

Trends in Patent Valuation

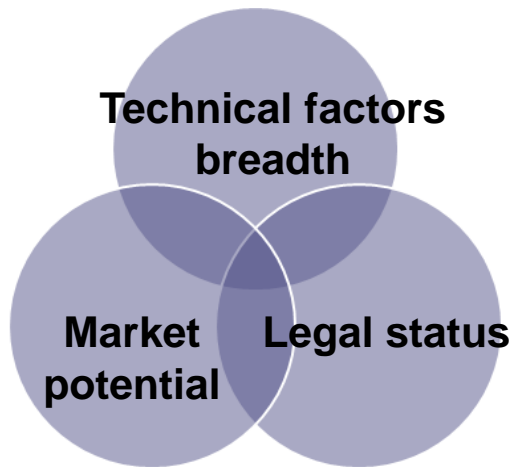
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ICIC, Vienna, October 28, 2010

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“Classical “ patent rating

- **Rating** means **ranking** by quality but not Value
- One patent appraisal adviser, one method

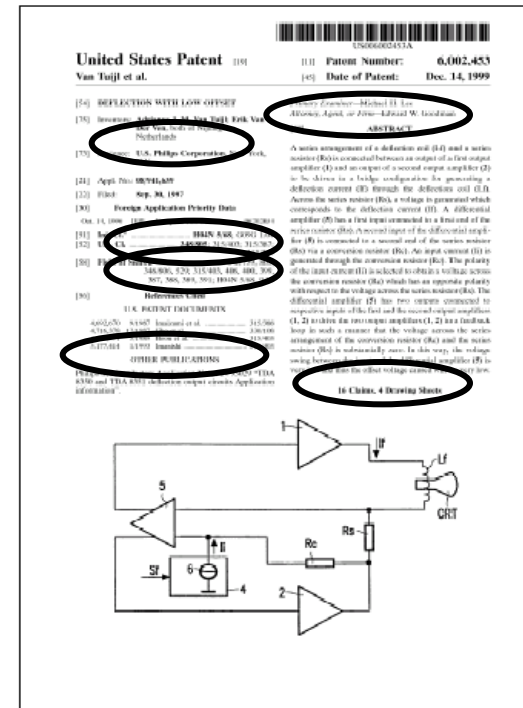


- Complex
- Multidisciplinary team
- Time consuming, costly
- Non objective
- “Naked” patents
- Field vision vs Global market potential
- Scarcity of public financial data

➔ Has led to simplified, less reliable, but easily manageable scoring methods

Patent rating metrics

- A lot of parameters could have an impact on patent quality
 - Number of independent claims
 - Number of dependent claims
 - Average length of independent claims
 - Shortest independent claim
 - Type of claims
 - Patent class/subclass
 - Patent pendency period
 - Scope and content of cited prior art
 - Relative earliness of priority date
 - Forward citation rate
 - File history details
 - Number of related patents
 -
 - Law firm
 - Researcher



Improved patent rating process

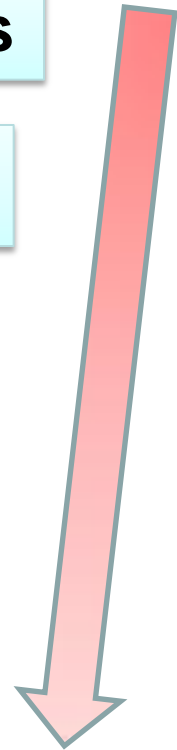
About 100 econometric studies
Expert vs (Expert + computer)

Select a relevant set of predictive parameters

Set-up guidelines to calculate them

**Calculate composite indices* reflecting
internal goals**

Introduce « private » data set

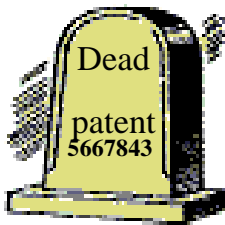
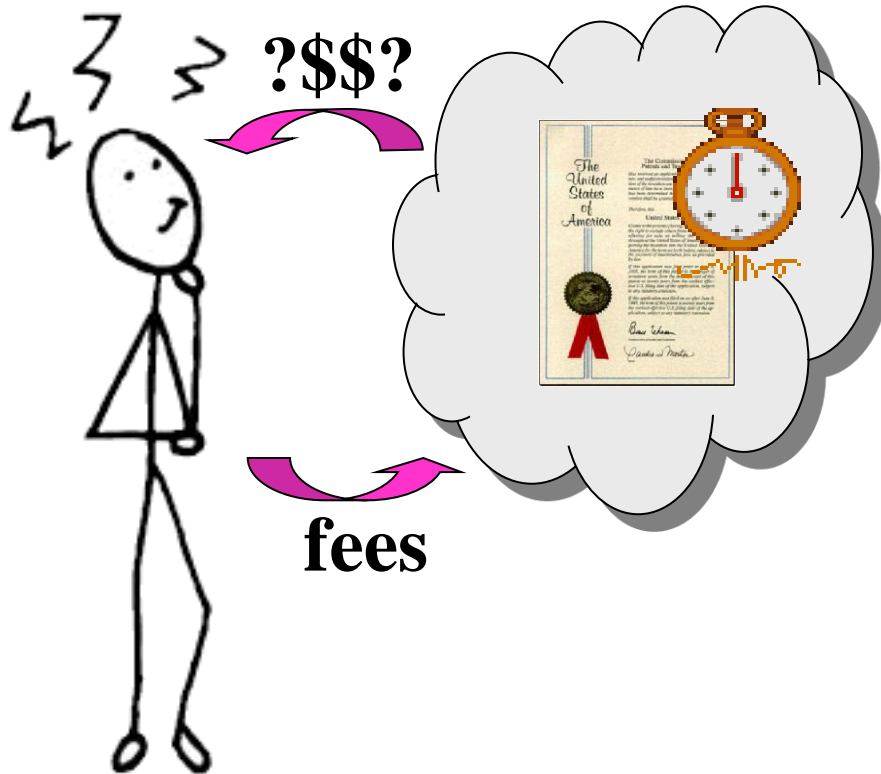


* see OECD Patent statistics Manual, 2009

Automated rating tool

- **IPQ** (Ocean Tomo) :
 - USPTO data,
 - Statistical correlations allowing for measuring and comparing **patent quality** : “ **relative value**”
 - Intellectual Property Quotient “IPQ”
 - Higher IPQ, more chance :
 - **to get a higher gross profit margin**
 - **to be licensed or commercialized**

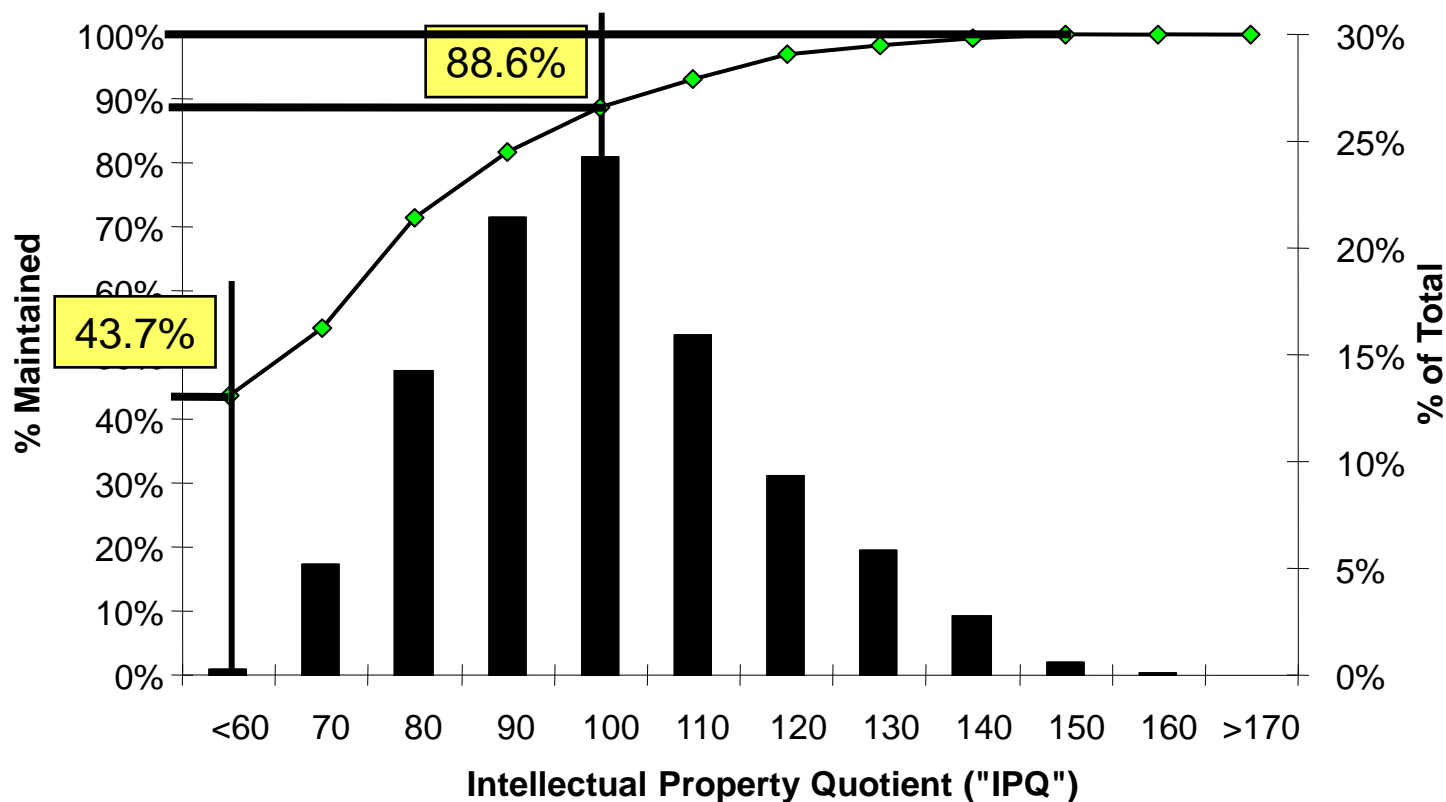
“To Pay or Not to Pay.....



Maintenance fees

- Patent owners have unique knowledge of their own patent assets and internal value assessments
- Timely review
- Patent maintenance/abandonment decisions are an expression of Value

An Objective Rating Score - IPQ

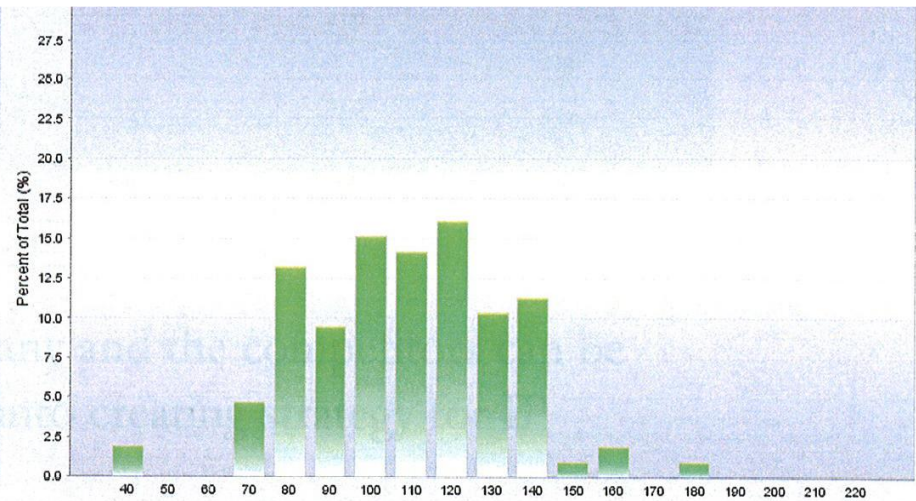
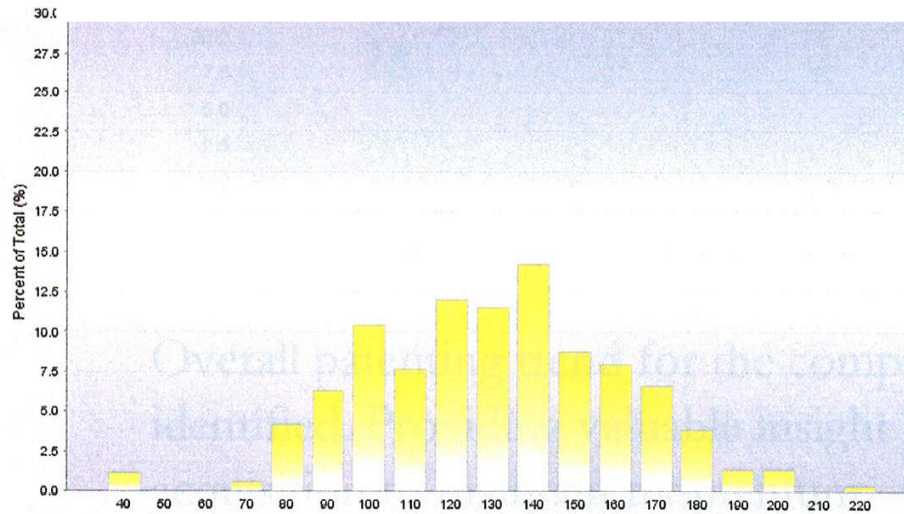
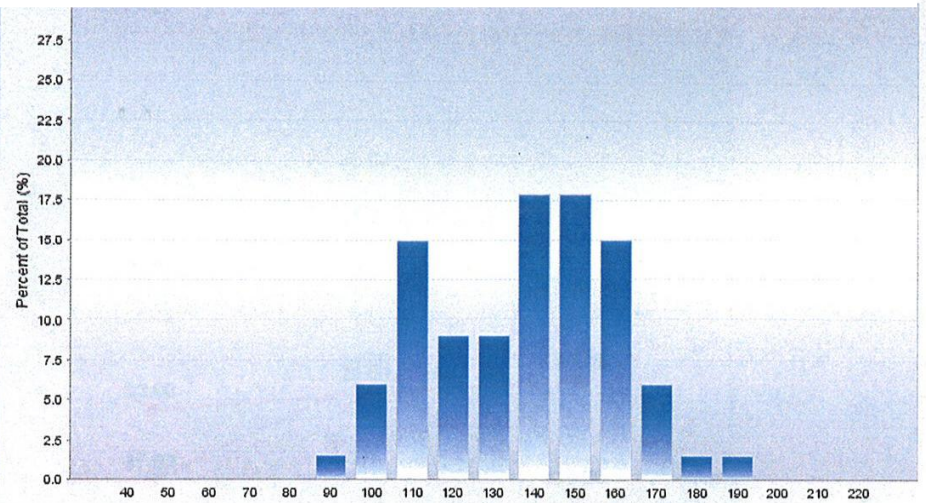
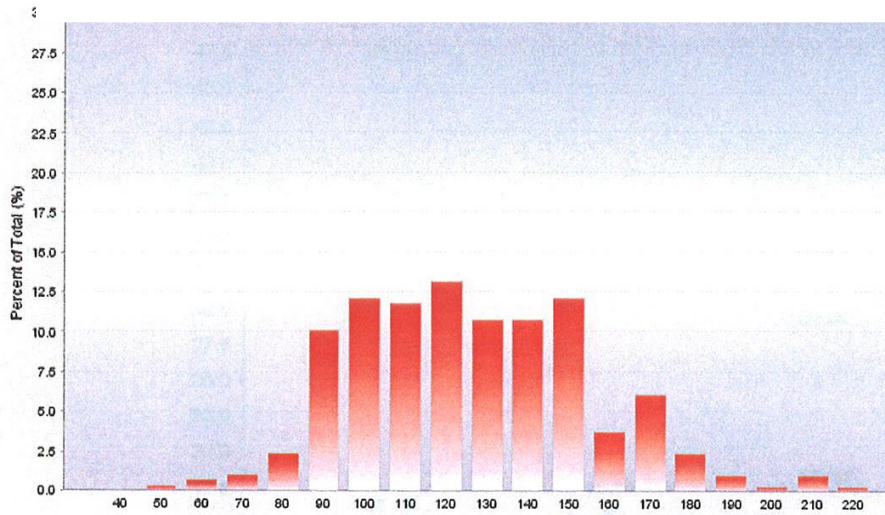


Higher IPQ Score correlates to a higher probability of patent maintenance (longer life expectancy)

Ideal automated rating « process »

- Select the most predictive metrics
- Create a « transparent » algorithm
- Take into account :
 - Geographical areas
 - Business field
 - Intended use
- Validated by practionners
- Regular improvement by expert community (Wiki)
- Fedded by financial data (Licensing deals or patent sales)

 **Able to identify the best and worst patents**



Patent quality distribution for 4 similar companies. The IPQ scores represent quality of patents.

Creation of a worldwide standard of rating

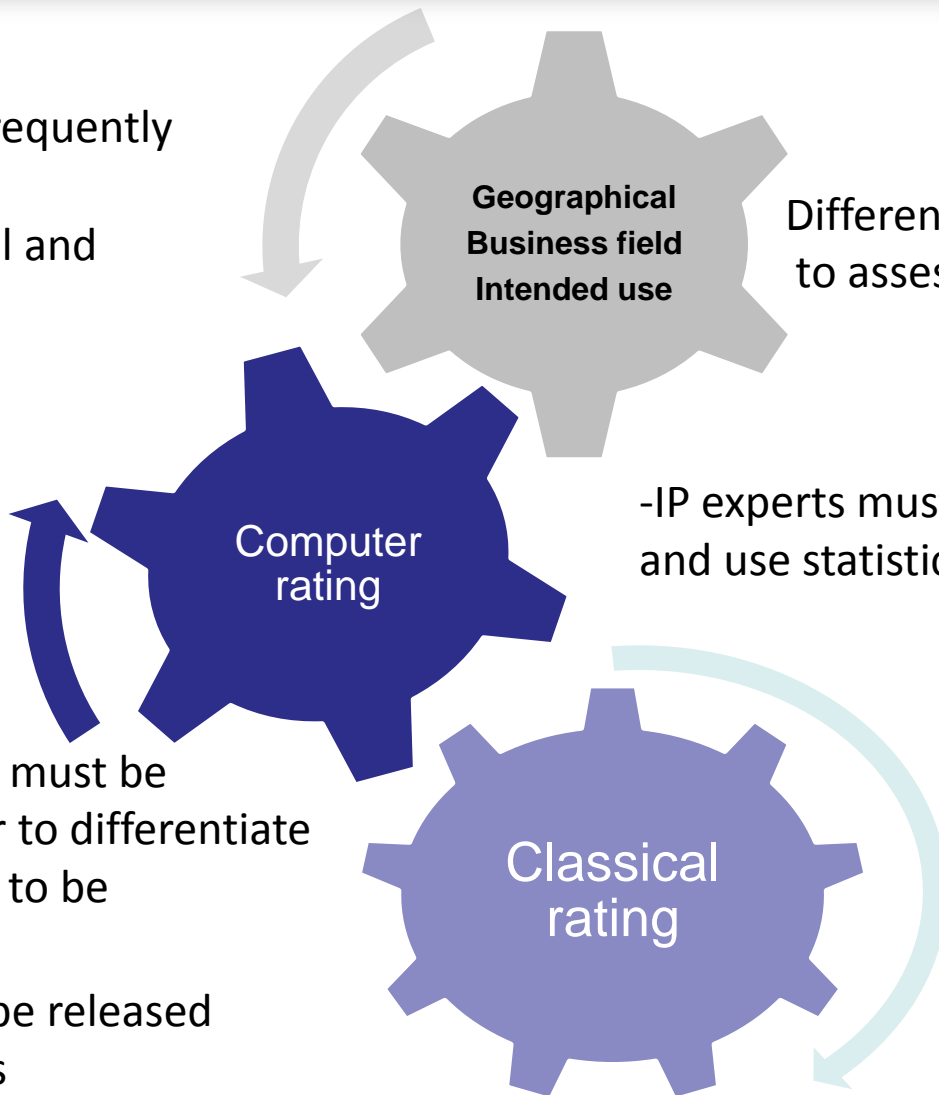
- USA, Europe & Japan soon.



- Anybody can analyze any patent portfolio of any company or PRO and publicly release this information .
- Ranking of the most innovative companies
- Creation of an Innovation index
- Possible impact on :
 - Market capitalisation,
 - patent portfolio management,
 - shareholders,
 - class actions...

Rating trends and consequences

- Patent value is still frequently underestimated
- Combining Statistical and Classical approaches is mandatory



Different angles are needed to assess the quality of a patent

-IP experts must be trained to calculate and use statistical patent metrics

-Good patent portfolios must be better qualified in order to differentiate Innovative and « seems to be innovative » companies

-Useful tools may be released In less than 2 years

Thank you for your attention

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