

INPIT's Technology Transfer

27 November 2009

Licensing Promotion Department
National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training
(INPIT)

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Measures for Encouraging Patent Licensing (Developing Technology Transfer Markets: DTTM)

- The National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training (INPIT) provides a variety of programs for encouraging patent licensing, in order to support exploitation of IP by SMEs, venture businesses, universities and research organizations.
- INPIT is an independent administrative institution administered by the JPO
- INPIT's **DTTM** budget: ¥ 2.6 Billion / 2009FY
including project of dispatching patent licensing advisors.
dispatching patent licensing advisers' budget:
¥1.5 Billion / 2009FY

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Outline of DTTM Programs

DTTM1: Promoting patent licensing through the active use of human resources

- ❑ Dispatching patent licensing advisers

DTTM2: Providing information on licensable patents and promoting the active utilization of those patents

- ❑ Building a patent licensing database
- ❑ Building a research tool patent database
- ❑ Dispatching patent information advisers

DTTM3: Supporting the development of businesses dealing in intellectual property rights

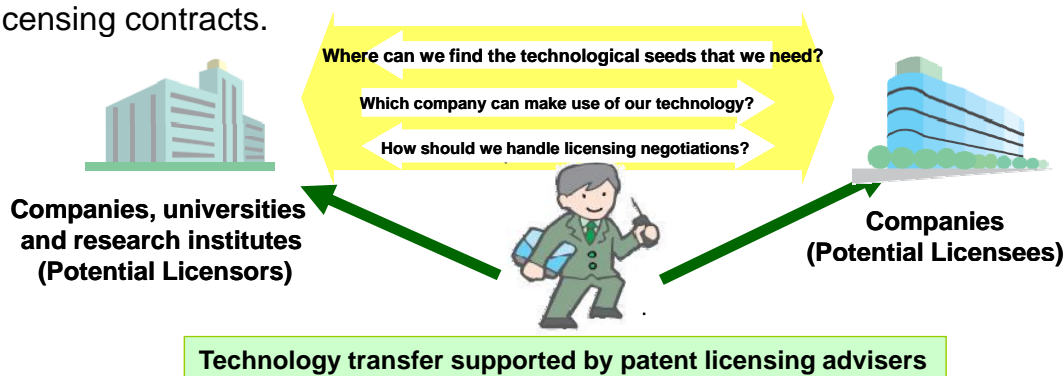
- ❑ Providing a technology transfer company directory
- ❑ Holding patent business markets
- ❑ Holding international patent licensing seminars

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DTTM1: Dispatching patent licensing advisers

- ❑ **92 Patent Licensing Advisers (PLAs)** provide a wide range of support services covering the whole process of technology transfer, from discovering licensable technologies and grasping technological needs to concluding licensing contracts.



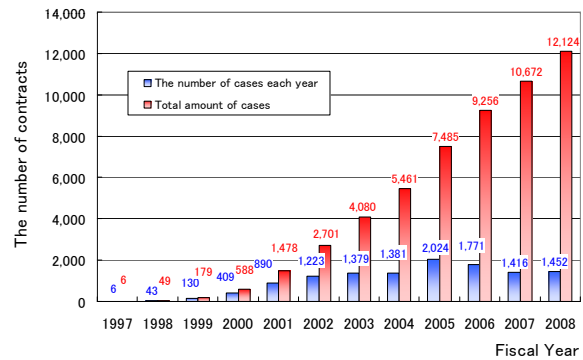
- ❑ Official specialists in technology transfer
- ❑ Dispatch **92 PLAs** to local governments and TLOs all over Japan (November 2009)
- ❑ Collect information on technological needs and licensable technology seeds
- ❑ Give advice to make seeds match needs, negotiate and make contracts
- ❑ Consultation and advice: Free of charge

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Outcomes of DTTM: patent licensing contracts

- The total number of successful patent licensing contracts had reached **12,124** at the end of **March 2009**
- compared with only 6 at the initial offering of the service in 1997.



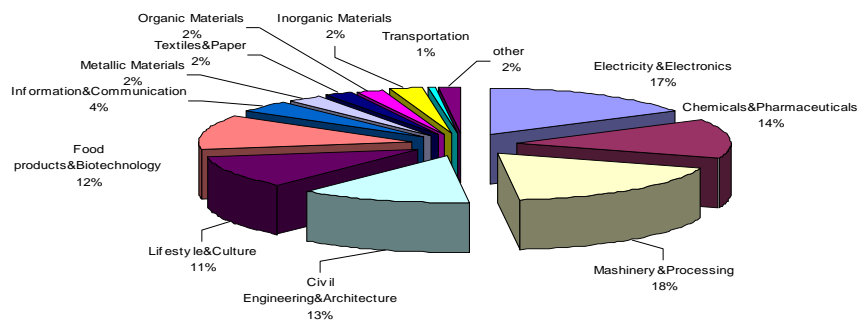
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Successful Cases by Technical Field

- The successful cases shows that licensing was conducted in a wide variety of technical fields.

Distribution of the number of successful licensing businesses at the end of December, 2008

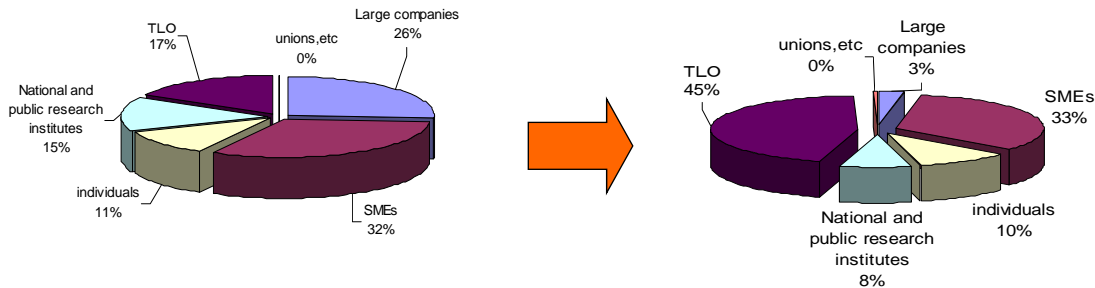


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Distribution of Licensors and Licensees in Successful Cases

- ❑ The distribution of licensors and licensees in licensing agreements made through the Measures for Encouraging Patent Licensing is shown below.
- ❑ For licensors, the ratio of large companies was 26% at March,2000 but decreased in 2009 (3%), however the ratio of SMEs and TLOs increased.
- ❑ For licensees, the ratio of large companies has been increasing recently, but SMEs still represent a larger ratio(71%).

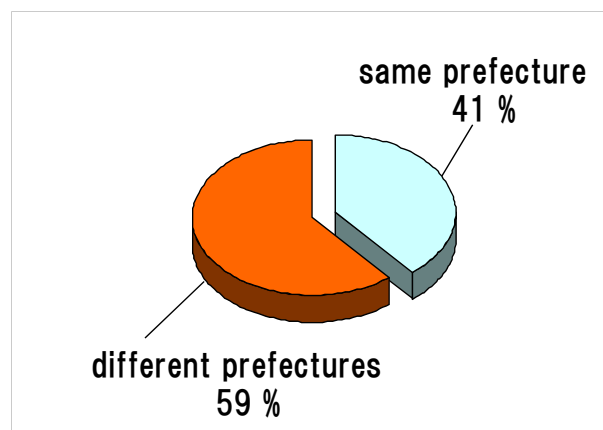


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Geographical relationship between Licensors and Licensee

- ❑ Patent licensing adviser's network is nationwide
- ❑ In principle, the patent licensing advisers dispatched to local governments support SMEs in their local government's area.
- ❑ But 59% licensors and licensees were successfully concluded licensing contracts with licensees and licensors in different local area by adviser's Network

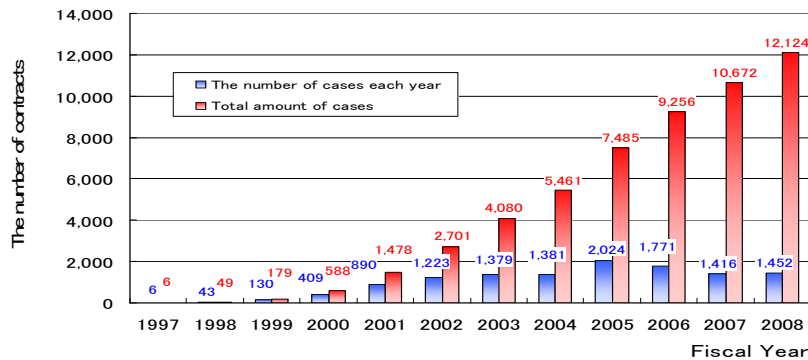


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Outcomes of DTTM: Economic Impact 1997–2007

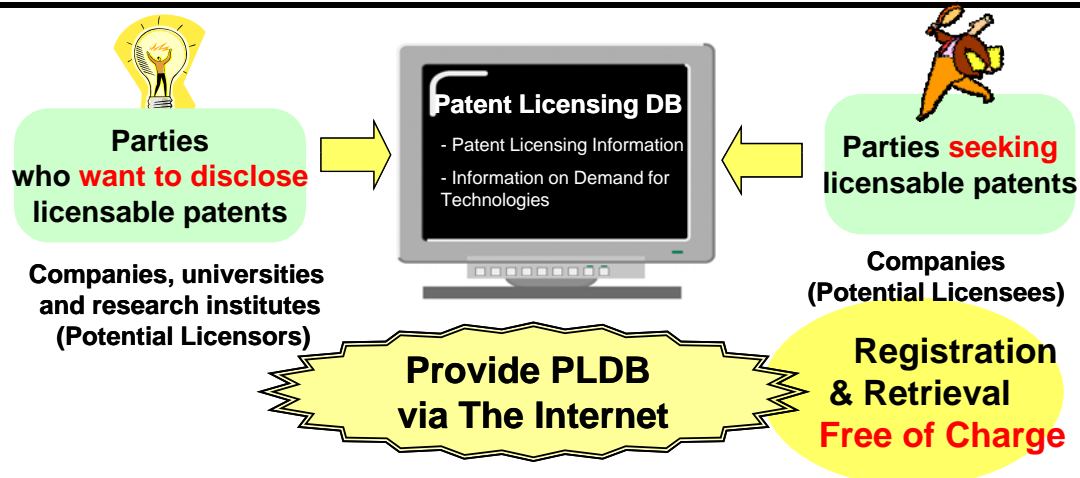
- ❑ INPIT conduct a follow-up inquiry about Economic Impact and Business Expenses of INPIT's DTTM
- ❑ The total impact had reached **¥ 300.3 billion** by the end of Dec 2008.
- ❑ It was 8.8 times as large as the total amount of invested costs.



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DTTM2: Patent Licensing Database



- ❑ Database: one can retrieve, in only a single search, licensable patents of companies, universities and research institutes on the Internet.
- ❑ About **46,000 licensable patents** including 23,000 licensable patents from universities, TLOs and research institutes (April 2009)
- ❑ Potential Users: Anyone in the world (English version is available)

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DTTM2: Patent Licensing Database

The screenshot displays a search result page from the INPIT Patent Licensing Database. The main content area is titled 'Technical Contents' and includes the following information:

- Title:** A micro-manipulator having the feature of an excellent follow-up capability for rapid actions
- Supplier Main Patents:**
 - Japanese Patent Number: Patent 3073844
 - Application Number: Patent Application 105-142716
 - Filing Date of Application: 1993/5/21
 - Invention Name: A micro-manipulator having the feature of an excellent follow-up capability for rapid actions
 - Applicant: Director General of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology
 - Patentee: Director General of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology
- Other Offered Patents:**
 - Patent Number 1: LSP6.476.957
 - Patent Number 2: EP
- Related Japanese Patents:** (Table with 2 columns)
- Related Foreign Patents:** (Table with 2 columns)
- Technical Field:** Machinery/Machining
- Function:**
 - Manufacture of machines and parts
 - Control/Software
- Application product:** Products in fields which require extremely advanced (μ m order) precision positioning such as integrated circuit technology as represented by precision positioning of wafers, bio-engineering technology, medical treatment technology including micro-surgery, and precision positioning technology for antenna.
- Purpose:** It has been confirmed that a driving mechanism for the micro-manipulator having the parallel link mechanism with six degrees of freedom is effective in terms of operability and controllability, despite several disadvantages. This invention aims to overcome previous disadvantages, and the invented micro-manipulator has sufficient strength to resist strong external forces that might destroy its assembly, has no vibrating system using springs, and features an excellent follow-up capability for rapid actions.
- Advantage:** Activating the piezoelectric element (15) of the desired link (6) of this micro manipulator extends or reduces each link (6). Based upon the amount each link is extended or reduced the end effector (3) controls the six degrees of freedom for position and direction of the manipulator, and makes it execute the pre-determined motions to change its overall posture (6).
- Technical Summary:** The micro-manipulator is composed of a pair of finer-simulated hand modules (1). Each hand module (1) adopts a parallel link mechanism with six degrees of freedom to form a compact structure that achieves an extremely precise multi-degree of freedom. The hand module (1) is composed of a base member (2), an end effector (3) that mounts the finger devices (4) on the substrate (4), and six links (6) to connect the base member (2) with the substrate (4). Micro-manipulation using this parallel link mechanism requires positioning with multi-degrees of freedom. To this end, each of the six links (6) is structured to be extendable to allow extension due to the effect of the piezoelectric element (15) in the actuator. When measuring the position and the posture of the end effector to control the drive for positioning, a strain gauge should be directly mounted on the side of the end effector in the direction it extends to measure the micro-sized displacement of the piezoelectric element, then the results are fed back for the comparison with the command values for the position and posture of the end effector (3). The power to control precision positioning via servo motor may be output to the driver of the piezoelectric element. A software-based servo via computer or an analog servo using an arithmetic amplifier may be adopted in this case.

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DTTM2: Patent Information Advisors (PIA) (another Advisor for SMEs)

- ❑ In the current process of promoting the creation, protection, and utilization of IP, it is a key strategy to effectively use patent information, which contains both information on rights and information on the latest technologies.
- ❑ In order to help SMEs, universities, and research institutes effectively use patent information, **53 Patent Information Advisors (PIA)** are dispatched to local governments to respond to various requests regarding the use of patent information, holding workshops and giving instruction and advice on searching and using patent information (including demonstration of searching).

Patent Information Advisor Dispatching (PIAD)

Giving advice on the promotion of the effective use of patent information with the aim of supporting local SMEs and venture companies in carrying out technology development and obtaining and managing patent rights.

Advisers' Tasks

Consultation services at local bases

General instruction on the search and use of patent information in general

On-site consultation and advice

General in-house training on the search and use of patent information in general

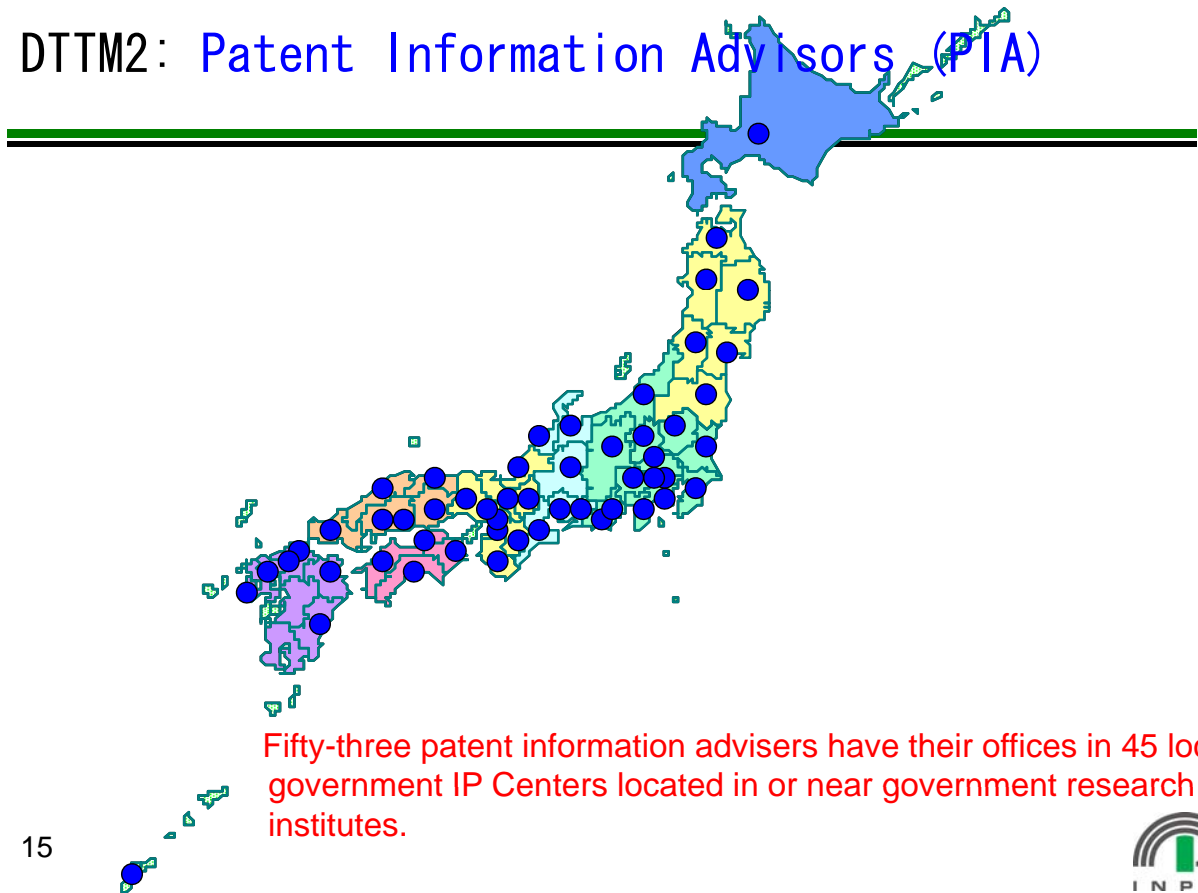
Lectures at workshops

Lectures at seminars hosted by local governments

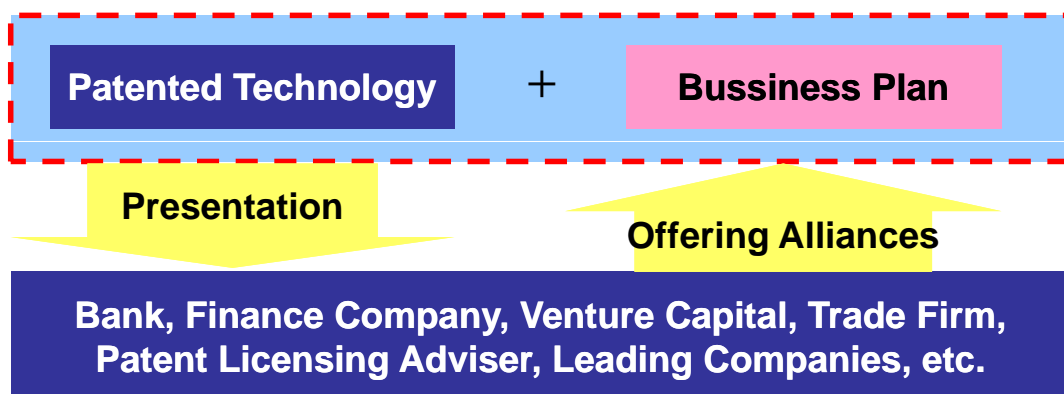
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DTTM2: Patent Information Advisors (PIA)



DTTM3: Patent Business Market



- ❑ Owners who have technological seeds, or licensable patents, present information on their technologies, business plan and contract basis, etc.
- ❑ Participants can make various kinds of alliances. (license contract, joint research, sponsor contract)
- ❑ The Patent Business Market is held 4 times a year

DTTM3: International Patent Licensing Seminars

- ❑ Keynote Speeches and Panel Discussions by foreign and Japanese technology transfer experts actively working in the frontline of business.
- ❑ Providing a place to acquire global Ideas on technology transfer as well as a forum enabling participants to build connections with technology transfer experts in Japan and overseas
- ❑ About **2,500 participants**, Including the members of the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) and of the Licensing Executives Society International (LESI)

International Patent Licensing Seminar 2009
19 to 20 January, 2009
Hotel Nikko Tokyo



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Thank you very much for your kind attention!



International Patent Licensing Seminar 2010

January 25 – 26, 2010
Tokyo, JAPAN (Hotel Nikko Tokyo)

Registration is free

Plenary speeches, opening forum and various panel discussions will be presented by professionals active in the technology transfer around the world and in Japan

Seminar : 9:40 a.m. - 4:50 p.m.

Reception : 5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m., 25 January 2010.



Host Organization:
National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training (INPIT)

INPIT