





IP Commercialisation Options

Elena Andonova, MBA September 14th, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

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Elena Andonova joined Isis Enterprise in October of 2009 as a fellow from the Said Business School at Oxford University, where she had completed her MBA. Before coming to Oxford, Elena spent several years working for the capital markets division of Lehman Brothers in London, involved in negotiating and trading of fixed income products. Elena has experience in macroeconomics and corporate finance and graduated from the American University in Bulgaria with a double major in Economics and Business Administration. At Isis, Elena has been involved in numerous capacity building projects in Eastern Europe, Latin America and the UK. She has also been engaged in fundraising activities for start-ups and preparing business plans for new companies. Her interest is in policy making and social innovation. Elena is also Financial Services Authority authorised.



Isis Innovation Ltd

A profitable company 100% owned by the University of Oxford





Oxford Technology Transfer

IP, Patents, Licences, Spin-outs,
Material Sales, Outcome Questionnaires, Seed Funds,
Isis Angels Network, Isis Software Incubator, Oxford
University Hospitals NHS Trust



Oxford Expertise

Consulting, Services





Isis Consulting Business
Technology Transfer and Innovation
Management

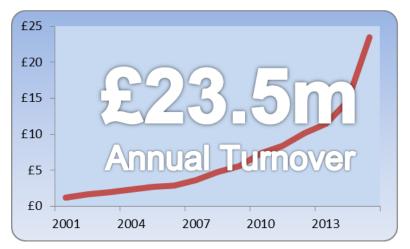


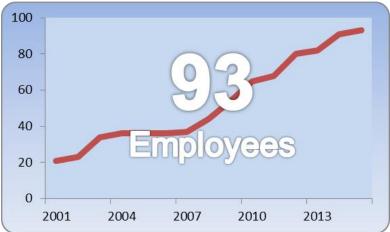






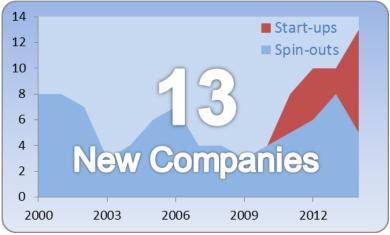
Isis Innovation, year-ending March 2015











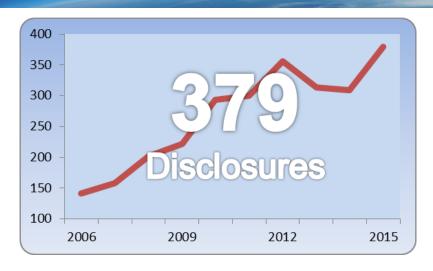


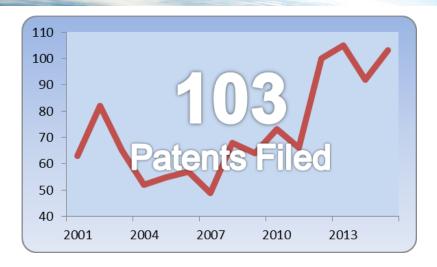




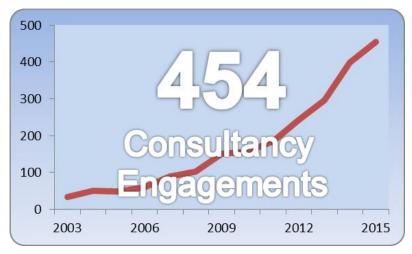


Isis Innovation, year-ending March 2015











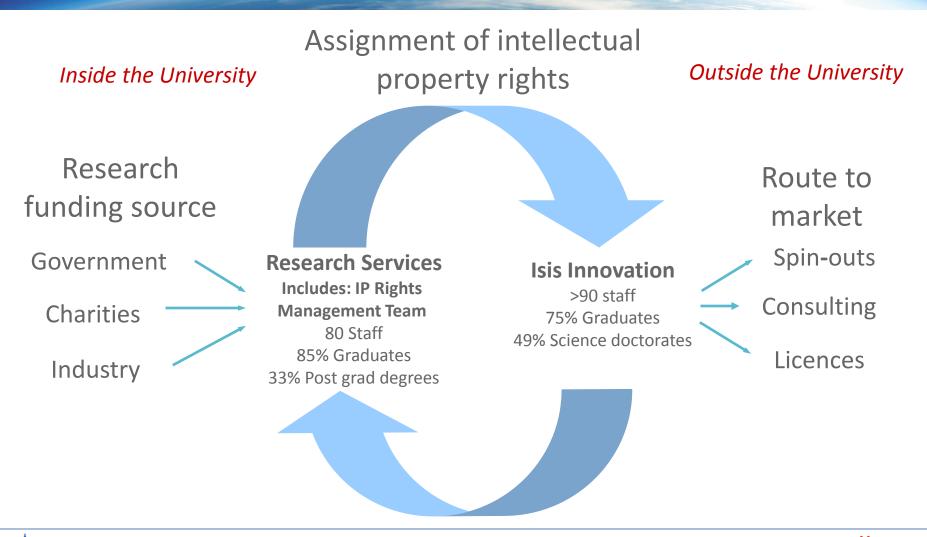
Winner 'Technology Transfer Unit of the Year'







Transfer of Intellectual Property Rights







Methods & Resources

Delivering Technology Transfer

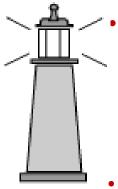






Protection

Identifying IP - Models



Lighthouse Model V

continuously raise awareness;
 encourage researchers to come to you

Technology Audit

- a formal systematic review involving interviews with all academics

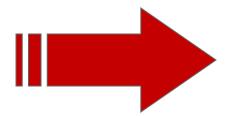
- Disadvantages of Technology Audit
 - Researchers feel obliged to disclose: but have little desire to participate later
 - A snapshot researchers have a really good idea the week after the audit
- All Isis Projects start with an approach from an academic
 - We make them welcome and they participate in all decisions but <u>they</u> have to decide to start any new project
 - We devote much effort to *internal marketing* to researchers





Invention Disclosure

- A researcher comes to Isis
- Isis Project Manager (PM) is assigned
- Isis gives out the "Patents & Licensing Booklet"*
- Isis gives out IP due diligence forms
- Isis creates new project files and new entries on the Isis database
- Isis PM works with the researcher to refine the invention disclosure
- *also available at www.isis-innovation.com
- Initial assessment
 - Is it an invention or just a discovery?
 - Is there a product and a market?
 - Is it likely to belong to Isis?











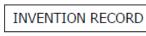
Disclosure: What is your approach

- What is the best approach?
- Distribution of Disclosure forms
 - Web/ on-line
 - On request to TTO
 - Under supervision of TTO
- Inventor interviews
- Follow up to fill the gaps and obtain more information
- Isis Example Forms
 - Invention Record to help make patenting decisions
 - IP 1. Due Diligence
 - IP 2. Royalty Distributions









Project number: (for Isis use)

The invention record is a written description of your invention. It fulfils several important purposes:

- · It helps Isis to assess whether the work is patentable;
- It helps the patent attorney to prepare the draft patent, if Isis decides to proceed with patenting;
- It helps give Isis and the University's Intellectual Property Due Diligence team an
 early indication as to the University's ownership of your invention, and identify
 issues which will need to be addressed downstream; and
- It provides an important record of the date of invention, which can become
 important in future patent process.

IMPORTANT: Discussions between you and Isis about your invention are confidential. To avoid any inadvertent public disclosure of your invention please consider all discussions about the invention confidential. Please use Confidential Disclosure Agreements to protect discussions with anyone outside the University. Please ask Isis for advice.

Please answer the following questions, either on these two pages or on separate sheets.

1. Descriptive Title of the Invention.

Please type here		

- Who was involved? Please tell us for each individual who contributed, invented or authored (if software);
 - a. Their names and if any are foreign nationals;
 - b. Who their employer is, and if this is not Oxford, are any contracts or arrangements in place?
 - c. What they contributed to the development of the technology (e.g. came up with the original idea; designed experiments; carried out experimental work; wrote code)

Name	Nationality	Employer(s)	What did this person contribute?

IMPORTANT NOTE: Inventors must be legal inventors according to the definition in patent law (please ask your Isis Technology Transfer Manager for guidance if necessary). Software Authors are those who actually wrote the code and thereby created the copyright. The University also has a mechanism for rewarding contributors who are not inventors or authors but who have made a significant and identifiable contribution to the intellectual property, and revenue distribution to all individuals is dealt with through the IP2 form.





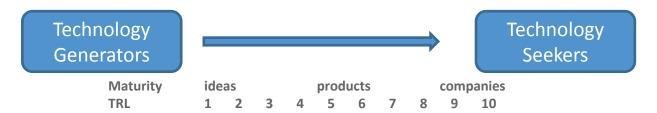


Global University Venturing 2014





Translate - Proof of Concept



- Some (but not all) university inventions are early
- Publications are typically the focus of academic research
 - Sufficient results for a paper
 - Maybe enough data for a patent application

However...

- Potential 'customers' often want more evidence
- Maybe require more data to support a patent application
- Translation funding is often required to bridge the 'technology readiness gap'
 - Proof-of-concept, translation or early-stage seed funding





From IP Strategy to Marketing Strategy

- Market Analysis to identify opportunities for your technology
 - Field of use
 - Exclusivity
 - Strength and breadth of patent
 - Geographic limitations
 - One market or multiple markets?
 - Single technology or bundle of technologies?

What is the best route to marke



License

(to an established company)

Spin out (form a new company)

Academic Consultancy











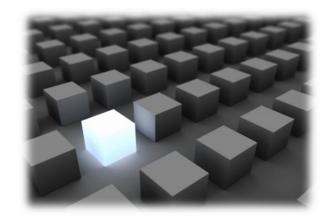




Marketing Strategy - Define the Product and Potential Market

- What is the product?
 - Commercial applications?
 - Perceived advantages and benefits?
 - What are the Unique Selling Points (USPs) or competitive advantage of the product?

- What is the market?
 - One Market or multiple markets?





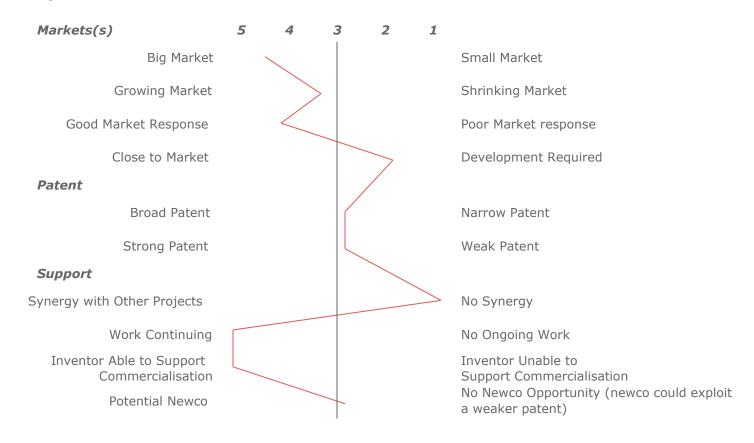






Decision Making Tool

Project decision sheet







Commercial Routes for Academic Innovation

- Licensing
- Creating a new venture / company / product line using an organisation's intellectual property (Spin-out)
- Creating a company not from within the organisation where there is no intellectual property, or you own the IP (Start-up)
- Joint venture
- Consultancy





Route to Market: Licensing

- Licence agreement transfers the IPR from licensor to licensee
- Initial marketing campaign includes sending non-confidential summary to targeted companies
- Advertise:
 - On the TTO web site
 - Technology transfer databases (Innovation Relay Centres)
- If there is interest from a company, a CDA should be put in place
- Send a confidential information package to the company for review.





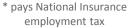
Route to Market: Licensing

- Isis currently manages 2,333 Patents & Patent Applications; and 330 active licensing deals
- Technologies marketed to Oxford Innovation Society Members and then other companies
- Licence partners selected on:
 - Resources and intent to develop technology to market
 - In healthcare, awareness of access of final products to developing countries
- Exclusive & Non-exclusive, Geographical Territory and Technology Field controls
- Fees, milestones, running royalties appropriate to technology and marketplace
- Royalties:
 - Patent budget £3.1m per annum
 - Isis pays patent costs & recovers these from royalties

Total net revenue	Researchers personally	University General Fund	Department Funds	Isis Innovation
To £72K	60%	10%*	0%	30%
£72K to £720K	31.5%	21%	17.5%	30%
Over £720K	15.75%	28%	26.25%	30%











Why Spin-out?

- At Isis we licence almost everything so why spin-out?
 - Can you build a new company around the technology to realise short, medium and long term revenue
 - Often a completely new technology
 - A portfolio of IP
 - Possibly needing long-term development
 - What does the academic want?
 - Are they keen?
 - Are they secure in the university?







Spinout Disclosure

- A researcher comes to Isis
- Isis Project Manager (PM) is assigned
- Isis gives out the "Spinout Company Booklet"*
- Isis creates new project files and new entries on the Isis database
- Isis and the researcher identify any new intellectual property projects
- Isis PM works with the researcher to refine the business idea

*also available at <u>www.isis-innovation.com</u>





Route to Market: Spinout

- Start a New Company to bring the product or idea to market
- University may take Equity
- The amount of equity may be influenced by the licensing of the IPR to the new company
- The market evaluation and route to market will form the heart of the Business Plan
- The Business Plan will be used to recruit commercial management and secure Equity (Venture) Capital





Commercialising Non Patent Inventions

- PDQ-39
- Oxford Health Outcomes Questionnaires developed at the University's Health Services Research Unit
- PDQ-39 is a "Gold-standard" measure of health status for Parkinson's Disease
 - Widely validated and translated into over fifty languages
 - Isis has licensed the questionnaire to 17 pharmaceutical companies for use in clinical trials
- Knee, Hip, Shoulder and Elbow scores also licensed









Academic Consultancy

What is the best route to marke



License

(to an established company)

Spin out

(form a new company

Academic Consultancy



- Can lead to licensing
- Can support spin-out companies





Post-Deal Support

- Signing the agreement is only the beginning of the partnership
- Regular communication and review
 - Technical support requirements?
 - Development milestones being achieved?
 - Is sales revenue being generated?
- Both parties need to work to ensure success









Isis Enterprise – A Global Innovation Management Consultancy

Providing expertise and advice since 2004

Policy and benchmarking studies

Innovation Management

Technology Commercialisation Translational Funding Impact Reviews

Commercialisation Training

Innovation Ecosystem Development

Technology & Market Due Diligence

Technology Scouting

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