

what you need to know to start and grow your business

licensing your creations, technology or brands

What is licensing?

the right to use them, including a right to use any relevant copyright, patent, trade mark or other intellectual property rights on agreed terms of use. You keep ownership of your rights (it is not an assignment). Licensing can form part of a broader franchising arrangement where you help a 'franchisee' operate using your whole business model. There are various beneefits you may receive in return.

Licensing your creations, technology or brands means giving one or more other people (licensees)

fee payment

Royalties or other licence

to a wider audience

Benefit from licensee competence:

marketing: get your content

Increased brand awareness and

brand or to projects or collaborations

Knowledge preservation if you have

Access to others' intellectual

property/technology/creations/

Better understanding of the market

strengthen your brand

• improvements or ideas back

deploy your own technology

no current projects on which to

What are the key issues?

Irrespective of whether you are licensing technology, brands, merchandising or other creations,

a lawyer to assist you.

there are many key issues common to all, including those set out below. You should aim to capture your licensing or franchising arrangement in a signed written contract and ideally instruct

permitted? (Personal?

What use is

uses?)

Scope

country/territory?

competition law:

Which region/

(careful re.

Territory

License manufacturer

of products AND/OR

service provider with

right to sub-license

Licensee position in

value chain

is only person allowed

Exclusive: licensee

to do [scope

Exclusivity

processes? · What IP rights? (copyright, design rights, trade marks,

Commercial up to

· What products or

- patents, trade secrets Associated support or maintenance

services?

- see below) Do specified IP rights 'map' on to this territory?
- to manufacturer? Appoint an authorised licensor

· License retailer/

- to license on to manufacturers, suppliers etc.)?
- Sole licence: you as licensor and single licensee can do so,

X] in [Territory Y] OR

no-one else can Non-exclusive: you as licensor can do so and you can grant licences to any number of other

licensees as well.

Liability

Lump sum: all/part

milestones AND/OR

Royalities: % of sales

How often? Quarterly?

upfront and/or %

after [x] years/

revenue

Payment/benefits

For royalities

Reporting/auditing

 How long will licensee be

permitted to use?

Right for either party

to end (terminate)

Duration/Termination

 If either party suffers loss as a result of acts/omissions of other party, who is responsible/meets

Any excluded area,

for other party's

eg no responsibility

lost profits or indirect

the cost?

losses?

- early on agreed trigger events? (eg failure to supply, not complying with quality control requirements) · What happens on termination? (eg no dumping of leftover stocks?)
- · Maximum 'cap' on amount?
- Yearly? Minimum payment?
- audit books/ reporting of licensee)? · Should the licensee

provide regular

sales forecasts?

calculation:

· How often?

report sales?

· Right of licensor to

different licences? Different concerns apply depending on what you are licensing. For technology, the licensee may need upfront guidance or even ongoing support to use the technology. For brands, designs, music, or merchandising, this may not matter, and you may be more interested in controlling how the licensee uses or sells the products and whether

Creative Technology **Brand** (written, artwork, designs, music etc.)

· Inventions, technical solutions,

industrial trade secrets, know

· Relevant IP rights are usually patents, copyright, trade secrets

you are acknowledged as the rights owner.

Specific considerations for

assurance right to approve items sold and/or restrict types of adaptation/ derivation from licensed work

Consider quality control/

Typically written works, images

artwork, designs, music, photos

Relevant IP rights are usually

copyright and design rights

Could overlap with 'brand'

merchandising, sponsorship

licence for character

or image rights

acknowledge you as designer and owner of IP rights in underlying work Consider using collective licensing body such as Copyright

Licensing Agency, Publisher's

Licensing Service, Performing

Copyright Protection Society, News Licensing Agency

Right Society, Mechanical

Consider requirement to

Are there any regulatory or business risks?

technical services to help licensee first set up and implement equipment/processes

Software: is any part 'open

and confidentiality

how, software

source must be shared freely? Software: access to source code? (e.g. In 'escrow' in case licensor goes bankrupt).

· 3G/4G/5G/wifi and 'Internet of

the need to license on fair,

reasonable and non-

Things': consider relevance of

'Standard Essential Patents' and

or technology based on open

source', so that any improvements

- discriminatory (FRAND) terms
- unregistered), copyright and · Consider need for associated design rights · Could overlap with a 'creative' licence for character

trade marks

or image rights

customers that are in scope Quality control/assurance: rights to approve products sold and/or to audit

· 'Look and feel': logos, signage,

· Relevant IP rights are usually

trade marks (registered and

merchandising, sponsorship

· Consider requiring compliance

fonts, etc and products/services/

with 'style guide' on colours,

graphics, names, fonts, colours,

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When agreeing the scope of the licence, always be careful what information is being exchanged and what restrictions are imposed, to ensure you comply with regulatory requirements and protect your own intellectual property position, over the full life time of the licence.

Key considerations include:

COMPETITION LAW DATA PROTECTION Avoid fixing retail prices, dividing up markets Avoid sharing customers' personal information (avoid banning 'passive' (unsolicited) sales by your with licensees licensee outside the licensed territory) Obtain consent first, being clear what the

- CONFIDENTIALITY
- Avoid 'leakage' of your confidential information/trade secrets to licensees. Be very careful what confidential information you receive from licensees.

avoid being seen to have 'colluded' with other

licensors by sharing commercially sensitive information (eg pricing), even inadvertently.

- Always ensure appropriate confidentiality terms: what information to be shared, for what purposes, who can use it, who it can be shared with.
- CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

A contract is for (its) life, not just for signature.

identified licensees will do with the personal data.

about any reporting/payment/update/ maintenance/confidentiality commitments.

· Don't stick it in a (virtual) drawer or forget

Also think about

• Intellectual Property Rights: copyright, design rights, trade marks, patents, trade secrets & confidentiality Online copying • Selling online • Contracts • Disputes

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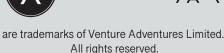
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