

# PATENT VALUATION METHODOLOGIES

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# Name 5 Highly Successful Products

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Are patents key to the success of any of these?

# The 100 Best Products, in Ranked Order From PC World Survey

- Hulu
- Apple iPhone
- Facebook
- Microsoft Windows XP
- Lenovo ThinkPad X300
- Flock
- Eye-Fi
- Casio Exilim Pro EX-
- Harmonix Rock Band
- Wikipedia
- Netflix
- Microsoft Xbox Live
- Apple iPod Touch
- Craigslist
- Scrabulous
- Nintendo Wii
- Apple Mac OS 10.5 Leopard
- Apple HD Cinema Display
- Twitter
- Pioneer Kuro PDP-5010FD
- Mozilla Firefox 3
- Apple Safari
- NPR.org
- Adobe Photoshop CS3
- Google Maps--Street View
- Apple MacBook Pro (Penryn)
- Google Docs & Spreadsheets
- Apple Final Cut Studio 2
- Linksys WRT600N
- Flickr (Yahoo)
- Sony Bravia KDL-52XBR4
- Intel Penryn
- Apple iChat
- Creative Zen
- Verizon FIOS
- Pandora
- Canon EOS 40D
- LG Electronics L196WTY-BF
- TiVo HD
- Data Robotics Drobo DRO4DU10 4 Bay Hard Drive Array
- Google Gmail
- Electronic Arts Rock Band
- Mozilla Thunderbird
- Dell XPS
- Washington Post
- Yelp.com
- Nikon D60
- The Consumerist
- AdventNet Zoho
- OpenDNS PhishTank
- Western Digital VelociRaptor
- NYTimes.com
- Motorola MotoRokr T505 Car
- SanDisk Cruzer Titanium Plus
- Dash
- Panasonic TH-42PZ700U
- Netgear ReadyNAS Duo
- Symantec Norton IS 2008
- RIM Blackberry Curve 8300 Series
- Vimeo
- SideStep.com
- Alienware Area-51 m15x
- Microsoft TellMe
- Amazon MP3
- Samsung SyncMaster 305T
- Apple Logic Studio
- Gateway XHD3000
- HP Photosmart C5280
- USB Safely Remove 3.3
- Samsung LN-T4061
- nVidia GeForce 8800GT
- Cerulean Studios Trillian
- Creative Aurvana X-Fi
- Olympus SP-570 UZ
- Apple iMac
- Samsung 2263DX
- Canon Vixia HF10
- Mint
- VMWare Fusion
- Apple TV Take 2
- YouTube (Google)
- Chestnut Hill Sound George
- Microsoft Office 2007
- Intel SkullTrail
- Canon Pixma MX700
- AT&T Tilt
- Canon Powershot SD1100 IS
- Vizio Gallevia GV42LF
- Apple MacBook Air
- Ubuntu Linux
- The Orange Box (Valve Corp.)
- Digg
- Asus U2E
- Meebo
- HP Blackbird 002 LCI
- Partition Logic
- Palm Centro
- Audacity
- Lifehacker
- Jing Project

# Name 5 Highly Successful Products

1. iPod
2. iPhone
2. Flat panel TV's
3. Digital cameras
4. Cell Phones
5. PG&E Swiffer

Are patents key to the success of any of these?

# Name 5 Products Where a Patent Was Key to its Success

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Can you name any?

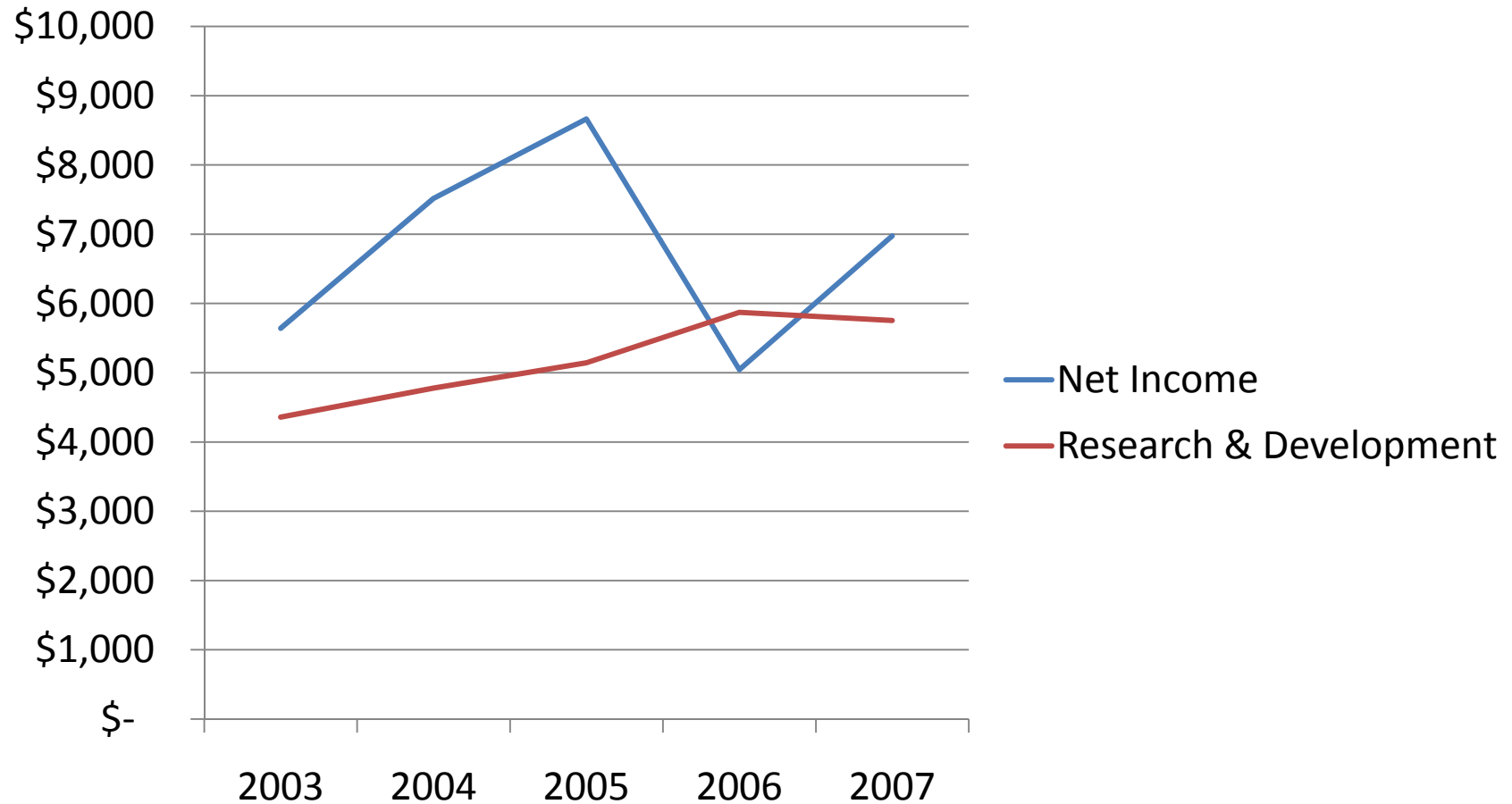
# 2007 Licensing Revenues Selected Companies

| Institution                   | U.S. Patent Portfolio | Annual Licensing Revenue | \$/Patents |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| IBM                           | 26,000                | \$ 368,000,000           | \$ 14,154  |
| Rambus                        | 630                   | \$ 154,300,000           | \$ 5,935   |
| LG Phillips LCD Co.           | 2,254                 | \$ 175,000,000           | \$ 6,731   |
| University of California      | 3,425                 | \$ 98,000,000            | \$ 3,769   |
| International Game Technology | 791                   | \$ 26,000,000            | \$ 1,000   |
| Pioneer                       | 4,694                 | \$ 20,000,000            | \$ 769     |
| TDK                           | 3,679                 | \$ 800,000               | \$ 31      |

# So Why All The Fuss Over Patents?

1. Maintenance of existing sales.
2. Demonstration of technical leadership.
3. Admission ticket to a market.
4. Defense against patent suits.
  - a. Do it before someone else does.
  - b. Use it to countersue.
5. Handicap a competitor.
6. Royalty income.
7. Increase Firm Profits

# Intel: Net Income and R&D Expenditures





# Patent Values Are Very Skewed

- Revenues in Licensing Programs tend to come from a handful of patents.
- Royalty rates and lump sum payments often are clustered with only a few outliers.

# UC 2007 Licensing Revenues

## UC TOP-EARNING INVENTIONS

Year Ended June 30, 2007

(Thousands)

| <b>Invention (campus, Year disclosed)</b>      |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Hepatitis-B Vaccine (SF, 1979 and 1981)        | \$ 14,656        |
| Treatment of Intracranial Aneurysms (LA, 1989) | \$ 11,122        |
| Egf Receptor Antibodies (SD, 1983)             | \$ 8,700         |
| Interstitial Cystitis Therapy (SD, 1980)       | \$ 7,160         |
| Bovine Growth Hormone (SF, 1980)               | \$ 6,083         |
| <b>Subtotal (top Five Inventions)</b>          | <b>\$ 47,721</b> |
| Biodegradable Implant Coils (LA, 1998)         | \$ 4,071         |
| Dynamic Skin Cooling Device (IR, 1993)         | \$ 3,231         |
| Camarosa Strawberry (DA, 1992)                 | \$ 1,942         |
| Chromosome Painting (LLNL, 1985)               | \$ 1,715         |
| Nicotine Patch (LA, 1984)                      | \$ 1,653         |
| Energy Transfer Primers (BK, 1994)             | \$ 1,451         |
| Firefly Luciferase (SD, 1984)                  | \$ 1,413         |
| Genomic Microarrays (SF, 1995)                 | \$ 1,176         |
| Feline AIDS Virus Diagnostic (DA, 1986)        | \$ 1,174         |
| Comparative Genomic Hybridization (SF, 1992)   | \$ 1,154         |
| Aids for Learning Disabled (SF, 1994)          | \$ 1,094         |
| Liposome Storage Method (DA, 1984)             | \$ 1,077         |
| Ventana Strawberry (DA, 2001)                  | \$ 828           |
| Laser/Water Atomic Microscope (SB, 1989)       | \$ 752           |
| Fluorescent Dyes-Calcium (BK, 1984)            | \$ 736           |
| Albion Strawberry (DA, 2004)                   | \$ 708           |
| Cochlear Implants (SF, 1979)                   | \$ 672           |
| Universal Oligonucleotide Spacer (BK, 1996)    | \$ 544           |
| Magnetic Resonance Imaging (SF, 1976)          | \$ 403           |
| Efficient GaN-based LEDs (SB, 2004)            | \$ 400           |
| <b>Total income (Top 25 inventions)</b>        | <b>\$ 73,915</b> |
| <b>Total income (all inventions)</b>           | <b>\$ 97,594</b> |
| <b>% of Total from Top 5 inventions</b>        | <b>48.9%</b>     |
| <b>% of Total from Top 25 inventions</b>       | <b>75.7%</b>     |

# NYU 2006 Licensing Revenues

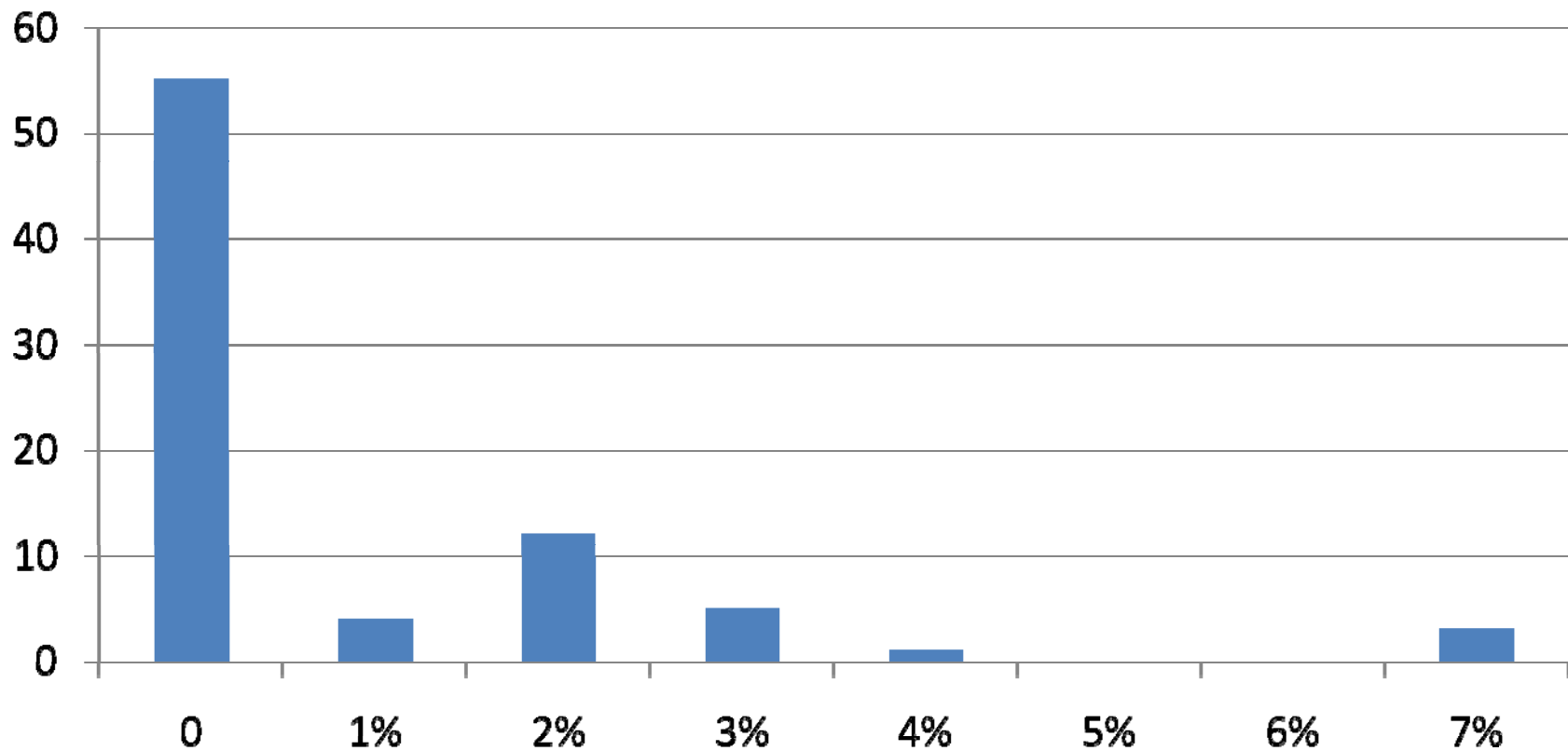
- R&D Expenditures = \$210 million
- Licensing revenues = \$175 million
- One drug, Remicade, dominates the revenue stream.

# Ohio State 2006 Licensing Revenue

- One drug, Somavert, accounted for 90%.

# Typical Distribution of Royalty Rates

Number of Licenses at Each Rate



# When Are Patents Most Valuable

1. When they cause consumers to buy more of the product.
  - a. Technological obsolescence (e.g. PC's)
  - b. Increased utility for existing or new user (e.g. Cell Phones)
2. When the patented feature is a primary factor in the demand for the product, i.e. the patent is the product (e.g. drugs, velcro, sticky notes, etc.)

# Three Basic Valuation Methodologies

1. Cost
2. Market
3. Income

# A Fourth Valuation Methodology is Right 98% of the Time.

What Is It?



A Fourth Valuation Methodology is  
Right 98% of the Time.

VALUE = \$ 0

# 1. Cost Approach: Defensive /Maintenance Patents

Value = Cost of Acquiring or Developing an  
Equivalent Portfolio

# 1. Cost Approach: Income Patents

Value = cost of next best alternative

- Invent around
- Add a different features
- Lower price
- Promote a different product

## 2. Market Approach

### 1. Examination Actual Transactions:

- Comparable Patents
- Part of an Efficient Market
- Contemporaneous
- Arm's Length

### 2. Inference

## 2. Market Approach: “Comparable”

- Significance to the Consumer
- Industry
- Growth Prospects
- Legal protection
- Remaining Economic Life

# 3. Income Approach

Value = Net Present Value  
of Future Economic Benefits

# 3. Income Approach: NPV Example

|                     |             |    |               |
|---------------------|-------------|----|---------------|
| Ann License Revenue |             | \$ | 14,154        |
| Discount Rate       |             |    | 15%           |
|                     |             |    |               |
| Year                | NPV factor  |    | NPV           |
| 1                   | 0.869565217 | \$ | 12,308        |
| 2                   | 0.756143667 | \$ | 10,702        |
| 3                   | 0.657516232 | \$ | 9,306         |
| 4                   | 0.571753246 | \$ | 8,093         |
| 5                   | 0.497176735 | \$ | 7,037         |
| 6                   | 0.432327596 | \$ | 6,119         |
| 7                   | 0.37593704  | \$ | 5,321         |
| 8                   | 0.326901774 | \$ | 4,627         |
| 9                   | 0.284262412 | \$ | 4,023         |
| 10                  | 0.247184706 | \$ | 3,499         |
|                     | Value       | \$ | <u>71,036</u> |

# 3. Income Approach: Future Economic Benefits

## 1. Incremental Profit

- Premium Pricing
- Lower Costs
- Extra Sales

## 2. Relief From Royalty



### 3. Income Approach: Discount Rate

The Discount Rate should reflect all of the uncertainty surrounding the associated income stream.

### 3. Income Approach: Discount Rate for a Licensed Patent

- WACC of the Licensee (at a minimum)
- Risk of Technological Obsolescence
- Risk of successful patent challenge (if provided for in license).

# Other Issues in Valuing Patents

- In What Context?
  - Acquisition
  - Tax
  - Litigation
- To Whom?
  - Industry Participant
  - University
  - Licensing Company
- What Time period?

# Do Profits Matter For A Nonexclusive License?

- Increased Margins?
  - Increased Prices
  - Lower Costs?
- Increased Volume?

# Pitfalls

Be Conscious About What You Are Valuing:  
Complimentary Assets