KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET



Introducing Easy Access

Experiences from University of Copenhagen

Karen Laigaard

Director of Technology Transfer Immediate Past President ASTP



Agenda: Easy Access IP Session

9.30-10.30	Introduction to Easy Access IP
	Karen Laigaard
10.30-12.30	Group Discussions
	Pros and cons of Easy Access IP
	Summary of group discussions and conclusions
	Karen Laigaard & Henric Rhedin
12.30-14.30	Lunch break
14.30-16.00	HEP and Easy Access IP
	Group discussions on how to combine HEP and Easy Access IP: opportunities and threats
	Karen Laigaard & Henric Rhedin
	Karen Laiyaaru & Henric Kneum

Quick Overview

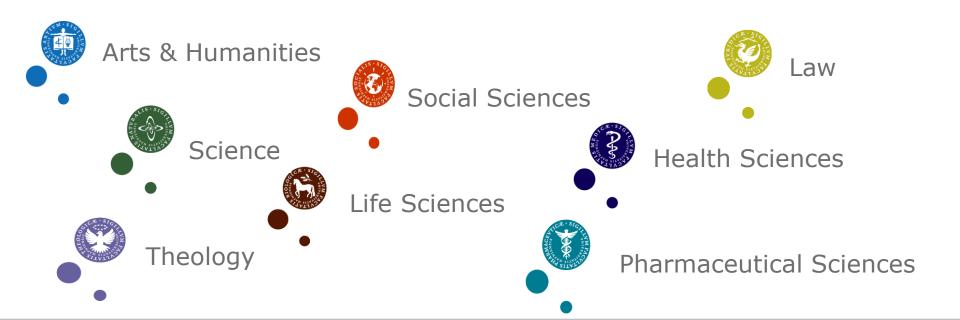
Founded: 1479

Students: 37,000

Employees: 8,500 (of which 5,500 researchers)

8 faculties

8 Nobel Prize Laureats



The University's Tasks

- Create knowledge
 - Research
- Disseminate knowledge
 - Publications
 - Teaching
 - Knowledge transfer (to industry, society, community)

Innovation at Cph prior to 2000

?

Nobody knows what went on!!



2000: the "Danish Bayh-Dole Act"

- The professors' privilege system was abolished and replaced by the US and European mainstream ownership regime
- Universities were instructed to establish patent organisations to manage IP
- Government allocated a 4-year budget to support the activity (patenting activity + network amongst Danish universities)



Danish Law on Inventions at Public Research Institutions

Main Points:

- University has right to assume ownership
- •Employees of the University **MUST** disclose inventions to the University through tech transfer office
- •Tech transfer office **MUST** decide within 2 months whether university wishes to assume ownership
- •Tech transfer office **MUST** actively try to commercialise the invention
- •Employee **MUST** actively assist in the process when needed
- Any net income is divided between researcher(s) (1/3), department (1/3) and University (1/3)

Tech Transfer Office

Established in 2003 w/4 people

Today: 8 people (legal, scientific, business)

- Scouting
- Protect inventions from academic community
- Market inventions (tech summaries, participation in international events/exhibitions like BIO ...)
- Ensure PoC-funding for projects
- Commercialise inventions (licenses and spin-outs)
- Negotiate agreements on behalf of the University (agreements are signed by TTO which ensures swift processing)



Commercialisation 2010

609 collaboration agreements

12 licensing agreements

2 sales

Income from licenses \$700,000 University policy is not income, but Government still measures!

Invention disclosures: 40

Patent applications: 11

Granted patents: 2





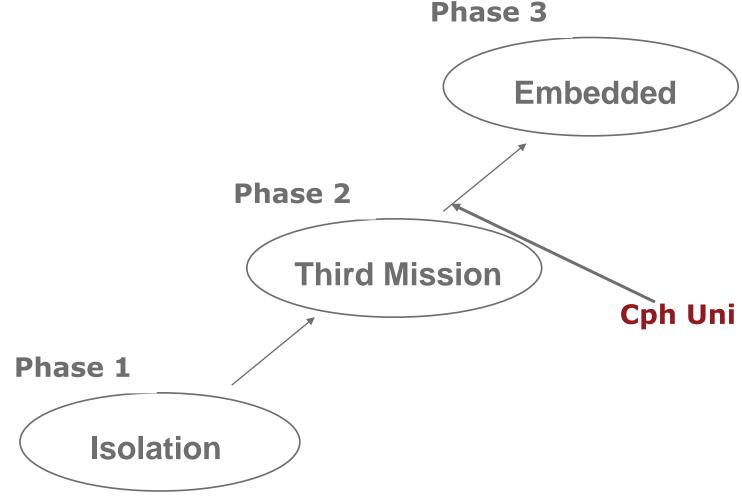


Where is the TTO?

- Copenhagen University's TTO is part of the central university administration
- Bergen TTO, Norway, is a private company
- K.U.Leuven's TTO is part of the university but with totally seperate financial systems, salary systems and HR

Many systems and one-size does not fit all Pros and cons in all set-ups

Evolution of the TT-operation - where is *your* institution?





Our Approach to Commercialisation

Focus on licensing agreements

 Research collaboration agreements – an important source of future licenses

Spin-outs

- TTO assists entrepreneurial researchers if they wish to set up companies
- Start-ups get a license to IPR
- Start-ups can rent space within University
- University does not take equity:
 - We do not have resources to sit on boards
 - University will eventually be diluted
 - Investors are sometimes happier without us!!
 - University will not end up having to negotiate deals with itself if company needs further licenses from University

The Good Stuff at Cph / in Denmark:

- Management fully supports TTO both political support and support in "special" cases
- Faculties have "performance contracts" with management
 - TT activities are part of those contracts
- TTO has high degree of freedom and empowerment (e.g. we sign all our commercial agreements)
- National network = personal networks, lots of Professional development and exchange of best practise
- Proof-of-Concept funding made available by Ministry

Some Challenges

- Technology transfer still seen as a "third mission" –
- Some faculties / staff still think they have to choose between innovation and high quality research
- No incentive scheme in place or recognition for academics who engage in TT activities
- Universities do not have Proof-of-Concept funds inhouse
- Danish Universities + industry have developed model contracts - is this working?
- TTOs are under-staffed
- How do we measure our results in meaningful way?
 (need to look at quality rather than quantity)



It's a tough job!

TTOs are often critisised:

- for being inefficient
- for being unrealistic in terms of valuation of technologies
- for being difficult to negotiate with
- for being too slow
- for not transferring enough technology / not making enough deals



AND

- TTOs often find themselves in confrontational licence negotiations
 - Neither TTO nor company knows the potential value of the IP
 - Neither TTO nor company knows required development costs
- Not a good start to the university/company relationship
- Deals are either not made or at least not win-win
- TTOs end up with large IP portfolios with noncommercialised/able IP
- Society does not reap the benefits from technology transfer



Easy Access Philosophy

developed by Kevin Cullen, ex-Glasgow University UK), now University of New South Wales, (Australia)

All IP has some value, but only a fraction has significant commercial value to the University

For the IP where we judge there is significant value we will continue to commercialise it through commercial deals

In cases where we cannot enter commercial deals we will transfer the IP to partners who can demonstrate how they will use it for the benefit of society



Easy Access: New Approach to Commercialisation

Reasoning:

- Only 5-10% of IPR portfolio is of importance to University
- Let's give the rest away for free!
- 1-page non-negotiable licensing agreement available on-line

Conditions:

- Researchers/inventors have to agree
- Companies have to produce a realistic business plan
- IPR has to be used/developed within three years
- Company has to cover patenting expenses
- University free to conduct research within fields
- Company agrees to accredit researcher(s) and university if IP is exploited



Easy Access IP

Why?

- University role is to disseminate knowledge: more IP is being disseminated
- Companies (also SMEs) will find it easier to engage with university: more knowledge transfer from university to industry
- New relationships with new companies
- Companies may wish to fund more research
- University fulfills its mission



Why is Easy Access smart?

- If any product/technologies are developed the University will get credit which is sometimes worth more than a tiny royalty rate
- think of Stanford and Google!!!
- UK Government looooooves Glasgow University!
- UK research councils loooooves Glasgow University!
- UK industry loooooves Glasgow University!



Free thinking



Glasgow University, the alma mater of James Watt and John Logie Baird, is making a bold attempt to commercialise academic research by offering its intellectual property for free to British entrepreneurs. The move, a first for a UK university, is aimed at raising the profile of Glasgow's research and helping companies maximise competitiveness. Diagnostic pill technology and techniques to improve cancer therapy are among the ideas on offer.

Report, Page 2

Sted og dato Dias 21

University leads way with free research offer

By Jonathan Moules, Enterprise Correspondent

Glasgow university, the alma mater of inventors James Watt and John Logie Baird, is making a bold attempt to get academic research commercialised by offering its intellectual property free of charge to British entrepreneurs.

The move, a first for a UK university, is aimed at raising the profile of Glasgow's research achievements and helping companies maximise their competitiveness.

Diagnostic pill technology, a model for Parkinson's disease and techniques to improve cancer therapy are among the breakthroughs on offer.

If a company can demonstrate that it can use the university's discoveries for a commercial application, it will be offered free rein to do so with no fees attached. If no commercial application is forthcoming within a specified time limit, the university retains the right to offer the research to others.

More than 90 per cent of the IP archive will be made available, according to the university. Only research funded by companies will be excluded from the plans.

Anton Muscatelli, university principal, said: "One of the core missions of the university is the creation, advancement and sharing of knowledge and we aim to transfer as much IP into commercial use as we can."

One of the first compa-

nies to benefit is Hertfordshire-based Elliot Scientific, which is using the university's breakthroughs in laser beam technology to add new features to its precision instruments.

Miles Padgett, professor at the university's school of physics and astronomy, which is working with the company, said: "My belief is that as academics we have an obligation to promote transfer of our technology into the real world."

Doug Richard, a former *Dragons' Den* panellist and a technology entrepreneur, said the move was likely to upset academics in other universities, who fiercely guard their innovations.

"It is something that everybody has dreamed about in the tech community for ages," he said. "Some will love it. Some will hate it."

The internet has made it easier for companies to find out about other IP they can commercialise. Marketplace websites, such as yet2.com, allow organisations to trade IP online.

Matt Dixon, a partner at law firm Harrison Goddard Foote, said the move could upset some who might imagine publicly funded university research was the property of taxpayers. "You hear a lot of this from academics – that they don't want to patent their research, they just want to get it out there," he said.

"Of course if it turns into something big, they then want a slice of the profits."

And this is what the Danish press usually writes about us!

Hård kritik af offentlig forskning: "Uprofessionelt system" blokerer for verdensklasse

Offentlige forskere med en kommerciel ide har trange kår – Det system, der skulle støtte forskerne i at forvandle ideer til salgbare ideer, er uprofessionelt - Det medfører et stort innovationstab og blokerer for regeringens ambitioner om verdensklasse, hedder det i ny rapport fra Danmarks Forskningspolitiske Råd - Offentlig dansk forskning er nærmest usynlig for udenlandske virksomheder

Mandag 29. september 2003. - 1. sektion God viden strander på universiteterne Der er penge nok til forskningen og virksomhederne skal styrkes. Dels med offentlig forskning, penge, dels på det organisamen samfundet får for toriske plan. lidt ud af dem. Der er I Dansk Industri (DI) mener forskningschef Bjarne for langt fra Lundager Jensen derimod, universiteterne til at der er brug for flere offenterhvervslivet, lige forskningskroner. Men

Berlingske · Tirsdag

10 | Indland | Siden er redigeret af Hans Larsen

Universiteter får for lidt ud af forskningen

Patenter Vækstfonden opfordrer i ny rapport universiteterne til tænke mere kommercielt, når de forsøger at forvandle forskernes gode ideer til nye virksomheder, der tiltrækker investorer.

Bosen 21. sent. 06

Udvalg skal sikre Danmark plads blandt de bedste, når forskning skal omsættes til virkelighed

Modelaftaler skal lette forskningssamarbeidet



Teknologioverførselsk techtrans-enheder på siteter skal bl.a. vurd res opfindelser er pat kan kommercialiseres



Sted og dato Dias 22

So we wanted Easy Access too!!

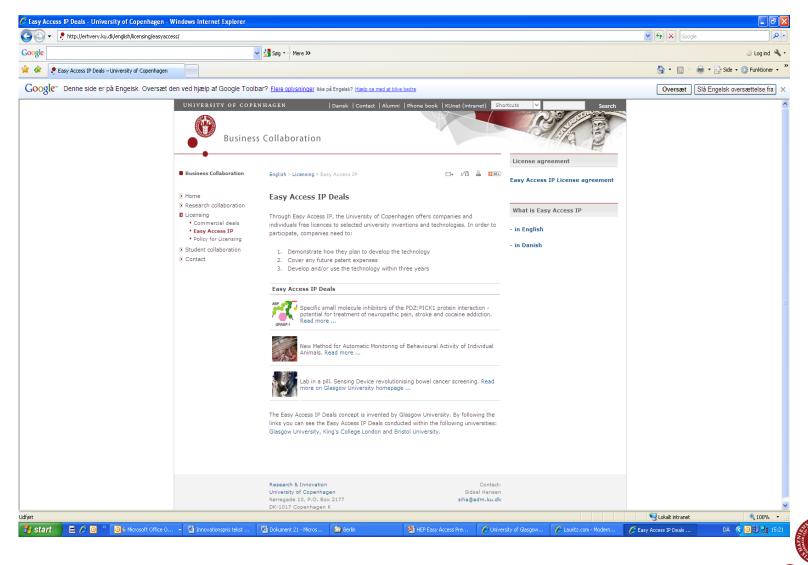
- University management loved the idea!
- TTO staff? Quite critical in the beginning
- Other TTOs? Most are VERY critical
- Ministry has questions re use of public funds and state aid
- So far 3 technologies on University TTO Easy Access web-site
- Two days after launch: dialogue with small company
- 1 month after launch: dialogue with another company
- All academics asked (both specifically and generally): very positive

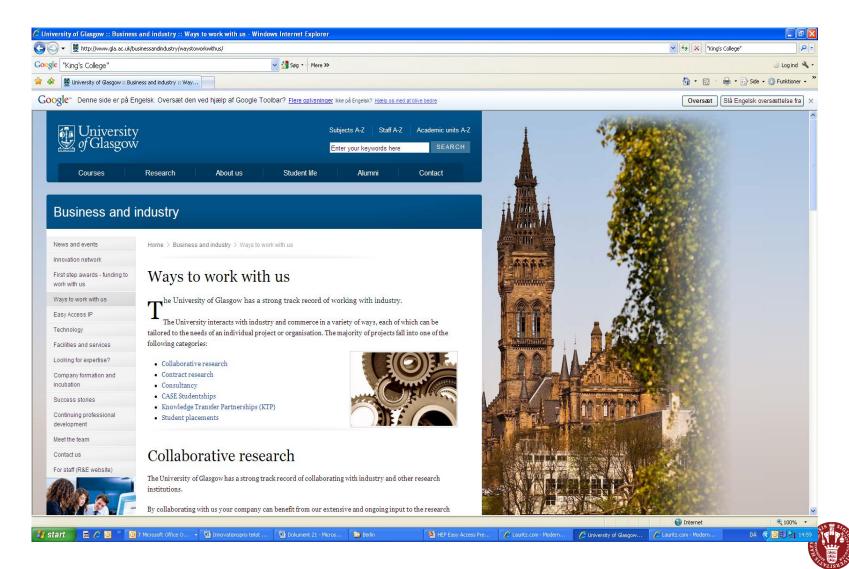
Easy Access IP Universities

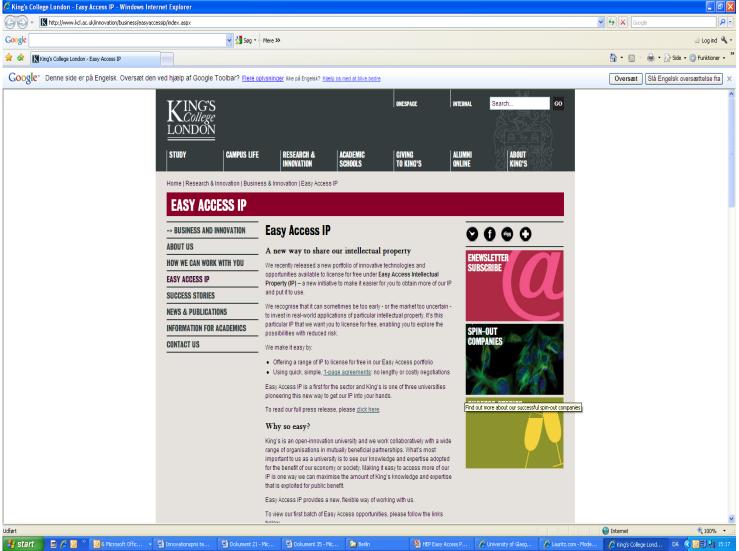
Launched at 4 universities in the world (29th June '11):

- Glasgow (United Kingdom) launched earlier
- Copenhagen (Denmark)
- King's College (United Kingdom)
- Bristol University (United Kingdom)

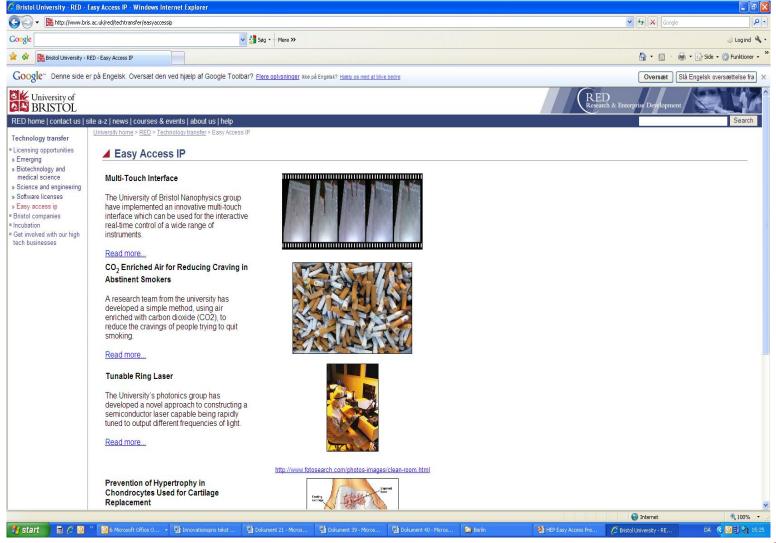












Sted og dato Dias 28

What now?

Development of Easy Access Innovation

- for Easy Access universities
- common principles
- common brand
- Easy Access technologies web-site
- joint development and fine-tuning of concept
- sharing best practise







Thank you!

Karen Laigaard

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