

# Valuing IP Design Licenses

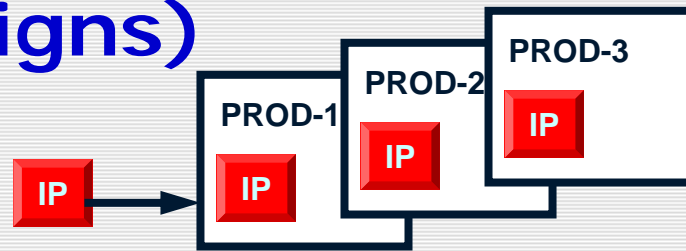
*Shannon Bayes  
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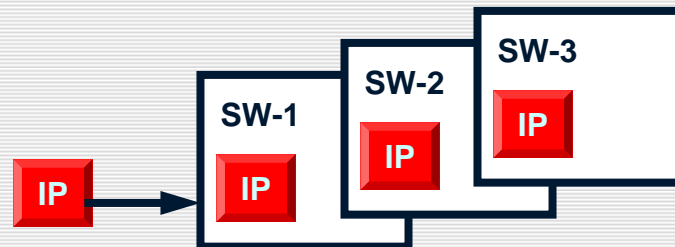
**Calculated Risks.**

# What Is Design IP?

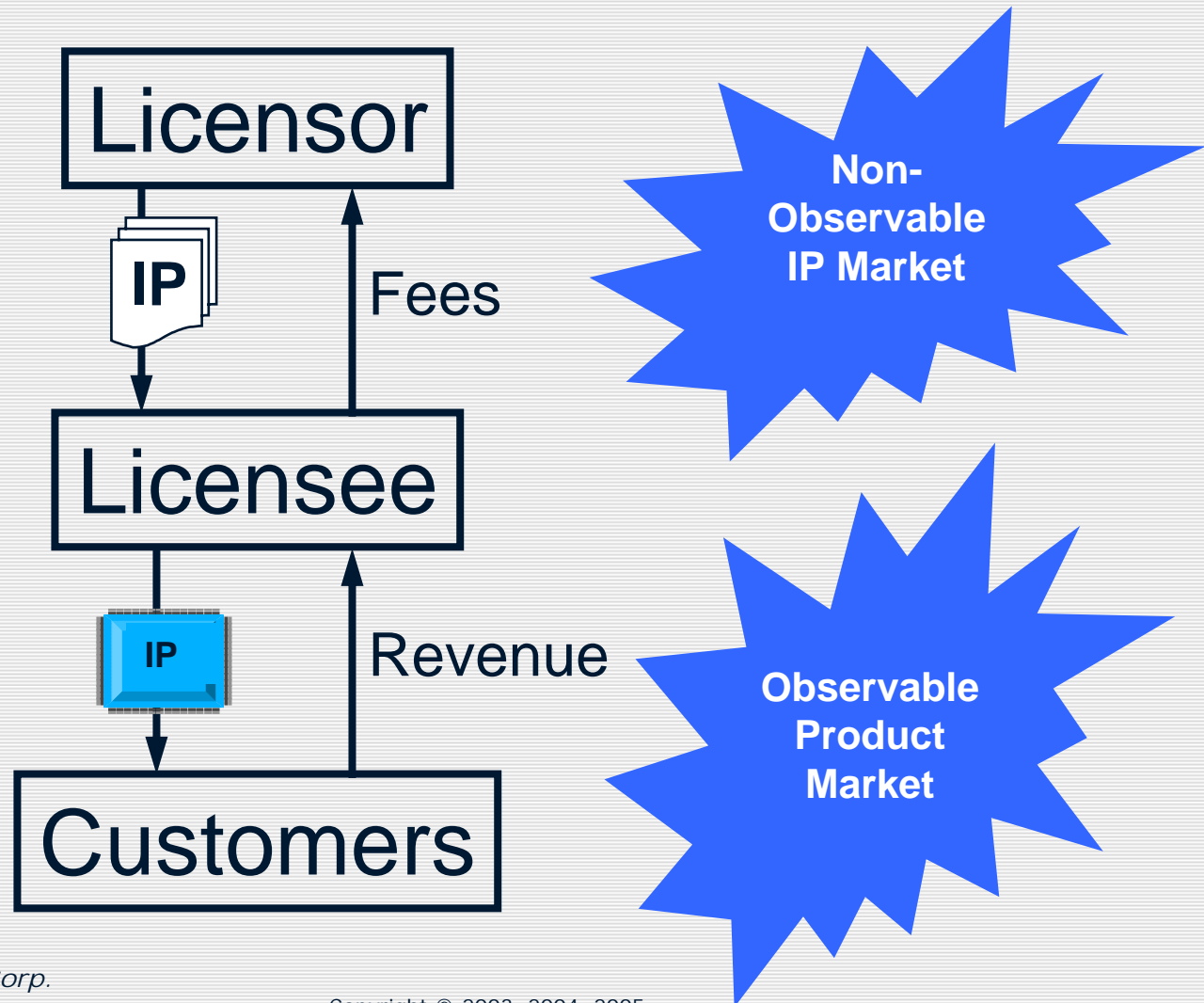
- ◆ IP...as Know-How: can be a design used within a physical product that is sold (for example, protein sequences or circuit designs)



- ◆ IP...can be a software block used within a larger software system that is sold



# The IP Value Chain



# IP Value Chain $\neq$ Product Value Chain

- ◆ The market for Design IP is private and non-observable
- ◆ Licensors want payment for each future use of their Design IP
  - Analogous to payment for each current unit of a delivered product
- ◆ Traditional deal structures...
  - ...use no commonly observed or rigorous economic valuation methods
  - ...reflect the private and non-observable IP market
  - ...are based on emotion and haggling
  - ...fail to bridge the risks of the licensor and licensee

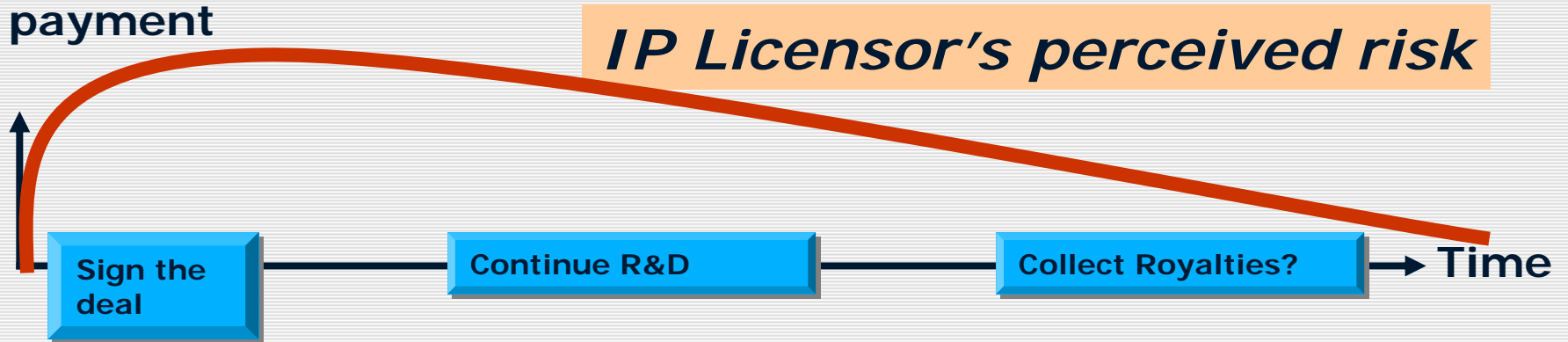
# Two Views of the License Agreement



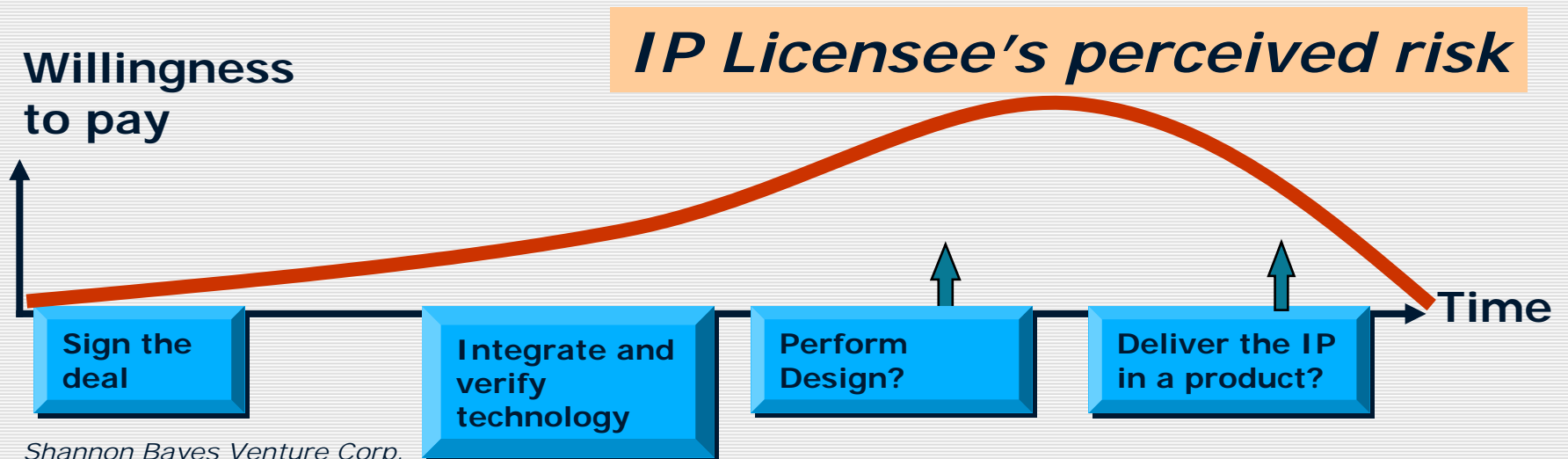
	<b>Licensor's Viewpoint</b>	<b>Licensee's Viewpoint</b>
<b>IP licensee's development costs</b>	Not observable	Based on known internal cost structure
<b>IP licensor's costs</b>	Based on known internal cost structure	Not observable
<b>Contingent license payments</b>	Dependent on IP license terms and conditions	Dependent on IP license terms and conditions
<b>Gross profit from all shipments with embedded IP</b>	Must rely on business intelligence to estimate licensee's gross profit	Best able to estimate

# Mismatched Risk Profiles

Demand for payment



Willingness to pay



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# Key Questions about IP Designs

- ◆ How can buyers and sellers best match their risk and reward profiles?
- ◆ What's the best method to value a deal between a specific licensor and licensee?

# An Alternative IP Licensing Strategy

- ◆ Focus on the observable market for products using the IP rather than the non-observable IP market
- ◆ Capitalize on inherent structure of Design IP deals (absent from Patent deals)
- ◆ Manage risks for both the licensor and licensee
- ◆ Use the “value events” associated with licensing of the IP to fine-tune the risks and rewards for both parties
- ◆ Account for the fact the IP license is a stream of real options
- ◆ Assess the value of the IP in terms of realizable gain to the licensee

# Real Options Really are Embedded!

- ◆ **Neither side has taken advantage of this stark fact**
  - Real Options are inherent-not just a financial engineer's construct
- ◆ **Simple example:**
  - Every multistage project has embedded Option to Abandon

# Value Events Reveal Embedded Options

Contract Signing

Technology Transfer

Start Design

Deliver Product with IP

- Right to *Acquire* the IP
- Right to *Market* the IP
- Right to Technology Transfer

Right to *Design* with the IP

Right to *Deliver* the IP in a product

Time →

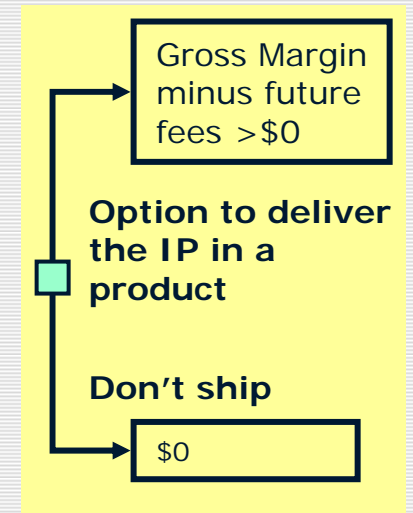
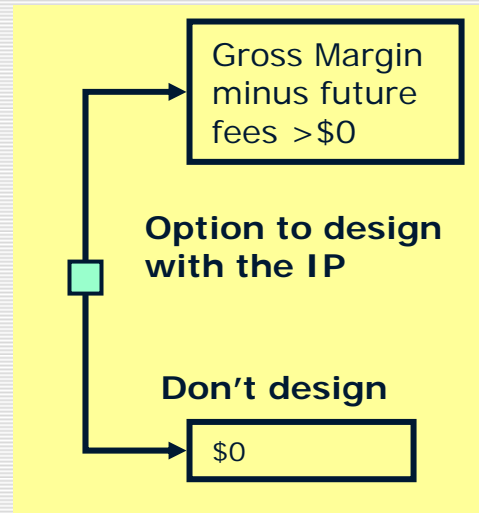
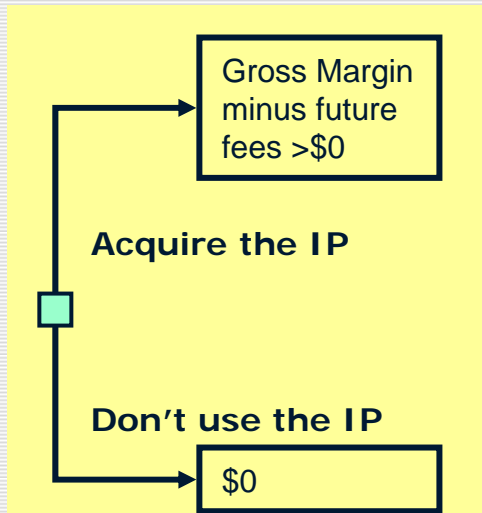
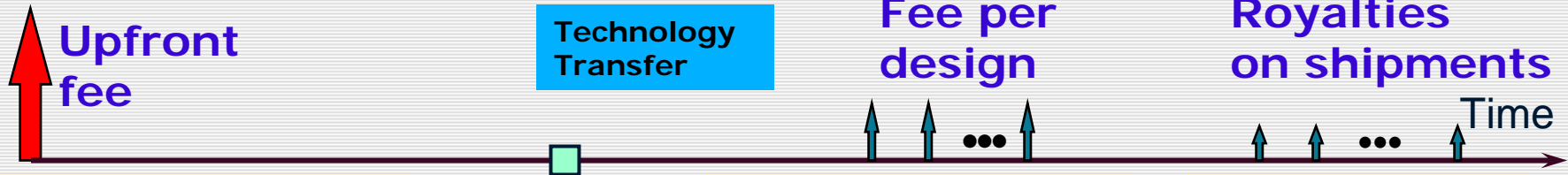
# Upfront Fee Buys Future Rights

## Sign the deal

- Right to acquire the IP
- Right to market the IP
- Commit to technology transfer

Right to design with the IP

Right to deliver the IP in a product



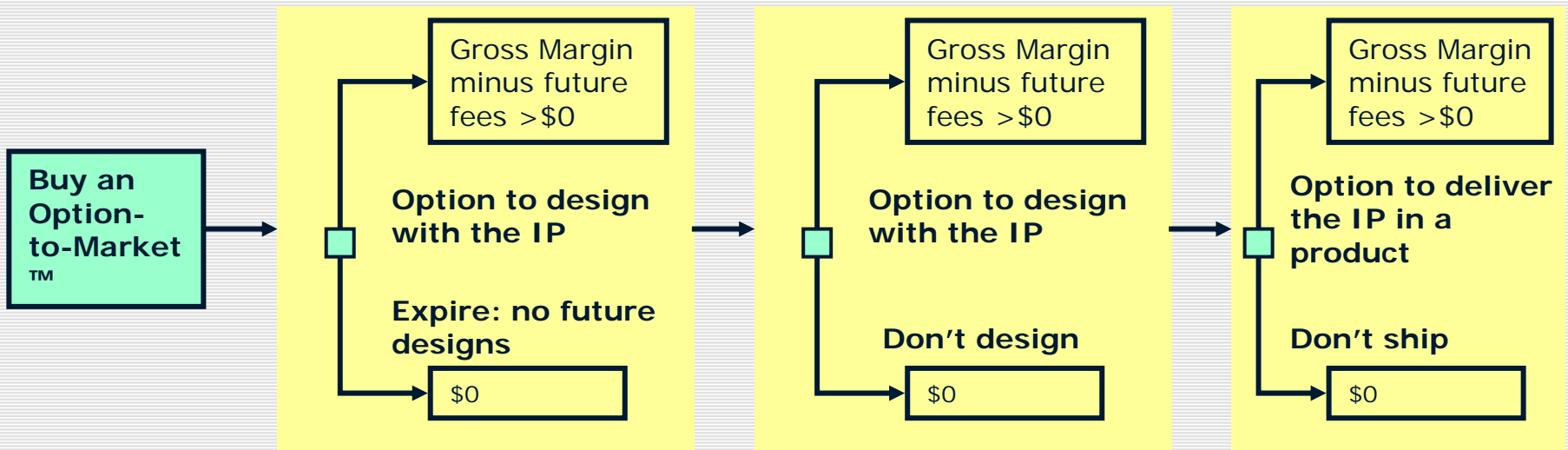
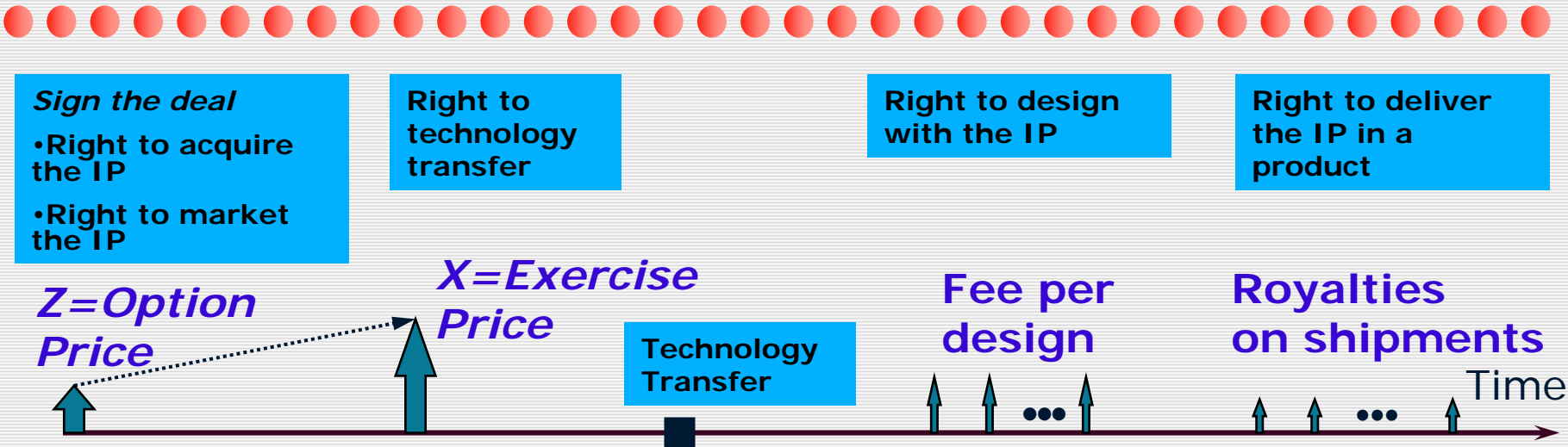
# What if You are Commitment-Phobic?

◆ Upfront Fee seems way too big

# The Option-to-Market™ Innovation

- ◆ **An Option-to-Market™ gives the holder (the IP licensee) the right, but not the obligation, to receive licensor's design IP by a certain date**
  - ❑ The Licensee can buy an Option-to-Market™ rather than license the IP
  - ❑ Licensee must exercise the Option-to-Market™ by the exercise date or the Option-to-Market™ expires
  - ❑ Upon exercise, the licensor delivers the IP according to pre-arranged conditions
- ◆ **The Option-to-Market™ concept can significantly reduce the licensee's risk**
  - ❑ Licensee need only exercise the Option-to-Market™ if a customer for the embedded IP is found
  - ❑ License of and development with the IP is only begun if needed

# OTM™ Defers Technology Transfer



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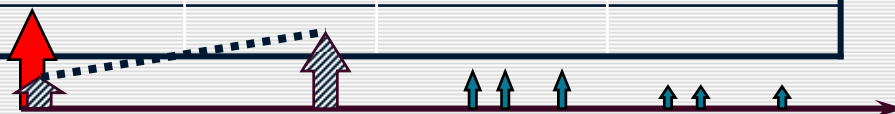
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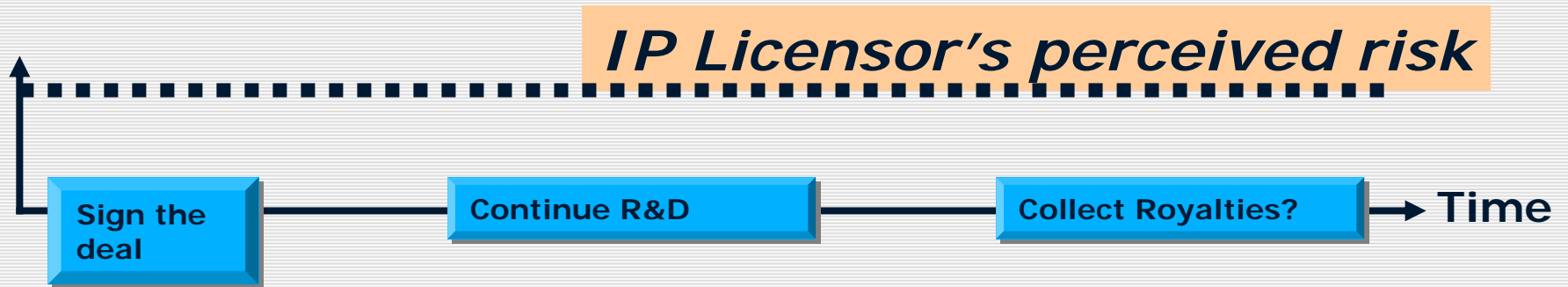
# 16 Ways To Fine-Tune Risks/Rewards

	Upfront Fee	Option Exercise Price	Fees Per Design	Royalties Per Unit Shipment
Single payment (commodity) deal	•			
Traditional deal	•			•
Traditional deal with design fees	•		•	
Traditional deal with design fees and royalties	•		•	•
Option-to-Market™ with usage fees	•	•	•	
Option-to-Market™ with usage fees	•	•	•	•
Option-to-Market™ with usage fees	•	•		
Option-to-Market™ with usage fees	•	•	•	•
Free Option-to-Market™		•	•	
Free Option-to-Market™		•	•	•
Free Option-to-Market™		•		
Free Option-to-Market™		•		•
Pure pay-per-design			•	
Pure pay-per-use				•
Pure royalty				•
Free lunch				

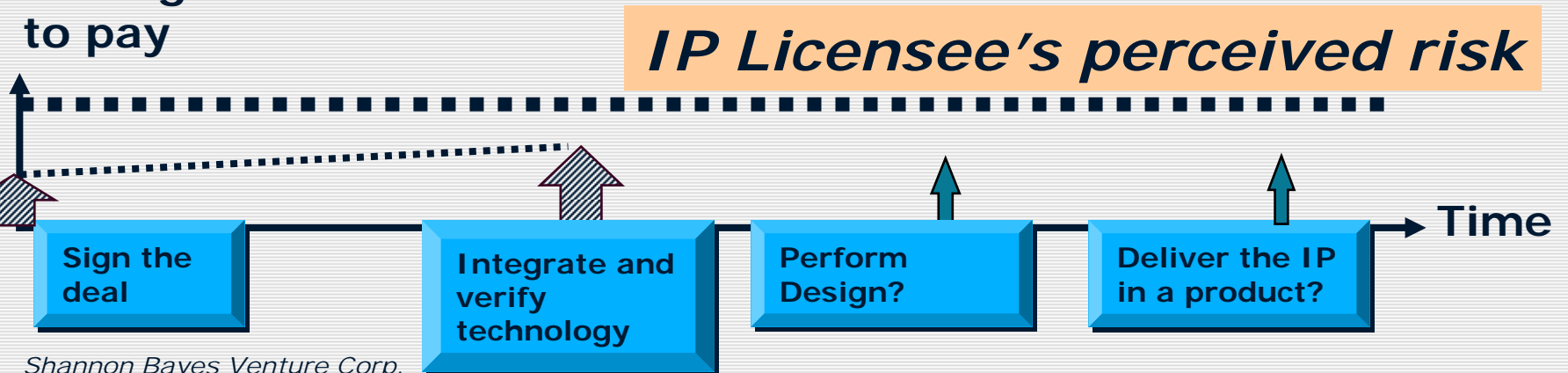


# Real Options at the Value Events Can Smooth the Risk Curves

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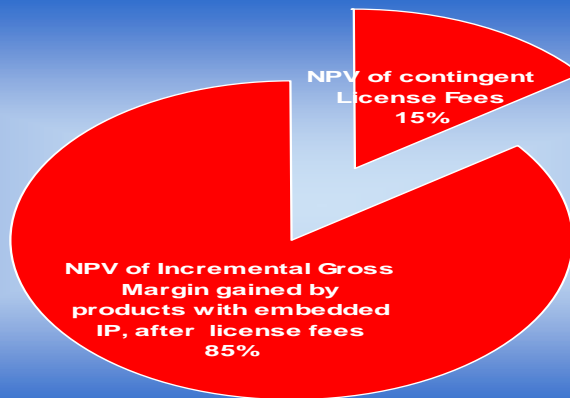
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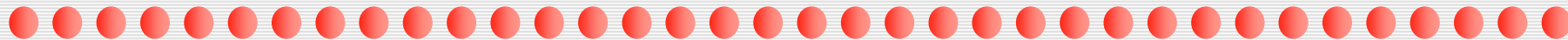
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# Value of IP = NPV[Generated Cash Flow]

- ◆ Identify the source, magnitude, and distribution of the incremental profits enabled by the IP
- ◆ Model and analyze the contingent claims and risks in the transaction



# Discovering Risk Preferences



<b>Contract Elements</b>	<b>Tradition al</b>	<b>Deal #2</b>	<b>Deal #3</b>	<b>Deal #4</b>	<b>Deal #5</b>	<b>Deal #6</b>
Upfront license acquisition fee	\$2.00	\$2.00			\$0.20	
Option-to-Market™ fee	--	--	\$0.20	\$0.20	--	\$0.20
Net Contract Signing Fee	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20
Option Exercise Fee (Library Fee)	--	--	\$1.00	\$1.00	--	\$0.50
Per Design Fee	--	\$0.08	--	\$0.26	\$0.48	\$0.34
Per Unit Royalties	3.00%	0.00%	11.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%
<b>Assumed Risk Adjusted Discount Rate</b>	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Licensee's Contract Value Analysis</b>	<b>Tradition al</b>	<b>Deal #2</b>	<b>Deal #3</b>	<b>Deal #4</b>	<b>Deal #5</b>	<b>Deal #6</b>
Contract Signing Fee	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20
Expected NPV of Library Fee	--	--	\$0.95	\$0.95	--	\$0.47
Expected NPV of Design Fees	--	\$0.35	--	\$1.14	\$2.10	\$1.46
Expected NPV of Royalties	\$0.31	--	\$1.14	--	--	\$0.16
<b>Net Expected Value of Contract to Licensee</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>

# Medici™ Analysis Tool

- ◆ **Medici™ is software developed to support the analysis of IP licensing deals**
  - ❑ What's the IP worth to a specific licensee?
  - ❑ Medici™ focuses on the gross profit enabled by the IP
- ◆ **Compute the value of any IP deal based on your own assumptions**
  - ❑ Profit forecasts (sales, costs, product lifetime, competition, etc.)
  - ❑ Hypothetical deal structures and contingent fee obligations
- ◆ **Structure and negotiate accordingly**
  - ❑ Use the 16 deal structures to best match licensor/licensee risks and rewards
  - ❑ Rapidly develop and evaluate alternative deal structures
  - ❑ Define acceptance boundaries ("walk-away" points)

# IP Valuation From Licensee's View

## ◆ Parameters

- ❑ R = required rate of return on the IP investment
- ❑ S = forecast for sales of all identified and future products that use the IP
- ❑  $g_{\%}$  = scenarios forecasting gross margin fraction of S
- ❑ F = licensed fee structure obtained by negotiation

## ◆ Medici™ [R, S, $g_{\%}$ , F] = SBVC's analytical tool =

Expected Value { NPV [ gross margin for future designs, **contingent** on design decisions affected by F ] }

## ◆ C =

- ❑ E{NPV[ Direct\_Cost(Marketing, R&D, Operations, SG&A)] } that will be incurred to support the product stream

## ◆ IPP = IP Profit from Operations = Medici™ [R, S, $g_{\%}$ , F] - C

- ❑ If IPP > 0, then you are doing better than R
- ❑ If IPP < 0, then you are doing worse than R