Open Innovation (OI) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- «From Linux to Tesla»

20 June 2016

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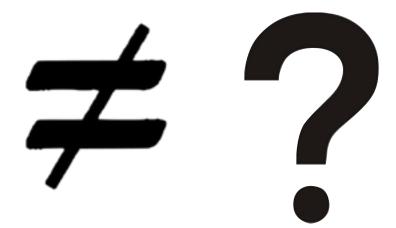
No matter who you are, most of the smartest people work for someone else

Bill Joy, Co-founder of Sun Microsystems, Joy's Law

## Intellectual Property Rights

Exclusive rights to use intangible assets. These rights may be enforced by a court via a lawsuit. The reasoning for intellectual property is to encourage innovation without the fear that a competitor will steal the idea and / or take the credit for it







## **Open Innovation**

The use of purposive inflows and outflows of knowledge to accelerate internal innovation, and expand the markets for external use of innovation, respectively

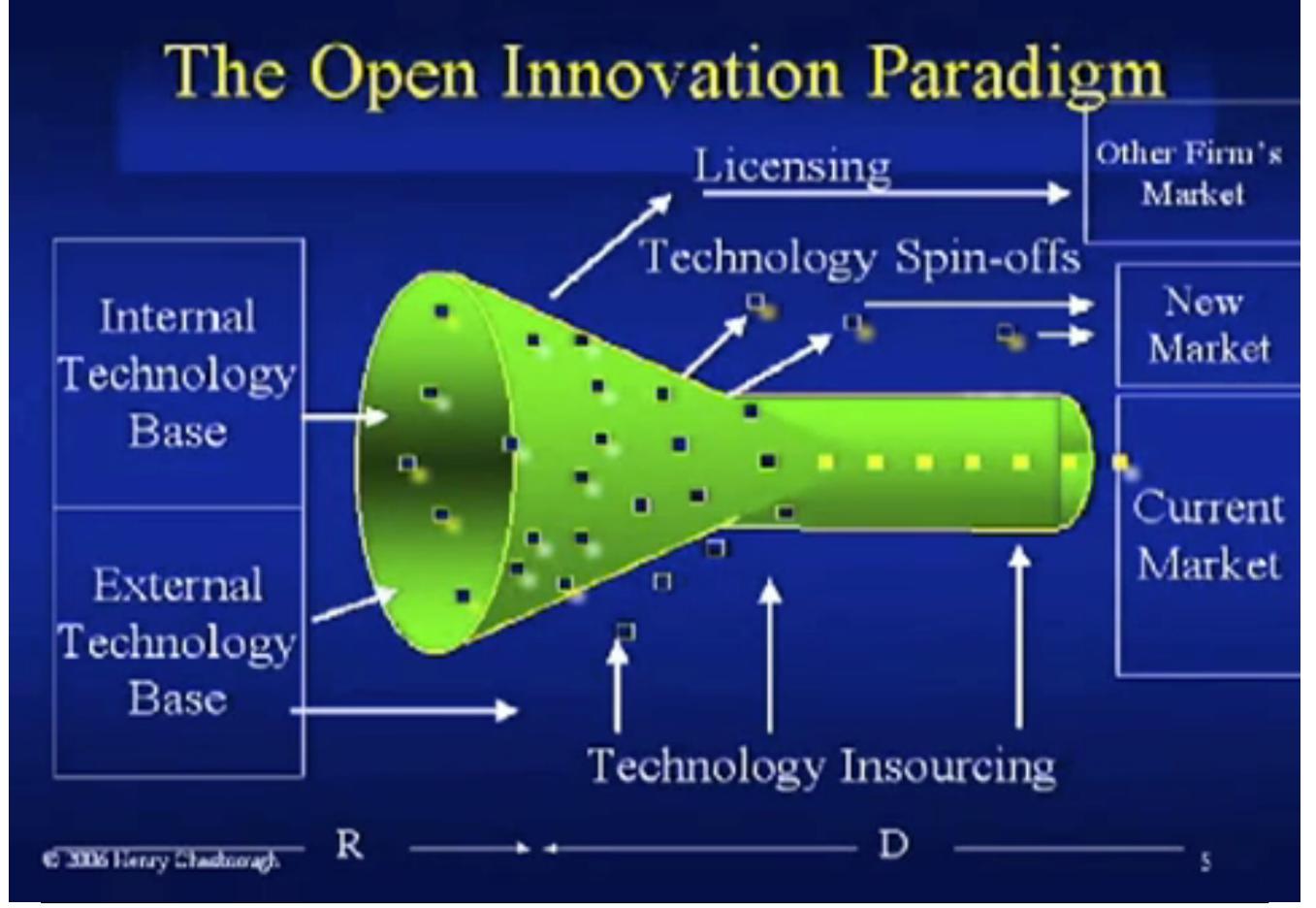
# IPR Lawyer who just heard of Open Innovation







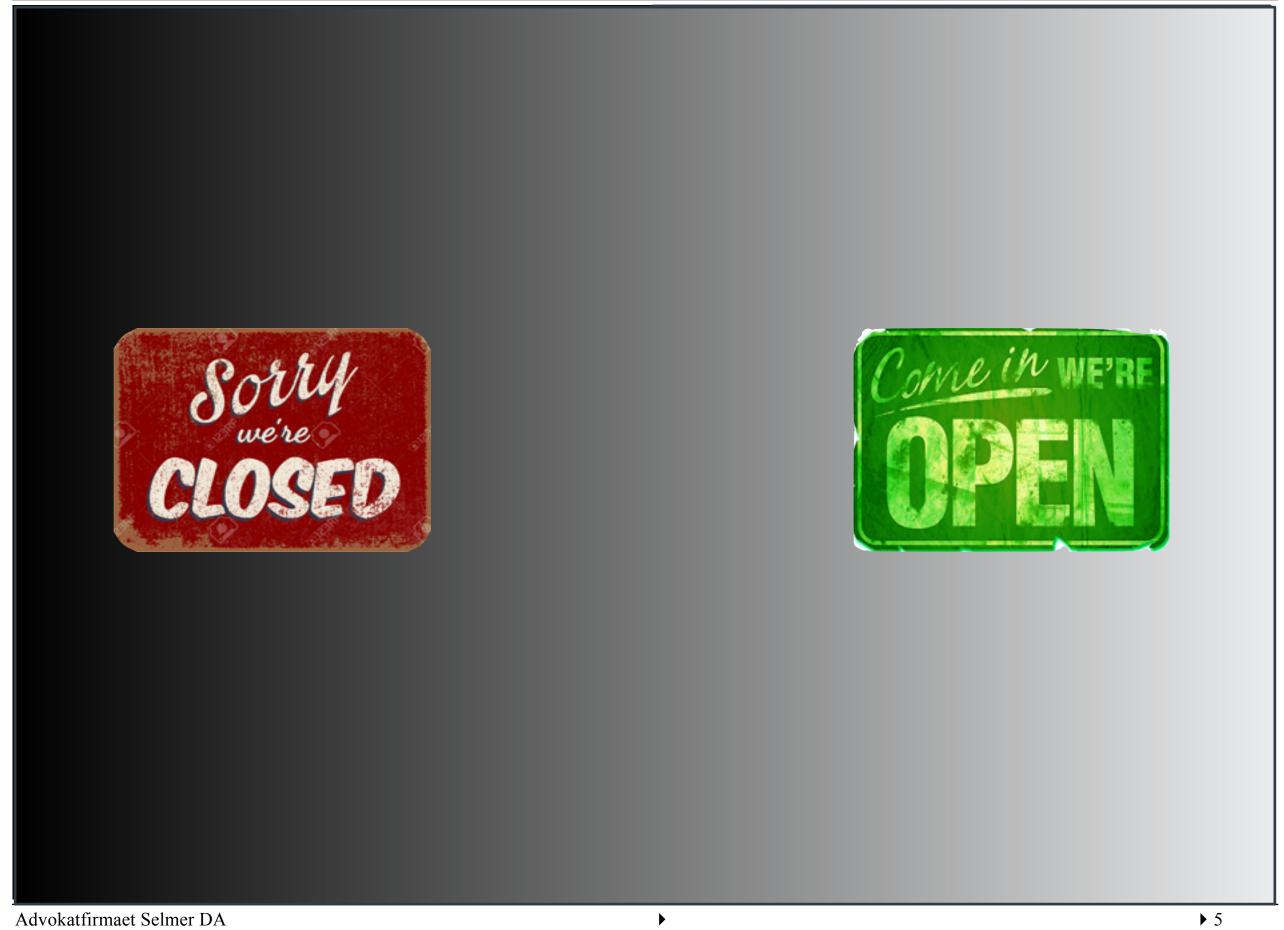
Credits: E. Munch



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## Open Innovation Levels



Credits: Entreprise Global

## Managing IPR in an Open Innovation system

- You need to know what you have, what you want, what you may get, how you can use it and how it can further sharpen your competitive edge
  - Your IPR is your investment in Open Innovation, your most important value
- Third parties IP rights
  - Freedom to operate; infringement, risks connected to the partners' IPR
- Term and conditions for others use of your IPR and your use of others IPR
  - Agreements; license, collaboration, consortium, joint ownership
- Take appropriate actions regarding IP protection and enforcement
  - Background, foreground, postground and sideground

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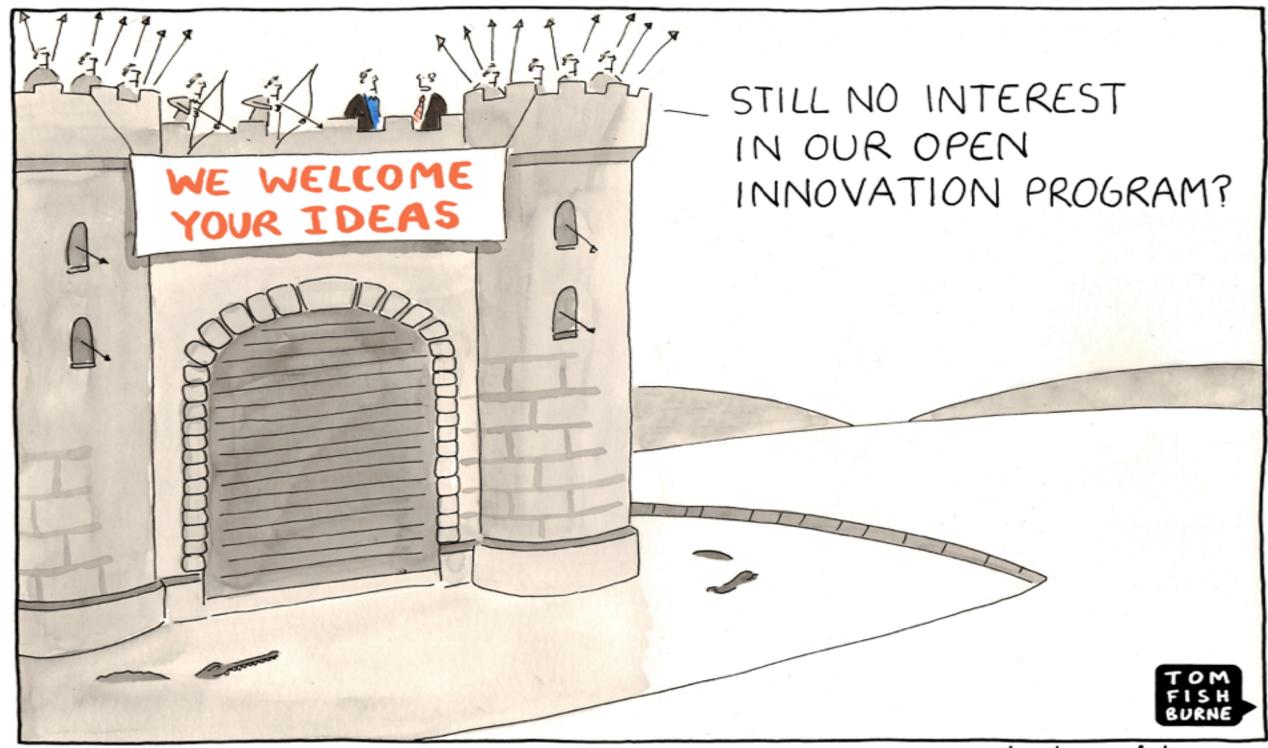
## Managing IPR in an Open Innovation system

A truly successful utilization of an Open Innovation system, requires an even more thoroughly developed IPR-strategy

IP Law(yers) - a key decisive factor

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## Open innovation - sharing innovation





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