



WEBINAR

Opportunities for European companies on Vietnam's path to smart production and smart cities

Presented by CCIFV & Partners

The webinar is starting soon

Agenda

Part 1: Opening by EEN Germany

1. Why Vietnam? - CCIFV (EEN Vietnam)

2. Infrastructure development and new trends of ready built factories in Vietnam - DEEP C Industrial Zones

3. Smart & Agile Manufacturing in Vietnam - Schneider Electric

Part 2:

4. Smart cities in Vietnam: Conceptualization & Development - FPT Software
5. Intellectual Property (IP) in Vietnam in smart production and smart cities - IP SME Helpdesk

Part 3:

Roundtable discussion
Closing by CCIFV (EEN Vietnam)







OPENING

By EEN GERMANY I North Rhine Westphalia

A member of Enterprise Europe Network

Speaker: Adina Golombeck-Tauyatswala, ZENIT GmbH











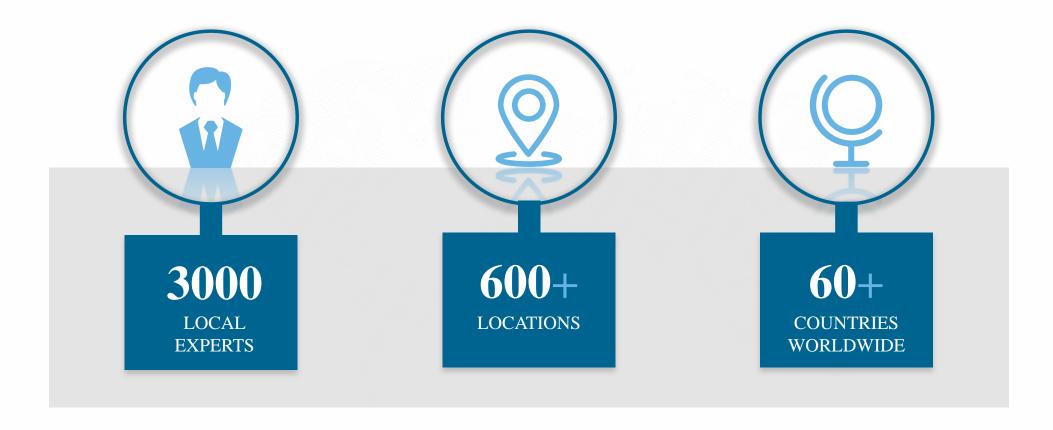






















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ROUNDTABLE SESSION



Adam Koulaksezian
Managing Director
CCIFV



Mohan Naidu Gorjala
Managing Director, FPT
Software UK



Koen Soenens
General Sales and Marketing
Director - DEEP C Industrial
Zones



Kevin Trinh-Vu

Business Development Director

Vietnam-Cambodia Cluster
Schneider Electric



Jérôme Modolo
Vice President CEO of FPT
Software France



Tiffany Pham
Head Representative of
EU/US market in
Vietnam - Deep C
Industrial Zones



Manh Hung Tran
Expert of South-East Asia IP SME
Helpdesk - BMVN International LLC, a
Baker & McKenzie International
member



1.WHY VIETNAM? By CCIFV

Representative of Enterprise Europe Network in Vietnam

Speakers: Adam Koulaksezian & Hanh Nguyen

PROMOTE - SUPPORT - CONNECT

CCIFV's presence in Vietnam since 1989



300MEMBERS



18 MULTICULTUREL COLLABORATORS



8 SERVICES OFFERED TO ENTREPRISES



1 000 MEMBERS FROM THE EUROCHAM COMMUNITY

Our global network



126
CHAMBER IN 95 COUNTRIES

37 000
MEMBERS WORLDWIDE



WHY VIETNAM?

Remarkable economic evolution

Leading emerging market



WHY VIETNAM?

Remarkable economic evolution



Economic reforms
and opening 'Doi Moi'
literally means
'renovation' or
'reconstruction' and
aims to increase
economic growth and
development by
liberalising the
economy

1986



Reforms have transformed Vietnam from on of the World's poorest countries 25 years ago to a lower middle- income country (MIC)

2010



Trade openness with 17 FTAs ahead 2 FTAs under negotiation 15 FTAs signed incl. EVFTA & CPTPP



30 April: Liberation of Saigon, end of Vietnam war leading to the foundation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2 July 1976



2007

Vietnam became the 150th member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) ON 11 January 2007. Since 1993, the sum of experts and imports in relation to GDP has more than doubled



2019

Vietnam's economy has become one of the most open in the world, with new Free Trade Agreements promising growth for the future 2020

Success in containing Covid-19 Economic growth +2.9%



Leading emerging market

Poverty rate: 70% → 6% Average growth: 6 % GDP 2020: +2.9%

2021: 6.6% (forecasted)

Source: Vietnam's future digital economy towards 2030 – 2045



EVFTA: Europe-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement CP TPP: Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership amongstt Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam

WHY VIETNAM? A Leading Emerging Market in SEA



ATTRACTIVE DESTINATION FOR INVESTMENT

FDI: 24% of total investment FDI ranking: 8th in 2019 Source: U.S. News & World Report



DYNAMIC POPULATION

97 Million inhabitants 55.5% under 35 YO 13% Middle class

Labor cost advantages & attractive domestic market

Source: Worldbank

• Agriculture : 14% GDP

• Industry: 34.5% GDP

• Services: 41.6% GDP

• Agriculture : 36.23% Labor

• Industry: 28.36% Labor

• Services: 35.41% Labor

Agriculture based economy switched to Industry and Service dominated economy

Source: Worldbank





2.Infrastructure development and new trends of ready built factories By DEEP C



DEEP C INDUSTRIAL ZONES



THE ONLY EUROPEAN MANAGED INDUSTRIAL PARK IN VIETNAM

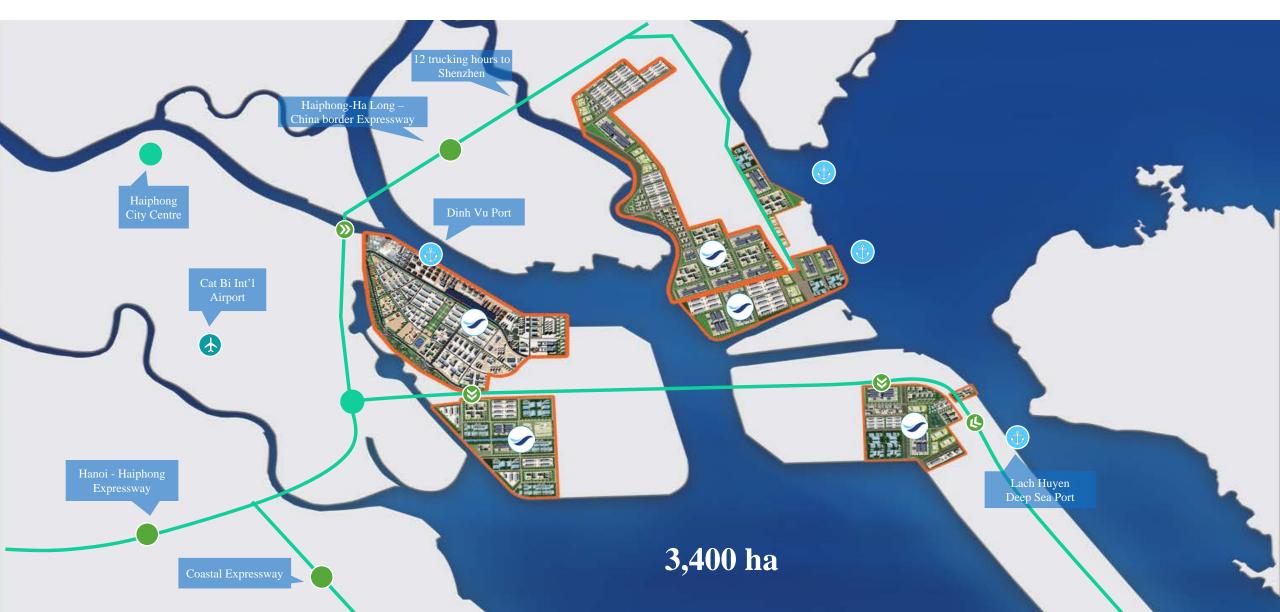
Year of establishment No. of industrial zones Total area Investor

1997 5 3,400 ha Belgium group Rent-A-Port & Vietnamese local authority



DEEP C INDUSTRIAL ZONES - OVERVIEW

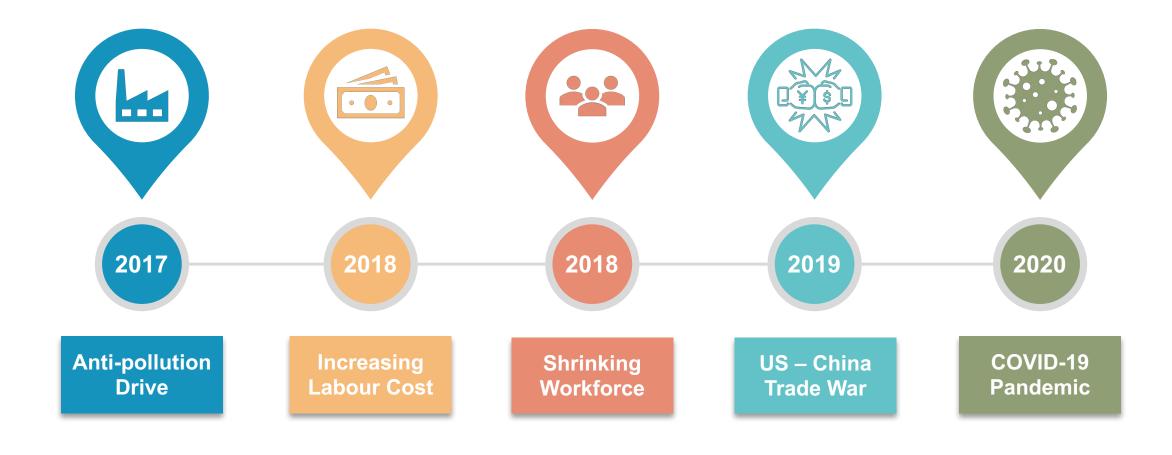




CHINA+1 STRATEGY



The shift of supply chain from China has been happening and more obvious for the recent years due to disrupted events.



SUPPLY CHAIN SHIFTING TREND



Vietnam ranked fourth in attracting the most inbound greenfield FDI by value in 2018 in the Asia Pacific region, after China and India.

Financial Time FDI report

From China to	# of companies					
Vietnam	26					
Taiwan	11					
Thailand	8					
Mexico	6					
Japan	5					
Cambodia	4					
India	3					
Malaysia	3					
Philippines	3					
Myanmar	3					
USA	3					
Bangladesh	2					
South Korea	1					

Source: Nomura

FOXCONN







SHIFTING FROM TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES TO MORE HIGH-TECH



Top Exports	Export Value (2017)
Phones	US \$45.1 billion
Textiles	US \$25.9 billion
Electronic goods/Computers	US \$25.9 billion
Footwear	US \$14.6 billion
Machinery	US \$12.8 billion

Top Imports	Import Value (2017)
Electronic goods/Computers	US \$37.5 billion
Machinery	US \$33.6 billion
Phones	US \$16.2 billion
Fabrics	US \$11.4 billion
Iron and steel	US \$9.1 billion

In its socio-economic plan, the government has reiterated that the digital economy and manufacturing are a priority.

One of the goals is that hi-tech production from manufacturing and processing will reach at least 45 percent by 2030.

MODERN READY-BUILT FACTORIES
DEMAND RISES UP

> Structure: Steel structure are preferred with low costs and fast construction period

Clear height: At least 9-12 meters or higher as a single stored building

> Loading docks: Multiple loading docks available with hydraulic devices

> **Floor loading:** At least 3 tons/m2.



DEEP C READY-BUILT FACTORY

- Ready-built Workshop/Warehouse
- Built-to-suit option
- > Can fitted out to spec





DEEP C ALIGNS WITH FUTURE BUSINESS GROWTH ORIENTATION



10 years from now, sustainability will be the way to go...









With DEEP C, we are your partner to help you to realize your sustainability goals

DEEP C Sustainability contributions

DEEP C is committed to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and is contributing via various initiatives to these SDG's

Eco-park

DEEP C is developing as an ECO-Park (UNIDO) and has been selected by UNIDO and Vietnam Government for pilot implementation of Eco park in Vietnam. With the Eco-park, DEEP C and its customers work together in an inclusive way to find synergies of cooperation to contribute to achieve the SDG's







PARTNERSHIP FOR YOUR GOALS



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



































Sustainable Innovation



Employee & Society



Sustainable Supply Chain

SUCCESS STORIES

















































































































































THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

PARTNERS:









HAIPHONG OFFICE:

5th Floor, Harbour View Office Tower 12 Tran Phu Street, Ngo Quyen Dist., Haiphong, Vietnam

Ms. Tiffany Pham, Head Representative of EU/US market in Vietnam T: +84.961.673.989

Tiffany.pham@deepc.vn

QUANG NINH OFFICE:

My Gia 4-8, 9 Vinhomes Dragon Bay, Ben Doan, Ha Long city, Quang Ninh

T: +84 225 3836 169 F: +84 225 3859 130

info@deepc.vn www.deepc.vn

3. Smart & Agile Manufacturing in Vietnam **Kevin Trinh-Vu** Business Development Director

Schneider Electric Vietnam-Cambodia





Agenda

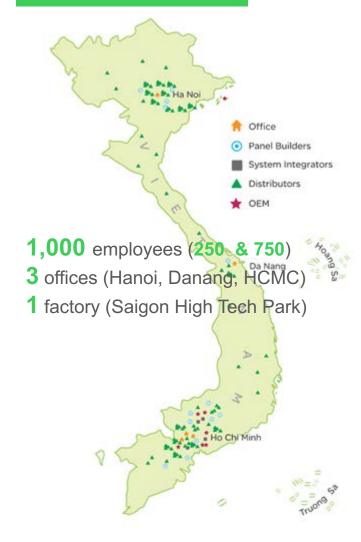
- Schneider Electric VN at a glance
- VN Industry's goals until 2030 :
 - Competitive Industrial Performance (UNIDO)
 - Resolution 23-NQ/TW
- How SE can support with our solutions to make factories "smart"?
- Success Stories



Schneider Electric Vietnam at a glance

Vietnam Market Coverage

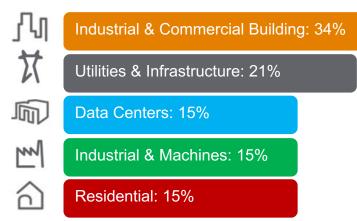
Schneider Footprint



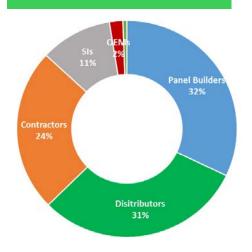
Business Partners

- 80 Contractors
- 50 Distributors
- 30 System Integrators
- 20 Direct Panel Builders
- 15 Direct OEMs
- 04 IT Distributors
- **04** Industry Automation Distributors

Destination Market



Direct Customer Mix



7Y Sales Evolution



Vietnam CIP & Industry goals until 2030

Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) of Vietnam (Source : UN

Industrial Development Organization)

	Table 3	Industi	rial cor	mpetiti	veness rankin	go	of Viet Nam and	compa	arative	count	ries
	Asean members						Other comparing countries				
		CIP R	P Ranking		Change 2006-2016			CIP Ranking			Cha
		2006	2011	2016	2000-2010			2006	2011	2016	200
1	Singapore	17	7	12	5		Japan	2	2	2	
2	Malaysia	22	22	22	0		China	15	6	3	
3	Thailand	25	25	25	0		Rep. Korea	6	4	5	
4	Indonesia	39	38	38	1		Taiwan	11	12	13	
5	Philippines	44	56	44	1		Russia	35	33	33	
6	Viet Nam	69	62	42	27		Brazil	30	31	36	
7	Brunei	85	82	83	2		India	53	41	39	
8	Cambodia	100	94	88	12		Viet Nam	69	62	42	
9	Myanmar	107	101	90	16		South Africa	42	43	45	
10	Lao PDR	119	121	103	19			S	ource: C	IP 2019,	UNIDO

Other comparing countries						
	CIP R	anking	Change 2006-2016			
	2006	2011	2016			
Japan	2	2	2	0		
China	15	6	3	12		
Rep. Korea	6	4	5	1		
Taiwan	11	12	13	-2		
Russia	35 33 33			3		
Brazil	30	31 36		-5		
India	53	41	39	14		
Viet Nam	69	62	42	27		
South Africa	42	43	45	-3		

Source: CIP 2019, UNIDO INDSTAT





Vietnam's New Industrial Policy, Resolution No 23-NQ/TW.

6 Goals until 2030:

- 1. By 2030, the industrial sector will make up over **40%GDP**, in which manufacturing and processing industries will account for 30 percent and the manufacturing industry alone account for 20 percent.
- 2. The value proportion of **high-tech products** from the manufacturing and processing industries will reach at least **45%**.
- 3. The added value of industries will increase by over **8.5% annually on average**, in which the growth rate of **added value** of manufacturing and processing will be **10%**.
- 4. The average growth rate of labor productivity in the industrial sector will be **7.5%**.
- 5. The Competitiveness Industrial Performance index will be among the **top three** ASEAN countries.
- 6. The workforce in industrial and service sectors will surpass **70%**.



How SE can support with our solutions to make your factories "smart"?

We help on every step of the value chain Resilient supply chain Efficient facilities Manage complexity and Safer, more available, improve visibility and greener resources Boost manufacturing flexibility & efficiency ©2020 Schneider Electric. All Rights Reserved | Page 37 Schneider Flectric Life Is On

... leveraging transversal digital transformation capabilities

Safety & Traceability

Ensure compliance and increase trust across the whole value chain

Energy & Sustainability

Reduce environmental footprint and meet sustainability goals

Asset Performance

Maximize return on asset investment

Workforce Empowerment

Take teams efficiency to the next level

Digital Engineering

Cut time, cost and risks of capital project engineering

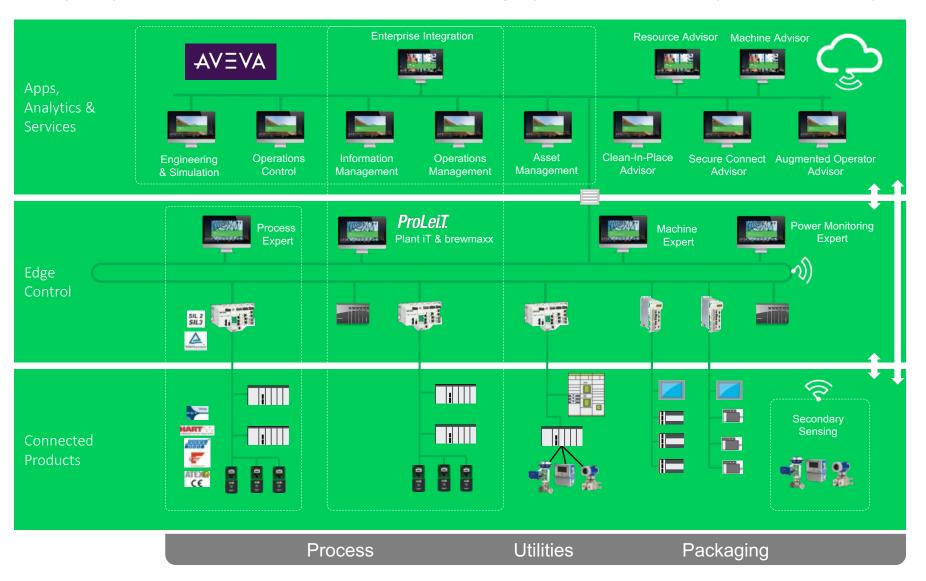
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Life Is On

Schneider Flectric

Agile Manufacturing with EcoStruxure™

An open platform to transform manufacturing operations and improve flexibility and profitability





- From field devices to ERP integration
- From connected devices to cloud & analytics
- From simple machine to multi-site management
- From design to operation and maintenance
- Open automation platform designed to manage production flexibility and guarantee business continuity

Agile Manufacturing

Transforming operations to improve flexibility and profitability



Meet consumer demands

Increase flexibility to deliver the right product at the right time. Easily introduce new products and recipes.

Increase by 10% shipping efficiency



Manage materials, quality & traceability

Manage precisely all material transactions and quality tests linked to recipe control production. Reduce inventory and keep batch records and genealogy

Save 25% in products give-away



Drive Performance in real-time

Get instant visibility on your machines, process, lines and plants performance to support better decision

Up to 20% increase plant throughput



Optimize resource usage

Increase throughput and yield with less materials, labour, energy or waste

Up to 2% reduction in waste



Reduce design and support effort

Simplify design and support tasks bringing experts in your projects or plant teams to solve current issues

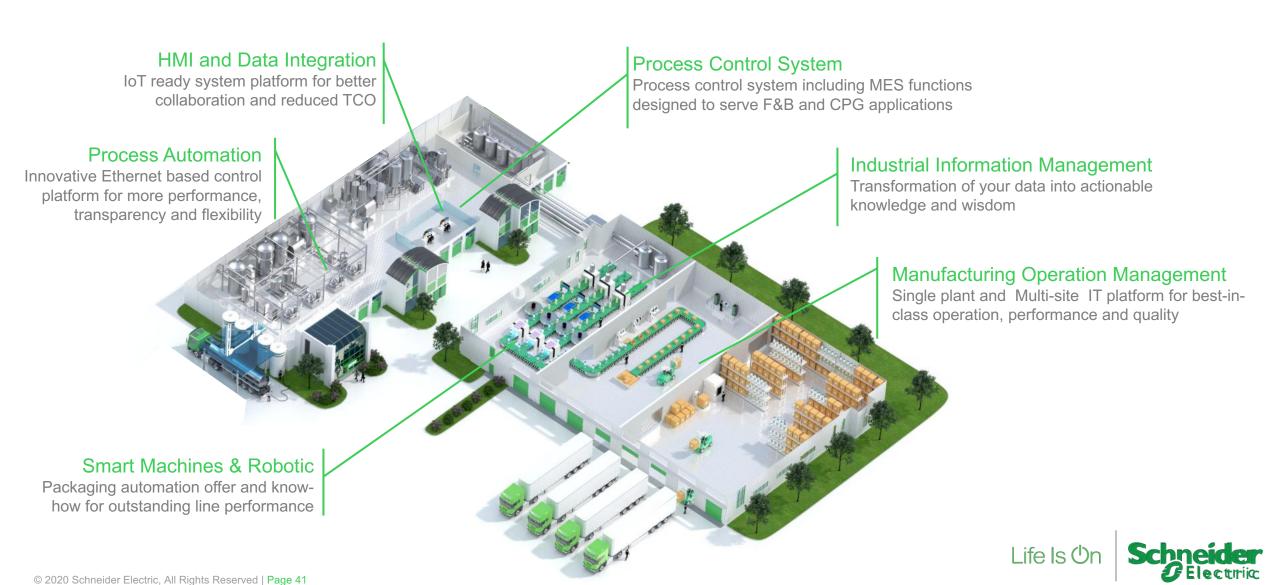
Up to 20% faster time to market





Agile Manufacturing

Discover more about our solutions







Customer Challenge

- Better Delta robot performance
- Comprehensive solution including service after sales
- Single Trusted vendor to provide Multiple innovated technology

The Solution

• 3 EcoStruxure Layers solutions to meet customer's Performance & Service challenges

Innovated Functions

- Sercos III for control system
- Machine Advisor embedded in iPC

Key Success Factor

- **OEM Global & SEA strongly support**
- SE Team worked closely internal and with customer to provide best solution and deep technical support

Future Expansions:

- Apply EcoStruxure Advisors to other existing machines
- Repetitive Architecture to other Unilever, F&B projects





Hanoi, Vietnam

Apps, **Analytics** & Services







EcoStruxure Auamented

Operator Advisor

EcoStruxure Machine Advisor

EcoStruxure Secure Connect Advisor



Edge **Control**



LMC802



EcoStruxure Machine Scada Expert



IIOT Edge BOX



Connect **Devices**



HMIST6500



Camera



Delta Robot P4 With LXM52



Lexium 52 & Motor







Nhon Trach Insee Cement Factory – Dong Nai Province



Customer Challenge

- Maintain the old NEX SWG in the hazardous environment.
- Modernize the system

The Solution

- Install ambient temperature and humidity sensor CL110
- Connect Protection Relay to EAA

Innovated Functions

- Remote Monitoring Switchgear with Schneider Expert supporting.
- Provide Smart Alarm (Alarm + Cause + Effect + Recommendation)
- View data with Mobile Phone Anywhere

Key Success Factor

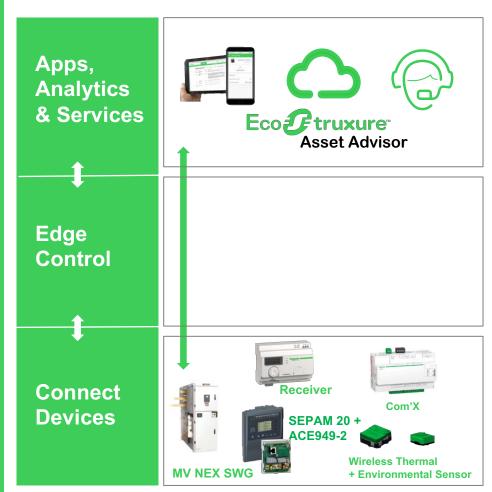
- OTECH has good relationship with Insee and OTECH is strong in cement industry
- OTECH gets interesting about SE Digital solution after the Webinar Series about EAA during COVID 19 time

Future Expansions:

- · Extend to other cubicle.
- Extend to other plan.
- Upgrade system with our SMD, PME.



Ecostruxure Asset Advisor











4. SMART CITIES IN VIETNAM: Conceptualization & Development



Mohan Baidu CEO, FPT Software UK

SMART CITIES CONCEPTUALIZATION: A SHIFT IN FOCUS

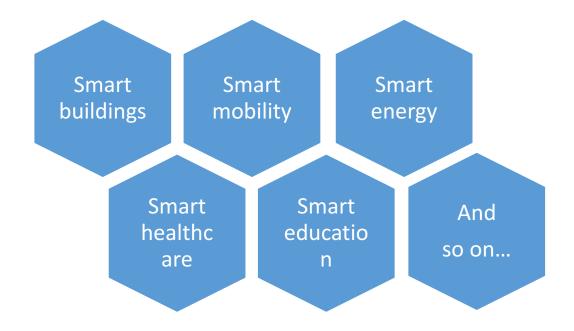
The common approach

Focus on Governance, Economics, technology and infrastructure Awareness and Adoption

Integrate public services

Legal frame work

Data Privacy



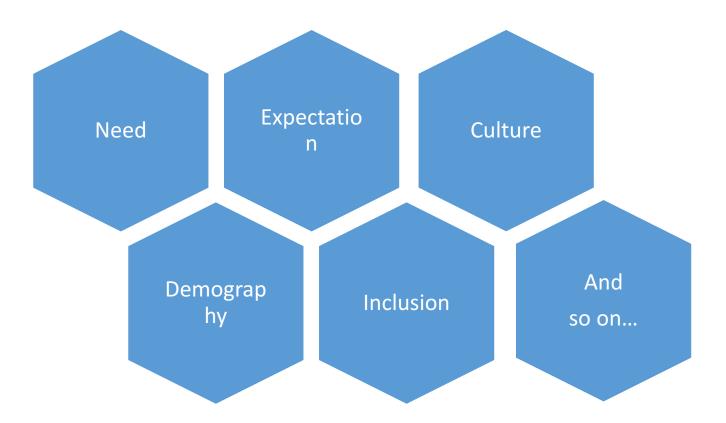




SMART CITIES CONCEPTUALIZATION: A SHIFT IN FOCUS

The new approach

Resident-centric



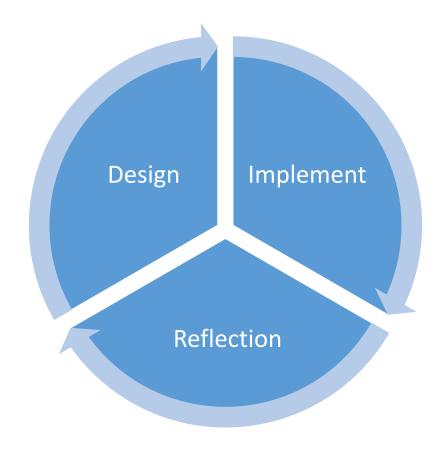




SMART CITIES CONCEPTUALIZATION: A SHIFT IN FOCUS

How to build and sustain a resident-centric smart city?

- Ensure the engagement of diverse community members across phases;
- Optimize end-to-end experience for residents rather than improving each infrastructure and service separately;
- Measure success by indicators that directly affect citizens' satisfaction, instead of capability-related or technical KPIs.







DEVELOPING SMART CITIES IN VIETNAM: STATUS QUO

A promising destination

Strong support from Government

- Smart cites development is 1 of 3 key missions National Digital **Transformation**
- E-government as the main focus
- Develop 6 pilot cities by 2025
- Encourage Public-Private Partnership model

Positive signals in pilot stage

- 35 cities have adopted smart solutions: public services, education, healthcare, transport, environment,...
- Growing number of smart township projects, mostly focus on building an ecosystem of smart infrastructure





DEVELOPING SMART CITIES IN VIETNAM: TOWARDS

RESIDENT CENTRICTITY

• Labor force (2019): 56.5 mil ~ 44%

Aging population

Demographics

- Severe traffic congestion
 - Air & noise pollution
- Overloaded transportation infrastructure
 - Under-developed finance services
 - Poor waste management

Current suffering of citizens

Factors to consider

Socioeconomic characteristics

- Wide income gaps
- 50% of population to live in urban areas by 2030

Challenges

- Lack of legal framework
- High dependency on governmental approval
- Budget constraint
- Fragmented growth and technology adoption of localities
- Sponsorship and cooperation



DEVELOPING SMART CITIES IN VIETNAM: TOWARDS RESIDENT CENTRICTITY

Objective

Short-term Initiatives

- Common Vision, Elevate the current situations and modernize existing infrastructure
- Get people accustomed to the concept of smart city

Prioritized areas

- Public services
- Transportation
- Environment
- Open, city-wide database

- Connected infra
- Financial services
- Collaboration
- Hybrid energy systems

Focused technologies

- Internet of Things
- Connectivity
- Data

- Blockchain
- Cloud
- AI/ML



DEVELOPING SMART CITIES IN VIETNAM: TOWARDS RESIDENT CENTRICTITY Long-term Initiatives

Objective

 Achieve sustainability, competitiveness and holistically optimized experience of residents

Prioritized areas

- Smart energy and waste management
- Solutions to support elderly population
- Public safety
- Digital integration hub
- "Fully" smart cities: sustainable economic development

Focused technologies

- Cloud
- Hyperautomation
- Cybersecurity
- Artificial Intelligence









Thank You

Headquarter

L1, Le Square, 186 Thao Dien, Thu Duc city, HCMC Tel: (84-28) 38 25 86 25 - Fax: (84-28) 38 25 89 15

Hanoi office

59 Ham Long, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi Tel: (84-24) 37 15 22 29 - Fax: (84-24) 37 15 22 30











5.Intellectual Property (IP) in Vietnam in smart production and smart cities

Tran Manh Hung

External Expert, South-East Asia IP SME Helpdesk

Managing Partner, BMVN International LLC - A Member firm of

Baker & McKenzie International

Date: 5 May 2021



Core Services – What We Offer

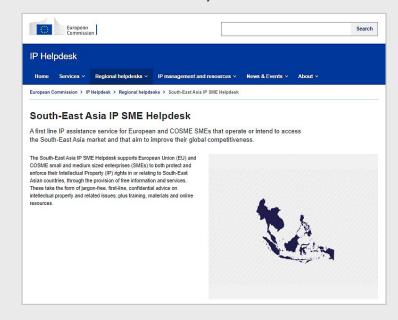
Enquiry Helpline



Webinars and **E-Learning Modules**



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SEA IP SME Helpdesk Website:

https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/regional-helpdesks/south-east-asia-ip-sme-helpdesk_en

IP Hub Website:

https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/index_en

Training Workshops



Guides and Factsheets



SOUTH-EAST ASIA IP SME HELPDESK



Speaker's Bio

Name: Tran Manh Hung

Firm: BMVN International LLC – A member firm of Baker & McKenzie International

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam



Mr. Tran Manh Hung is the Director and Managing Partner of BMVN International LLC, a licensed law firm and IP agent, and is a member of Baker McKenzie.

Mr. Tran has successfully represented some of the world's largest multinational companies in both contentious and non-contentious aspects of IP law, including patents, designs, trademarks, copyright, unfair competition, anti-counterfeiting, anti-piracy, domain names, commercial IP involving franchising and licensing arrangements, trade secrets, and technology. Mr. Tran has also been called upon by the Vietnamese Government to review and help revise the country's IP Law and the Criminal Code's IP provisions.

Mr. Tran was voted Vietnam Lawyer of the Year in the National poll of Vietnamese lawyers organized jointly by the Vietnam Lawyers' Federation, the Ministry of Justice and Vietnam Law Magazine in 2009, has been ranked as the Strongly Recommended IP Lawyer by Global 3000, and has received high recognition from Asialaw, and Managing IP Asia.





Agenda

- 1. Overview of Smart Factory, Smart City, and relevant technologies/IPRs
- 2. Patent
- 3. Technologies transfer
- 4. Legal issues regarding 4.0 technologies
- 5. Take-aways





1. SMART PRODUCTION?

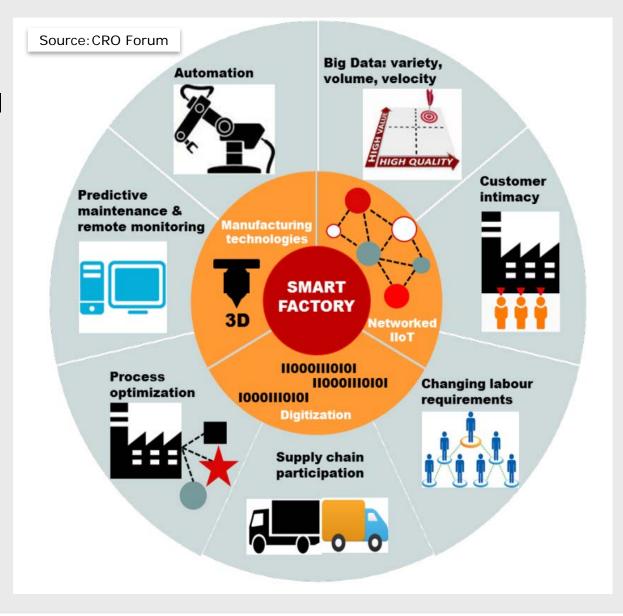
The convergence of the virtual and physical worlds

The integration of, among others,

- Artificial intelligence, Machine learning
- Blockchain
- Cloud computing
- Big data
- Automation of knowledge work
- Machine-to-machine communication (IOT)
- Additive manufacturing (3D printing)

→ to the manufacturing process

SOUTH-EAST ASIA IP SME HELPDESK



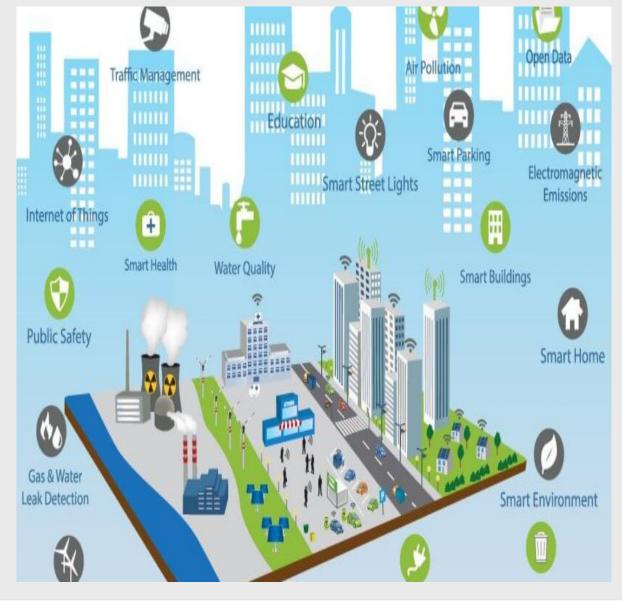


SMART CITY ?

VARIOUS DEFINITION/APPROACH

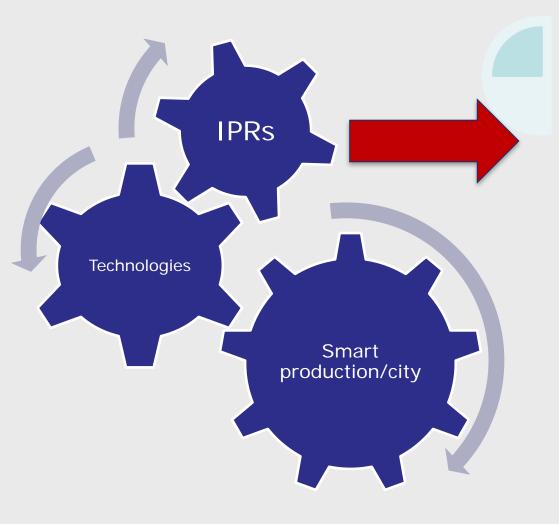
The common understanding:

- -Everything is **connected** and optimized in smart city
- -The integration of information and communication technology (ICT) and various physical devices connected to the IoT (Internet of things) network
- → optimize the efficiency of city operation and management



SOUTH-EAST ASIA IP SME HELPDESK





Identify various IP subjects?

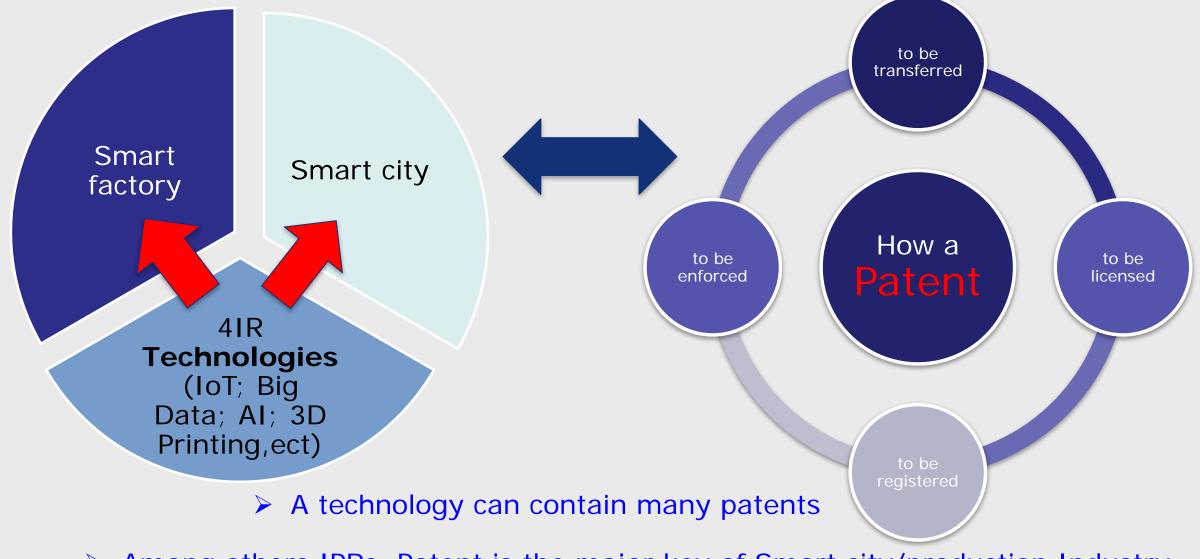
- Copyright (software; computer program)
- Patent/Utility solutions;
- Industrial design
- Trade secrets
- Trade mark

How to obtain the IP rights/technologies?

- Get the IP subjects registered
- Obtain the IPRs via assignment/licensing agreements
- Technologies transfer agreement







> Among others IPRs, Patent is the major key of Smart city/production Industry





2. PATENT

How could an invention be registered under a patent system?

- What do patents protect? Technical solutions:
 - > in form of **products** or **processes**;
 - > to resolve specific problems by utilizing laws of nature.
- Types of patentable subject-matter: invention or utility solution
 - Mere finding/discovery of something that already exists in nature is not protected under a patent.
- Protection upon registration.
- Examples: Amazon's 1-click buying, Apple's iPhone, Google's PageRank.





Which subjects matter are not patentable?

- Discoveries, scientific theories; mathematical methods
- Schemes, plans, rules or methods for performing mental acts, training domestic animals, playing games, doing business; Computer programs*;
- Presentations of information;
- Solutions of aesthetic characteristics only;
- Plant varieties, animal breeds;
- Processes of essentially biological nature for the production of plants and animals other than microbiological processes; and
- Disease prevention, diagnostic and treatment methods for human or animals

*Note: Inventions in the smart cities industry can be very related to the implementation of solutions to problems using computer program -> Could it be patentable ?





Computer program is patentable?

 The MOST's patent examination rule provides the concept of "computer-implemented inventions" to pave the way for the protection of computer program/software under the patent system.

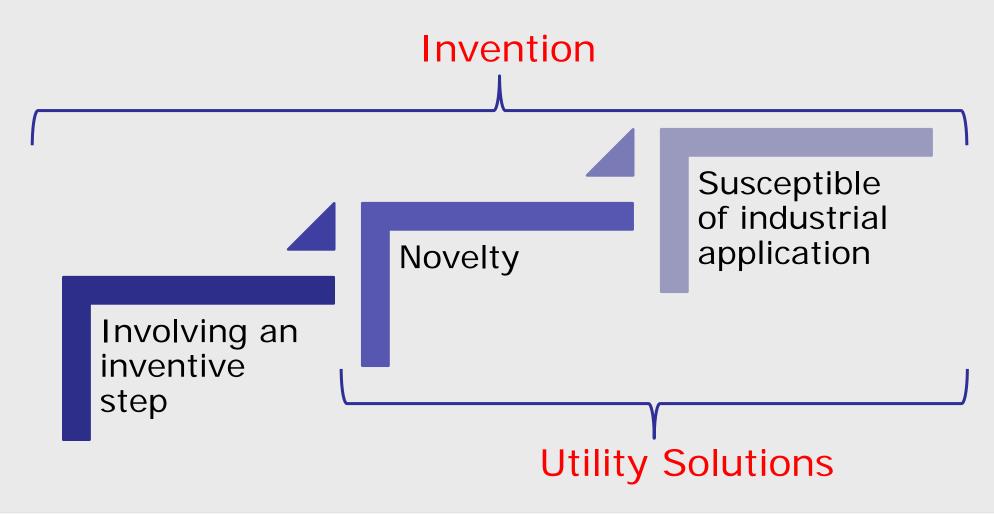
In particular, an invention could be patentable if it has "a technical character, and is a technical solution for solving a technical problem by technical means to attain a technical effect".

- Challenges of formality: the IoT inventions are mostly in the intangible form while the IP Law
 defines an invention as a "technical solution in the form of a product or a process"
- → Software invention that is mere abstract ideal and claimed under the designation of "computer program" or "software" may not eligible for patent protection under the current practice.
- → Software invention must be claimed in the tangible form to be patentable (i.e. computer-readable medium," "storage medium", "method of operating a data processing system" or "apparatus for data processing")





Protection Conditions (Patentability)







How to register a patent?

National route

- Directly file with the Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam (VNIPO): foreign individuals permanently residing in Vietnam and foreign organizations and individuals having a production or trading establishment in Vietnam
- File via IP agents: Foreign individuals not permanently residing in Vietnam, foreign organizations and individuals not having a production or trading establishment in Vietnam

International route

File via Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)



- Purpose of this guide Why do you need a patent strategy
- What is the PCT?
- 2. Managing your patent under the PCT Advantages
- Disadvantages

3. How to use the PCT?

- Step 1: International phase > Filing of the international application
- a Formal Lies
- b. International filling date
- r. FCT Request Form d Language
- e. Costs of the international phase - Step 2: The national/ regional phase
- Rale of the EPD
- a) EPO as a Receiving Office > Application form
- > Representation
- b) EPO as an International Searching Authority (ISA) > PCT Direct Service
- c) EPO as an International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA)
- 4. Case studies
- 5. Additional resources
- 6. Annex Terms and abbreviations

1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this quide

This guide is for enterprises interested in pursuing patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), it specifically targets small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) wanting to patent their inventions in a simple and cost-effective way at an international level. The guide provides a detailed overview of the two phases of the PCT application procedure and outlines the costs and requirements of the national phase in Latin America, China and South-East Asia. The guide also discusses the role of the European Patent Office (EPO) under the PCT.

Why do you need a patent strategy

Sustained product innovation and product quality standards substantially contribute to a company's reputation on the market. Nowadays, more and more companies build their reputation around the ability and willingness to innovate. Intellectual property rights (IPRs) and especially patents can significantly contribute to making a name for one's company and reinforcing its innovative image which is particularly important when entering new markets.

A diversified IP portfolio and an efficient marketing strategy serve as a good basis for acquiring customers' loyalty, brand name and reputation, resulting in an increased value of the company and improved future profitability.

Although SMEs often have limited time and resources to dedicate for obtaining IP protection, patents together with other IPRs can strongly benefit their businesses in both domestic and international markets. IPRs as intancible assets are a key factor in the competitiveness of SMEs in the global economy. They are also instrumental for securing a return on investments in innovation and are particularly relevant to SMEs as they internationalise their business

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3. Technology transfer

Forms of technology transfer	Embodiment	Applicable to smart production/city?
Independent technology transfer agreement	Written agreement	Yes
Making capital contribution by technology	Written agreement	Yes
Under investment projects	Independent contractTerms or provisions or appendixes of contractDossier of the investment project	Yes
Franchise agreement	As above	Yes
Transfer of IP rights	As above	Yes
Purchase or sale of machinery/ equipment	As above	Yes





Comparison of some special forms of technology transfer

Category	Independent Tech Transfer	IP License
Subject-matter	Technology (solutions, processes, know-hows, not necessarily IP)	IP rights (except most of the moral rights)
Main governing law	Law on Technology Transfer; specific laws on the kind of technology transferred	Law on Intellectual Property
Is agreement registration required?	Yes in some cases (e.g. with foreign element)	Yes (except trade mark license)
Level of technical assistance from transferor	High	Low to Medium
Level of control of the transferor over the transferee	Medium	Low





Technologies Restricted from Transferring

The transfer of the following technologies from Vietnam to overseas will be restricted:

- Technologies that are employed to create traditional products or perform production activities according to traditional know-how or use or create categories/ species of agricultural varieties, minerals or typical precious materials of Vietnam;
- Technologies that are employed to create products to export to the markets in which there are products competitive with the main export products of Vietnam.





Technologies Restricted from Transferring

The transfer of the following technologies from overseas to Vietnam or domestically will be restricted:

- Technologies (with their machinery/equipment) that are no longer popular in industrially developed countries;
- Technologies that use toxic chemicals or generate hazardous waste;
- Technologies that make products by adopting genetic engineering;
- Technologies that use or create radioactive substances;
- Technologies that use resources or minerals the extraction of which is limited domestically;
- Technologies that are employed to propagate, raise or cultivate new varieties which are not yet tested;
- Technologies that are employed to create products adversely influencing on customs and habits, traditions and social ethnics.





Technologies Prohibited from Transferring

The transfer of the following technologies from overseas to Vietnam or domestically will be prohibited:

- Technologies that fail to satisfy regulations of laws on labour safety and sanitation, protection of human health, resources and environment protection, and biodiversity;
- Technologies that are employed to create products adversely influencing on social –
 economic development or adversely influencing on the national defense and security or
 social order and security;
- Technologies that are no longer widely used and transferred in developing countries and fail to satisfy national technical standards and regulations;
- Technologies that use toxic chemicals or generate hazardous waste that fails to satisfy the national technical standards and regulations on environment;
- Technologies that use or create radioactive substances that fail to satisfy the national technical standards and regulations.





Technologies Prohibited from Transferring

The transfer of the following technologies from Vietnam to overseas will be prohibited:

 Technologies that are listed as National Secrets, unless otherwise stipulated by other laws.





4. IP related legal issues regarding 4.0 technologies:

> **AI**:

- -Whether **AI** be the author of an IPR subject within the existing IP frameworks?
- Assuming that the AI infringes others' IPRs, who would take the liability? The AI itself or other stakeholders?

> 3D Printing:

- 3D printer producer/saler/Computer/ Added Design-CAD file creator can be considered as indirect IPRs infringer?
- Can the operator of a 3D printer liable for direct infringement? Exception?





5. TAKE-AWAYS

- IP is valuable to many enterprises, including those in the smart production/cities industry.
- A mix of types of IP can provide robust protection for example, branding can be protected by trade marks, the appearance of products or GUIs may be protected by registered designs, software code may be protected by copyright and underlying innovations may be protected by patents.
- The cutting-edge technologies in the 4.0 era have been challenging the effectiveness of the current IP legal framework globally





Thank you for your attention Questions?

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ROUNDTABLE SESSION



<u>Adam</u> **Koulaksezian** Managing Director **CCIFV**



Mohan Naidu Gorjala Managing Director, FPT Software UK



Koen Soenens General Sales and



Kevin Trinh-Vu Business Development Marketing Director - Director Vietnam-Cambodia DEEP C Industrial ZonesCluster - Schneider Electric



Jérôme Modolo Vice President - CEO of FPT Software



Tiffany Pham Head Representative of EU/US market in Vietnam - Deep C



Manh Hung Tran **Expert of South-East Asia IP** SME Helpdesk - BMVN International LLC, a Baker & McKenzie International