

20 Minutes on IP Valuation

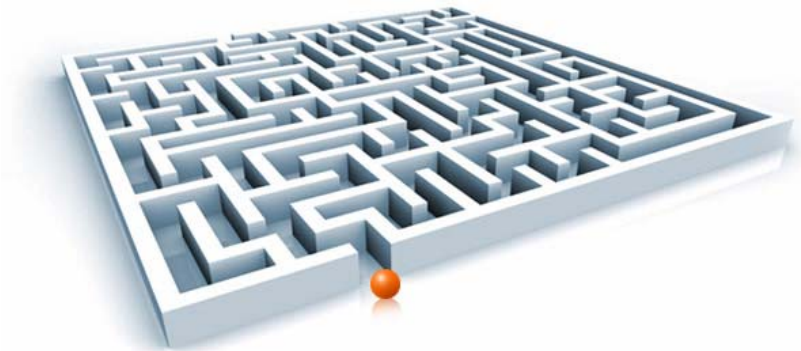
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11 June 2013

Agenda

- Valuation Approaches
- Price and Value – the Endowment Effect
- Real Options
- Valuation Methods – in Practice
- Patents Valuation




Valuation Approaches

- Cost
- Market
- Income

Income Approach – Example:



- A  company
- Expected EXIT – 5 years
- Future value upon EXIT - **\$100m**
- High risk → Discount Rate = **60%**

Income Approach

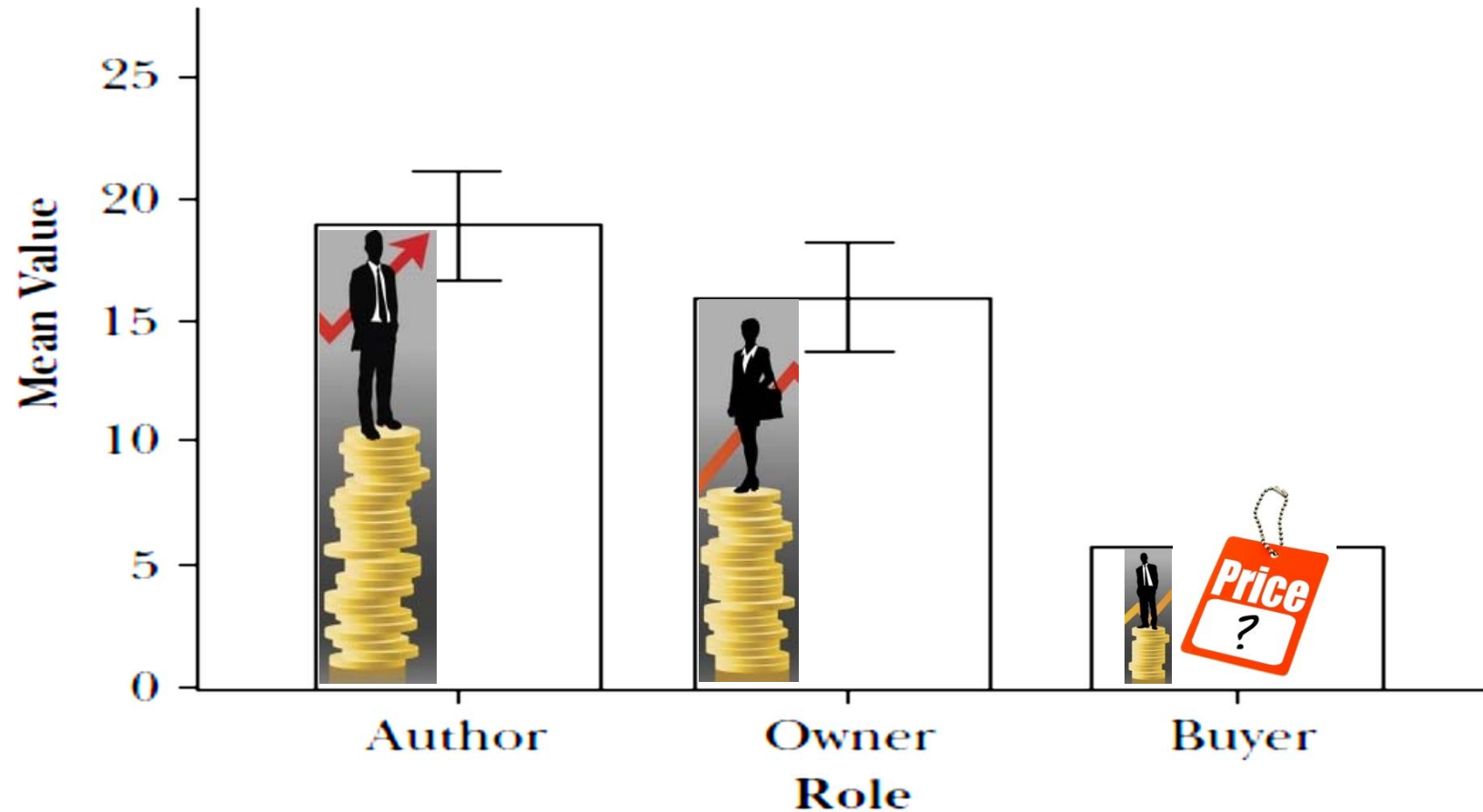
$$PV = \frac{FV (\$100M)}{[1 + \text{Discount Rate}(60\%)]^{\text{Years till Exit (5)}}} = \$9.5M$$



Price & Value

- **Price** – What one pays for an asset
- **Value** – An estimation of the price to be paid for an asset.

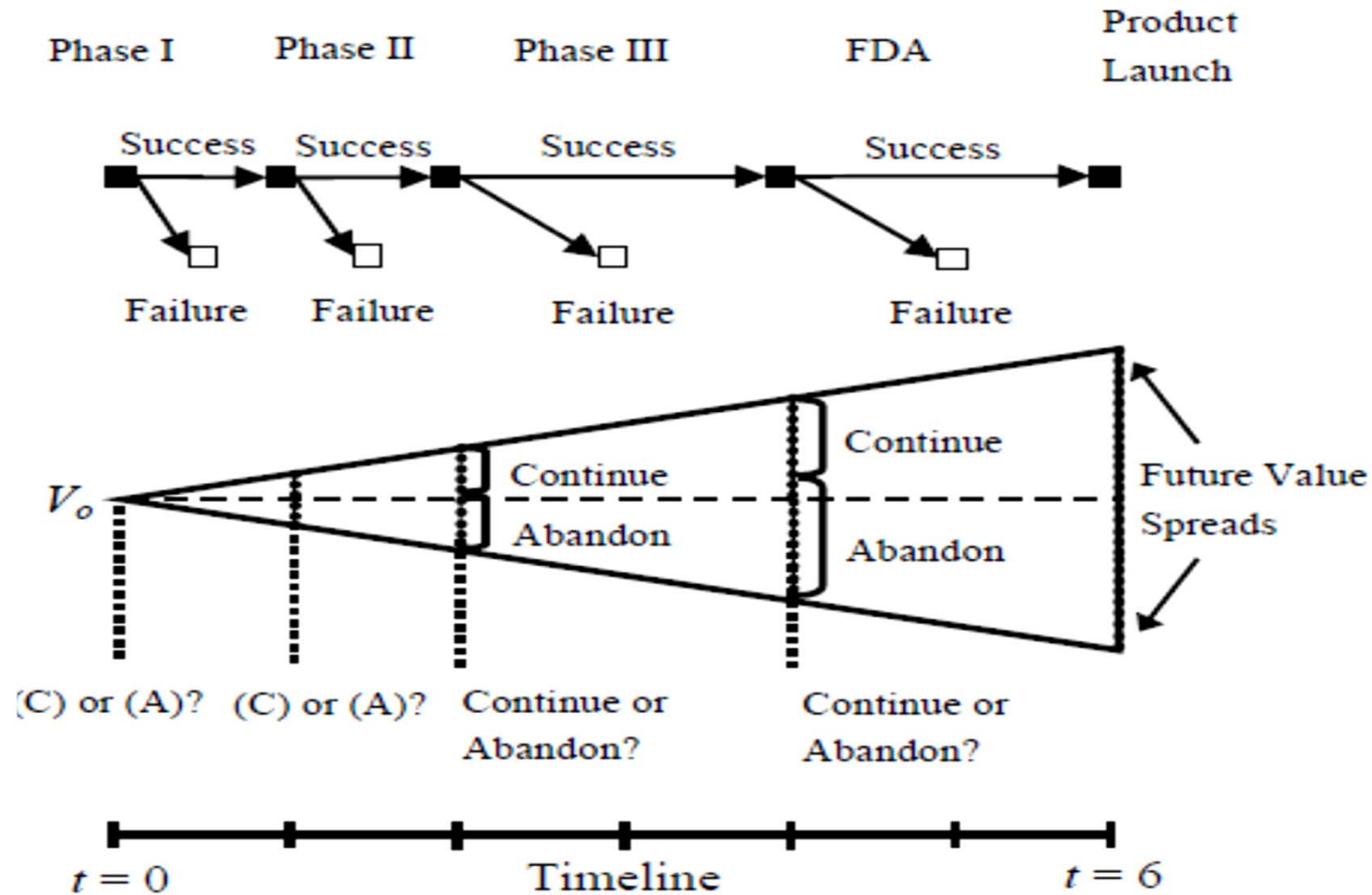
The Endowment Effect



Methods for Valuing Bio-Med Enterprises

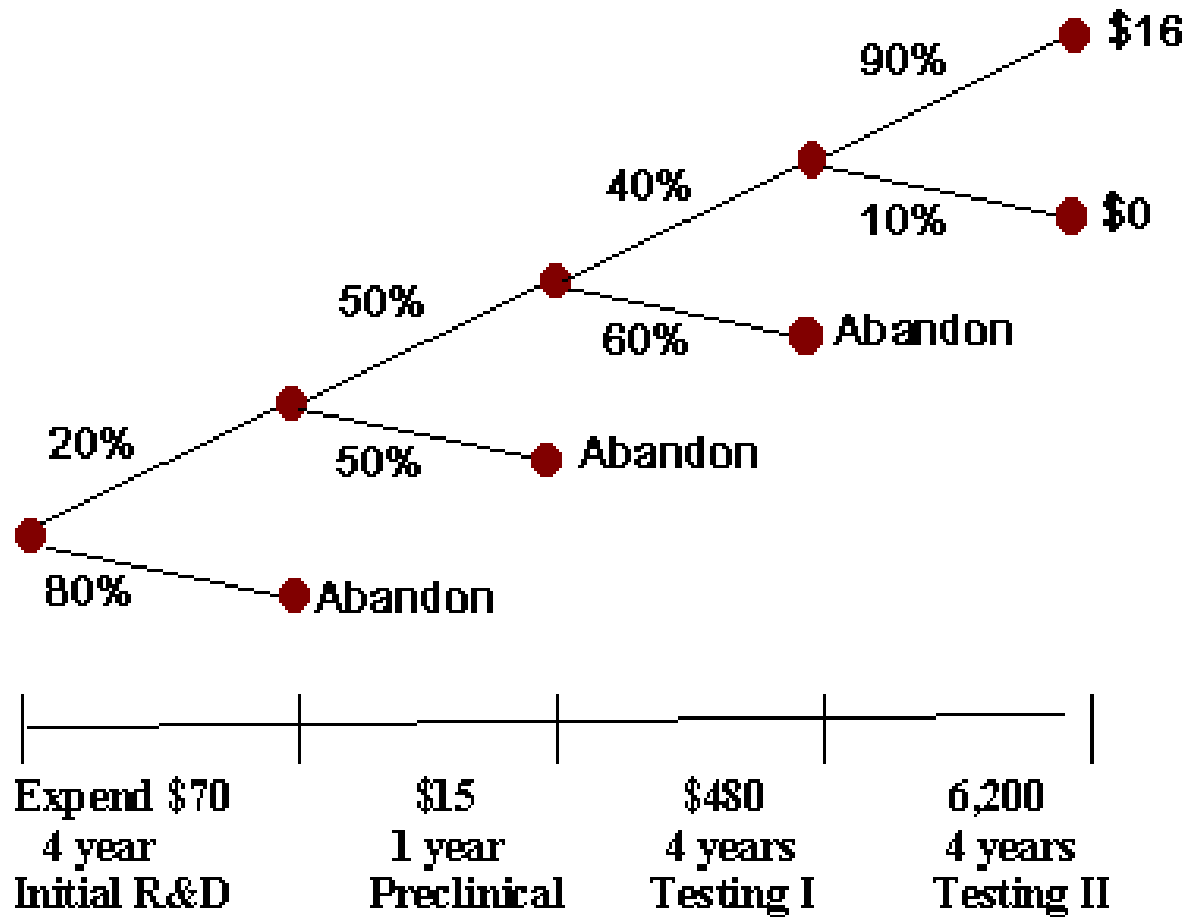
- Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)
- Risk Adjusted Net Present Value (rNPV)
- Real Options (RO)
- Comparables (Comp.)

Real Options

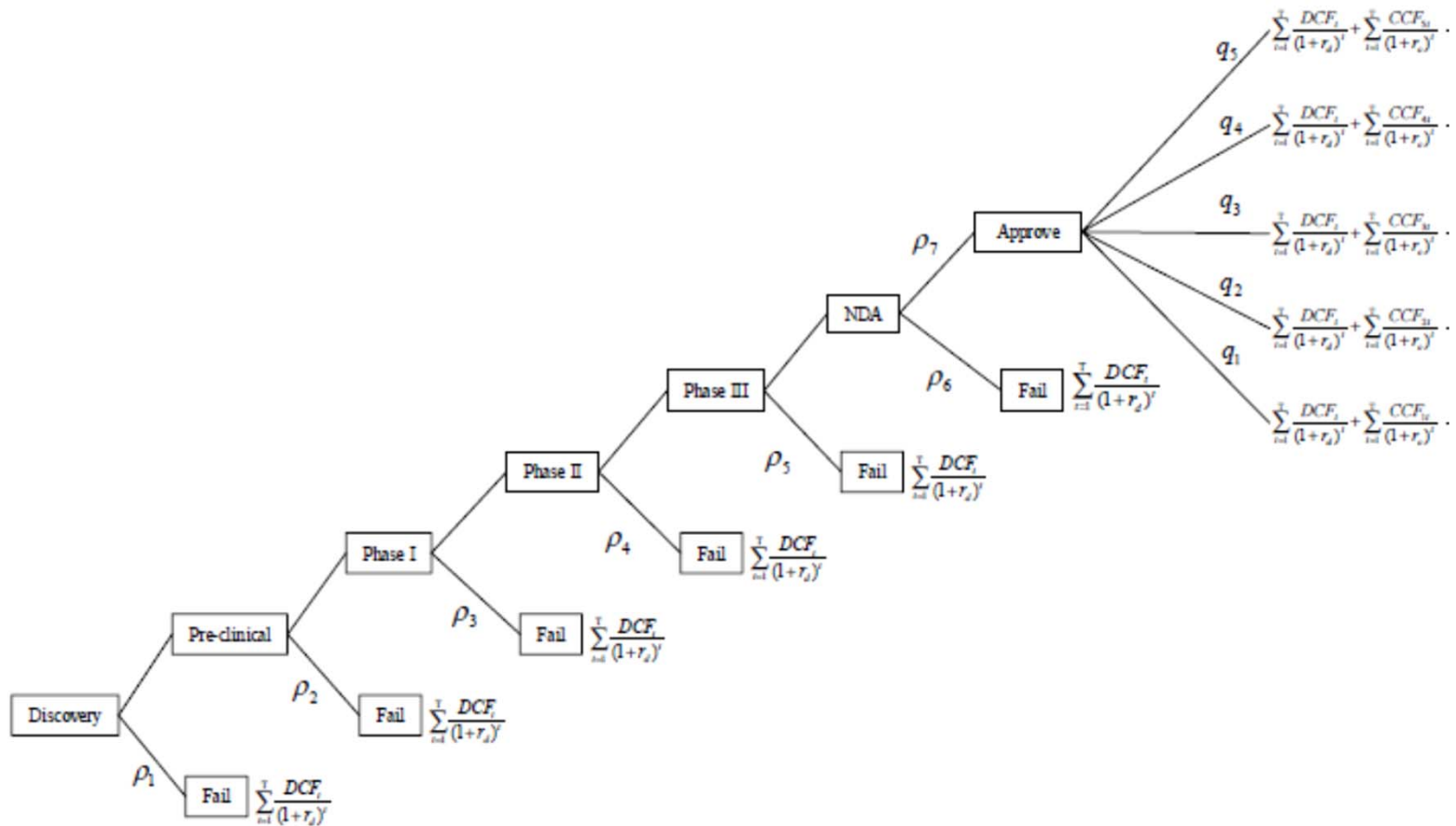


Source: Risk Management in Real Options Based Pharmaceutical Portfolio Planning by M.J. Rogers, A Gupta and C. Maranas.

Real Options (cont.)



Real Options (cont.)



Source: Valuation of a Biotechnology Firm by D. Kellog, J. M. Charnes and R. Demirer

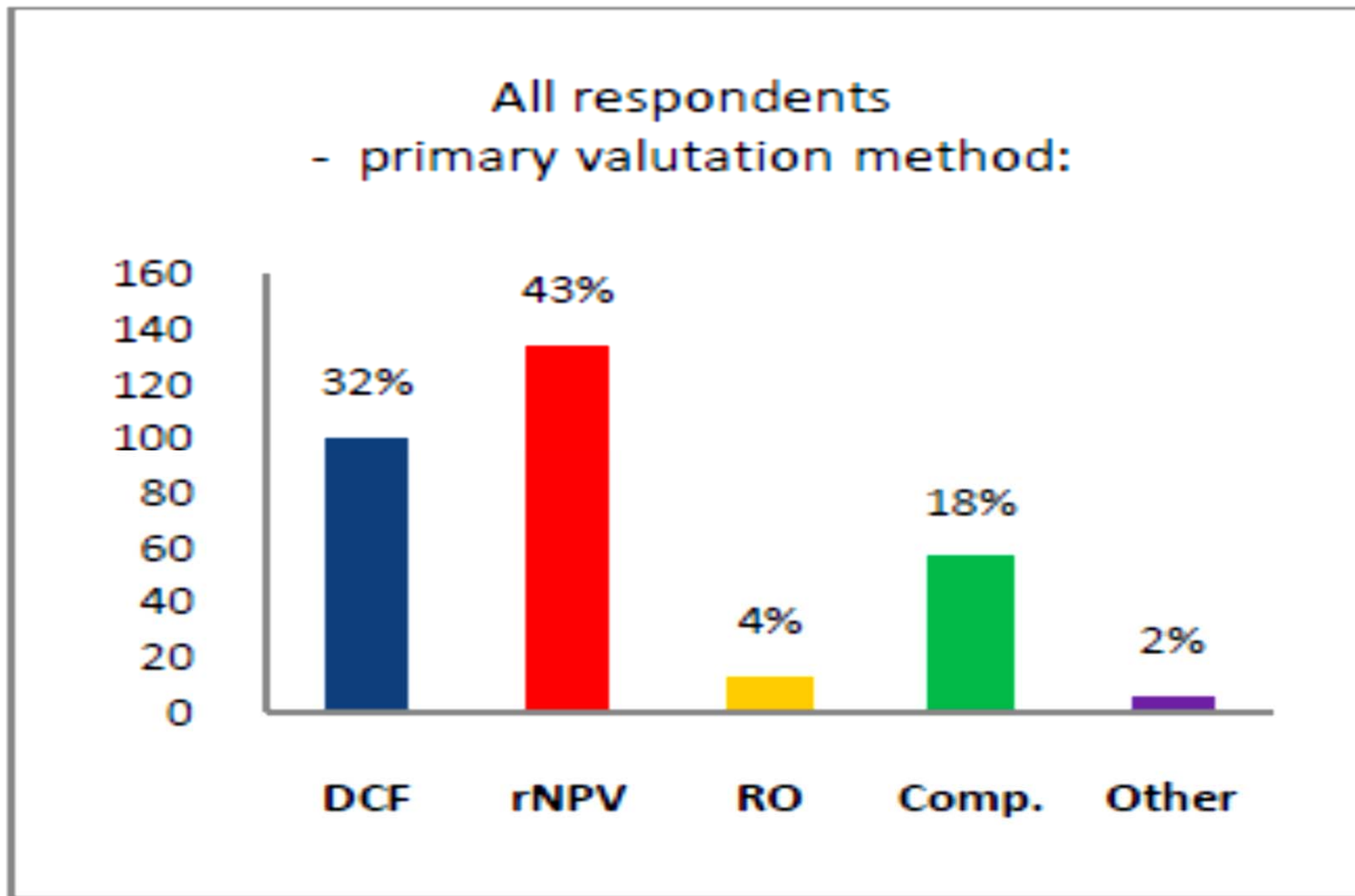
Success Probabilities

R&D Stage	Years in Stage	Conditional P Success
Discovery	1	60%
Pre Clinical	3	90%
Phase I	1	75%
Phase II	2	50%
Phase III	3	85%
FDA Filing	3	75%
Post-Approval	9	100%

Valuation Methods for BioMed in Practice

Source: Biostrat

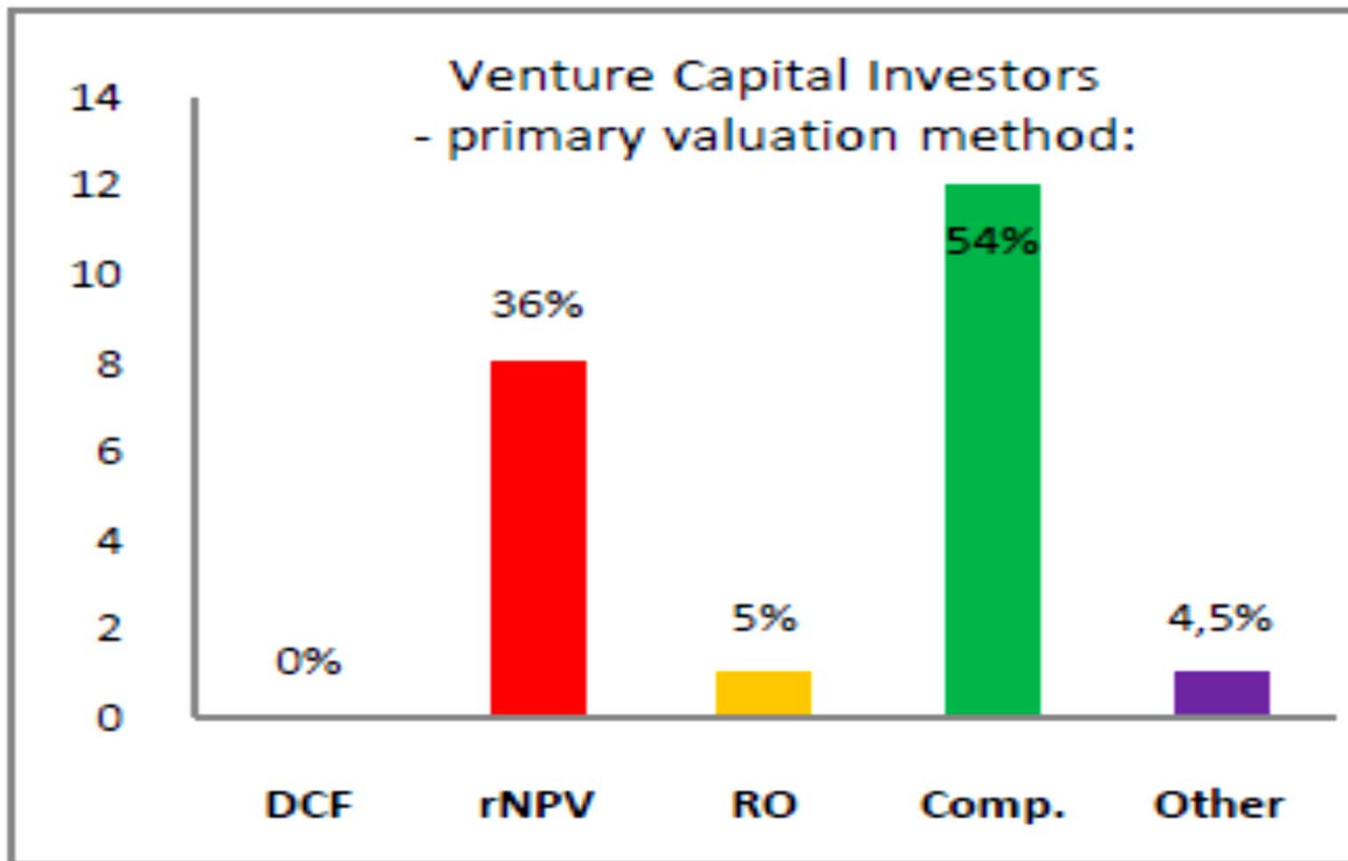
Valuation Methods for BioMed in Practice



Source: Biostrat

IATI-BioMed 2013

Valuation Methods for BioMed in Practice (Cont.)



Source: Biostrat

Valuation Methods for BioMed in Practice (Cont.)

“Other”:

- Amount spent to build the company/assets
- Monte Carlo simulations
- Soft /qualitative factors (management etc.)
- Hybrid of different methods

In Practice

- **Valuing a drug developing company**
 - At the end of Phase II
 - Market potential – known

- **Methods used**
 - rDCF
 - Comparables

Patents & Royalties

- A patent provides the patent holder with the **right to sue for infringement.**
- A patent has **no intrinsic value** independent of the value of a business.
- A patent's **economic value** stems from the way it is used.

The Myth: 'All Patents are Valuable'

is

FALSE



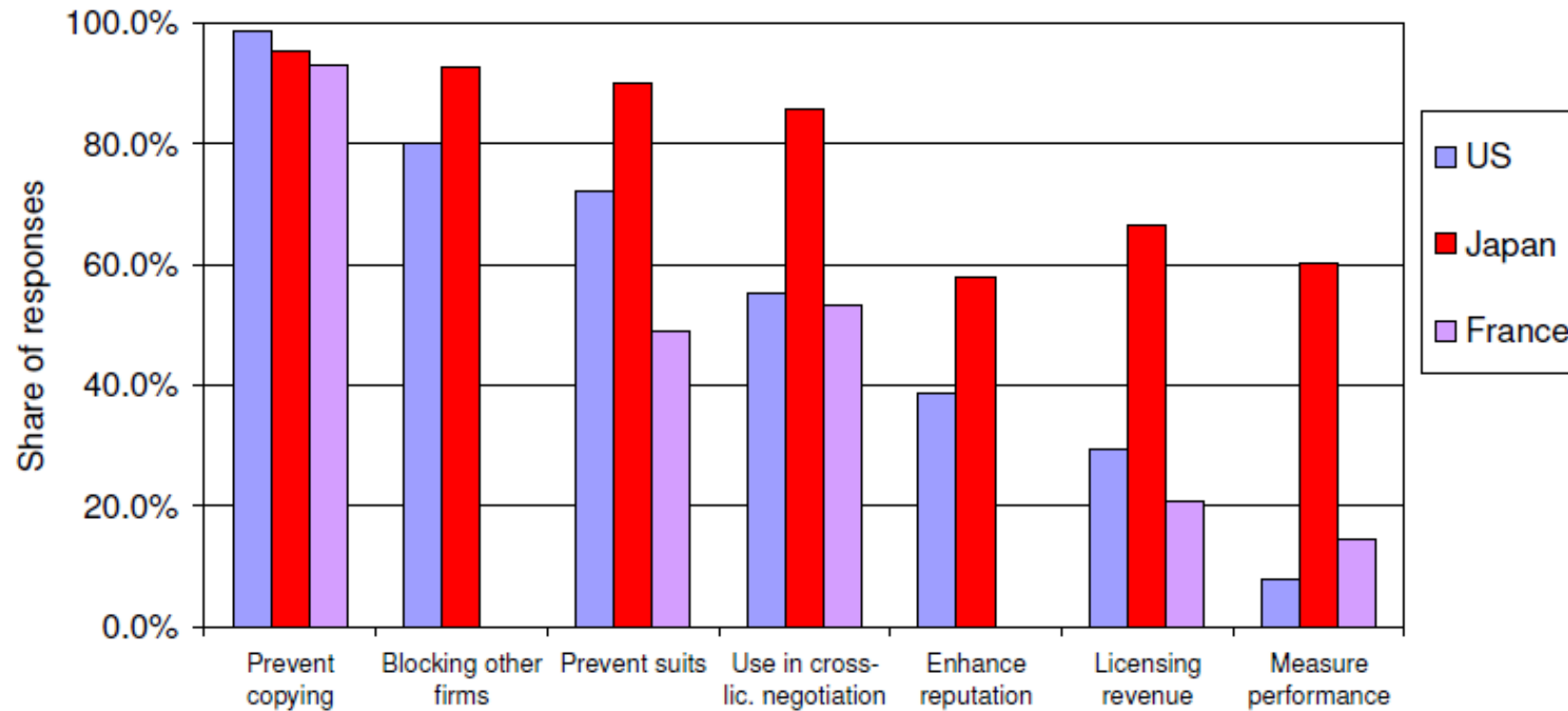
Less than **2%** are making money!

Patents are Used:

- Internally
- Licensing
- Blocking

Patents are Used:

How are patents used? 1993 Surveys



Methods for Patent Valuation

- **NPV** of royalty / licensing revenue streams
 - ‘**Relief from royalties**’
- **Comparable** asset sale prices
- **Option valuation** models.

Royalty Rates

LICENSED-OUT ROYALTY RATES AS DETERMINED BY A VOLUNTARY SURVEY

Primary Industry	Royalty Rate Category						
	0-2%	2-5%	5-10%	10-15%	15-20%	20-25%	OVER 25%
Aerospace		40.0%	55.0%	5.0%			
Automotive	35.0%	45.0%	20.0%				
Chemical	18.0%	57.4%	23.9%	0.5%			0.1%
Computer	42.5%	57.5%					
Electronics		50.0%	45.0%	5.0%			
Energy		50.0%	15.0%	10.0%		25.0%	
Food/Consumer	12.5%	62.5%	25.0%				
General Mfg.	21.3%	51.5%	20.3%	2.6%	0.8%	0.8%	2.6%
Gov't/University	7.9%	38.9%	36.4%	16.2%	0.4%	0.6%	
Health Care Equip.	10.0%	10.0%	80.0%				
Pharmaceuticals	1.3%	20.7%	67.0%	8.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Telecommunications				100.0%			
Other	11.2%	41.2%	28.7%	16.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

Source: McGavock, et. al., "Factors Affecting Royalty Rates," *les Nouvelles*, June 1992, p. 107. Reprinted with permission from Daniel M. McGavock, Managing Director, InteCap, Inc.

The 25% 'Rule of Thumb'





The 25% 'Rule of Thumb'

Operating profit margins in 2002

Company	Operating margin
Pfizer	36%
Johnson & Johnson	26%
Merck & Co	44%
GlaxoSmithKline	34%
Novartis	24%
AstraZeneca	18%
Eli Lilly	29%
Abbott Laboratories	20%
Wyeth	41%
Bristol-Myers Squibb	17%
Average	29%



If we take **25%** → the implied royalty rate is **7.25%**.

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Gov't/University	7.9%	38.9%	36.4%	16.2%	0.4%	0.6%	
Health Care Equip.	10.0%	10.0%	80.0%				
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Patents Infringement & Valuation

Reminder:

A patent provides the patent holder with the right to sue for infringement.

‘Patent Troll’



- **VRINGO** (VRNG)
 - **Bought Lycos’ search engine patents for \$3.2m**
 - Sued Google, Microsoft, AOL, and others
 - **Google paid \$30m**
 - Microsoft will pay **\$1m + royalties: 3.5% - 7%**

Slides based on Google Internal Data

The image shows a screenshot of a Google internal presentation slide. The slide is titled "Ads before SmartASS" and contains a list of criteria for a hierarchical model for probability computation. A red box highlights a specific point about the revenue and click gain from turning SmartASS on. The slide also includes a small video feed in the top left corner showing a meeting and the Google logo in the bottom right corner.

Ads before SmartASS

Criteria stats: hierarchical model for probability computation

- Use clicks/impressions for keyword and creative, if enough data
- Otherwise use clicks/impressions for keyword and ad group, if enough data
- Otherwise use clicks/impressions for ad group

Turning SmartASS on gave an immediate 20% gain in revenue and clicks.

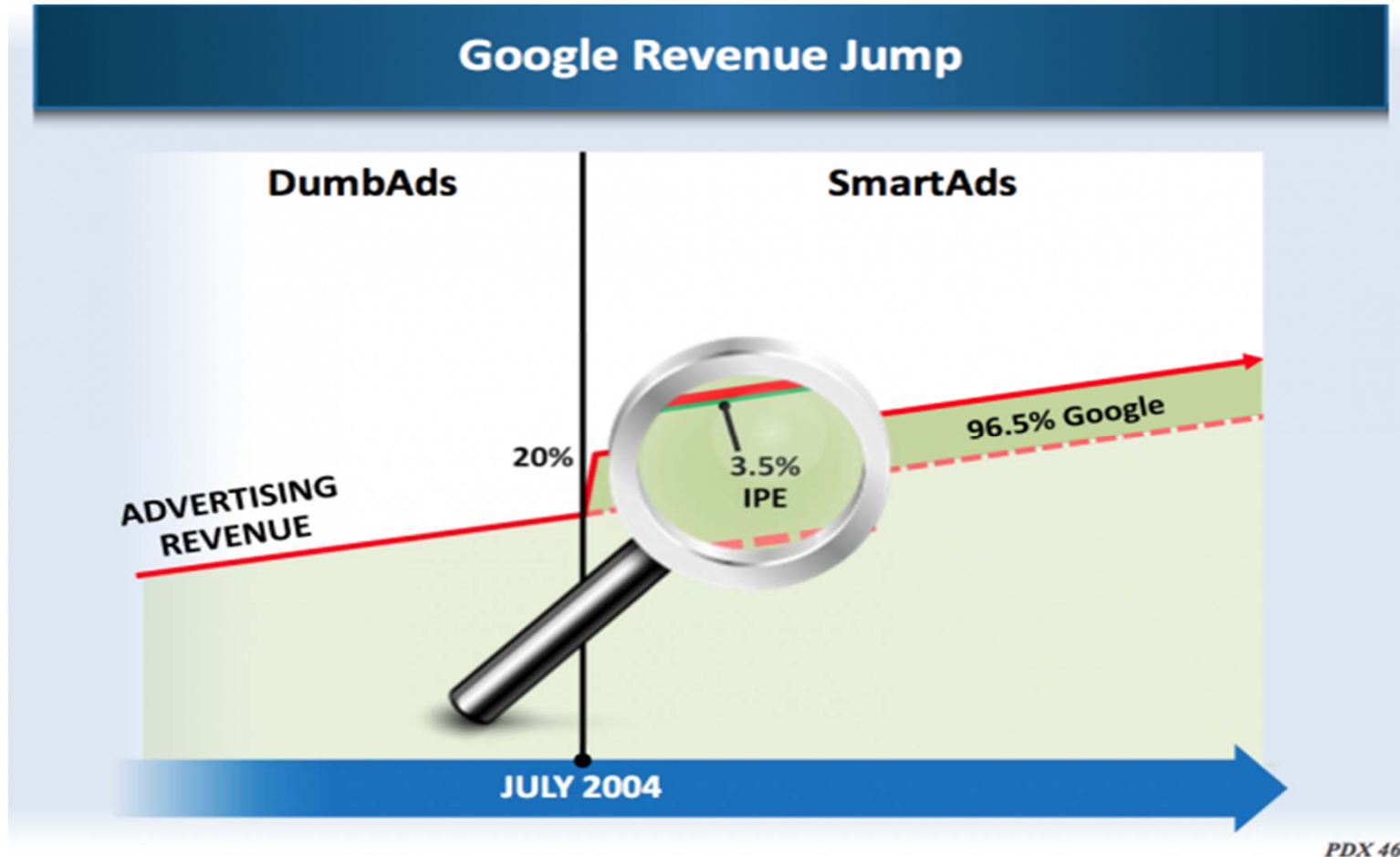
- Now difference is probably > 40%
- Better generalization when not enough data
- Can fit when keyword != query
- Better correction for UI

Google

Google docs Slide 10 of 46 Actions View together

PX PDX 43

Slides based on Google Internal Data



PDX 46

NOKIA Patents

- 124 patent families
- Consideration: **\$22m cash + 35% of revenues**



**THANK
YOU**



Royalty Rates (Cont.)

Licensed Royalty Rates (Late 1980's - 2000)

Industry	No. of Licenses	Minimum Royalty Rate	Maximum Royalty Rate	Median Royalty Rate
Automotive	35	1.0%	15.0%	4.0%
Chemicals	72	0.5%	25.0%	3.6%
Computers	68	0.2%	15.0%	4.0%
Consumer Goods	90	0.0%	17.0%	5.0%
Electronics	132	0.5%	15.0%	4.0%
Energy & Environment	86	0.5%	20.0%	5.0%
Food	32	0.3%	7.0%	2.8%
Healthcare Products	280	0.1%	77.0%	4.8%
Internet	47	0.3%	40.0%	7.5%
Machine/Tools	84	0.5%	25.0%	4.5%
Media & Entertainment	19	2.0%	50.0%	8.0%
Pharma & Biotech	328	0.1%	40.0%	5.1%
Semiconductors	78	0.0%	30.0%	3.2%
Software	119	0.0%	70.0%	6.8%
Telecom	63	0.4%	25.0%	4.7%
Total	1,533	0.0%	77.0%	