



KERs & Innovation Management

Elia Bellussi

Senior Strategy and Innovation Officer @ EGI Foundation

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Webinar



- Welcome & framing
- Why KERs?
- Roles & responsibilities
- ENVRINNOV and Innovation
- Q&A











Objectives:

- Understand what a KER is in EC terms
- Learn a lightweight management approach for KERs, IP and exploitation
- Clarify who does what (roles/RACI)



Article 39

Article 39 asks us to use results, share them responsibly, keep publications and (where possible) data open, manage data properly, coordinate with partners before we publish, maintain and update a PEDR, and report on all of this.

It's not just compliance, done well, it turns project outputs into adoption and impact.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/695/oj/eng



Definition of Exploitation

Exploitation is the use of results in further research and innovation activities other than those covered by the action concerned, including among other things, commercial exploitation such as developing, creating, manufacturing and marketing a product or process, creating and providing a service, or in standardisation activities.



Horizon Results Platform

A tool for beneficiaries in disseminating their Key Exploitable Results (KER's) to targeted audiences and maximising their chances of being discovered by the right audiences (matchmaking) for valorisation purposes;

A tool for stakeholders to engage with beneficiaries, either directly or indirectly, through enabling actors (e.g. National Contact Points), services, or other platforms, and contribute to valorising their results;

A tool for the European Commission to learn from the project results and feed this knowledge into its policy formulation ("feedback to policy").

https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform



Follow up after the project

Post-project follow-up continues after project end.

Year 1 after end: if no exploitation occurs, beneficiaries must publish exploitable results on a platform (e.g. Horizon Results Platform) to make them visible.

Subsequent period: beneficiaries will likely complete a structured questionnaire (via the EC grant management system) to report progress, needs, and obstacles.

The questionnaire stays open until the end of the follow-up period, when a final report is generated.



Innovation Management System

- Implements and conducts an operational innovation management process that ensures all project results are systematically captured, assessed for exploitation readiness and validated along with an improvement cycle to strengthen them.
- Organizes relevant meetings and hands-on workshops (i.e., business models)
 that will support the full innovation management lifecycle.
- Coordinates dissemination and exploitation plan, monitoring dissemination effectiveness and potential changing market landscapes, responding to feedback and the potential for new business opportunities.



A project result is any output generated during the project implementation.

Examples of project results include,

- Know-how and Experience
- Algorithms
- Prototypes
- New products or services
- Policy recommendations
- Roadmaps

- Learnings
- Reports
- Publications
- Data
- Events, etc.



Key Exploitable Results a definition

A Key Exploitable Result (KER) is a project result you've selected and prioritised because it has high potential to be exploited: i.e., used to create benefits downstream (product, process, service), or to feed policy, further research, or education.





Intellectual Property (IP) refers to creations/products of the mind, such as inventions, research & experimentation or products of creativity.

- Each creation or product of mind is an IP asset.
- Each Project Result generates one or multiple IP assets.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is the legal right granted to IP owners to protect their IP, enabling people to earn recognition or financial benefit from what they invent or create.

Each IP asset has an IP right associated with it.



Background IP is knowledge/IP that is relevant to a collaborative project that is supplied by the partners at the start of the project.

Sideground IP is knowledge/IP that is relevant to a collaborative project but produced outside the project by any of the partners during the project's tenure.

Third-party IP is knowledge/IP that is relevant to a collaborative project but is supplied by third parties that are not part of the project consortium.

Foreground IP is all the knowledge/IP produced within the collaborative project during the project's tenure.





Add Result		□ ×
Name		
Result type	•	
Key results (KER)	☐ High scientific potential	
(does result have a high potential?)	 High societal potential (other than climate or environmental) 	
	☐ High societal potential	
	☐ High technologic, business or economic potential	
	High policy or regulatory potential	
	□ N/A	

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Activity	KER Ambassador / Champior	WP Leader	Task Leader
1) Spot & register potential results	C	С	R/A
2) Select "main results" & propose KERs	A	R	С
3) Maintain KER factsheet (value, beneficiaries, TRL/ORL/MRL, risks)	A	R	C
4) Readiness assessment (evidence, tests, pilots)	C	Α	R
5) Define exploitation route (license/OSS/standard/service hand-over)	A	R	С
6) IP pre-screen & timing vs dissemination*	A	R	С
7) Stage-gate decision (promote/demote; next actions & owners)	A	R	С
8) Pilot planning & execution with early adopters	C	Α	R
9) Evidence capture (KPIs, user refs, certifications)	C	Α	R
10) Stakeholder engagement & matchmaking (NCPs, industry, standards)	R/A	С	
11) Comms alignment (what/when to publish)	A	R	C
12) EC Portal inputs (Results questionnaire / Horizon Results Platform)**	A	R	
13) Risk/issue management for the KER	A	R	С
14) Post-project follow-up (platform listing, questionnaires)	A	R	1

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Contact us

elia.bellussi@egi.eu

Let's talk. Or meet in person

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