

Continuous commitment and efforts

25 years!



▼ 2010 : Innovation Square for R&D hubs of big companies

▼ 2008 : seed fund (Polytech Ventures)

₹ 2007 : revised research contracts policy & overhead policy

¥ 2005 : Innogrants

₹ 2000 : first equity deals with start-ups

▼ 1999 : policy for remuneration of inventors and labs

▼ 1998 : creation of the TTO

▼ 1997 : coaching for start-ups

▼ 1995 : pre-seed funding for start-ups (FIT foundation)

▼ 1993 : creation of the Industrial Relation Office

▼ 1993 : legal personality, first IP strategy & licensing

▼ 1988 : policy for research contracts and partnerships

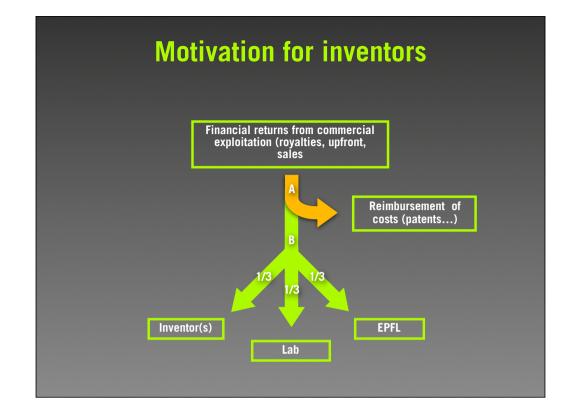
▼ 1986 : industrial liaison program (CAST)





Clear policies on ownership

- **▼** Institution owns IP generated by its employees
- Ownership policy for research contracts: inventions are transferred to ind. partner provided they are patented by ind. partner: a win-win solution



TTO activities

- ▼ Contracts (research, service, etc)
- ▼ IP (evaluation, protection, management)
- Licensing and other TT agreements
- Distribution of revenues
- ▼ Interaction with start-ups
- ▼ TT accelerator: proof-of-concept, upgrading value
- ▼ TT policies (laws and regulations on TT)
- ▼ Teaching (raising awareness) http://mintt.epfl.ch/

Contracts

- **▼** Research contracts (collaboration)
- ★ Service contracts (work for hire, use of equipment)
- ▼ Industrial grants (early stage evaluation)
- ▼ NDAs
- ▼ MTAs

Which types of contracts

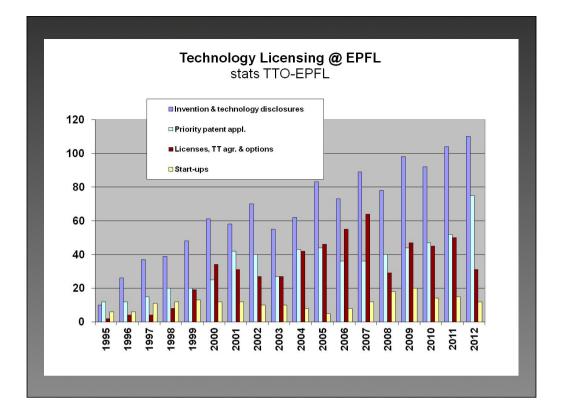
Research contracts

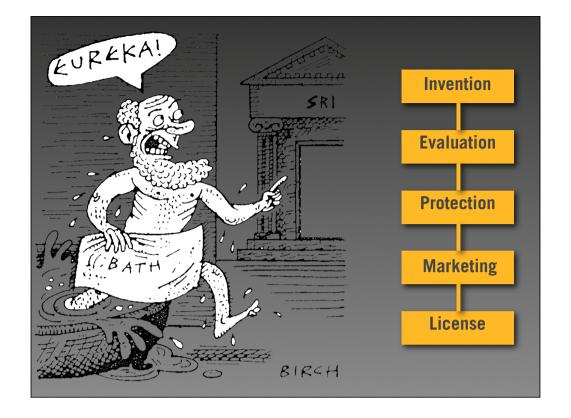
- ▼ company has priority to protect interesting results
- ▼ IP ownership transferred to company if patent filed
- **▼** exclusivity for exploitation in a FOU
- ★ backlicense to institution with sublicensing rights outside the FOU
- ▼ no secret results

Tip: protect background IP before entering into collaboration

Service contracts

- ▼ all rights are transferred to company
- ▼ institution remains owner of methods and tools
- ▼ use and publications subject to prior approval





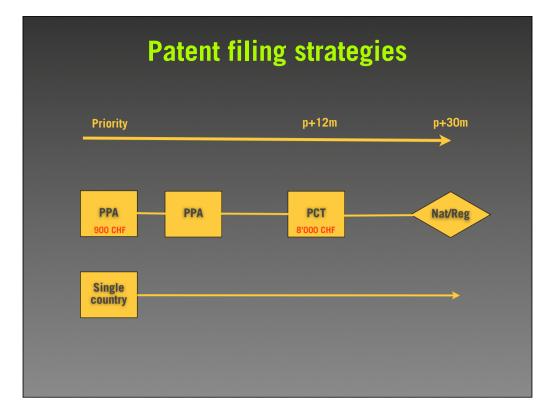
The invention disclosure

- ▼ Identifying the inventors & their inventive %
- ▼ Third party rights, contracts?
- Principal dates
- ◆ Description of the invention
- ★ Where lies the novelty?
- **▼** Which applications?
- **♥** Prior art (publications, <u>patents</u>)
- ▼ Potential partners, licensing opportunities
- ★ http://tto.epfl.ch/invention_disclosure

Why patenting in university?

- Attracting funding from industry (research contracts, licensing)
- Creating start-ups

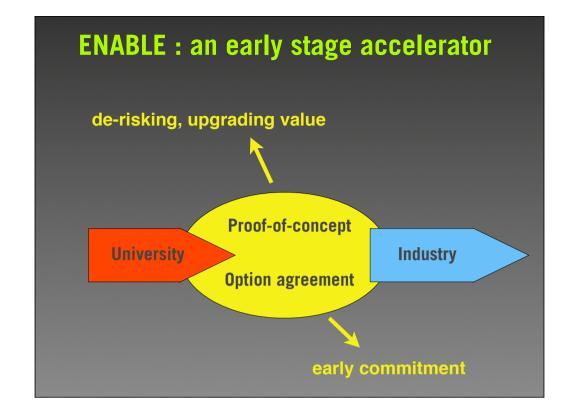
Leadership for patent filing and prosecution should pass as soon as possible from university to industry



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Marketing: the tough part

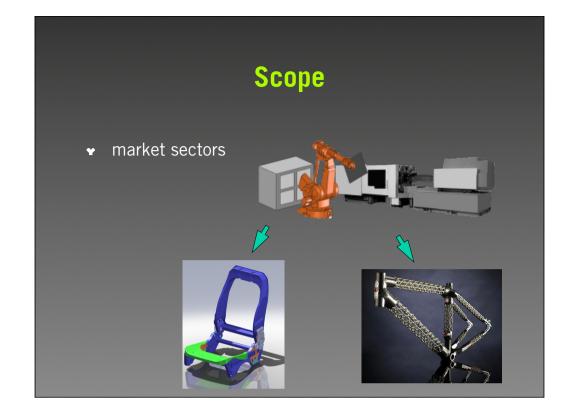
- **▼** Start-up opportunity ?
- ▼ Invention description and IP status on web
 - ▼ EPFL, SWITT, Entreprise Europe Network
- ▼ Professors' network
- ▼ TTO network, consultants
- ▶ Presentations at dedicated events (i.e. TechConnect)





License: the scope

- ▼ Exclusive / non-exclusive / semi-exclusive
- ▼ By Field-of-Use
- ▼ Time-limited exclusivity
- ▼ Territory



License: the price

- ▼ reimbursement of patent costs
- **v** up-front payment
- milestone payments
- ▼ royalties (on net sales)
- ▼ minimum annual royalty
- ▼ shares (start-up) instead of up-front



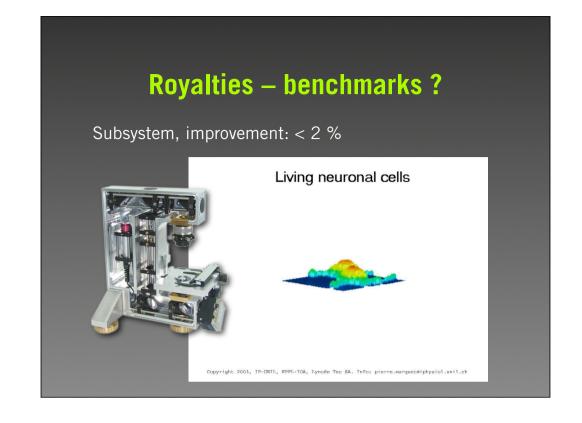
Royalties

The 25% rule : « rule of thumb »

- 1. calculate profit
- 2. royalty = 25% of profit



Benchmarks (LES Nouvelles, AUTM surveys, etc.)



All you need is ...

- ▼ stay close to the researchers
- ▼ IP expertise
- ▼ negotiation skills
- ▼ legal support
- passion

The TTO should have answers to:

- ▼ is my idea/invention worth patenting? software?
- what do I need to prepare a patent application?
- ★ how can I establish a collaboration with a company (which contract, FOU, budget, legals, etc.)?
- ◆ how can I enter into a license agreement ?
- ★ how can I market my invention ?
- ▼ which are the next steps for my start-up project?

To take home:

- Protect your inventions by filing patent applications
- Use the provisional EP or PCT filings in parallel with the romanian filings: this will enhance interest at a very modest cost increase
- ▼ Disclose and market (publications, website, etc.) your invention promptly after filing
- ▼ Do not prosecute your patent application beyond 30 months from the priority filing without commitment from an industrial partner
- Avoid filing patent applications in joint ownership

