>
- Patent Lens
 - <https://www.lens.org/>
- ARIPO
 - <https://eservice.aripo.org/pdl/pqs/quickSearchScreen.do>

Case Studies (Licence from Research Institution)

eye *slices*®
professional
relax ◊ restore ◊ revive®

3



CRYGEL POLYMER

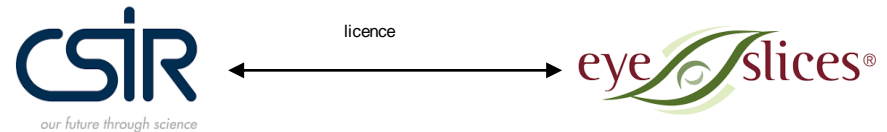
Globally unique technology

Medical grade polymer technology forms the basis of our range. It is a safe, non-toxic, dermal delivery system (silicone-free) that is:

- Cooling (without a fridge)
- Soothing
- Re-usable
- Effective
- Water-based

■ Eyeslices founded by Kerryne Krause-Neufeldt

- Public Institutions as source of IP

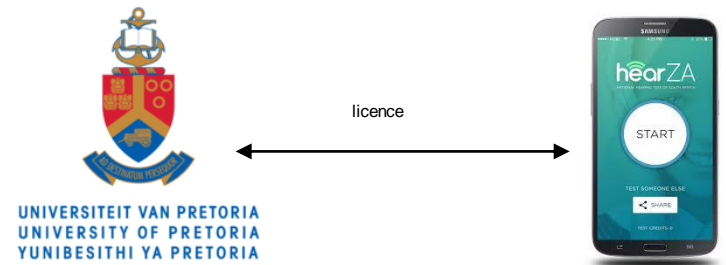
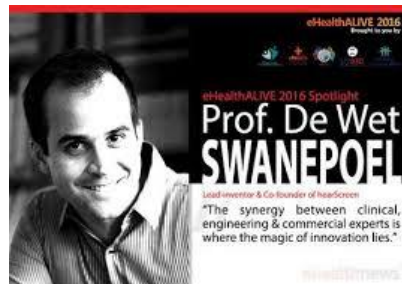
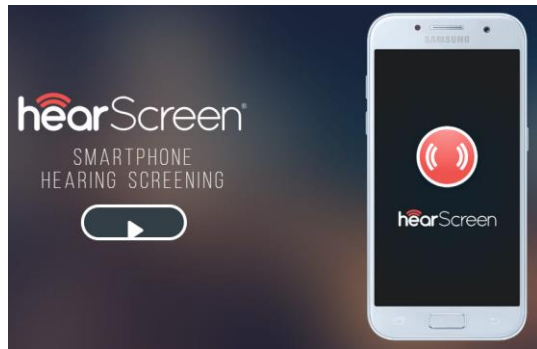


- Chance meeting with a manufacturer led to licensing of a unique technology from CSIR (South Africa) Research Polymers Department
- Engineered polymer technology for delivering ingredients into the skin for the application originally for burns and wounds
- Application to cosmetics was unique
- Negotiated an exclusive license agreement for the technology
- 10 years R&D scaling up technology from laboratory scale

<http://www.lionessesofafrica.com/blog/2015/7/31/the-startup-story-of-kerryne-krause-neufeldt>

<https://www.eyeslices.com/za/about-us/>

Case Studies (Licencing University Owned 4)



- Prof. De Wet Swanepoel – Lead Inventor and audiologist came up with idea as part of research at University of Pretoria
- Start-up HearZA established and licenced the IP from the university
- Further development and commercialisation
- Pivoted business to other uses and new trademarks and IP (copyright, know-how, etc.)

<https://innovationedge.org.za/hearscreen-a-case-study-in-repurposing-ideas/>

<https://www.hearxgroup.com>

Case Studies (Licensing University Owned IP)



<https://www.globalhealthbiotech.co.za/>

5



exclusive licence



- Prof. Keolebogile Shirley Motaung, Founder & CEO of Global Health Biotech (GHB) focused on bone regeneration
- Manufactures natural anti-inflammatory ointment/cream named La-Africa Soother (LAS) from medicinal plants
- Patents (in multiple jurisdiction) and underlying know-how licenced by Tshwane University of Technology (TUT) to GHB
- GHB raised funding to further develop the IP and owns improvements made
- Royalties payable to TUT

Case Studies (Sasol)

Technology Transfer & New IP Development

6

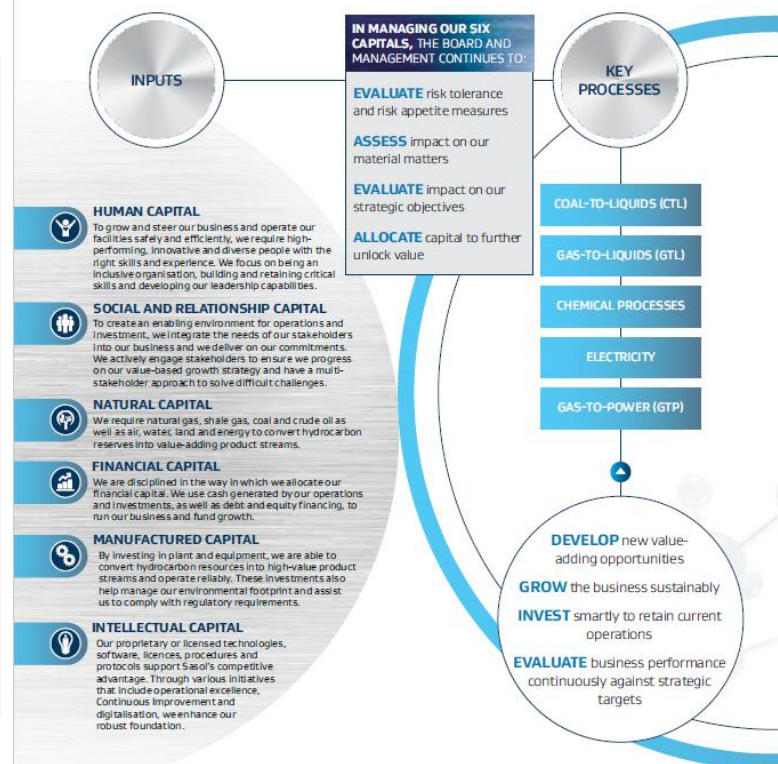
- 1927: South African oil-from-coal industry study
- After WW2, rights to a method of using the **Fischer-Tropsch process** patented by M W Kellogg Corp were acquired
- **1950: government incorporated a State-owned company** South African Coal, Oil and gas Corporation
- Initial reactors from Kellogg and Lurgi gasifiers were tricky and expensive to operate.
- Sasol improved these reactors (**new intellectual property and patents created**) to eventually yield about 6500 barrels per day

Sasol Limited	
	
Trading name	Sasol
Type	Public company
Traded as	NYSE: SSL  JSE: SOL 
Industry	Oil and gas Chemical
Founded	1950
Headquarters	Johannesburg, South Africa
Key people	David Constable (CEO)
Revenue	▲ US\$21.78 billion ^[1]
Operating income	▲ US\$4.72 billion ^[1]
Net income	▲ US\$3.11 billion ^[1]
Number of employees	34,000
Website	www.sasol.com 

http://www.sharedata.co.za/data/000652/pdfs/SASOL_ar_jun18_part1.pdf

USING THE SIX CAPITALS TO CREATE VALUE

We create value for our stakeholders by developing and commercialising technologies and building and operating facilities to convert mostly low-cost hydrocarbon feedstock into a range of high-value product streams. These include chemicals used in industrial and consumer products, liquid fuels used to move people and goods, and electricity to power our facilities and contribute to South Africa's and Mozambique's power-generating capacity.



Further Resources for SMEs

** Note the links on the different slides to other relevant material and sites

- [From Edison to iPod – Protect Your Ideas and Make Money \(2007\)](#)

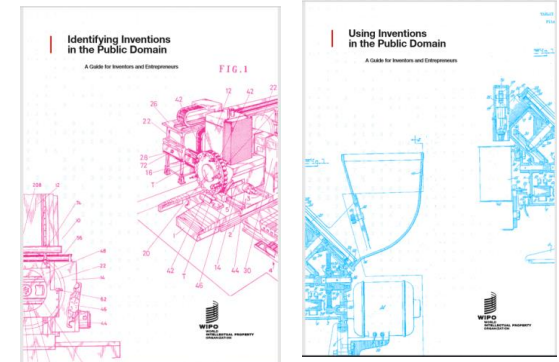
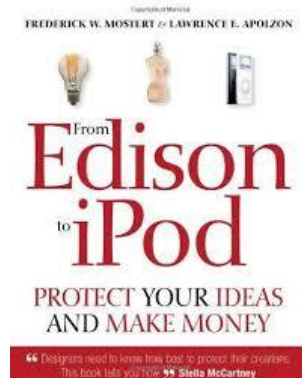
- [Crafting an Effective Patent Strategy: How Uber Built Its Portfolio, 2019](#)

- [WIPO IP Panorama](#)

- [Identifying Inventions in the Public Domain - A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs, WIPO \(2020\)](#)

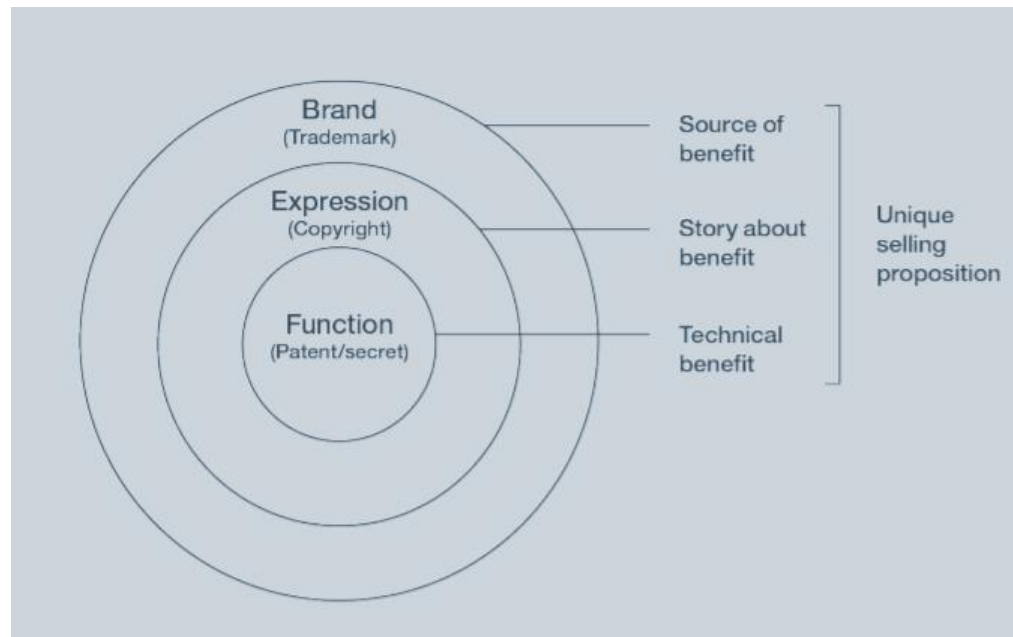
- [Using Inventions in the Public Domain - A Guide for Inventors and Entrepreneurs, WIPO \(2020\)](#)

- [Exchanging Value - Negotiating](#)



IP and Your Business

- This third webinar of a four part series has prepared us to consider how your business may beneficially use IP
- The following webinar will pull together the different aspects covered in this and the other two earlier webinar in this series, by focusing on
4. Working With IP In Your Business



Source: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1063.pdf

Thank you!



@mcleansibanda

mclean.sibanda@bigenglobal.com

mclean.sibanda@gmail.com

+27833780230