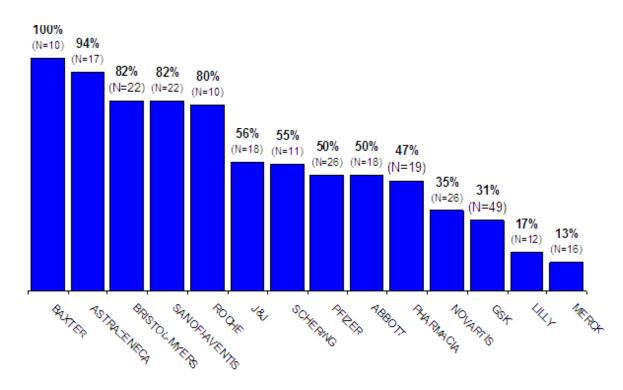
Patent Portfolio Valuation: What is research saying

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M4T: Not just IT

Figure 1. Widespread use of technology markets in the pharmaceutical industry

Percent of new approved drugs based on externally-derived technology, 1989-2004



Patent valuation: Generally

- Moving the valuation exercise from the level of the patent to the level of the innovation, project, or firm (portfolio)
 - Many of the same metrics are useful
 - Citations, claims, families
 - The firm's value itself can offer a window into valuation
 - Problems of aggregation

(Some) methods for valuing portfolios

- FMV (to a purchaser), e.g. M&A
 - Issues: complementary assets; thin markets
- NPV of stream of future revenue, e.g. licensing deals
 - Issues: having a measurable and stable stream of royalties
- "Real option," e.g. start-ups
 - Issues: complementary assets
- Contribution to firm's market value, e.g. public firms
 - Issues: assumptions about information and effects

Contribution to market value

Methods

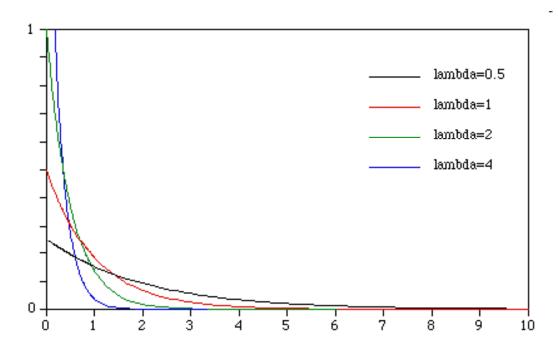
- CARs (cumulative abnormal returns, from "news")
 - Better for individual patents; which "news?"
- Tobins-Q (market value / asset value)
 - Contribution of patents (or certain types of patents), and patent information

$$\log Q_{it} = \log q_t + \log[1 + \gamma_1 (RD_{it} / A_{it}) + \gamma_2 (P_{it} / RD_{it}) + \gamma_3 (SP_{it} / RD_{it})] + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Hall and MacGarvie (2006)

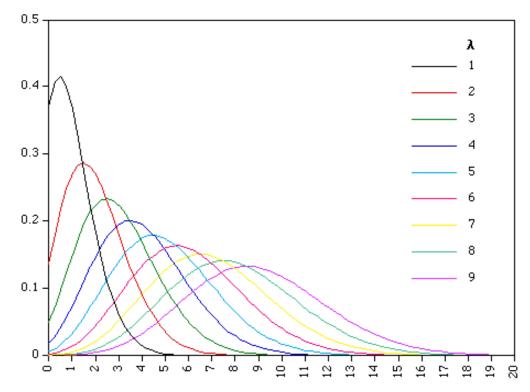
Proud list valuations: Assumptions

- The standard assumption about the value of patents says that patent value "lives in the tail" of the distribution
 - < 2% are litigated (and only 5% of these go through trail)</p>
 - 30-50% are allowed to lapse for non-payment
- Something like the exponential distribution, with Lambda << 1



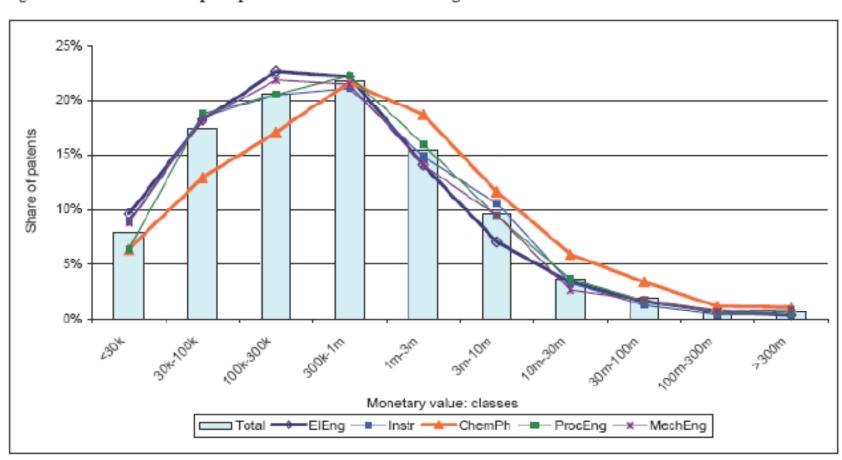
Evidence is contradicting

- Value may be distributed Poisson, or even Normal
- It appears at the left of the distribution, there is substantial economic value
- But, what value of Lambda are we talking about?



Value of EU Patents

Figure 4. The value of European patents across macro technological classes



Number of observations = 7,752.

Source: Giuri, Mariani et al. (2007) Research Policy

Value of EU Patents (2)



Zaretzki sale price estimates: \$383k

Does "use" drive value? - How firms are using portfolios

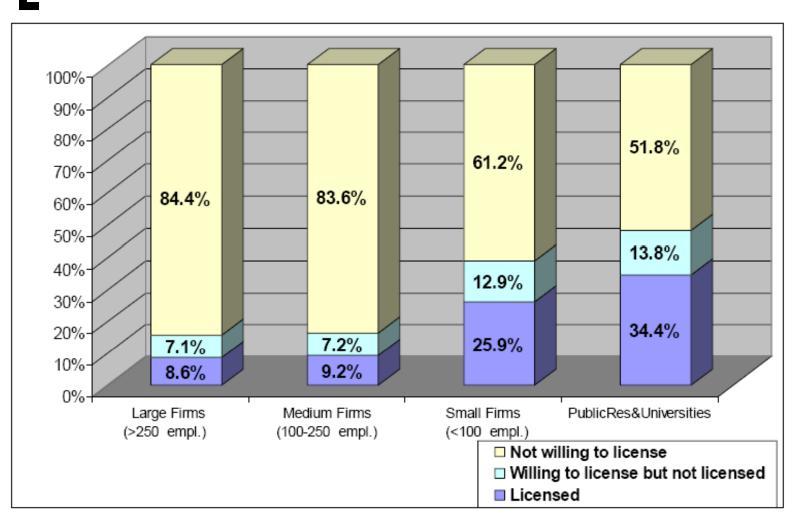
Table 7. Patent use. Distribution by inventors' employer

	Internal use	Licensing	Cross- licensing	Licensing & Use	Blocking Competitors	Sleeping Patents	Total
Large companies	50.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	21.7%	19.1%	100.0%
Medium sized companies	65.6%	5.4%	1.2%	3.6%	13.9%	10.3%	100.0%
Small companies	55.8%	15.0%	3.9%	6.9%	9.6%	8.8%	100.0%
Private Research Institutions	16.7%	35.4%	0.0%	6.2%	18.8%	22.9%	100.0%
Public Research Institutions	21.7%	23.2%	4.3%	5.8%	10.9%	34.1%	100.0%
Universities	26.2%	22.5%	5.0%	5.0%	13.8%	27.5%	100.0%
Other Govt. Institutions	41.7%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%	25.0%	100.0%
Other	34.0%	17.0%	4.3%	8.5%	12.8%	23.4%	100.0%
Total	50.5%	6.2%	3.1%	3.9%	18.8%	17.5%	100.0%

Number of observations = 7,556

Source: Giuri, Mariani et al. (2007) Research Policy

To license or not to license?



In Sum...

- These data give us a better picture into the value distribution in the aggregate
 - But what about at the particular firm?
 - Does the same distribution hold?
 - And, what about the issue of "complements"
 - Is the value of two patents offered together more than the value of the individual parts?
 - Or, conversely, what is the value of the 99 patents without the 100th?
 - What is the value of a patent disembodied from the firm, the routines, the processes, and the other assets that drive value?
 - And, what value does it, or would it (ala "real options") have when married up with a different set of routines, processes and assets elsewhere?
- But... we have too little understanding about the drivers of patent value
 - And too little transparency in the market
- Information, and from it, understanding, is a first step