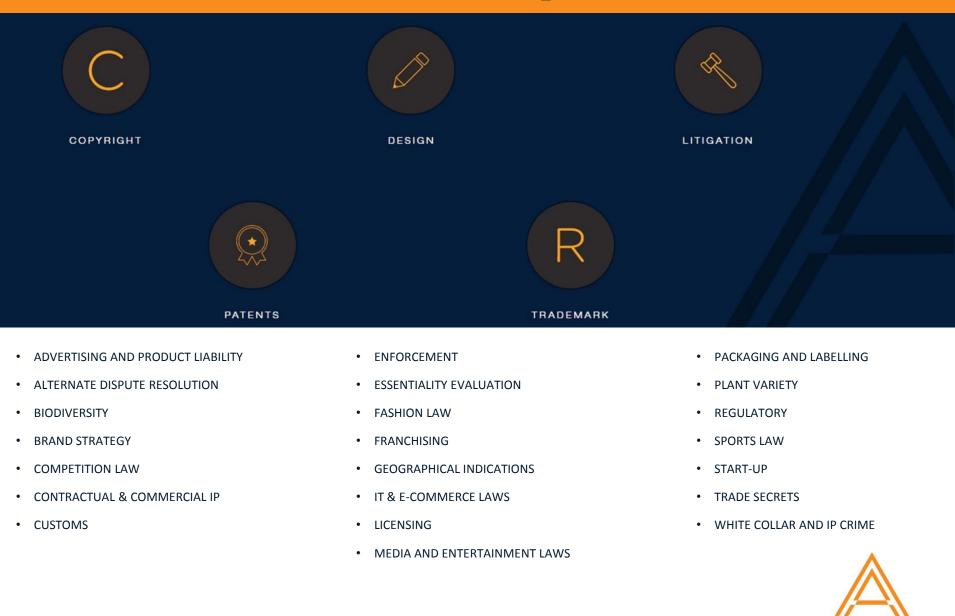
Valuing your IP

Dr. Neeti Wilson, Ph.D India



Valuation Perspectives



ANAND & ANAND

IP Asset Valuation- Benefits

- Developing favourable partnerships and licensing contracts
- Add immense value to a company's net worth
- Bolster corporate financing efforts
- Communicate earning potential to investors
- Indicator of earning potential and competitive prospects
- Patent portfolio may have a direct effect on its stock prices
 - Affymetrix's stock price dramatically jumped 28% in one day after the announcement of patent-infringement settlement between Affymetrix and Incyte Pharmaceuticals, a rival gene technology firm.



IP Valuation

- IP valuation is not a precise technique or art or science; it's the <u>commercial perspective</u>.
- Different methods on which broad market consensus is built over time
- The IP manager has to keep abreast with developments in the field noting the difference in practice when valuing patents, copyright, trademarks, industrial designs, and know-how.
- IP valuation practices come in focus not only for <u>financial reasons and</u> <u>funding</u>, but also <u>during litigation</u> and when <u>calculating tax obligations</u>.
- The valuation of IP assets and the management of IPR can be a strategic tool in <u>international transactions</u> to <u>minimize tax costs</u>.



IP Valuation Methods

- Cost Approach
 - Cost in generating IP
- Market Approach
 - Market value of similar IP
- Income Approach
 - Future projection discounted rate in present
- Other approaches
 - Eg. Hybrid approach or rule of thumb



IP Accounting

IP Asset should be accounted in company balance sheet

- Marketing related TM
- Customer related client list
- Artistic related books
- Contract based –advertising
- Technology based patent, software, database, know how

IP and taxation

- Government incentives R&D tax discounts
- Low tax territories for IP transactions
 - Transfer Pricing
 - Arms Length Principle



IP as collateral

- IP is an intangible asset that can be used as collateral for a loan
- IP should be a fixed component in any financing process.
- IP-assets are much more than only patents. But patents have high tradability, standardized application process and legal enforceability, which readily lends them as appropriate property that can to be used as collateral in the financing process.
- Copyrights and trademarks are often used as collateral for commercial lending.
- More rarely, trade secrets or know-how may be used as collateral for commercial lending.
- The usage of IP as collateral is determined by two elements:
 - Valuation to reflect the market value in the case of bankruptcy
 - The Transfer Market for technologies



IP Strategy

- An Internal IP Strategy is comprised of:
 - IP Audit
 - IP Policy
 - IP Acquisition & Maintenance Strategies.
- An **External IP Strategy** is comprised of:
 - the Enforcement Strategy
 - the Competitive Intelligence Strategy and
 - the Public-Policy Issues
- External elements of an IP Strategy have to be implemented within the organisation.
- The creation of an IP culture within the organisation is the ultimate goal of the implementation of an IP Strategy.



IP Audit

- Systematic review of the IP assets owned, used or acquired by a business
- Why audit
 - to **enable** business planners to devise informed strategies
 - to **identify** any threats to a company's base line
 - to **optimize** the market position IP assets
 - to **uncover** under-utilized IP assets
- IP Audit can be done in three parts:
 - Identify internal IP Assets
 - Itemize external/market influences
 - Value/Rate IP assets
- Remember the Vowels: <u>A</u>udit; <u>E</u>nable; Identify; <u>O</u>ptimize; <u>U</u>ncover



INTERNAL ASSETS	PRODUCT LIFE(YR)	EXTENT OF USE	IMPORTANCE	ESTIMATED VALUE \$
Trademarks Tm1 Tm2 Tm3etc	10+ 1-2 10+	<u>}</u>	}))) }	100,000 40,000 10,000
Patents P1 P2 P3 etc	15 2 10)) {	}	2,000,000 10,000 5,000
Designs D1 D2	4 10))))	<u>}</u>	25,000 100,000
Copyright Forms, Charts, etc	5 5)) }	ł	1,000 1,500
Trade Secrets	15			100,000
Custom Software	5			15,000
Recipes/formulations	10			60,000
Manuals	5	T))	JJ	40,000
Publications	1-2	J))	5,000
Training	1]]]	J	50,000
Licenses in	1-2]]]	50,000
Licenses out	5	<u>)</u>]	T	100,000
External Assets				
Company "House" Brand	20+]]]		750,000
Product Brands	10+			250,000
Distribution contracts	5			25,000
Raw Material networks	5]]])	2,000
Client Lists	1-2	[])) <u>)</u>	5,000
Marketing/Advertising	1])	-) `	5,000
Goodwill	50	†)]]]		100,000
Customer Loyalty	5-10]	20,000
Product Certification	2-5			100,000
Import/Export networks	5-10]]]		120,000



Basic Elements of IP strategy

The basic elements of an IP strategy should not differ significantly from those of a good business strategy.

- What will be the focus of our IP resources and activities?
 - What roles will IP play for our business?
 - Legal roles
 - Commercial roles
- What capabilities do we need?
 - For creating IP?
 - For administering IP?
 - For managing the commercial roles for our IP?
 - For managing the legal roles for our IP?
- How will we approach managing our IP?
 - What will be our mix of commercial vs. defensive activity?
 - What will be our "rules of the game"?



Basic Elements of IP strategy

• What will be our sequence and timeline of IP activities?

- Sequencing of initiatives
- Speed of each

• How will we measure our success?

- What are the elements of "success" for our IP strategy?
- What are some units of measurement for these elements?
- An IP Strategy must address the management of IP internally as well as externally.
- The internal IPM is important because if IP in not identified and protected there will not be anything to manage!
- Secondly, the IPM strategy must be directed externally to have any effect on the company's competitiveness and economic wealth.



Traditional Knowledge and IP

- Pak Klong Talad area, Bangkok, Thailand 1950s
- Boonchua Eiampikul and Tang Leng Yong- Chinese immigrants
- Master Tang was a respected practitioner of traditional Chinese medicine took Boonchua under his wing as his apprentice
- Boonchua combined his entrepreneurial spirit and business savvy with Master Tang's traditional knowledge
- Boonchua started refining the formula and ultimately transformed it into an oil-based product.
- Siang Pure Oil
- Bertram Chemicals Co Ltd 1982 Daughters Step in



Family business and IP

- Supeeya Saenghirun (Pharma Graduate)- Production
- Titima Eiamikul (Accountancy)- Finance and Personnel
- Suwanna Akrapongpisak (Marketing) Marketing
- To refresh the company's image and appeal to a younger generation, Bertram's R&D developed a new product which had the same ingredients as Siang Pure Oil, but was reformulated.
- The new product, called Siang Pure Oil Formula II, is crystal clear, less viscous and contains less menthol, which gives the oil a discrete scent and does not stain clothing.
- Developed a Formula II balm
- relabeled original oil & balm as "Formula I"
- Aggressive strategy to protect brand image



IP Policy

An IP Policy should address the following key questions :

- Who owns the IP?
- How will revenues/benefits from the commercialization of IP be shared?
 - between the employer and employees/researchers/inventors,
 - departments within the institution, and
 - the sponsors
- Who will manage IP assets, including negotiation of licenses and royaltysharing?
- How will the costs of IP protection and maintenance be paid?
- How should any invention disclosure procedure be managed?
- Will spin-off companies or licensing contracts be used to transfer technology to the private sector for commercialization?



IP Policy

For **Public Institutions** an IP Policy should, additional questions

- Who owns the IP?
 - Are there any special rules where the IP was generated by government-funded research activities?
 - IP ownership issues in the case of privately funded research
- Are any government rights/stipulations attached to the commercialization of IP generated under public-funded research?
- To what extent will the institution encourage research commercialization through entrepreneurial activity?
- How will conflicts of interest between teaching duties and commercially-driven projects be handled?
- How will the public institution balance the need for both basic research and applied research?





- Plain Language
- No technical Jargon
- Glossary
- In line with the Company's overall goal/vision
- IP Culture
 - Training
 - Awareness
 - Incentives



Knockout Mouse

- Dr. Frank Koentgen and Dr. Gabi
 Suess, founded in 1999 <u>Ozgene</u>[™] Pty
 Limited
- Produces genetically modified (GM) mice (and rats) according to customer specifications, i.e., mice which have had a gene deleted, or a gene inserted, either in a specific location in the mice's DNA, or randomly in their DNA.
- Management decided for <u>creative</u> <u>branding strategy</u>







Ozgene actively reducing mouse numbers

goGermline knockout & kn... ozgene.com

genetically modified mice ... ozgene.com

Why Ozgene? - Ozgene ozgene.com



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genetically modified mice ...





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October 2016 - Ozgene



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February 2015 - Ozgene ozgene.com



Mouse breeding - Ozgene

ozgene.com

Ozgene Competitors, Reve... owler.com



Transgenic mice - Ozgene

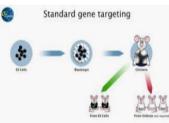
ozgene.com

Humanized mice - Ozgene ozgene.com

ozgene.com

Ozgene | LinkedIn au.linkedin.com

Mouse phenotyping - Ozgene



goGermline knockout & knock-in mice ... ozgene.com



International Society for Transgenic

transtechsociety.org



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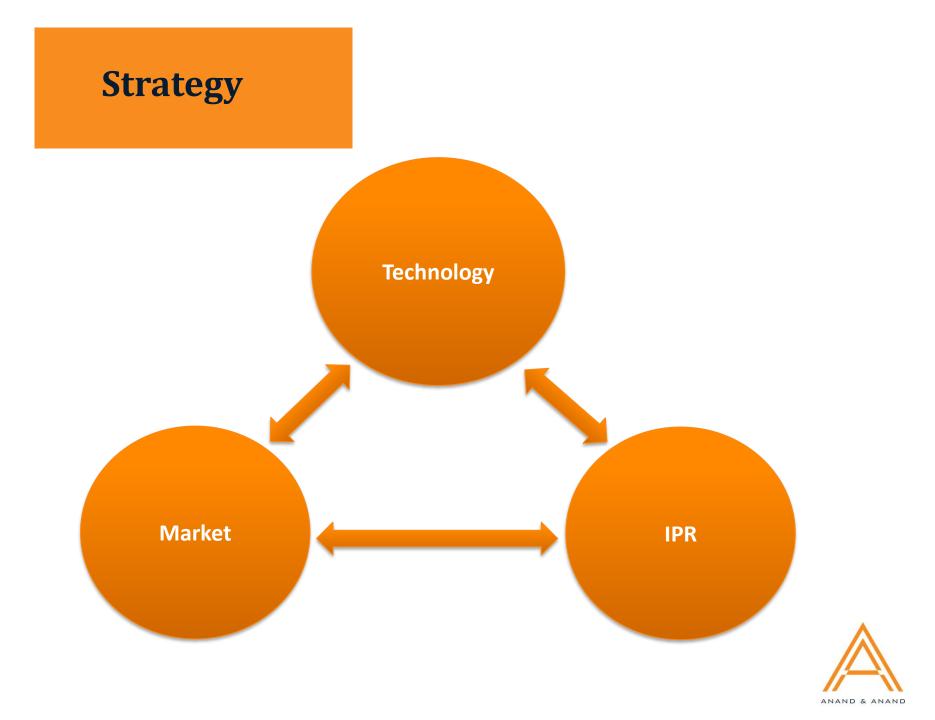


May 2016 - Ozgene ozgene.com

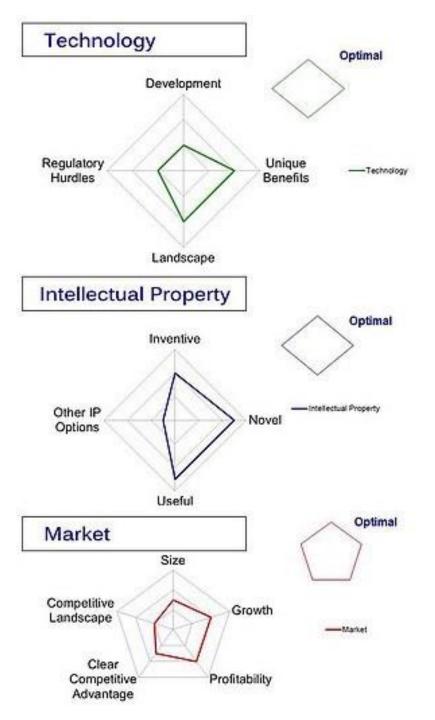
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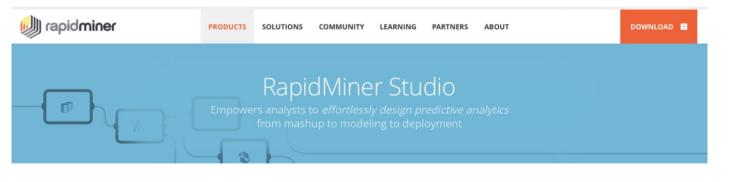


Data Search for Patent Analysis

- Dates (priority, application and publication dates)
- Numbers (priority number, application number, publication number, family members, citations)
- Names (Applicants also known as Assignees and Inventors)
- Classification codes (e.g. International Patent Classification/Cooperative Patent Classification)
- Text fields (Title, Abstract, Description, Claims, Sequence data)
- Images (Diagrams)
- Additional Information (Legal Status, Public Registry etc.)



Data Mining Tools

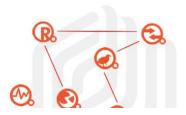


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Data Visualization Tools



Democratizing visualization

Advanced visualization from IBM can help you gain insight from the myriad of data that your company generates. You can understand much more about the underlying numbers in your data when you can see them. For your visualization to be effective, you need technology that simplifies the visualization creation process and guidance from visualization specialists who can show you the best format for presenting your data. IBM Many Eyes, a web community that connects visualization experts, practitioners, academics and enthusiasts, offers this technology and expertise, along with ways to share and learn from others.

The appeal of the Many Eyes website is that it democratizes visualization. No programming or technical expertise is needed, so almost everyone has the power to create visualizations. You simply follow three steps:

- 1. Upload your public data set. Visualizations created on the Many Eyes website work from simple data formats, such as a spreadsheet or text files.
- 2. Select from a wide variety of visualizations or one recommended by Many Eyes.
- 3. Unleash your insight by sharing your visualization over the web. You can embed a visualization in your blog or easily share it on Facebook and Twitter with a single click.

Who is using Many Eyes and how

All kinds of people use the community at the Many Eyes website to demonstrate research, make a point, understand trends and patterns or illustrate a theory.

Join Many Eyes

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Access a growing collection of visualizations for Cognos Active Reports.





Analyst Research: Interactive Data Visualization: Strategy and Technology This Aberdeen report examines the



Data Analytics

- Different reports
 - eg. PLR
- Different Purposes
 - eg. Freedom to operate



IP Due Diligence



THANK YOU

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