



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM

National diagnosis of the intellectual property rights system
in the Textile sector and particularly in relation with
eco-innovation and the circular economy



Circular - Textile - Fashion





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National policy level

In terms of governance: institutional framework covering the level of public policies, strategy of promotion and development of the system and operational with objectives and role of each level

Direzione Generale per la Tutela della Proprietà Industriale - Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi (DGTPi - UIBM)

The Italian Patent and Trademark Office (Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi - UIBM) was founded in 1939. Since its establishment, the UIBM has represented Italy in international bodies for the protection of Intellectual Property.

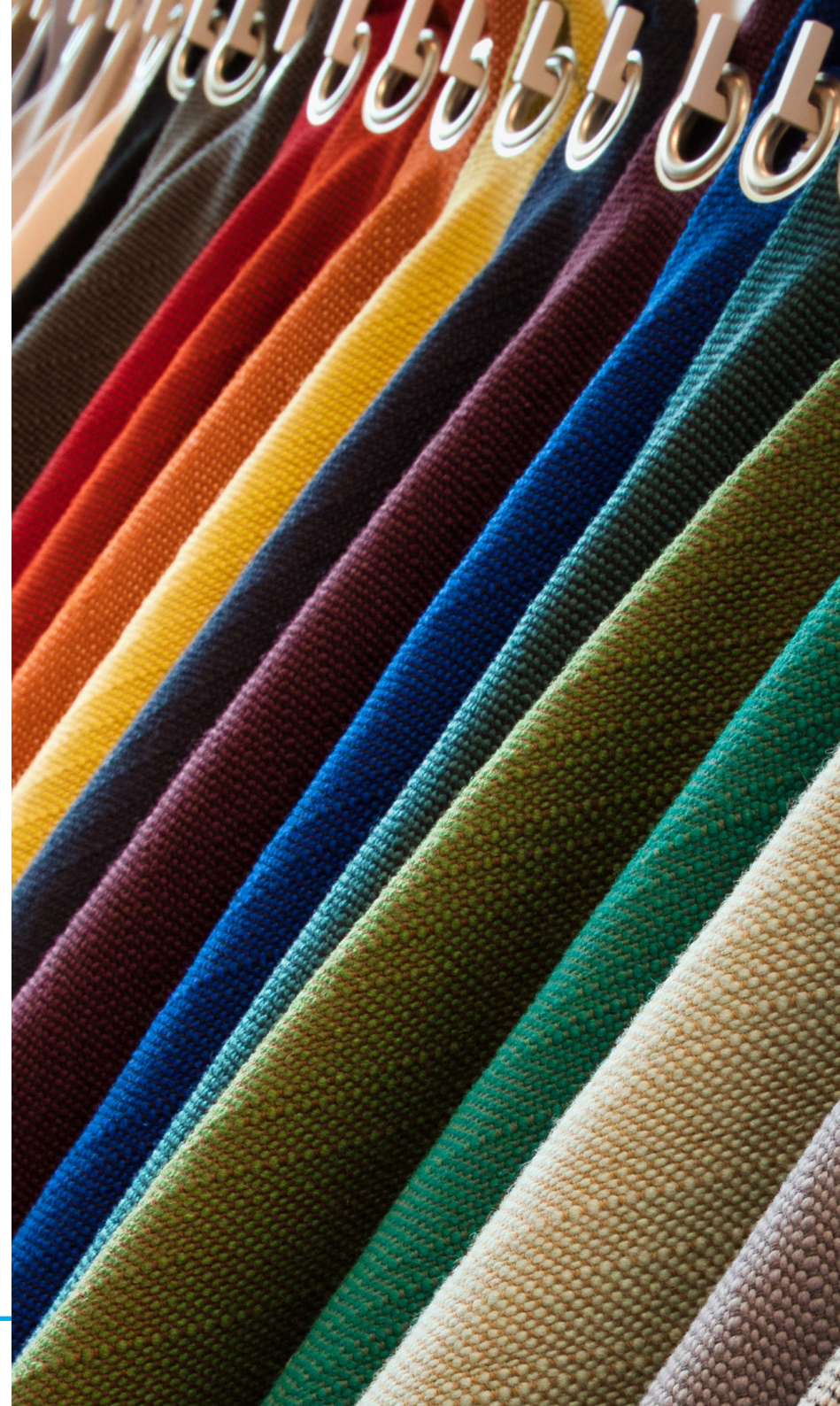
In 2009, the “Directorate General for the Protection of Industrial Property - Italian Patent and Trademark Office” (Direzione Generale per la Tutela della Proprietà Industriale - Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi DGTPi - UIBM) was created in order to concentrate in a single structure the «historical» activities assigned to the granting of industrial property rights (patents and models) and the registration of trademarks and designs, with the activities, previously never governed by any department, relating to policies for combating counterfeiting: prevention, monitoring and combating the phenomenon.

The Directorate General for the Protection of Industrial Property is an office of the **Ministry of Economic Development (MISE)**, a department of the Italian Government, which deals mainly with the administrative activity of patenting,

Registering, and granting industrial property rights obtainable through patenting and registration.

In particular, the DGTPI -UIBM performs the following tasks:

- Interventions and actions for the promotion and valorization of the titles of industrial property; actions of approach between the world of research and the business world; policies for the promotion of industrial property and the fight against counterfeiting;
- Relations with European and international institutions and bodies in the field of industrial property;
- Examination activities, granting of national patents (inventions and utility models), validation of European patents and management of international patent applications;
- Examination, registration of designs and models;
- Examination and registration of national and international trademarks;
- Management of opposition proceedings to the registration of trademarks;
- Management of invalidity and revocation proceedings; administrative affairs of patent titles; secretarial activities of the Appeals Commission;
- Design, definition and management of new tools to facilitate access to the system of industrial property by companies, in particular start-ups and those of small and medium size, as well as interventions to facilitate the implementation of the prototyping phase (proof of concept) in order to facilitate the process of transferring inventions to the business system;
- Design and implementation of information systems and database management.
- Given that, the protection of IPRs is strictly connected with the fight against counterfeiting, the DGTPI -UIBM has also the following functions:
 - Formulation of guidelines and promotion on the subject of policies for combating counterfeiting and liaison with the other institutional subjects involved in the matter, also at an international level;
 - Secretarial activities of the National Council for the fight against counterfeiting and Italian sounding (the Italian sounding consists in the use of words as well as images, color combinations (the tricolor), geographical references, brands evocative of Italy to promote and market products that are not actually Made in Italy);
 - Management of the activities of assistance and support to users in the fight against counterfeiting; assistance and support to companies abroad;
 - Activities of study and analysis of the phenomenon of counterfeiting and preparation of reports on the progress of the same, monitoring of systems and methods against counterfeiting.



The DGTPI -UIBM is divided in 9 sections with specific tasks to perform:

- **Division I - General Affairs and Communication**
- **Division II - Legal and regulatory affairs - Opposition proceedings**
- **Division III - Policies and projects for the fight against counterfeiting**
- **Division IV - European and International Affairs**
- **Division V - User Services**
- **Division VI - Policies and Projects for the Promotion of Industrial Property**
- **Division VII - Patents**
- **Division VIII - Trademarks, designs and models**
- **Division IX - Transcriptions, annotations. Nullity and revocation of trademarks**

Division VI “Policies and Projects for the Promotion of Industrial Property” was introduced in 2020 to provide an organic, systematic and interconnected framework to all the measures aimed at increasing the Industrial Property culture, the incentives for companies – in particular SMEs and start-ups that enhance Industrial Property Rights – and the actions that facilitate technology transfer for patent valorisation.

According to the law, patenting and registration have the nature of a constitutive ascertainment and the industrial property titles rise after the filing of an application by the interested parties. The application can be filled online or via a paper form at the chamber of commerce or, alternatively sent by post to the Ministry of Economic Development (MISE).

For the purpose of this research, it is important to mention that inside the Ministry of Economic Development, there is also the **Directorate-General for Industrial Policy, Innovation and Small and Medium Enterprises** (“Direzione generale per la politica industriale, l’innovazione e le piccole e medie imprese”) whose tasks include to develop proposals for the development of technologies and production processes with a lower environmental impact and for the promotion of sustainable development and the transition to a circular economy; and to design and implement policies for the creation and development of start-ups and innovative small and medium-sized enterprises.



International public bodies

At the international level, Italy is part of several organizations that deal with the IPRs. Here, a brief description of the main organizations.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Italy joined WIPO in 1977. WIPO is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and it was created in 1967 for the purpose of encouraging creative activity and promoting the protection of intellectual property throughout the world. It has 193 member states; it regulates 26 international treaties, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

European Patent Organization

The European Patent Organisation is an intergovernmental organisation that was set up in 1977 based on the European Patent Convention (EPC) signed in 1973. It has two bodies: the European Patent Office and the Administrative Council. The European Patent Organisation has 38 member states, including all 27 EU member states (Tunisia has signed in 2014 an Agreement with the European

Patent Organisation on Validation of European patents. The agreement entered into force on the 1st December 2017).

The European Patent Office (EPO), the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, offers inventors a uniform application procedure which enables them to seek patent protection in

up to 44 countries. The EPO is supervised by the Administrative Council which is composed of representatives of the Organisation's member states.

European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)

The European Union Intellectual Property Office, founded in 1994, is the European Union Agency responsible for managing the EU trademark and the registered Community design. It also works with the IP offices of the EU Member States and international partners to offer a similar registration experience for trademarks and designs across Europe and the world.





**NATIONAL STATE OF ART DIAGNOSIS.
FOLLOWING NATIONAL**

National state of art diagnosis. Following national policy level:

Sustainable development: Contribution of IP based innovation to the economic growth of the TCI sector, creation of start-ups, youth employment, investments, pollution reduction, waste recovery, etc.

Number of TCI patents, in TCI environmental technologies, number of projects created, investments, division by type of projects

Number of TCI patents

The **Bibliographic and Documentary Database of National Applications for Industrial Property Rights**¹ contains the main bibliographic data (title, application number, patent filing date, patent grant date, applicant or owner name, etc.) of applications filed for all types of Industrial Property Rights (patents, trademarks, designs, European patent validations, etc.) and applications from 1989 to the present day.

In this database it is possible to find the number of TCI patents, trademarks and designs registered in Italy.

The patents are classified according to International Patent Classification (IPC). For the purposes of this research, only section A “Human necessities” and section D “textile and paper” have been taken into account.

¹ <https://www.uibm.gov.it/bancadati/home/index/>

TCI PATENTS

Legend:

- A41 WEARING APPAREL A42 HEADWEAR
- A43 FOOTWEAR

- A44 HABERDASHERY; JEWELLERY A45 HAND OR TRAVELLING ARTICLES

Patent registered in 2018	
Class	Quantity
A41	67
A42	23
A43	91
A44	55
A45	119
Tot:	355

Patent registered in 2019	
Class	Quantity
A41	114
A42	22
A43	140
A44	77
A45	128
Tot:	481

Patent registered in 2020	
Class	Quantity
A41	117
A42	32
A43	167
A44	99
A45	162
Tot:	577

Patent registered in 2021 (until June)	
Class	Quantity
A41	46
A42	16
A43	60
A44	34
A45	86
Tot:	242

- D01 NATURAL OR MAN-MADE THREADS OR FIBRES; SPINNING
- D02 YARNS; MECHANICAL FINISHING OF YARNS OR ROPES; WARPING OR BEAMING D03 WEAVING

- D04 BRAIDING; LACE-MAKING; KNITTING; TRIMMINGS; NON-WOVEN FABRICS D05 SEWING; EMBROIDERING; TUFTING
- D06 TREATMENT OF TEXTILES OR THE LIKE; LAUNDERING; FLEXIBLE MATERIALS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

Patent registered in 2018	
Class	Quantity
D01	23
D02	12
D03	18
D04	30
D05	17
D06	89
TOT:	189

Patent registered in 2019	
Class	Quantity
D01	31
D02	7
D03	27
D04	49
D05	18
D06	134
TOT	266

Patent registered in 2020	
Class	Quantity
D01	39
D02	17
D03	34
D04	37
D05	21
D06	124
TOT	272

Patent registered in 2021	
Class	Quantity
D01	19
D02	3
D03	10
D04	36
D05	8
D06	69
TOT	145

The trademarks are classified according to Nice classification and in the table below you can see class 24 “Textiles and substitutes for textiles; household linen; curtains of textile or plastic” and class 25 “Clothing, footwear, headwear”.



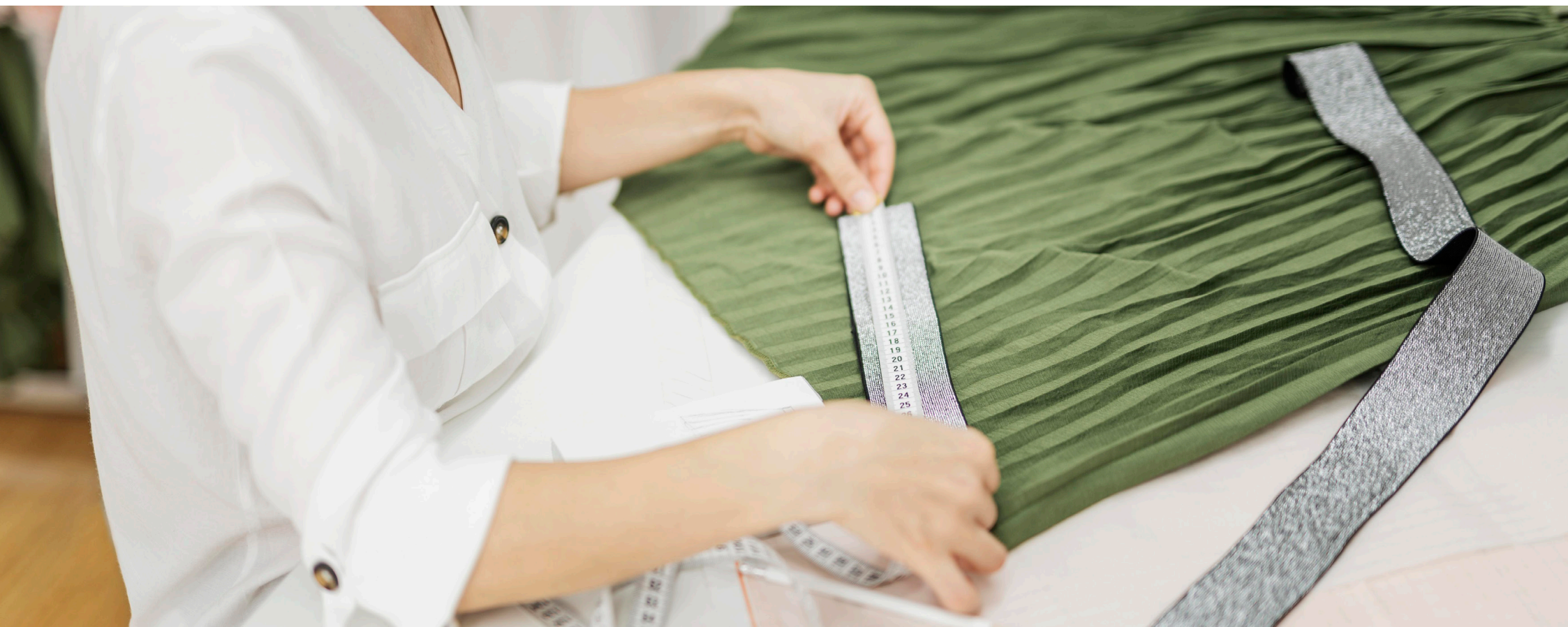
TCI TRADEMARKS

Class	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Class
25	2021 (until June)	2594	2020	5917	2019	6013	2018	10104
24	2021(until June)	410	2020	897	2019	878	2018	1424

For the industrial designs is used the Locarno classification. Here, the table shows class 2 “Articles of clothing and haberdashery” and class “Textile piece goods, artificial and natural sheet material”.

TCI DESIGNS

Class	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Class
2	2021 (until June)	67	2020	135	2019	193	2018	168
5	2021(until June)	12	2020	32	2019	29	2018	30



Green Patents

In all countries, the invention classification systems have been designed to categorize them according to technical features and not according to the purpose of the inventions, nor to the achievable benefits. Therefore, the identification of inventions regarding sustainable technologies is extremely complex.

EPO (European Patent Office) Methodology

EPO introduced a dedicated coding scheme for patent documents relating to climate change mitigation technologies, called Y02 tagging scheme, which is based on the CPC classification.

Section Y, which has thus been added to the 8 standard sections A-H of the international classification, is divided into the following classes: Y02, which identifies technologies or applications for the mitigation of climate change; Y04, which concerns information or communication technologies that have an impact on other technological areas.

WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) Methodology

The «IPC Green Inventory» methodology, developed by WIPO for the search and retrieval of patent documents, aims at facilitating the identification of patents relating to Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs), based on the IPC classification. This methodology is used also by the Italian Patent and Trademark Office to identify Italian patent applications regarding green technologies.

The Green Inventory collects technologies by grouping them into 7 main fields:

1. Alternative Energy Production;

2. Transportation;

3. Energy Conservation;

4. Waste Management.

5. Agriculture and Forestry;

6. Administrative, Regulatory or Design aspects;

7. Nuclear Power Generation

The WIPO Green Strategic Plan 2019-2023 sets the following goals:

1. Link green technology providers with people seeking solutions in a targeted manner, catalyzing and maximizing the potential of green technology transfer and diffusion.
2. Accelerate access to green technology innovation opportunities for countries at all levels of development.
3. Support member states in leveraging IP and innovation in global efforts to address major policy issues related to climate change, food security, and the environment.

From the criteria used to prepare the IPC Green Inventory, WIPO GREEN was born. Wipo Green is an online platform that facilitates connections between people looking for green environmental solutions and technologically advanced service providers.

Given that the Green Technologies framework is very complex as there is no international standardized agreement to categorize green inventions, WIPO GREEN fills this gap trying to accelerate the change towards a sustainable and green global economy. Since 2013, more than 600 connections have been made between patents' owners registered on the platform and companies interested in innovation.

Under the section "Product, Materials and Processes", it can be found a new sub- category "**Sustainable Fashion and Textile**"². This section is new therefore it is not very populated however it is important because it shows that the industry is starting to change towards green choices.

In this section of the database, there are 325 green patents from all over the world and with 20 patents Italy is ranked fifth (Usa 109 patents, Germany 33 patents, China 27 patents and Japan 26 patents).

² <https://wipogreen.wipo.int/wipogreen-database/category/13>

The eco-sustainable inventions in Italy

Eco-sustainable inventions are on average 9.6% of the total patents filed in Italy in the last decade, confirming a relevant activity of Italian companies in the research for technological innovations careful of environmental sustainability, in line, but in the higher range, with the percentages - between 5-10% of the total filings - that, on a global level, are attributed to eco-inventions.

As in the rest of Europe, also in Italy companies have carried out investments and strategic initiatives for the development of technologies that improve environmental sustainability.

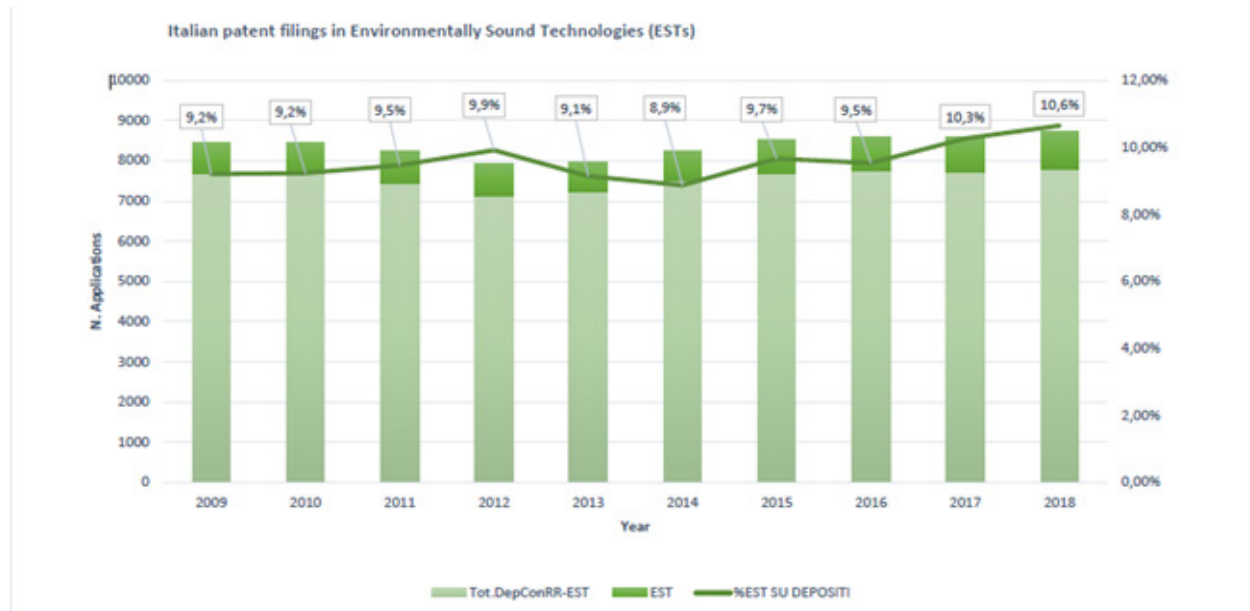


FIGURE 1: TREND OF PATENT FILINGS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES

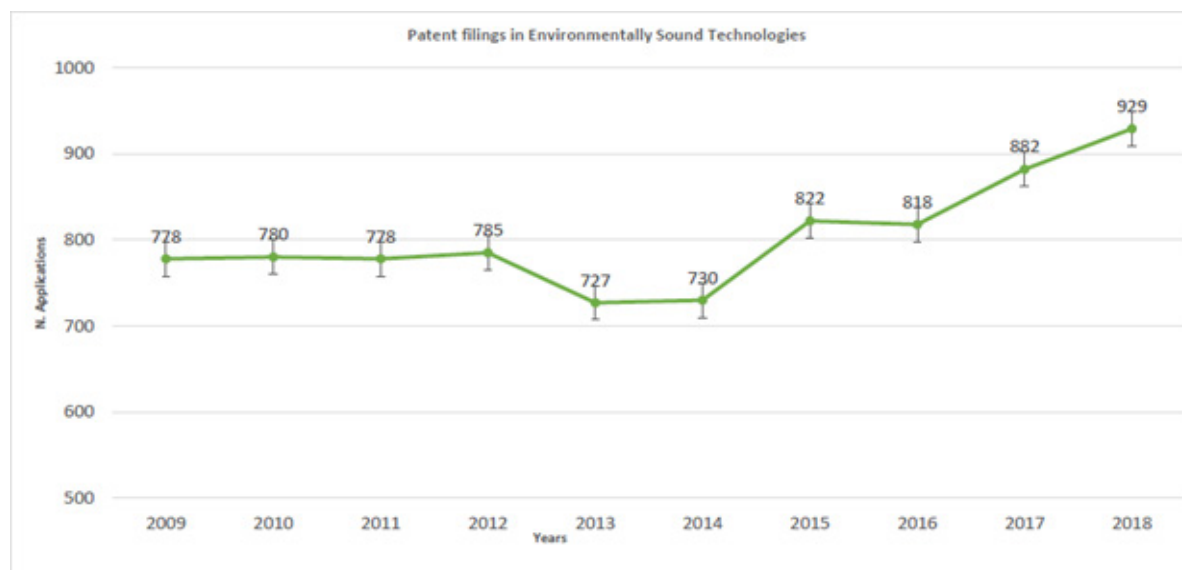


FIGURE 2: TREND OF FILINGS IN ESTs IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND MECHANISMS

Institutional framework and mechanisms

A model of innovation, support tools and mechanisms, collaboration, technology transfer (TT) between actors such as universities, research centers, technological resource centers, the private sector, public patenting institutions, technological facilitation structures and transfer. This is an illustration of mechanisms offered by main structures as part of innovation and IPR system such as how does function TT mechanisms between main partners (universities, research centers, TRC, public institutions supporting TT, patenting structures, etc)

To encourage the use and dissemination of intellectual property rights, especially by small and medium-sized enterprises, the Italian Patent and Trademark Office cooperates with several public and private bodies. The collaboration with those partners is very important because they act at the local level and therefore, they know best the needs of the enterprises.



Chambers of Commerce

In addition to being provided centrally by the DGT-PI-UIBM, services to businesses in the field of industrial property are offered locally by the Patent and Trademark Offices (UBM) at the Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Crafts (CCIAA).

These include:

- **Basic information on industrial property matters**
- **Assistance in filling out paper forms;**
- **Reception of paper applications for the patenting and registration of industrial property titles and related requests.**

In addition to that, the Chambers of Commerce organize annual seminars and conferences on the subject of intellectual property rights.

Patent Information Point (PIP) e Patent Library (PATLIB)

In all EU countries, PIP (Patent Information Point) and PATLIB (Patent Library) information centres, accredited at each national patent office, provide practical assistance to businesses, researchers, private inventors and students, and disseminate patent information as widely as possible and offer first aid services to users.

PIP Centers provide information services in patent matters, as well as in other related areas, including assistance in the acquisition, maintenance, transfer and protection of industrial property rights.

PATLIB Centers provide specialized patent search services, including technology monitoring and strategic consulting, in addition to providing practical assistance on other intellectual property rights.

Spread throughout the country, PIP and PATLIB Centers represent fundamental tools to implement policies for the promotion and protection of Industrial Property.

In Italy, there are 42 centres that are part of the wider European network of over 300 centres, coordinated by the European Patent Office (EPO).

Order of Industrial Property Consultants

The Order³ gathers professionals working in the field of Industrial Property. The Register is made up of two sections, the Patent Section and the Trademark Section, the former of which is reserved for 'Patent Attorneys' qualified for inventions, utility models, designs and models, new plant varieties and topographies of semi-conductor products, and the latter for 'Trademark Attorneys' qualified for distinctive signs, geographical indications and designs. According to Italian law, the representation of third parties before the Italian Patent and Trademark Office is reserved for those enrolled in the Register of Industrial Property Consultants and those enrolled in the Register of Lawyers.

To become an industrial property consultant, you need first to have at least a bachelor's degree (3 years). The majority of those enrolled in the 'Trade Marks' section are law graduates, while those in the 'Patents' section are in technical- scientific subjects, such as engineering,

chemistry, pharmacy.

After the degree, it is also necessary to complete an 18-month internship in companies, offices or services specialising in industrial property and to pass the entrance examination.

Once you have successfully passed the entrance exam, you have all the qualifications to enroll in the Register of Industrial Property Consultants and start working in the profession.

Netval Association (Network for the valorisation of the research)

NETVAL⁴ was founded in November 2002 as a network of universities and public research organizations in Italy and then it became an association in September 2007. Now, it represents over 80% of the Italian public research system and as members of Netval there are 64 universities and 15 public research organisations.



³ <https://www.ordine-brevetti.it/>

⁴<https://netval.it/netval-italian-network-of-technology-transfer-offices-of-universities-and-public-research-organizations/>

NETVAL's mission includes:

- sharing and strengthening the skills of Italian Universities and Public Research Organizations in the field of the valorisation of research results;
- providing an interface with industry;
- consolidating expertise in the area of commercial projects and intellectual property management;
- developing international contacts for the benefit of NETVAL's members.

The specific activities through which NETVAL carries out its mission are:

- short training courses and dissemination activities on the management of IP rights;
- promotion of the culture of technology transfer within institutions and relationship with industry, to improve the impact of public research;
- involvement in international projects;
- networking among members (staff exchange programs, sharing of best practices and documents, working groups, internal meetings on issues of common interest);
- networking activities among universities, companies, institutions and financial organisations (Summer and Winter School, conferences, seminars, etc.);

- diffusion of <https://www.knowledge-share.eu/en/>, a platform designed to make available to industry, clear and understandable information related to patents and technologies of Italian Universities and Research Centres;
- diffusion of <https://www.spinoffitalia.it/>, to provide updated information on the spin-offs of public research in Italy.

Netval is financed by members' contributions, fundraising and the realisation of training courses for members and non-members.





**MECHANISMS FOR PROMOTING IPR MARKET
DEVELOPMENT:**



Mechanisms for promoting IPR market development:

Grants for patenting inventions, collaborative research, prototyping, hosting, funding, marketing of research results and work, research-business collaboration.

Mechanisms here are related to marketing of innovation IPR or research of partnership for collaboration and contracts.

Share of the IP market in the TCI market

Grants

The “Growth Decree” (Decreto Crescita Law Decree n. 34/2019, converted into Law N. 58/2019) was an incentive and an opportunity for strengthening the activities implemented by the Directorate General to support IP enhancement projects.

The DGTPI-UIBM stimulated the inclusion in the Decree of several financial measures aimed at supporting all phases of an Industrial Property Right: from conception, including verifying whether a creative idea fulfills the conditions for obtaining a patent and support to file an application, to IP Rights enhancement, to extension of IP Rights abroad and protection on foreign markets, until the promotional phase with support to collective marks. Here is a list of the principal and latest calls.

Voucher 3i Investment in Innovation

With the purpose of supporting the enhancement of innovation processes of innovative start-ups in Italy and abroad, the DGTPI-UIBM has promoted, as provided for by the “Growth Decree” (Art. 32), a call for granting financial support to buy specialist consultancy services to complete the patent filing process for

Voucher 3i, with a total budget of €19.5 million for the 2019-2021 period, supports innovative start-ups in three phases:

- First phase: patentability study to verify whether an invention fulfils the conditions for obtaining a patent, searches for patents already issued in that field and deciding if it is opportune to start the administrative procedure to obtain that patent;
- Second phase: filing of patent application with UIBM;
- Third phase: extension of a national patent application internationally.

In all different phases of the patenting process, innovative start-ups can use the services offered by experts who are members of the Order of Industrial Property Consultants or Lawyers.

From 15 June 2020 to 31 December 2020, a total of 2,749 applications for vouchers were submitted for a total amount of €11.3 million. The overall number of innovative start-ups involved is 911: on average, each start-up has submitted 3 applications for vouchers.

In relation to the sectors of activity, just under two thirds of the total (62.63%) of the applications submitted refer to start-ups operating in the services sector (with a strong presence of those in the scientific research and development and software production and IT consultancy sectors).

A further 34.15% of the applications relate to start-ups in industry and crafts (with a prevalence of those operating in the manufacture of computers and electronic products and the manufacture of machinery and equipment that do not fall into specific categories). Only 2.32% concern start-ups in commerce. (na 27 patents and Japan 26 patents).

Data on applications submitted in the first six months of implementation show that this tool is easy to use, also thanks to the short time needed to complete the granting procedure: 2,307 applications have been granted funds following submission by 851 innovative startups for an overall value of vouchers issued of approximately 9.5 million.⁷

With the purpose of stabilizing the financial measures dedicated to processes of enhancement of IP Rights of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, already

promoted by DGTPI-UIBM in the last few years experimentally or occasionally, following the provisions of the “Growth Decree” (Art. 32), there were published the following calls:



Brevetti+ [Patents+]

With the aim of enhancing patents in terms of profitability, productivity and market development through the granting of an incentive for the purchase of specialized services of industrialization and engineering, organization and development and technology transfer, this call for proposals is addressed to SMEs and innovative startups and has a budget of €21.8 million, with application submission starting from 30 January 2020.

Marchi+3 [Trademarks+3]:

With the aim of extending national trademarks at a Community (EUIPO) and international (WIPO) level through the provision of financial support to make these registrations easier thanks to the purchase of specialized services, this call for proposals is addressed to SMEs and has a budget of €3.5 million, with application submission starting from 30 March 2020;

Disegni+3 [Designs+3]:

With the aim of enhancing industrial designs through the provision of financial support for the purchase of specialized services to encourage the production of new products related to a given registered design/model or the commercialization of a registered design/model, this call for proposals has a budget €13 million, with application submission starting from 27 February 2020.

Since the launch of these measures, companies have submitted a total of 2,330 applications: the Brevetti+ [Patents+]

call for proposals funded 306 applications out of a total of 419 applications submitted, while the Disegni+ [Designs+] call funded 331 applications out of 375 and the Marchi+ [Trademarks+] call approved 1,361 applications out of a total of 1,536 submitted.

The total amount of funds granted under these three calls is €46.1 million.

These three measures, despite having entered into force at the very beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, were welcomed with considerable interest by SMEs, so much that the application submission was stopped a few days after the launch date because the financial resources ended. Therefore, a new decree in the second half of 2020 was published to support new project applications and applications previously submitted by enterprises for which financial coverage was not available due to exhaustion of financial resources.

The measures promoted during the second semester of 2020 provide for the following budget to be allocated to projects submitted by SMEs:

- **€25,000,000 allocated to Brevetti+ [Patents+]**
- **€14,000,000 allocated to Disegni+4 [Designs+4]**
- **€4,000,000 allocated to Marchi+3 [Trademarks+3].**

Following the publication of the calls for proposals, the situation as of December 2020 was the following:

- 438 applications submitted by SMEs and innovative start-

ups starting from 21 October 2020 under the Brevetti+ [Patents+] call for proposals;

- 303 applications submitted starting from 14 October 2020 under the Disegni+4 [Designs+4] call for proposals;
- 704 applications submitted starting from 30 September 2020 under the Marchi+3 [Trademarks+3] call for proposals.

Considering that enterprises welcomed these measures very positively in a period deeply marked by the negative economic and employment effects caused by Covid-19, for the 2021 the Directorate General has decided to allocate € 38 million (€23 million for Patents+, € 12 million for Designs+ and € 3 million for

TradeMarks+). The beneficiaries will be micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and the applications for grants may be submitted from 28th September 2021 for Patents+; 12th 2021 October for Designs+; 19th October 2021 for Trade-marks.

Grants for Textiles, fashion and accessories

The spread of the COVID-19 infection had a huge impact on all economic and social sectors, including the textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries. Quarantine measures, retail shop closures, sick leave and wage reductions have wiped out demand for these products. For this reason, the Italian Government has provided incentive measures for the textile and clothing industry.

The art. 38 bis of the Relaunch decree (Decreto Rilancio Law

Decree n. 34/2020, converted into Law N. 77/2020) is called “Support measures for the textile, fashion and accessories industry”. It is aimed at supporting and promoting, through the provision of non-repayable grants:

- the textile, fashion and accessories industry, with particular regard to start-ups investing in design and creation
- young talents in the textile, fashion and accessories sector that enhance the value of Italian-made products with a high artistic and creative content.

Funding is available for investment projects presented by companies in the sector in establishments throughout Italy, with expenditure programmes of between EUR 50 and 200,000.

Eligible companies are small enterprises or enterprises established not more than 5 years ago, operating in the textile, fashion and accessories industry.

Facilities include a non-repayable contribution of up to 50% of the incurred and eligible expenses.

Companies may apply for funding for investment projects that are:

- aimed at creating new design elements; introducing innovations in the production process; creating and using innovative fabrics; introducing digital innovations into the company;
- inspired by the principles of the circular economy and aimed at recycling used materials or using fabrics from renewable sources.

Eligible costs are expenditure that is strictly functional to the implementation of investment projects and related to:

- to purchase of new machinery, plant and equipment, including related installation costs;
- patents, computer programs and software licenses
- training of personnel related to the aspects on which the project is focused, not exceeding 10% of the project amount.

The applications for this call may be submitted from the 22nd of September 2021 until the available funds are exhausted.





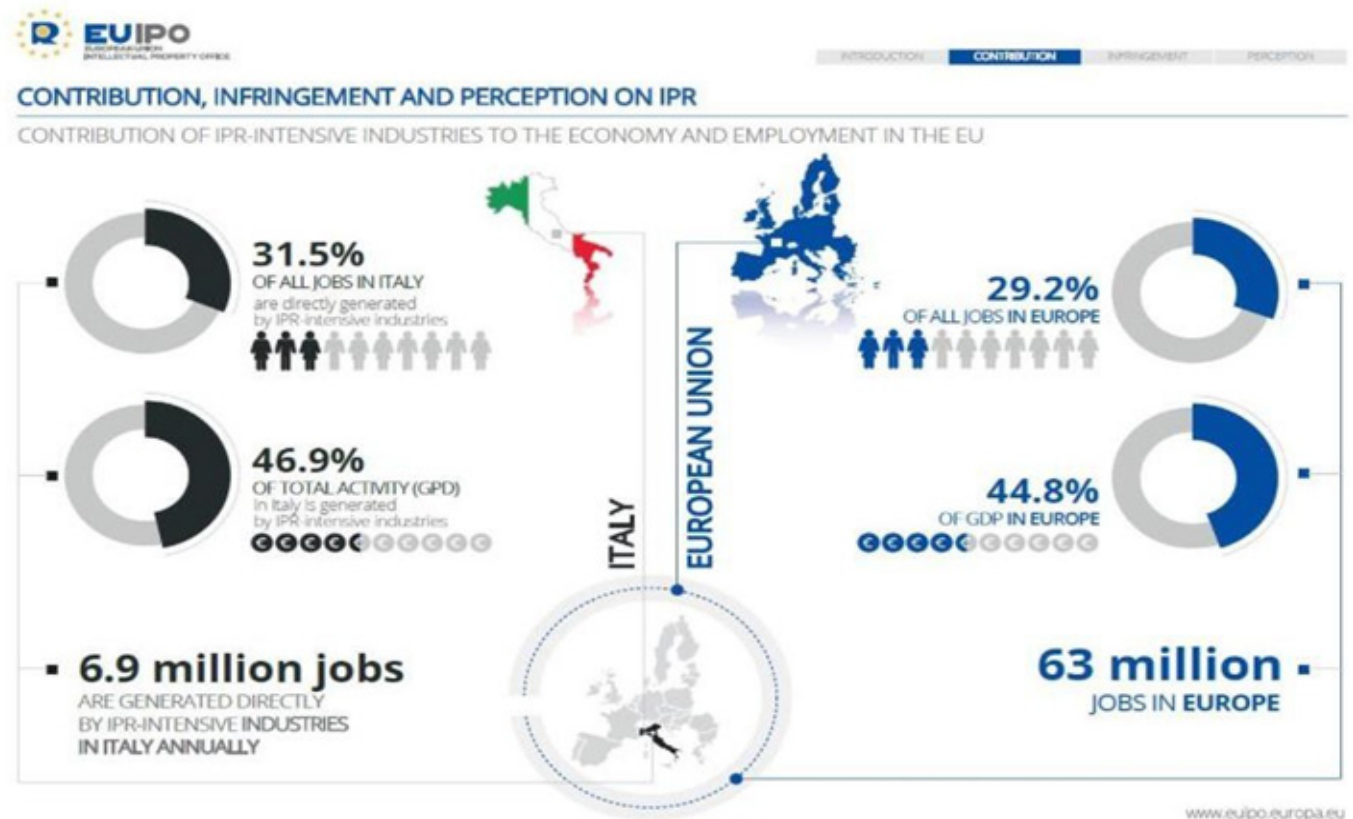
IPR INNOVATION MARKET



IPR innovation market

Turnover coming from IPR integration at the value chain of TCI market. Contribution to economic growth rate of TCI/ export growth rate.

Mains sub-sectors concerned by IPR commercialisation activities.





STAND Up!

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