



European
IP Helpdesk

Your Guide to Intellectual Property Management in Horizon Europe

TARGETS

CREATIVITY

RESEARCH

CHALLENGE

INNOVATION

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With a Focus on Collaborative Research
and Innovation Projects

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About this Guide

The purpose of this guide is to spotlight critical aspects and novelties related to Intellectual Property (IP) management in the context of collaborative research and innovation projects funded under the European Union's current Framework Programme for Research and Innovation "[Horizon Europe](#)" (2021-2027). It does not claim to be exhaustive.

The IP rules of Horizon Europe are built to a large extent on the regulations established by the previous Framework Programme "Horizon 2020". Consequently, there are only a few novelties and strategic shifts concerning IP management and its role in the exploitation and valorisation of research results. Therefore, this guide complements the existing guide "[Your Guide to IP in Horizon 2020](#)". The tips and recommendations provided in the latter remain valid and helpful for Horizon Europe project teams, too.

Moreover, readers of this guide are also encouraged to consult two additional complementary publications provided by the European IP Helpdesk: 1) the Bulletin on "[Horizon Europe](#)" featuring numerous strategic background pieces and expert articles, and 2) the guide "[Successful Valorisation of Knowledge and Research Results in Horizon Europe](#)".

Proficient IP management is one of the major facilitators of enhanced knowledge valorisation, which ensures additional value is created from research and innovation projects.

Introducing Horizon Europe



Horizon Europe is the European Union's Ninth Framework Programme for Research and Innovation and the main instrument for promoting European science and technological development. With a total budget of €95.5 billion over seven years (2021–2027), it is one of the world's most extensive public funding programmes for research and innovation.

The programme adopts many proven structures and rules from its predecessor Horizon 2020, offering numerous opportunities for individual and collaborative funding. **The various funding instruments consider the entire innovation cycle:** from basic research to developing application-oriented products and services to their successful exploitation and marketing. Also, measures that specifically promote innovation, such as the various funding instruments of the [European Innovation Council \(EIC\)](#) and the [Knowledge and Innovation Communities \(KICs\)](#) of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT), are given even more weight in Horizon Europe.

The **structure of Horizon Europe is based on Horizon 2020** and rests on three central pillars: “Excellent Science”, “Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness”, and “Innovative Europe.” These are complemented by the area “Increasing participation and strengthening the European Research Area”, which focuses on the development of the European Research Area as a whole and aims to reduce the gap between the EU Member States with strong research capabilities and those with weaker ones.

In terms of thematic priorities, Horizon Europe is dedicated to central social issues such as climate change, sustainable development (“Green Deal”), digitalisation and health, and here, in particular, the ongoing fight against the coronavirus as well as measures for sustainable stabilisation and recovery from the consequences of the global pandemic.

In this context, Horizon Europe introduces so-called “missions” as EU-wide research and development instruments that address ambitious goals to tackle current societal challenges in Europe in an interdisciplinary manner. Thematically, Horizon Europe calls are bundled into six clusters:

- Health
- Culture, Creativity, and Inclusive Society
- Civil Security for Society
- Digital, Industry, and Space
- Climate, Energy, and Mobility
- Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment

What's New? Strategic Novelties in Horizon Europe – Including IP



The central goal of Horizon Europe is to accelerate the transfer of ground-breaking research results into marketable innovations and services through targeted funding measures, thus making a decisive contribution to Europe's global competitiveness and economic strength. Hence, even more emphasis is put on strategic actions to increase the impact of EU-funded projects. This is also reflected by the introduction of the so-called “**Pathways to Impact**”, a new concept to monitor and capture the measurable effects of EU-funded R&I endeavours in the long run. To this end, the European Commission has also specified and sharpened its use of terminology.

Horizon Europe clearly distinguishes between **results, outcomes, and impact**. **Results** are achievements made during or shortly after the implementation of the project. **Outcomes** are the effects of the project in the medium term, achieved through the uptake, diffusion, and use of the results. **Impacts** are the effects on society, the economy, and science in the long term, enabled by the outcomes of the project. The specific time periods in which results, outcomes, and impacts are expected depend on the specific project, but typically may be three, five and seven years from the project start, respectively.

The work programmes in Horizon Europe indicate the desired impact under the so-called “**Destinations**” and the desired outcomes under the “**Topics**”. Each project proposal should explain how its pathway towards impact contributes to the destinations and topics in the work programme. “Pathways to Impact” are logical steps towards the achievement of the expected impacts of the project over time, in particular beyond the duration of a project. A pathway begins with the project's results, continues with their communication, dissemination, and exploitation leading to the expected outcomes, and ultimately ends with wider scientific, economic, and societal impacts of the project. These pathways must be clearly outlined in the proposal.

The “Pathways to Impact” can be considered a major strategic novelty of Horizon Europe, which is overall significantly geared towards the successful valorisation of knowledge and research results generate through EU funding.

Consequently, the European Commission has stepped up its **efforts to more systematically and rigorously monitor and follow up on sound exploitation strategies**. Additional rules have been envisioned to support the standardisation of key technologies, address current and possible future public emergency situations, and extend the capacity of beneficiaries in the exploitation of results beyond the project's end.

To accelerate the potential uptake of results particular attention must be paid to the management of the intellectual property or more generally, the intellectual assets of the project. Relevant IP questions arise throughout the lifecycle of a project: from the very first idea and concept of the project, throughout its execution, until the end, and the potential exploitation and commercialisation of the results.

Creating value should be a cross-cutting objective of any research and innovation project and should be reflected in specific activities and goals on a horizontal level throughout the project's lifetime and beyond. Thus, efficient and strategic knowledge management, including the safeguarding and protection of intangible assets has a higher relevance than ever.

In the following we sum up major novelties in Horizon Europe linked to specific stages and key activities of a Horizon Europe project:

What is new at the proposal stage?

No more Dissemination & Exploitation (D&E) plan in the proposal.

The D&E plan is no longer a requirement at the proposal stage. Instead, beneficiaries are asked to draft an outline of their D&E measures and IP strategy, where relevant.

For the sake of simplification, project teams are required to list a few measures they intend to undertake for D&E and communication activities.

However, under Horizon Europe, projects are now asked to provide their D&E plans six months after the signature of the grant as a mandatory deliverable. The idea is that at this stage they will already have a better idea of the kind of (key) results to expect, the pressure of the selection process will be over, and they can truly focus on how to best disseminate and valorise their results.

What is new with regard to managing IP?

For the management of IP, each Horizon Europe beneficiary shall use its best efforts to exploit the results it owns, or to have them exploited by another legal entity, in particular through the transfer and licensing of results. Beneficiaries are thus required to adequately protect their results – if possible and justified – taking account of possible prospects for commercial exploitation and any other legitimate interest.

New elements concerning IP strategy for projects, within the terms of Article 39 of the Horizon Europe legislation, include:

Mandatory Results Ownership List (ROL)

Beneficiaries must now provide information on the owner(s) of the results (results ownership list) in the reporting. This includes whether the ownership is single or joint, the name of the owner(s), the country of establishment of the owner(s) and whether the results will be exploited by the owner(s). Failure to do so will block both the submission of the final periodic report and the final payment.

Horizon Europe has a specific objective: strengthen the exploitation of research results. This calls for clarity as to results ownership. Until Horizon Europe, lack of clarity has been an obstacle that has prevented certain results from being exploitable.

Public emergency provision

Where the call conditions impose additional exploitation obligations in case of a public emergency, the granting authority may have the beneficiaries grant non-exclusive licences of their results to the legal entities that need the results to address the public emergency, for a limited period of time (four years maximum).

Public emergencies could cover events such as pandemic diseases (like Covid-19), terrorist attacks, hacking, earthquakes, tsunamis, CBRN events, e.g. novel and highly fatal infectious agents or biological or chemical toxins, as well as those from resulting cascading risks.

What is new with regard to project reporting?

Structured continuous reporting

Under Horizon Europe, continuous reporting templates have been adapted. The new reporting system entails filling in a structured template with prefilled answers. There are several benefits behind this: By filling in the templates, the beneficiaries will have an indication of what the European Commission expects from them; it may also give them ideas of D&E activities to undertake. Beneficiaries will no longer need to fill in part B for D&E, unless if they want to.

To sum up, the new reporting system aims to shed light on what is being accomplished in each project, real-time. It also provides a clear picture on Key Exploitable Results, ownership, or the number of patents per country (or lack of patents), and more.

Union interest

If any exploitation is to take place in non-associated third countries, beneficiaries must include justification on how this exploitation is still in the Union's interest. The European Commission noticed that some EU-funded research results are being exploited by firms based in Asia or the United States, even though they had received EU financing. Another EC policy that is aligned with this notion is the Industrial Policy.

Post-grant survey

Two years after the end of the grant, there will be a structured questionnaire for beneficiaries to report on their progress, needs and obstacles on their path towards exploitation. This questionnaire could be part of the EC grant management system and will remain open until the conclusion of the follow-up period after the end of the project where a final report will be created. It is still in the process of being drafted by the EC; full information will be communicated in the future.

What is new with regard to what happens after the end of the project and to support services?

New obligation of beneficiaries to exploit their results on Horizon Results Platform

In Horizon Europe, the **follow-up of the exploitation activities** will continue after the end of the project.

As formalised in the Model Grant Agreement: "If despite the best effort for exploitation no uptake happens within a specific period after the end of the project (one year), then the project must use the Horizon Results Platform (HRP) to make exploitable results visible (unless obligation is waived)."

The [Horizon Results Platform](#), as part of the Funding & Tenders portal, provides multiple benefits to beneficiaries: greater visibility and faster matchmaking with priority third parties, targeted innovator promotional events, free access to support services, quick searches.

IP Management in Collaborative Horizon Europe Projects: Opportunities and Challenges



Collaborative projects bring together partners with different company cultures, business mindsets, interests, and strategic objectives. Different partners also bring different background knowledge and IP for use during the project and, if needed for commercial exploitation, after the project ends under agreed terms and conditions. **Results from collaborative projects are often built on the combined knowledge of several partners**, so are jointly created and jointly owned; therefore, it is important for the partners to agree on appropriate and shared strategies for their management, protection, and exploitation.

Beneficiaries in a collaborative Horizon R&I project must make best use of all relevant knowledge and IP to maximise the benefits from the collaboration and to develop and successfully commercialise innovations that enhance competitiveness and growth. This includes, of course, the outputs from the collaborative project itself, their own existing knowledge and IP, and potentially also that of the other partners, and third parties.

Effective management of all of these intellectual assets is crucial; particularly of those results which are developed collaboratively, and jointly owned. Equally important is the need to consider the strategic value of protecting these results in order to support its commercial exploitation, potentially by several partners. Participating in collaborative work requires acceptance of the need to share, and may require a cultural shift in the collaborating organisations to achieve this. But collaborating is about more than just sharing. The nature of collaboration means there are also interdependencies between partners, and long-standing ties can be built between the partners and other stakeholders. These interdependencies and new relationships may lead to other benefits, such as future commercial collaborations, and access to new markets or fields of use.

Challenges of collaborative IP management

A key challenge in Horizon collaboration projects comes from the **alignment of different partners' cultures, business objectives, and approaches**. In collaboration projects, all of the partners have various interests, ranging from research to commercial exploitation. This is particularly the case for universities and research organisations that are driven and rewarded by publishing their findings, compared to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and industry who are driven by increasing their competitiveness and growth, and where publishing too soon, before adequate protection has been secured, could have adverse consequences for them.

Open approaches for sharing knowledge and obtaining knowledge from others, can stimulate the development of innovations. It is the basis of collaboration and should be embraced, especially since no one has a monopoly on invention. Whilst consortium partners are a good source of knowledge and ideas, the increased focus on Open Innovation and Open Science practices in EU-funded collaborative projects, which involve multiple actors, introduces major challenges in addressing appropriate and systematic management of the knowledge flows between partners, and the protection of the IP to support individual and shared business strategies.

However, defining an appropriate framework to organise and manage these collaborative innovation activities, whilst at the same time maintaining control over the dissemination and commercial use of the knowledge, can be very challenging for SMEs. SMEs must, therefore, fully understand the potential contributions from the consortium partners; and vice-versa, to be clear about what they bring to the project and how they can benefit themselves. **Knowing and matching expectations among consortium partners is a pre-requisite for developing the trust and credibility necessary for the exploitation of collaborative project results.** Expectations, needs, contributions, benefits, risks etc. need to be discussed and understood alongside a clear collective purpose, vision, and a concrete picture concerning expected outcomes.

Joint ownership is a particular challenge when addressing management, dissemination, protection, transfer/licensing, and exploitation of research results. It is important that these issues are appropriately addressed, taking into account the different interests and objectives of all partners, whilst ensuring the commercial objectives of the SMEs are also met. Even in the case of exclusive ownership, with one partner acquiring the full ownership of the project results to be exploited through exclusive licenses or assignment, specific provisions

need to be put in place in order to ensure access rights to results for other parties, and appropriate remuneration for the exploitation of the acquired project results in order to safeguard all interests of the parties involved in the project. Any assignment or exclusive licence requires the permission of all partners and will need to sort out cost/revenue sharing, reversion rights, etc.

To sum up, **various IP issues and questions to be tackled arise at the different stages of a project.** Hence, the framework to organise and manage these innovation processes collaboratively among all partners, must be considered a dynamic and flexible steering process taking into account the varying IP challenges along the project's lifecycle.

Start of the Project	During Project Implementation	After Project End
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define existing IP that is brought into the R&I cooperation • Take a look at the patent landscape and/or other relevant IP rights • Look at opportunities and risks of sharing knowledge with consortium partners • Check whether default Horizon IP rules or other relevant default rules are suitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider existing and potential knowledge creation and management tools • Discuss possible IP protection methods (e.g. patents, copyright, trade secrets, defensive publications, semiconductor topographies, etc.) and their pros and cons • Identify potential complementary IP protection methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and agree on (joint) exploitation strategies and pathways • Look at possible IP ownership arrangements and related responsibilities including the definition of relative contributions of joint-owners • Weigh potential (licensing) agreement and remuneration options linked to the use of IP resulting from the project and options for remuneration

The IP Framework: IP-related Rules and Requirements



The European Commission has established **rules concerning ownership, protection, access rights, dissemination and exploitation of project results**, which establish guiding principles for IP management in Horizon Europe. IP rules are mainly defined in the **Grant Agreement (GA)**¹ and the **Consortium Agreement (CA)**. The Grant Agreement contains “default rules” applicable to IP management, which will be further specified by project consortia in the CA, while the GA takes precedence.

Beneficiaries in Horizon Europe projects need to comply with specific IP provisions laid down in the Grant Agreement, such as:



Obligation to protect:

Each beneficiary must examine the possibility of protecting its results and must adequately protect them, for an appropriate period and with appropriate territorial coverage, if a) the results can reasonably be expected to be commercially or industrially exploited, and b) protecting them is possible, reasonable and justified (given the circumstances). When deciding on protection, the beneficiary must consider its own legitimate interests and the legitimate interests (especially commercial ones) of the other beneficiaries.



Obligation to disseminate:

Horizon follows the “**Open Science**”² approach that focuses on spreading knowledge as soon as it is available using digital and collaborative technology. That is why beneficiaries are requested to make their scientific publications available as Open Access publications, and grant access to their data as open as possible and as closed as necessary. It should be noted that Open Access in Horizon Europe does not interfere with the protection of research results; as it is common practice that the GA/CA specifies notification rules for any planned publication as well as rules and procedures with regard to the right to object.

¹ The [General Model Grant Agreement](#) aims to ensure coherence and simplification among all funding programmes under the EC’s Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021–2027

² For further information on the EU’s Open Science policy and the new open access platform “Open Research Europe” please refer to the guide on [“Successful Valorisation of Knowledge and Research Results in Horizon Europe”](#) or the Bulletin on [“Horizon Europe”](#), both published by the European IP Helpdesk.



Obligation to exploit:

All beneficiaries in Horizon projects should be fully aware that they must, up to four years after project completion, take measures aiming to ensure exploitation of its results (either directly or indirectly; in particular, through transfer or licensing), by: a) using them in further research activities (outside the action); b) developing, creating or marketing a product or process; c) creating and providing a service; d) using them in standardisation activities or other use scenarios such as to inform policy or for educational purposes. Hence, exploitation is by no means limited to commercial exploitation.

Additional exploitation obligations might be specified in specific work programmes and calls. Moreover, Horizon Europe also encourages the use of the R&I results through third-party exploitation (where appropriate). If despite the best effort for exploitation no uptake happens within a specific period after the end of the project (1 year), then the project must use the [Horizon Results Platform](#) to make exploitable results visible (unless obligation is waived). The Horizon Results Platform is free, and part of the [Funding & Tenders portal](#).



Rules and procedures related to ownership/ joint ownership:

In collaborative projects, particular emphasis should be given to establish rules and procedures for ownership (and the management of ownership – including protection strategies) of key project results. The GA states that results are owned by the beneficiary that generates them. However, due to the strong collaborative work, two or more partners may jointly contribute to an individual result of IP. In these cases, the IP is jointly owned. The joint owners should therefore agree on the terms of the joint ownership through a **Joint Ownership Agreement**.

Unless otherwise agreed in the CA or in the Joint Ownership Agreement, each joint owner may grant non-exclusive licenses to third parties to exploit the jointly-owned results (without any right to sub-license), if the other joint owners are given:

- at least 45 days advance notice and,
- fair and reasonable compensation.

Furthermore, there exists the option to transfer the ownership of results to one of the joint owners or even third parties, provided such a transfer is in line with the general conditions laid out in the applicable work programme.

The GA may provide the right of the European Commission to object to transfers of ownership or grants of global exclusive licenses to third parties in non-associated third countries. In addition, Horizon Europe considers a **public emergency provision**: “Where the call conditions impose additional exploitation obligations in case of a public emergency, the beneficiaries must (if requested by the granting authority) grant for a limited period of time specified in the request, non-exclusive licences - under fair and reasonable conditions - to their results to legal entities that need the results to address the public emergency and commit to rapidly and broadly exploit the resulting products and services at fair and reasonable conditions. This provision applies up to four years after the end of the action.”

As described, the Granting Authority will have the right to request the beneficiary to grant non-exclusive licenses under fair and reasonable conditions in case of public emergency, meaning, an emergency characterised by a genuine and sufficiently serious threat undermining European Union’s security, public order, or public health. Such licensing rules will apply to legal entities that need the results to address the public emergency and commit to rapidly and broadly exploit the resulting products and services at fair and reasonable conditions. The rule will apply for the entire duration of the project, up to four years after the end of the action, and in the event that the general annexes of the work programme impose additional exploitation obligations in case of public emergency.

Moreover, consortia are requested to prepare a “**Results Ownership List**” to clarify ownership of project results and to help improve the process for exploitation of these by project partners and, where relevant, third parties. As a minimum, the list should include details of whether the result has single or joint ownership, the name of the owner(s), the country of establishment of the owner(s) and whether the results will be exploited by the owner(s).



Rules related to access rights with regard to background and results:

The implementation of any collaborative project requires the use of pre-existing IP (background) resulting from work carried out prior to the project, and belonging to one of the partners. Thus, within the CA (the agreement between the partners) project partners need to **create a list of background IP**, which they will bring to the project, as well as specific IP they wish to exclude access to.

Moreover, in order to avoid any IP infringements and guarantee a proper technological project implementation, project partners have to warrant the ownership of their background IP and formally agree that other parties can access it for the purposes of the project. The CA further specifies that consortium partners have access to the background/ results of other partners in case they need this knowledge (IP) to implement their own project tasks or to exploit their own results. The following table provides an overview on the **access rights regime** in Horizon Europe:

Purpose	Access to Background	Access to Results
Implementation of the project	Royalty-free, unless otherwise agreed by participants before their accession to the GA	Royalty-free
Exploitation of project results	Subject to agreement, access rights shall be granted under fair and reasonable conditions (which can be royalty-free)	

Due to the extended definition of **affiliated entity**³ in Horizon Europe, “parent” companies also have minimum access rights to results or background under the same conditions as the other affiliates if such access is needed to exploit the results generated by the participant to which it is affiliated, and unless otherwise agreed in the CA.

³ For the exact definition please see Article 8 in the [Horizon Europe General Model Grant Agreement](#)

Drafting the Consortium Agreement

Envisaged as an instrument to complement the provisions outlined in the GA, the CA should among others address three central management areas:

- internal organisation and management of the consortium,
- IP provisions, and
- settlement of internal disputes.

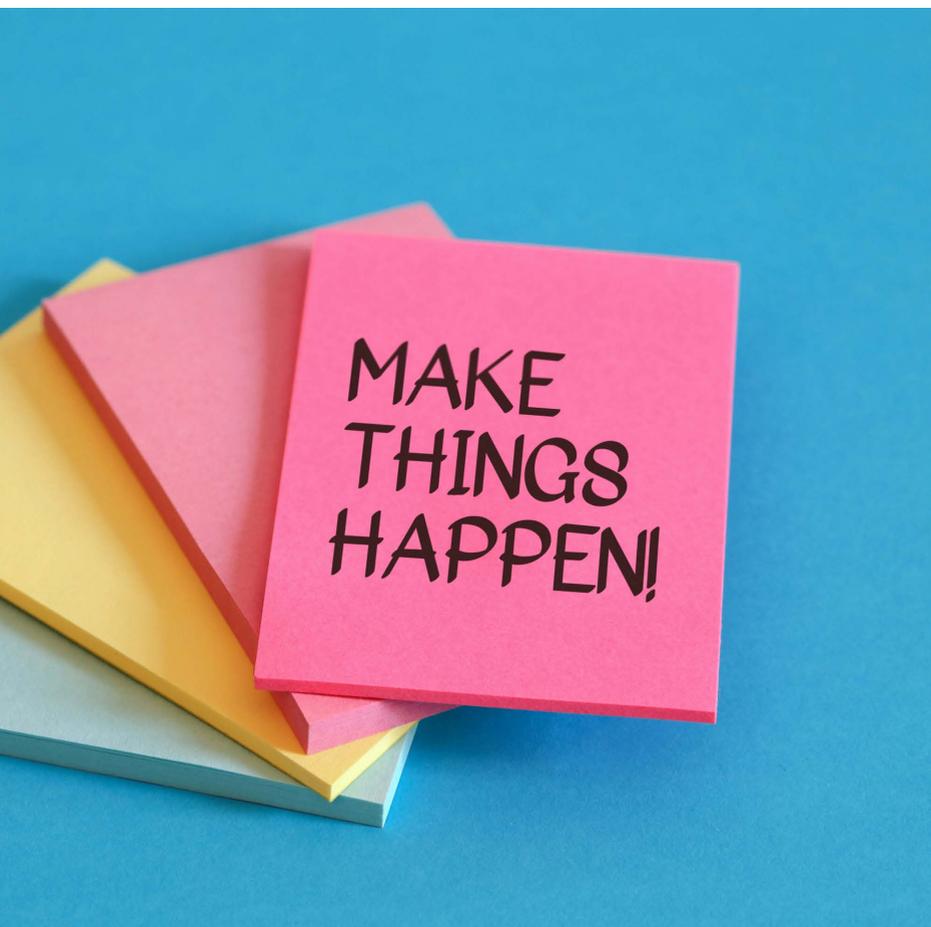
As for IP provisions, although not exhaustive, the following essential IP-relevant points should be discussed when drafting the CA: confidentiality, background selection, use of IP generated parallel to the project (sideground), ownership/joint ownership of results, legal protection of results (IPR), access rights, procedures for dissemination of result.

The CA provides the legal framework for IP management, including a detailed section with specific innovation-related clauses on ownership, access rights, decision-making procedures, publications and IP-related workflows and responsibilities (e.g., assessing, capturing, monitoring of IP) within the project. Besides multilaterally agreed rules governing the rights and obligations of the collaboration within the consortium, the agreement should include reference documents for Material Transfer Agreements and background IP of all consortium partners. If necessary, this document should be amended and updated throughout the project.

The basic principle to follow when drafting these IP provisions should be to provide a flexible and efficient mechanism to support the cooperation between partners; to ensure appropriate protection and maximum use of results, as well as their timely dissemination. Usually, in Horizon 2020/Europe projects, the CA is drafted on the basis of existing model agreements such as the DESCA⁴ model agreement template.

⁴ **DESCA** (Development of a Simplified Consortium Agreement) is a comprehensive Model Consortium Agreement which offers a reliable frame of reference for project consortia. DESCA enjoys broad support within the EU framework programme community.

Overall IP Management Approach in Collaborative Horizon Europe Projects



In order to comply with the mandatory Open Science requirements of Horizon Europe, whilst safeguarding the rights of the consortium partners to protect their IP to support the effective commercial exploitation of the project's results, an appropriate IP strategy should be defined.

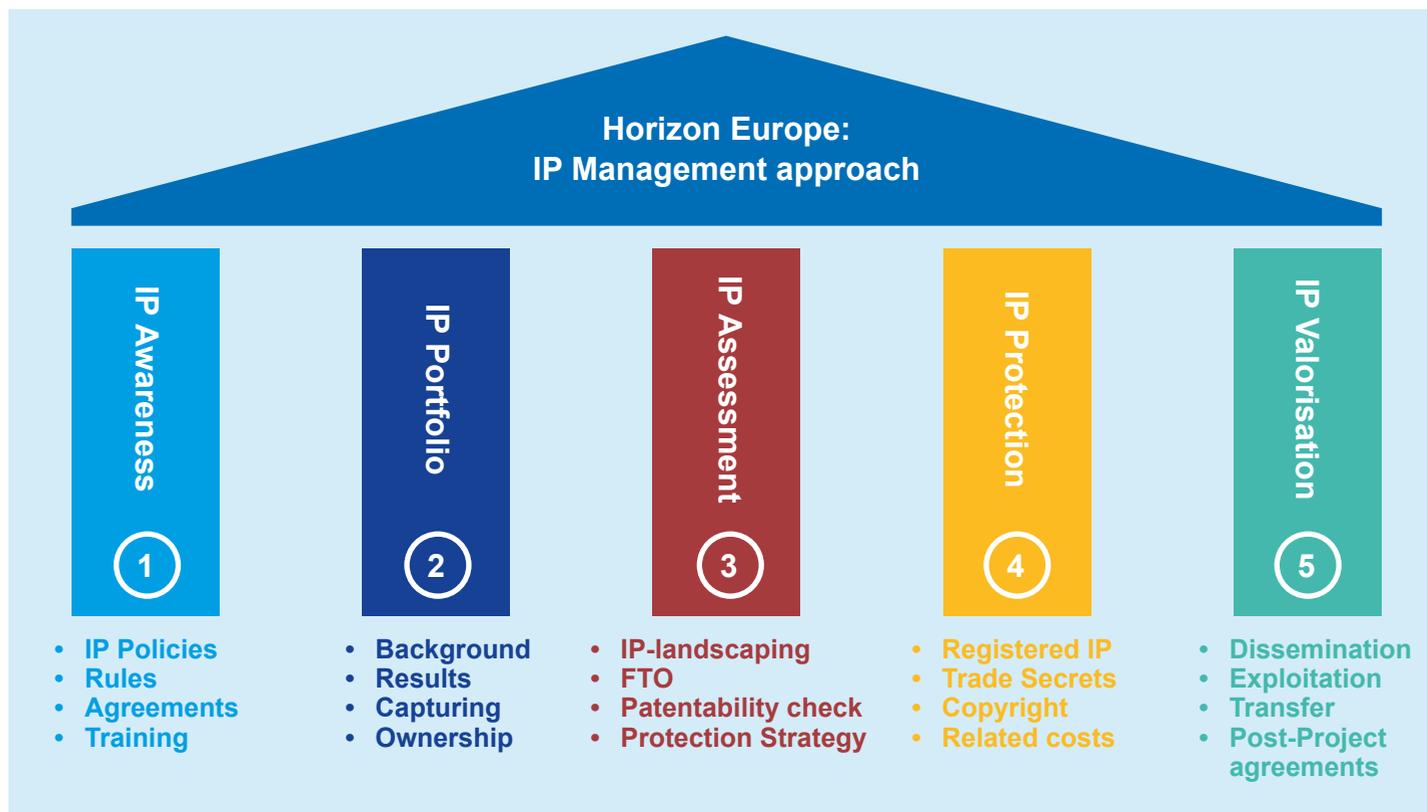
IP and innovation management measures should ensure that exploitable results will be captured, assessed and appropriately protected, in order to support their commercial exploitation, both at the individual partner level, as a group of partners, or collectively for the consortium as a whole. In order to achieve the impacts of the project most efficiently, exploitation activities combine established work processes for anticipatory innovation planning to **capture, protect and assess Key Exploitable Results (KERs)** including strategic support and very concrete measures to support "Go-To-Market" strategies.

The selection of measures ideally matches the level of maturity of results, paving the way to a quick introduction of products and services to the market. A systematic follow-up of impact pathways for KERs should be implemented to maximise the understanding of specific IP topics relevant to the consortium, develop concrete exploitation plans based on the IP status, legal and other issues as well as plan concrete steps towards market-oriented exploitation.

At each stage of a project, the IP issues which need to be addressed are different. For example, at the start of a project it is important to agree on which existing knowledge is to be shared, and under what terms and conditions, both for use during the project and after it ends. As the project progresses and results are produced, the results need to be captured and assessed, before decisions can be made about ownership, management, and protection. Only then can dissemination and exploitation begin.

Towards the end of the project, as all the expected results become available, planning the future exploitation pathways becomes even more important. In collaborative projects, the main exploitable outputs usually consist of a bundle of results, each developed by the partners individually or jointly. These "**bundles**" of IP, their management and protection, may be different for different territories or fields of use.

For SMEs, whose objective is commercial exploitation of the results to build or grow their business, the ongoing management and protection of the IP need to continue beyond the end of the project. This is illustrated by the so-called "5 Pillars of IP Management" as shown below, which reflect the different stages of a collaborative project, at which different challenges related to IP management may arise.



Additional Resources & Support Services



Helpful Documents & Resources

[Horizon Europe Programme Guide](#)

[Horizon Europe Rules for Participation](#)

[Horizon Europe Model Grant Agreement](#)

[DESCA Model Agreement](#)

[Horizon Europe Funding and Tenders Portal](#)

[Horizon Europe Online Manual](#)

[Horizon Results Platform](#)

[Knowledge Valorisation Platform](#)

[Open Research Europe](#)

European IP Helpdesk Publication & Training

European IP Helpdesk Bulletin "[Horizon Europe](#)"

European IP Helpdesk Guide "[Successful Valorisation of Knowledge and Research Results in Horizon Europe](#)"

European IP Helpdesk "[Your Guide to IP in Horizon 2020](#)"

European IP Helpdesk Training Recordings "[IP in EU-funded Projects](#)"

European IP Helpdesk & DG Research & Innovation Training Recording "[Dissemination & Exploitation in Horizon Europe](#)"

Support Services

While there is a wide range of support available through various organisations such as the Enterprise Europe Network or the National Contact Points for Horizon Europe, the following service initiatives have a particular focus on providing support measures targeting dissemination and exploitation activities in EU-funded projects. All of them are funded by the European Commission.

European IP Helpdesk

The European Intellectual Property (IP) Helpdesk supports European small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and project teams involved in EU-funded research and innovation activities to manage and valorise their IP. Offering a broad range of information material, a Helpline service as well as on-site and online training, the European IP Helpdesk's main goal is to support IP capacity building along the full scale of IP practices: from awareness to strategic use and successful exploitation. All services are offered free of charge.

Find out more:

https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/regional-helpdesks/european-ip-helpdesk_en

Horizon IP Scan

Horizon Intellectual Property (IP) Scan is a tailored, free-of-charge, first-line IP support service provided by the European Commission specifically designed to help European start-ups and other small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) involved in EU-funded collaborative research projects to efficiently manage and valorise IP in collaborative research and innovation efforts. To this end, particular attention is paid on helping project partners develop a shared strategy to manage and exploit new IP jointly created within a project.

Find out more: <https://horizon-ipscan.eu>

Horizon Results Booster

The Horizon Results Booster is a new initiative funded by the European Commission which aims to maximise the impact of research projects funded by FP7, Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe. It provides guidance to EU-funded research projects on how to best disseminate and exploit their research results through a variety of free-of-charge services.

Find out more: <https://www.horizonresultsbooster.eu/>

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AMBASSADORS

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EVENTS

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Please feel free to get in touch with us anytime for further information or if you have questions regarding our services.

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The European IP Helpdesk provides free-of-charge first-line support on IP-related issues aiming to help current and potential beneficiaries of EU-funded projects, as well as EU SMEs, manage their Intellectual Property assets.

The European IP Helpdesk is managed by the European Commission's European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (EISMEA), with policy guidance provided by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD).

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