



***Innovation Strategy in
Research and Innovation
Projects
Increasing the impact of your
research***

engage AG, 11. April 2017

Peter Häfner





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Strategy & People

Commercialization Routes

Development Strategy

Marketing

Intellectual Property

- Founded in 2003 (holding company active in this field since 1991)
- Private commercial company
- Team of 20 university graduates of different fields
- Partners in public research in Germany:
Universities > 15
Research institutions > 15
- Identification and evaluation of more than 250 technologies per year
- Support of >300 patent applications and >100 license agreements
- Portfolio currently 14 spin-offs
- Associated seed fund for spin-offs



engage AG

Karlsruhe, Rostock, Leipzig, Berlin



IP-Asset-Management

- Technology Screening
- Market Analyses
- Patenting
- Property Rights Strategies
- Licensing, Cooperations
- IP Portfolio Management



Grant Office

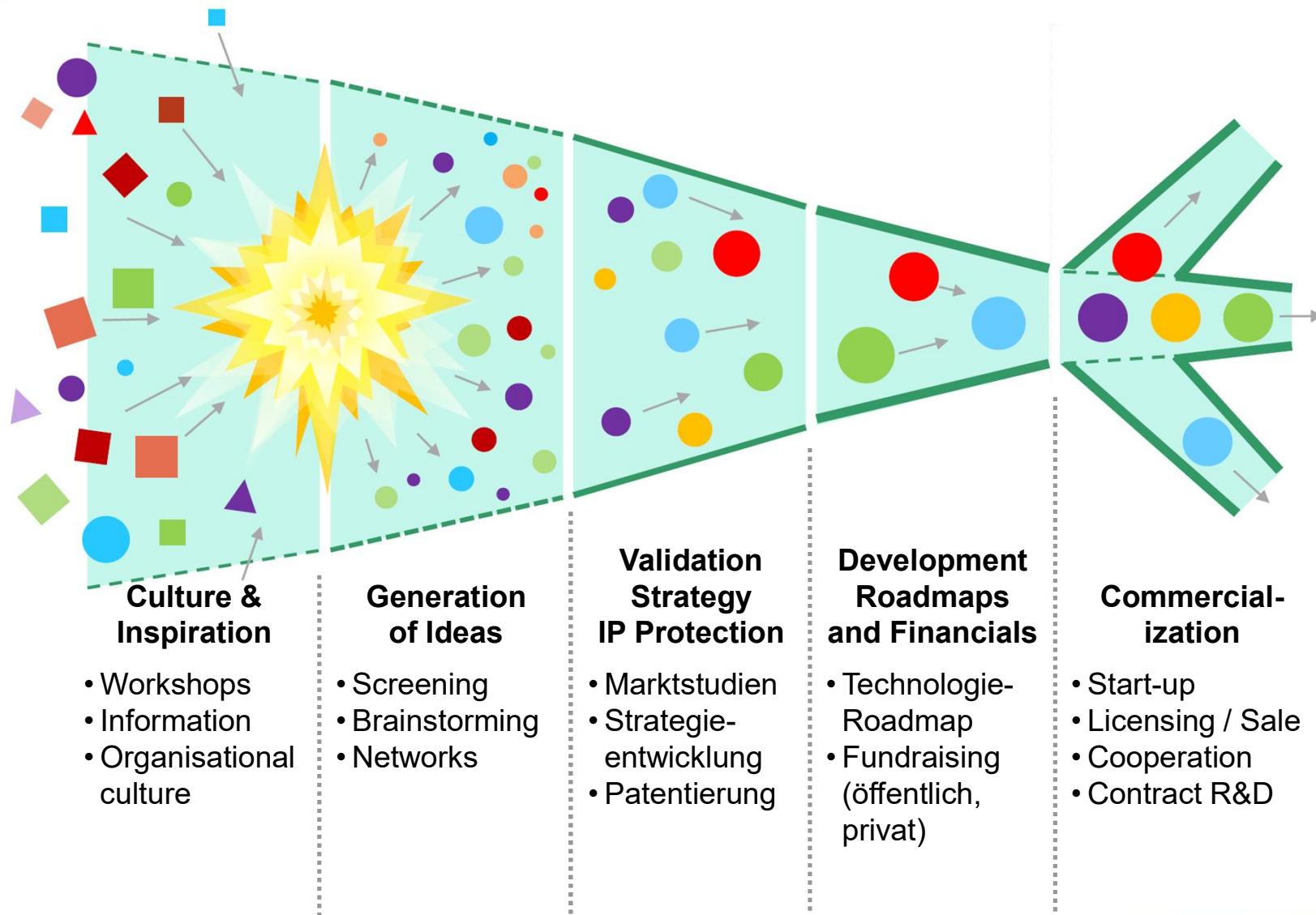
- Generating Project Ideas
- Setting Up Projects
- Tendering
- Project Management
- Financial Engineering
- Reporting

Spin-offs

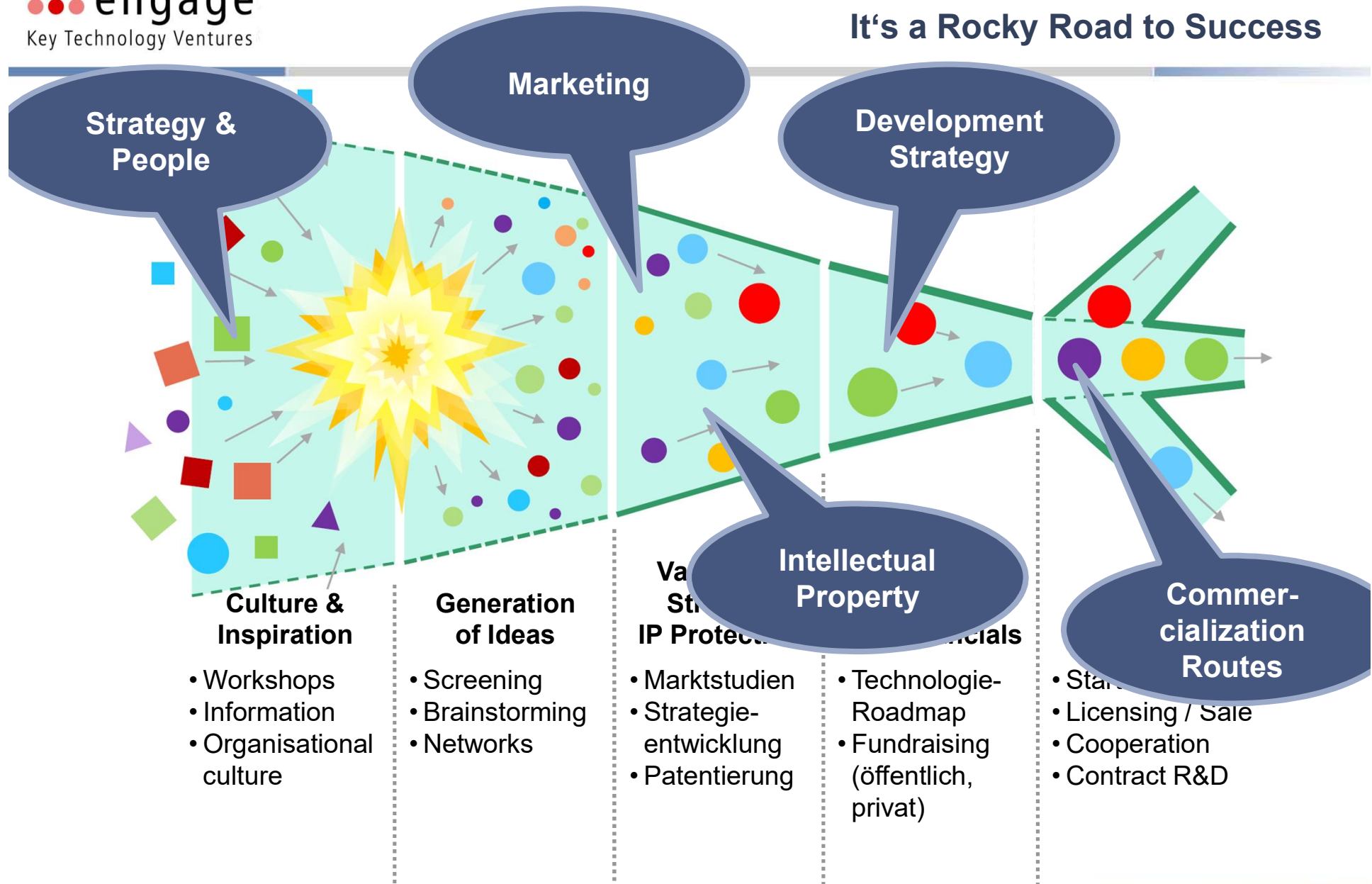
- Generating Business Ideas
- Elaborating Business Model
- Structuring Financing
- Business Planning
- Launching Companies
- Ramp-up-Management



It's a Rocky Road to Success



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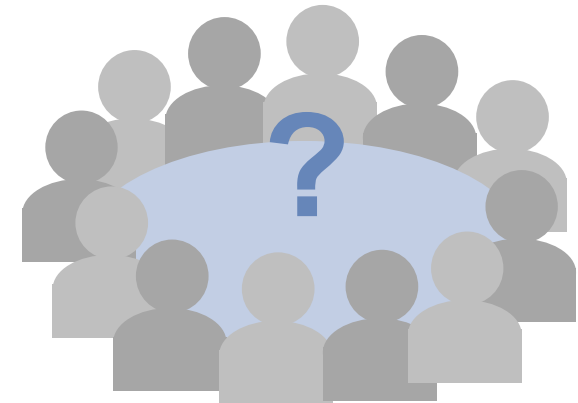
Intellectual Property

- What are your personal goals?
- What are your talents & gifts?
- Does your environment fit your goals?
- Do you want to stay in research or enter industry?

- What does your family say?
- How much risk are you (and they) willing to take?

- Develop an individual strategy integrating
 - Personal needs
 - Organizational requirements and opportunities
 - Availability of funding
 - Requirements of the innovation (money, time)

- Motivation is key, you can't force people
- A brilliant scientist most of the time is NOT an excellent entrepreneur
- IP is (mostly) worthless without the right people taking care of it
 - deep knowledge – inventor or colleagues
 - Motivation – go the extra mile
- Not only start-ups need entrepreneurs:
→ intrapreneurs with a specific mindset and skills
- Think of whom you hire
- Connect with the relevant industry
- Think about the right people as early as possible
- If possible, use or set up support structures for motivation and education
 - Leadership support
 - Best Practice / Role models
 - Information on possibilities





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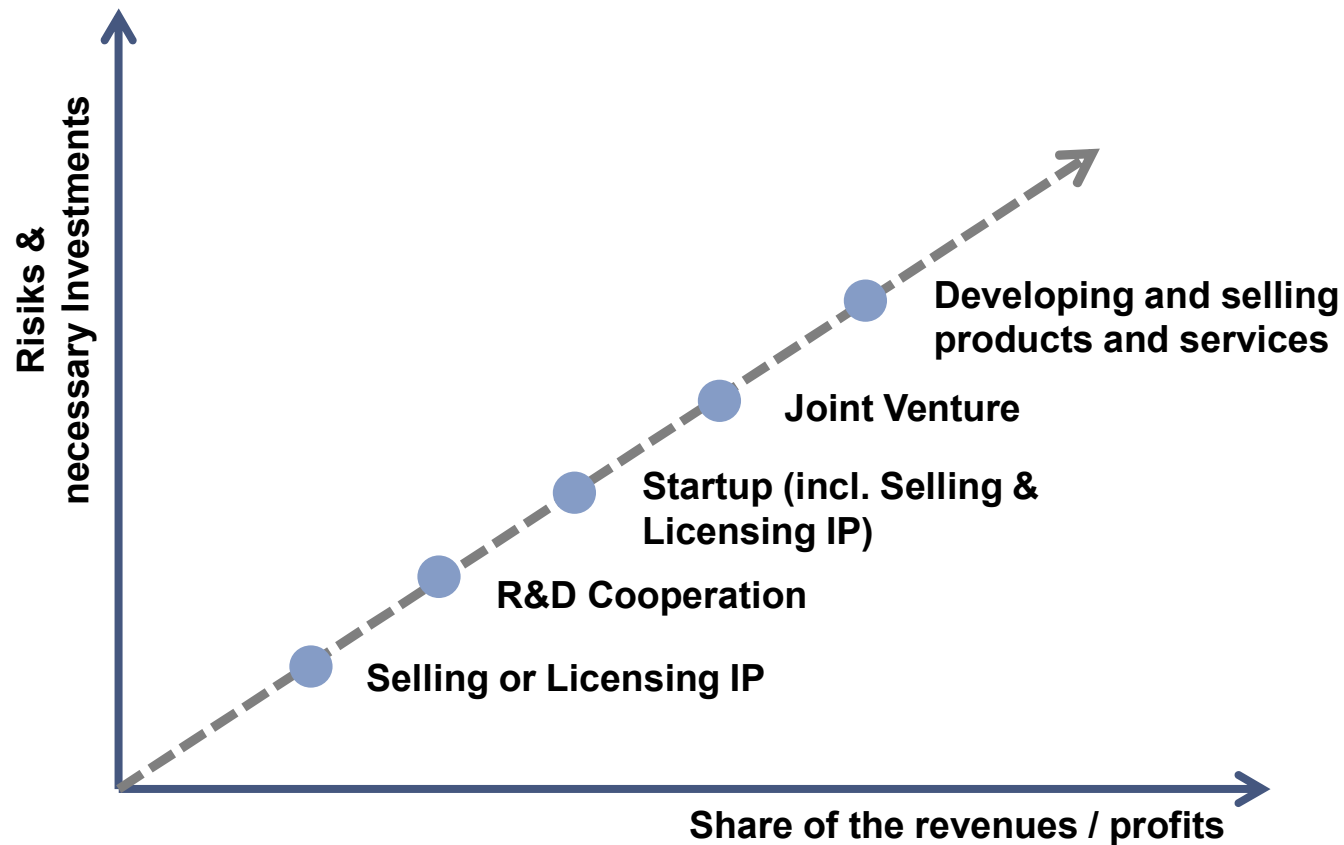
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Commercialization Routes

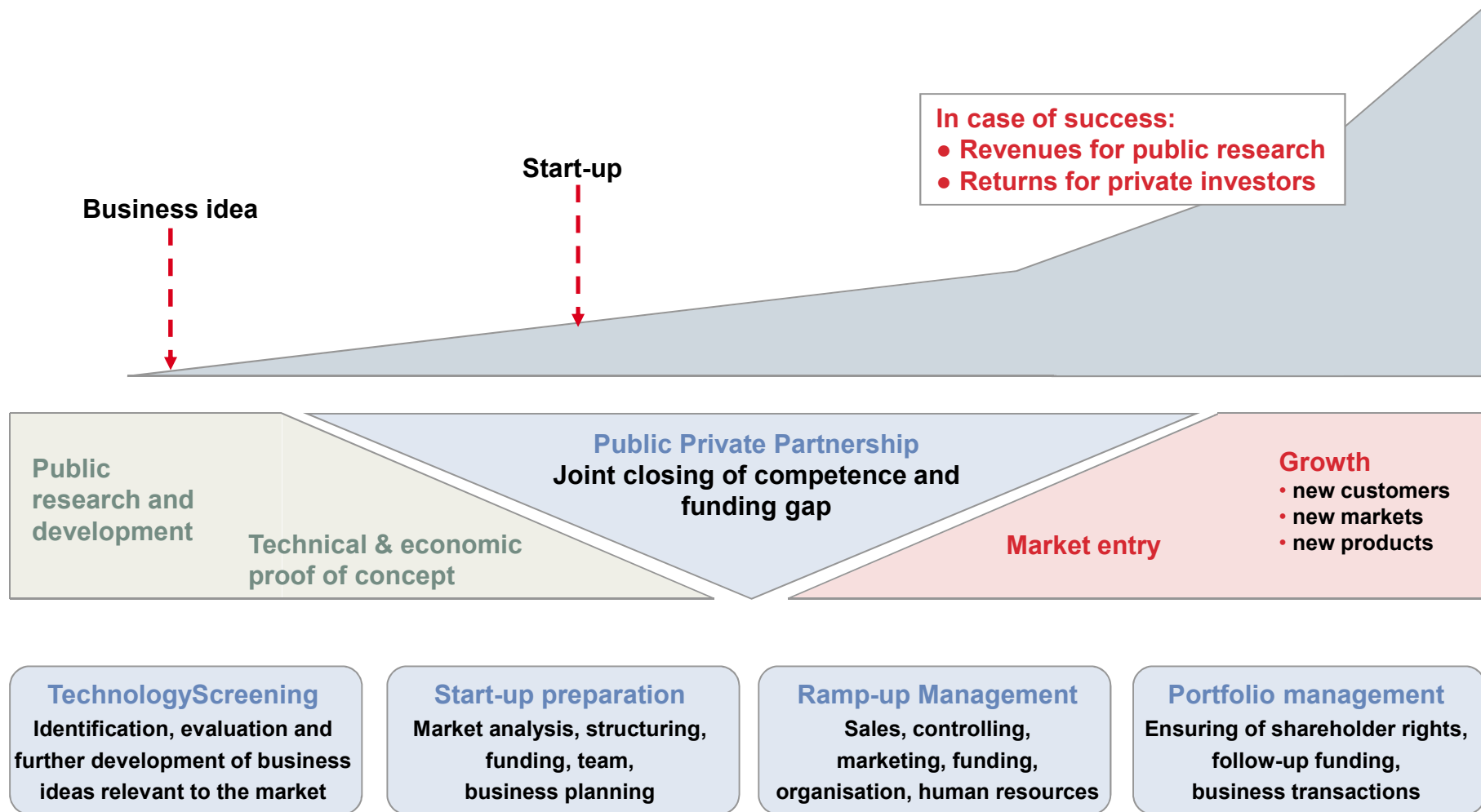
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Challenges with Respect to Commercialization



Key Questions

- How much risk are you / your organization willing to take?
- How much are you able to invest (own money, funding, etc.)?
- Do you have partners / pilot customers?
- How much risk are they willing to take?
- How and where to do the next steps? Do you need your organization's resources (labs, equipment, etc.) for that?
- How much money do you need for the next steps?
- How to transfer IP towards a commercial entity?
- How to compensate appropriately?



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Work hard to not end up like this



2 Main Problems

- Innovation from research is cutting edge but not industry-grade
 - Scale
 - Reliability
 - Availability of manufacturing equipment
 - BUT: research is often only proof of concept
- Industry wants products, not technologies
 - They don't want to combine different technologies themselves
 - They want turn-key solutions
(technologies + equipment + service + training + financing solutions + ...)
 - BUT: research is most of the time very narrow

Solution

- Develop towards application (upscaling)
- Find additional competences (partners)

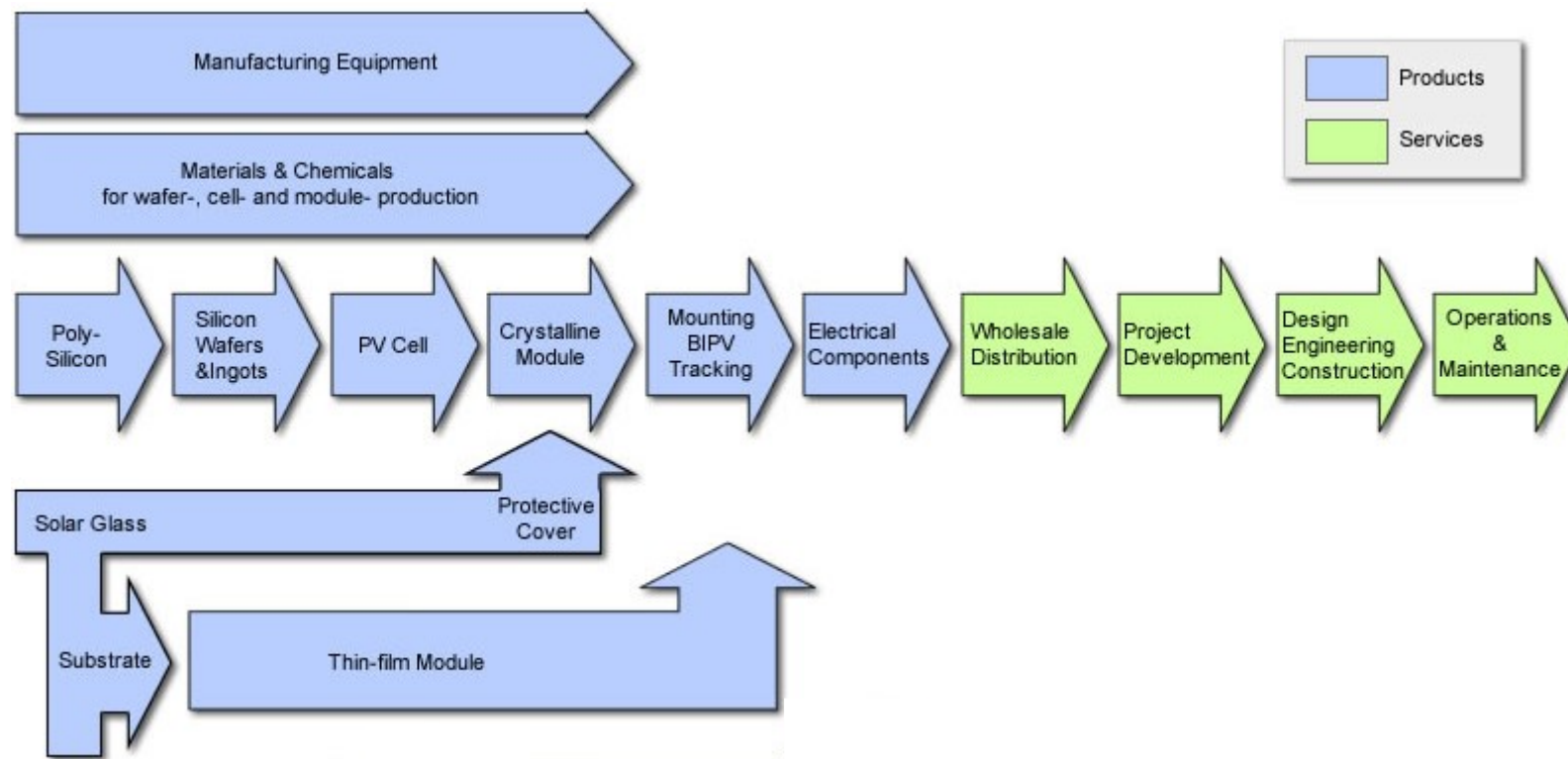
Basis is a deep knowledge of a technology's central use points (customer needs, benefits they're looking for) and its unique selling points.

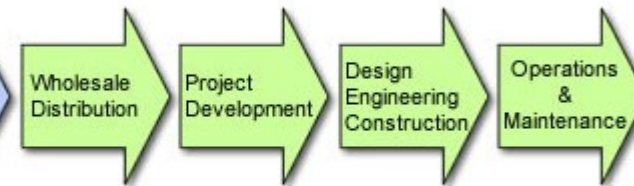
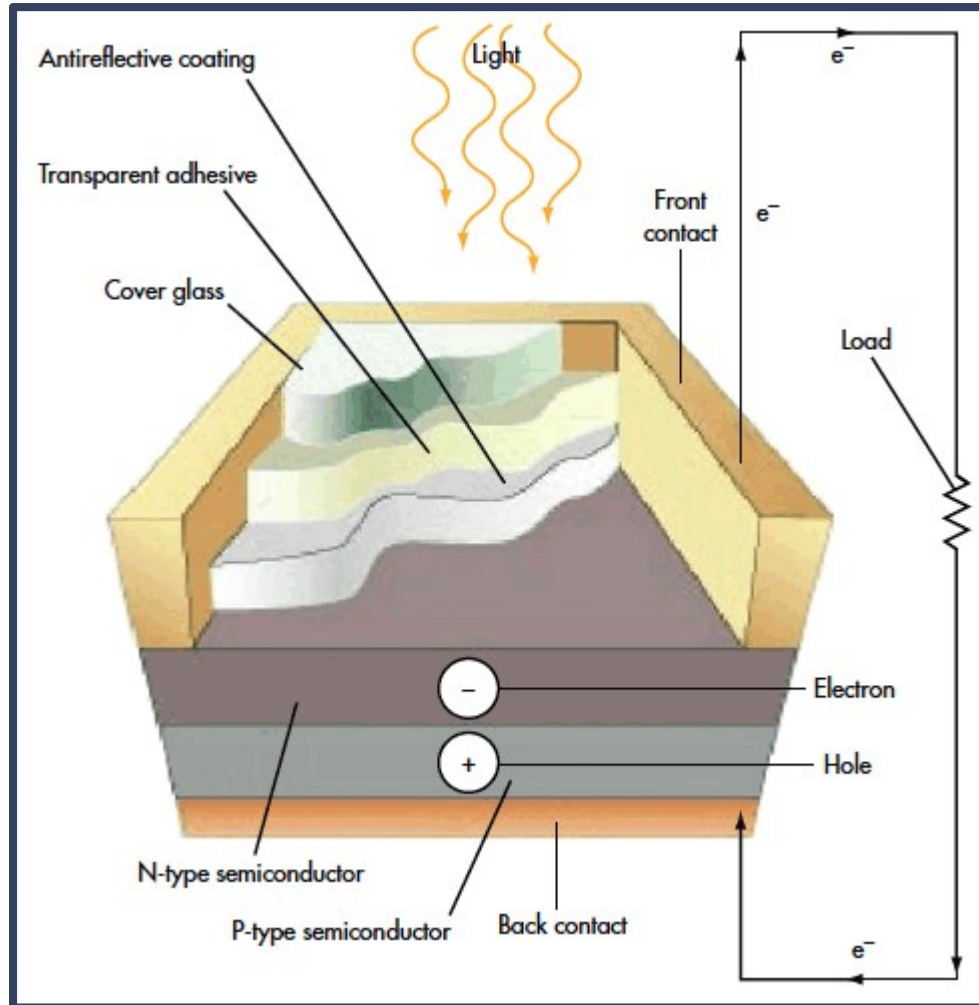
Upscaling

- Necessary R&D on existing research results
- Clear picture on parameters and performance needed
- When will a commercial actor take over
- Financing of further development
- Options of using publicly funded programmes

Additional competences & partners

- Possibility of in-licensing additional IPR
- Possibility of extending the IPR position (optimal geographic scope)
- Inclusion of partners with complementary competences (research, commercial, ...)
- Acquiring new internal competences





Think of natural fits

- Technically:
 - Processes connected with your technology (depending, similar, ...)
- Commercially:
 - Processes done by similar actors
 - Processes requiring similar technologies



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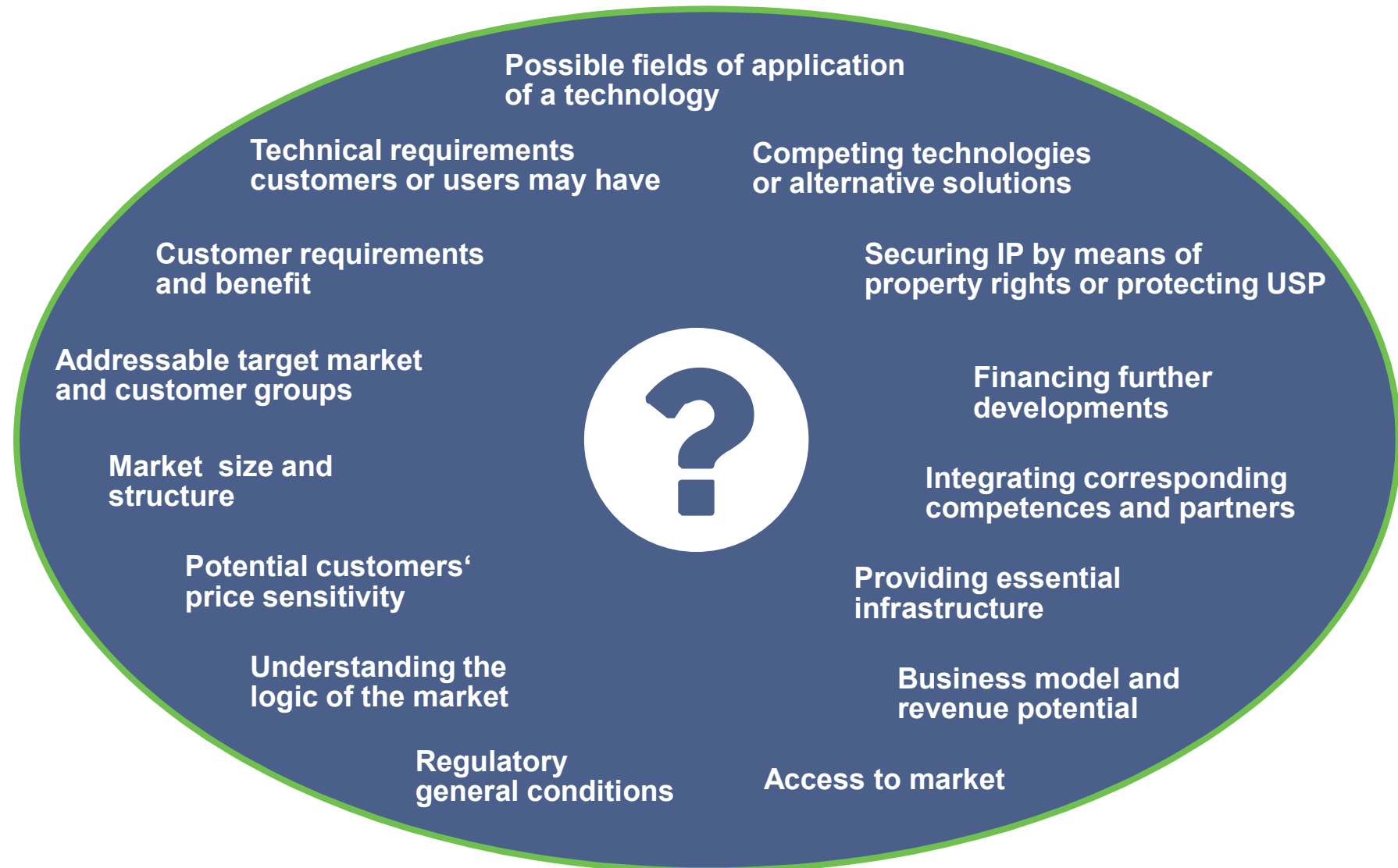
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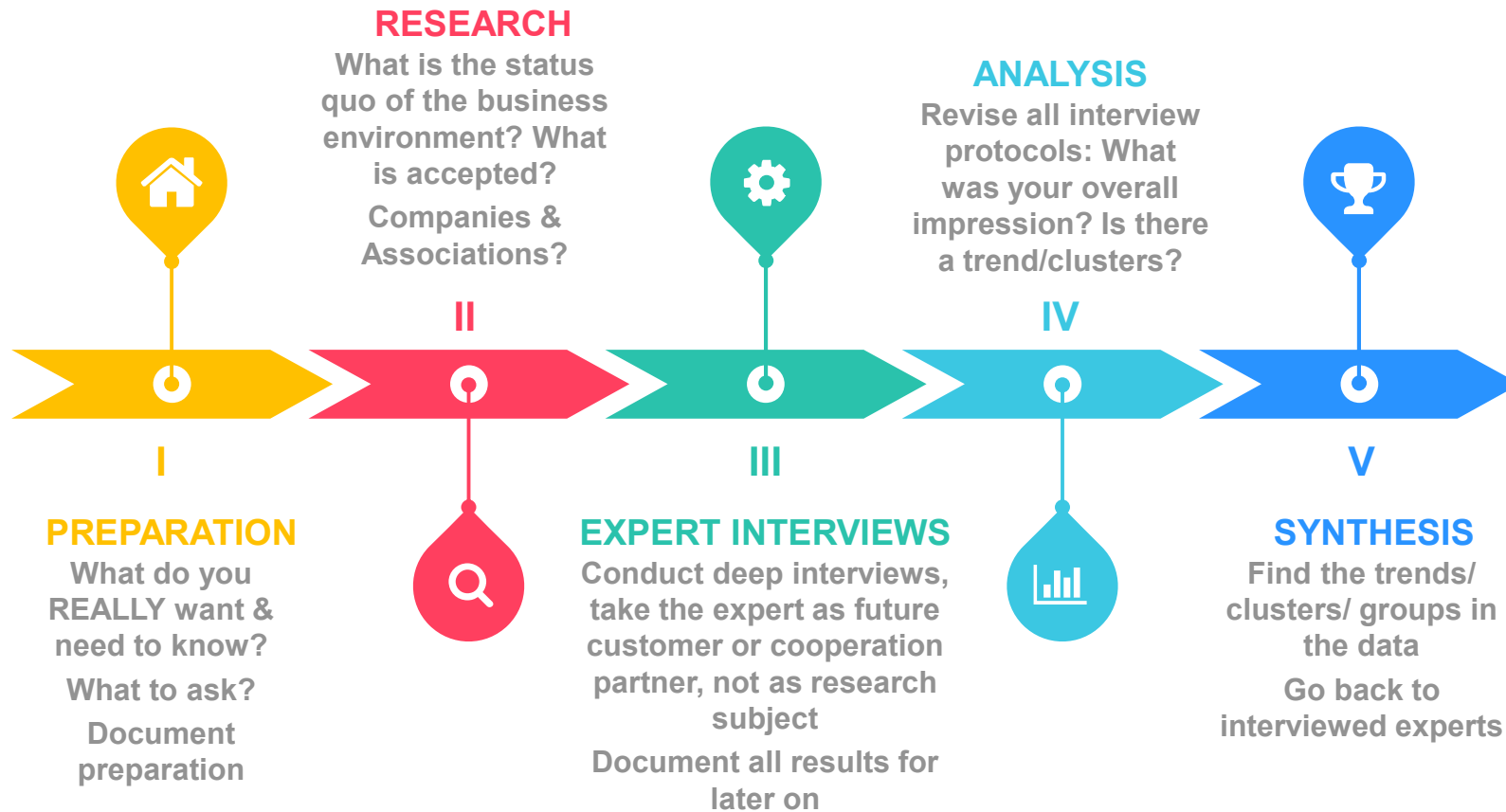
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- **Goal:** not just numbers but a **deep understanding**
- Talk to people!
- Web or written surveys don't do much good
- Don't try being representative
- Understand your customers problems and pains
- You don't need business people to do this – do it yourself
- Problems or chance often have no technical background
 - Legal or regulatory problems
 - Industry conventions and standards
 - Commercial reasons
- Which information is relevant?
 - Interests, needs and problems of potential customers
 - Operational requirements & status quo of available products (Infrastructure, Competition, ...)
 - Regular processes, procedures of evaluation and purchasing

How to Learn What Customers Want?





- Quick Orientation
- Identification of important “players”
 - Outlines
 - Appendices,
 - ...



- Provides never the required information exactly
- No Determination of the validity of the information
- Might be faulty
- Hard evaluation in regard of the quality
- Danger of loosing focus by searching for studies instead of answers

- Who is an expert?
 - Almost every person who knows more than you in this field
 - Someone who is competent to answer your own questions
- Typical Background
 - Companies (for example potential customers of a product or a technology)
 - Public Research Institutions
 - Associations
- How to identify experts?
 - World Wide Web: Websites of companies (R&D, IR, PR)
 - Agenda of conferences
 - Through other experts and recommendations
- Nice side effect: you might find partners or pilot customers among your experts (particularly the users)

- Try, try and try.
In minimum 2 out of 10 people answer, often every second one.
- Email will get you nowhere. Use the phone!
- Get referrals
 - „To whom else could I speak to (within the company, competitors, etc.)?“
 - „Can you refer to further experts in this field?“
- You will not get an answer of a question which you don't ask.
- Be sure what exactly you want to ask and prepare.
- It is not about science, it is about the market!

Key Questions:

- Is the current technology satisfying all relevant requirements?
- How important/ urgent are those requirements?
- How can our product's features be proved?
- Do you think that you would use our technology?



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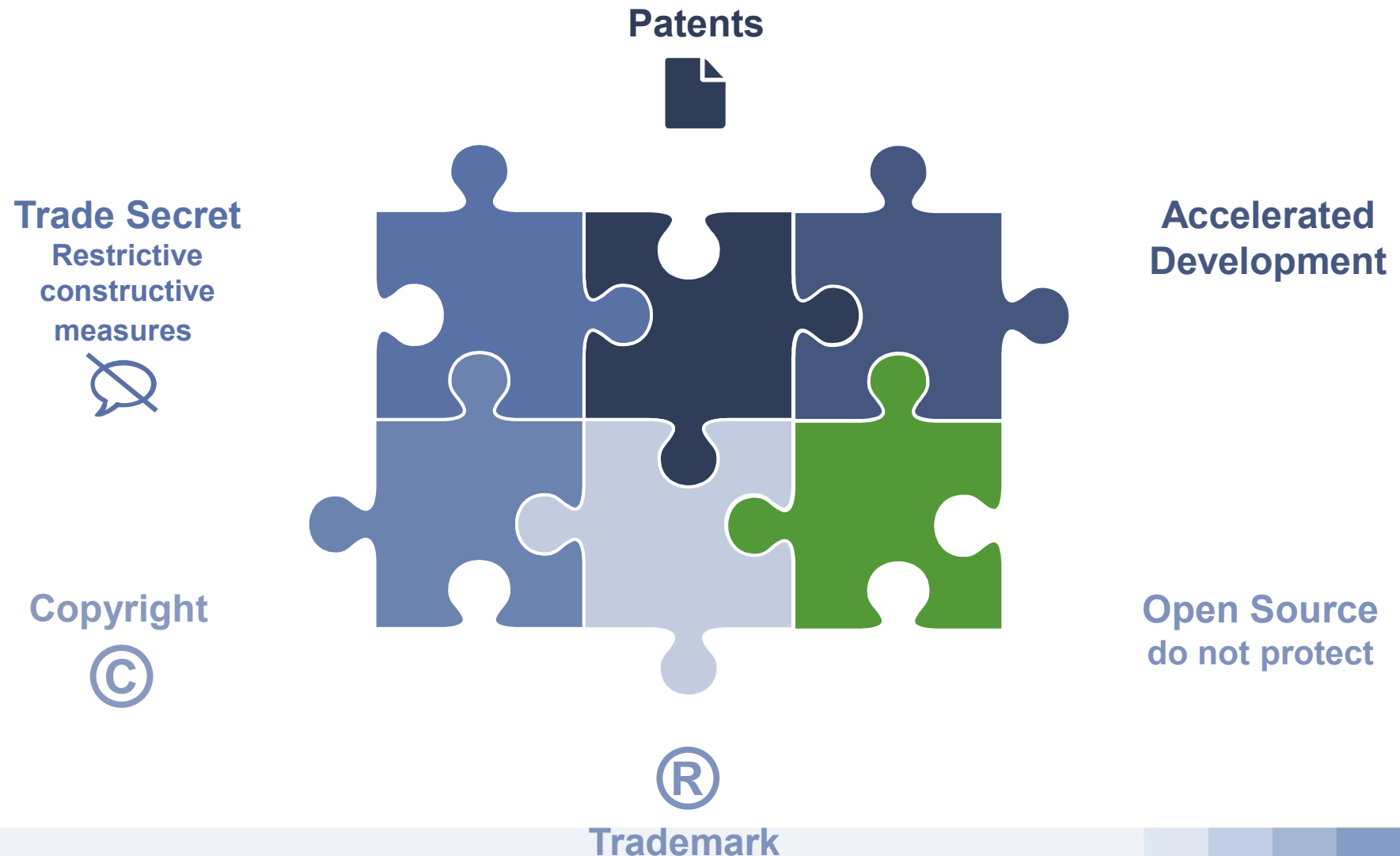
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Novelty

i.e. not be state of the art



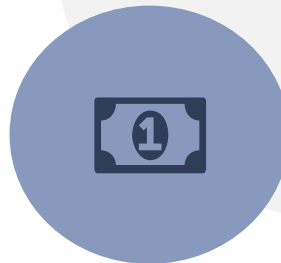
Inventive step

i.e. not obvious from
the state of the art

Patentable
inventions

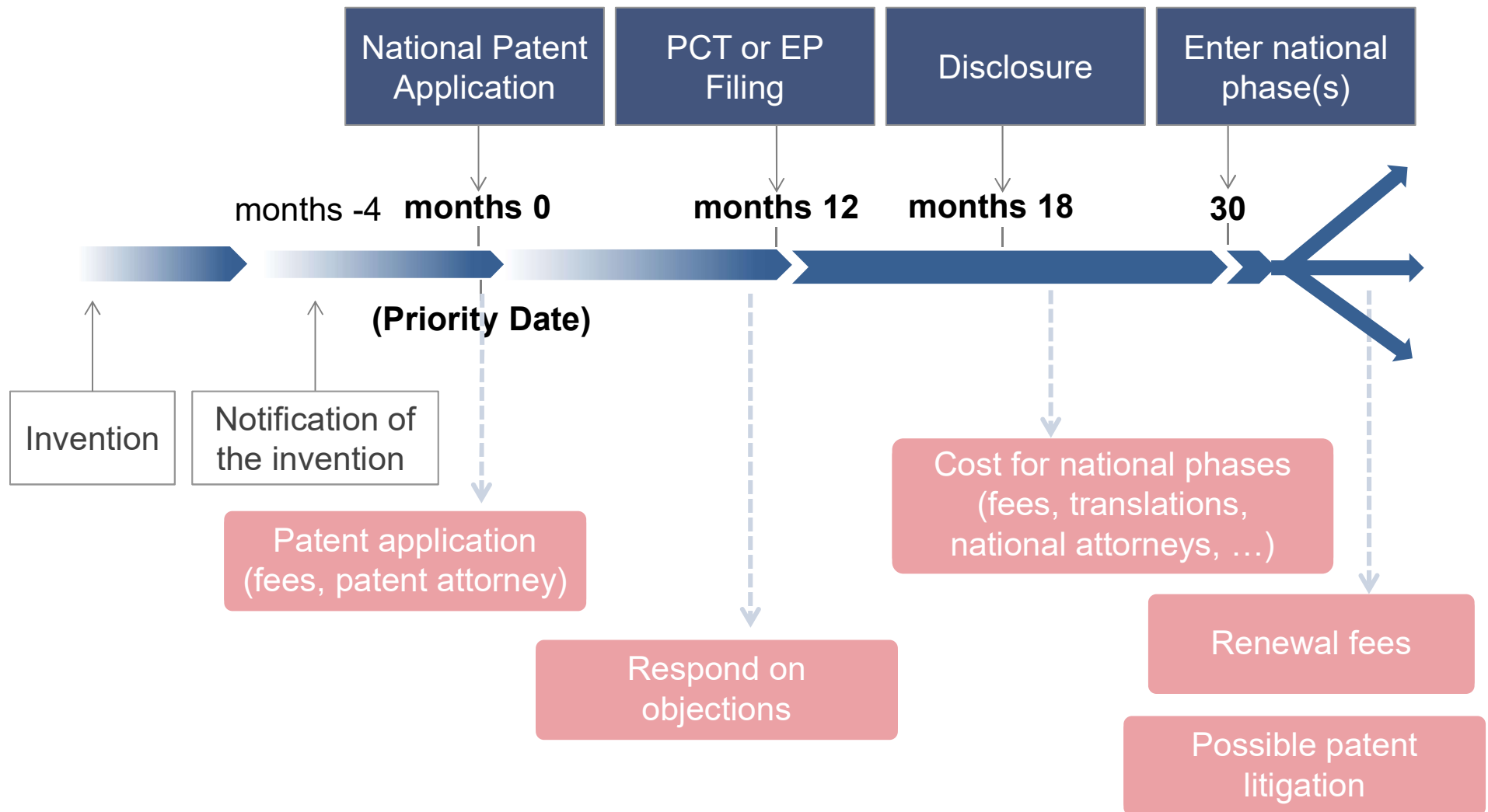
Commercial use

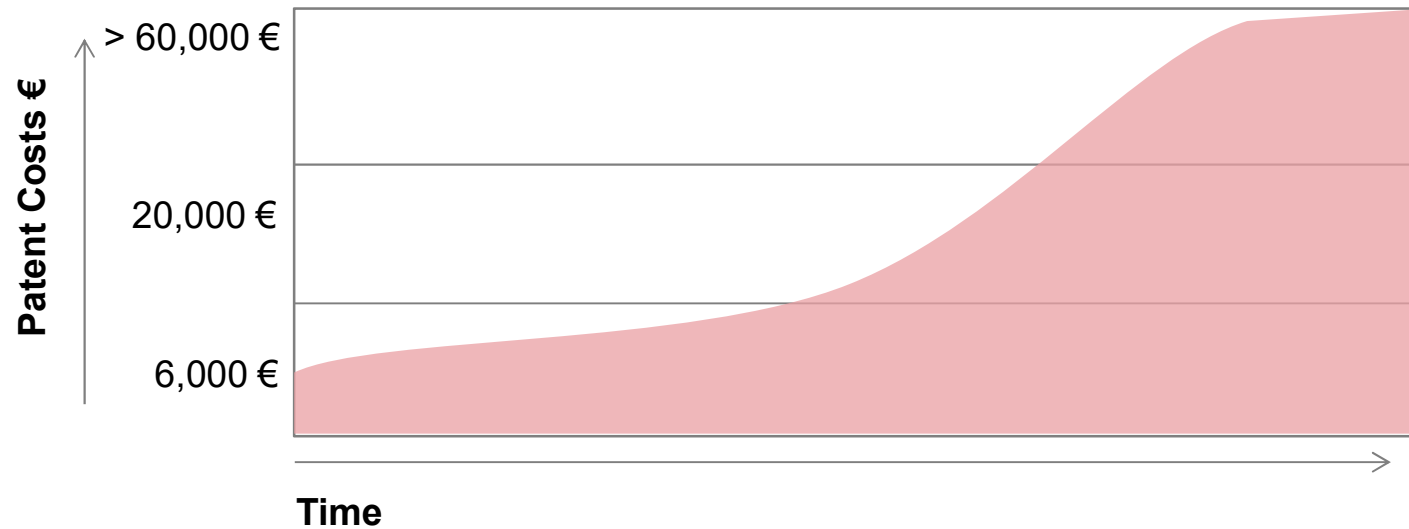
i.e. convertible into a
product



Technical character

Not patentable: state of the art, discoveries, scientific theories, mathematic methods, artistic works, immoral and disorderly inventions like mail bombs





Average cost for European patent: 32,000 €

Average cost for US patent: 10,000\$ - 30,000\$

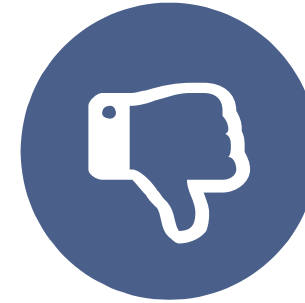
Annual Renewal fees (EPO for pending patent application): 500 € - 2,000 €

Renewal fees (US patent): 400\$ - 16,000\$

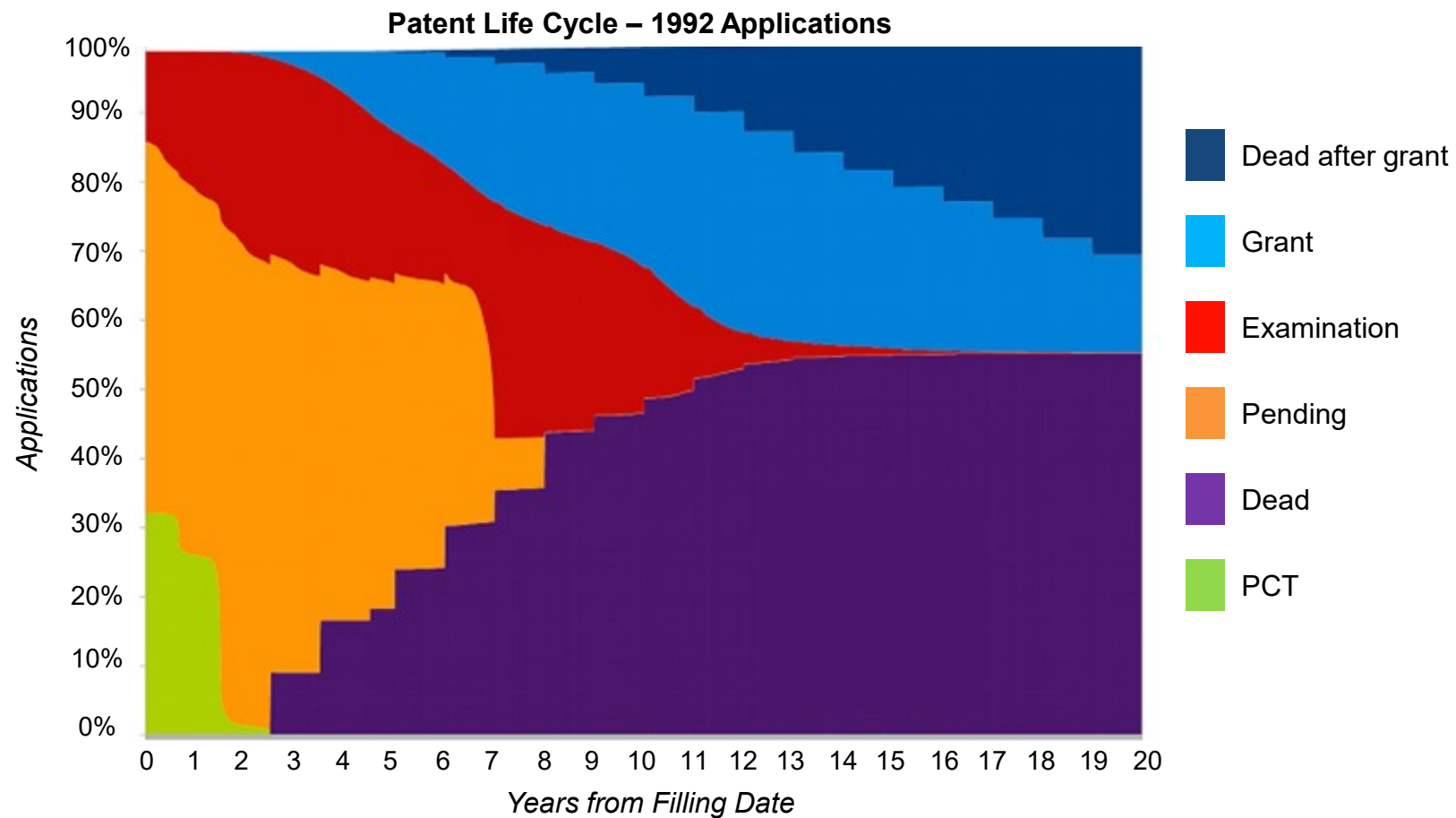
Cost for patent litigation may easily reach millions of US\$



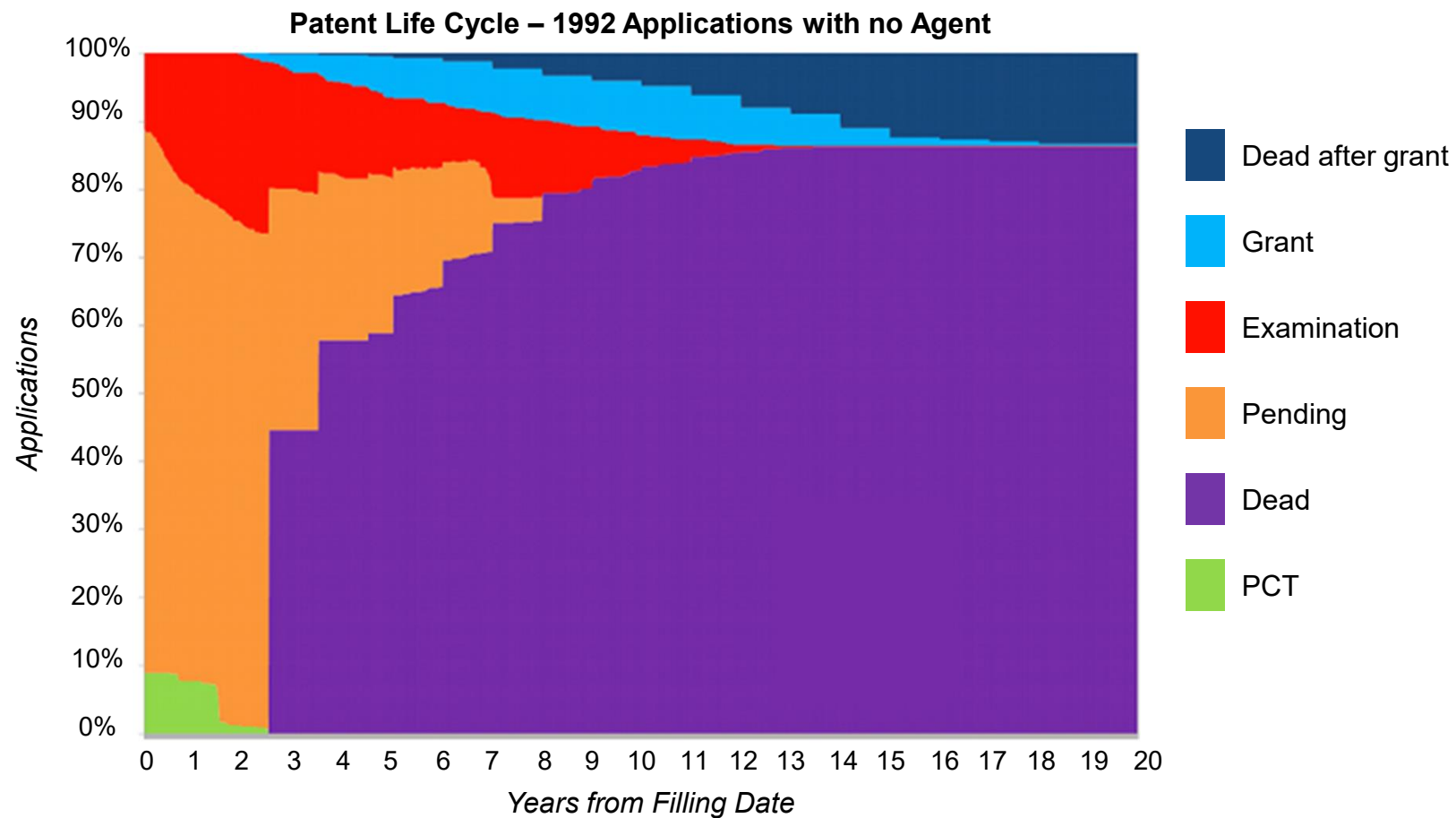
- Prohibit others to use your technology
 - Strongest legal protection available
- Prevent others from possibly patenting your technology
- Demonstrates economic potential
- Demonstrates competence to stakeholders
- (limited) protection against patent trolls and competition
- Opportunity to license to 3rd party



- Expensive to obtain and maintain (depending on geographical coverage)
- Some information disclosure needed (publication of application)
- Not all patents are similarly strong
 - Process patents are weaker than manufacture or combination of matter patents
 - If too small than easy to circumvent
- Difficult and expensive to enforce
 - Infringement sometimes difficult to detect and prove



Source: Alan Macek, DLA Piper Canada LLP, *Patent Life Cycles*, 2013



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