

Technology Transfer

The Oxford Experience





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Science Research at Oxford



- 2,500 researchers in Science & Medicine
- 2,000 doctoral students
- Annual research income €300 million Highest UK university

The Tension



- Knowledge Creator's priorities
 - Create knowledge
 - Communicate discoveries
 - Publish papers

General principle - free exchange

- Knowledge Commercialiser's priorities
 - Secure rights
 - Enhance their value
 - Trade them

General principle – barter

So we can expect some tensions



So why bother to commercialise?

- Returns benefits of research to society
- Universities need the money
- Research results are one under-utilised asset at least from a financial point of view
- Therefore we need to address the tensions and resolve them



Ways to address the tensions

Personal standards

In the absence of institutional control individual academics make their own decisions

- Pro No admin overhead
- Con Not all academics play fair



Ways to address the tensions 2

Institutional enforcement

Assumes institutions control their employees and employees accept this control

- Pro You can design an efficient system
- Con Universities do not work this way



The Oxford Model

- Highest authority in University is academics (congregation)
 - They make the rules
 - They employ officers to apply the rules
- There are 2 potential problems
 - When the academics (who make the rules) do not accept the rules
 - When the officers over-interpret the rules to enhance their power base
- Either error poses a serious threat to the operation of the institution

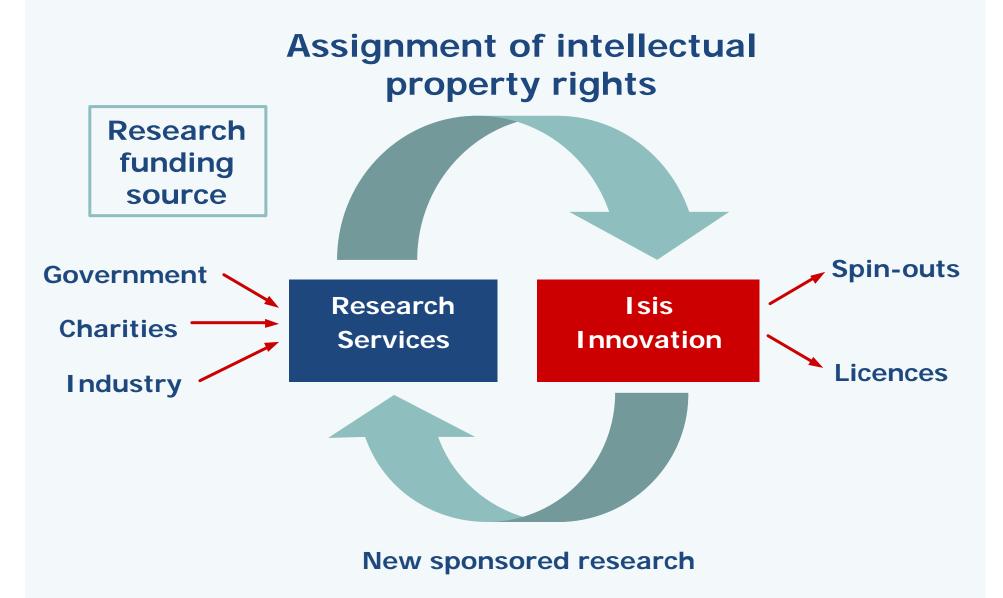


The Oxford Model

- University funds Isis Innovation
- Isis support researchers who ask for it
- University statutes permit exploitation not through Isis if the researcher gets permission from Council

Research/Industry Interface







Why spin out T T Activity?

Reasons for

- Acts commercially
 - Not a Univ office
 - Salaries
- Independent identity
 - Internal benefit
 - External benefit
- Between U & commerce

Reasons against

- Confrontation with Uni
- Staff don't "belong"
- Poor communications



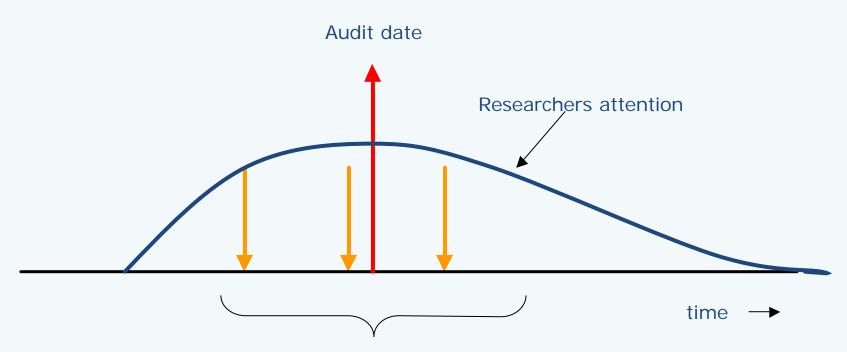
Technology audits

- "Lets look what we have"
- Usual practice: go and talk to the researchers

Event based technology audit



Event based technology audit



Inventions captured within ± 3 weeks of the audit event

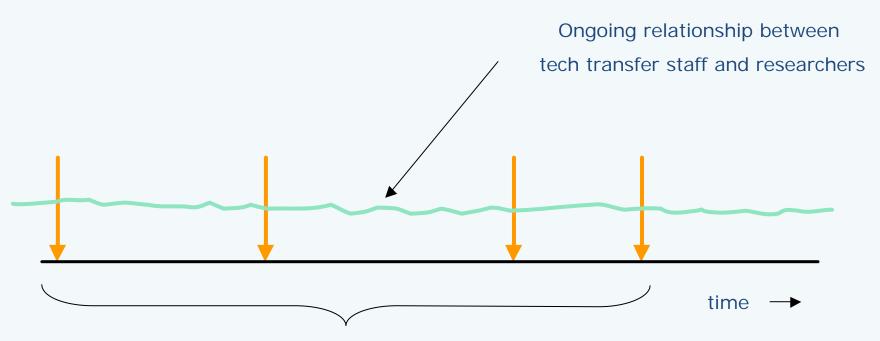


"Event based" Technology Audit

- Usual practice: go and talk to the researchers
- Result is either:
 - 1. take their time and find they have nothing
 - 2. take their time and disagree whether they have anything
 - 3. find some gold
- Outcomes 1 & 2 are very counterproductive for a University tech transfer office trying to establish a relationship with researchers
- There is a better way of achieving outcome 3



"Relationship based" tech audit



Inventions captured whenever they occur



The Oxford Model

Set up a lighthouse to attract researchers

- Tech transfer office spends a lot of time and effort on p.r. directed inside the university
 - •Mailshots, newsletters, magazine articles, www, lectures, handouts, IP training, local radio, local TV, local newspapers, national media etc.
- Tech transfer staff attend department seminars, college lunches, parties, pubs, shops, cinemas etc.
 - •In other words they live in the same world as researchers

Attracting Inventions

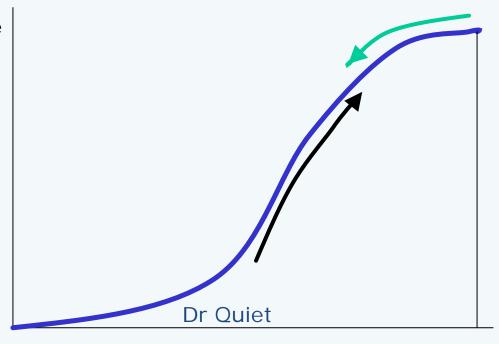


Most attractive

A = fn (S, C)

 $\label{eq:Allower} A = \text{Attractiveness of project} \\ S = \text{Strength of science} \\ C = \text{Commercialisability of academic} \\$

Least attractive



All the inventions in the University

The Beeson Bank Deal



- Bank put €28million into Chemistry building
- 1/2 university share in Chemistry commercialisation for 15 years
- Is this a good deal for the University?
- How can it go wrong?
 - The bank may get zero
 - Or they may get €1billion
 - But if they do, so does the university

So the University does well either way



The decision to file a patent

- A University investment
- Made jointly by academic and Isis Project Mgr
- Initial filing (generous)
- Second Year PCT (depends on year 1 work)



To file renew or kill a patent

Decision to File, Renew or Abandon a patent						
Proj No			Inventor			
Product(s)			Markets(s)			
	Yes	No				
Big Market			Small Market			
Growing Market			Shrinking Market			
Good market response			Poor Market response			
Strong Science			Weak Science			
Broad Patent			Narrow Patent			
Strong Patent			Weak Patent			
Inventor track record						
Group			Sole inventor			
Helpful inventor			Unhelpful inventor			
Spend so far						
Next spend		Date				
Next spend		Date				
Funded by						
Deals done						
Other relevant information						
Decision						
Reviewed by						
Review date						

Isis Innovation



- A company owned by the University of Oxford
- To help those researchers who wish to commercialise the results of their research

Activities

- Licensing of intellectual property
- Formation of new companies
- Offering consulting and service contracts
- Regional promotion of University activities

Isis Innovation Resources



- University Intellectual Property Policy
- 35 staff

Mostly graduates

Most with industry experience

Half with science doctorates

- Annual patent budget \$1.5m
- Development fund \$6m

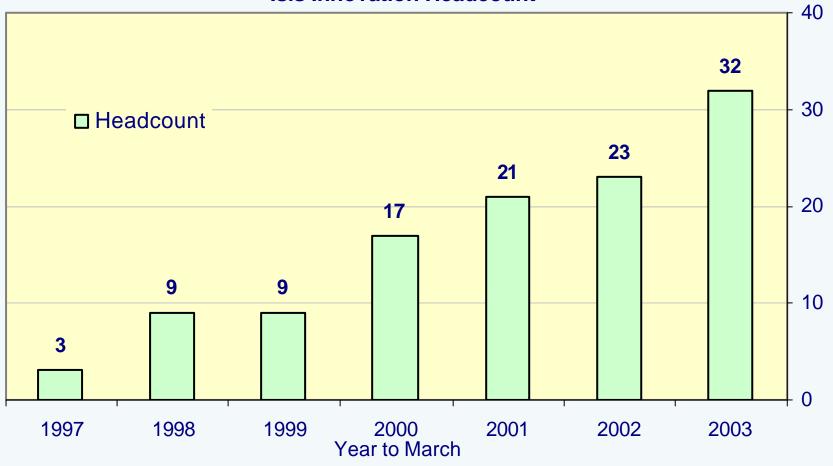
Exemplification, marketing projects

Isis College Fund \$15m

Second round spinout funding







Isis Contacts



The University of Oxford's technology transfer company

Administration (9)

Managing Director
Dr Tim Cook

Executive Director Tom Hockaday

Portfolio Manager
James Mallinson

Lawyer Stephen Brett

Office Manager Helen Coombs

Facilities Admin
Jane Tarry

Marketing Sarah Hall

Accounts Assistant Charles Rowe

Administrator tba

Physical Science Group (12)

Head of Group Dr David Baghurst

Project Managers
Dr Robert Adams
Dr David Eastham
Dr Mairi Raggatt
Dave Roberts
Dr Roger Welch
tba

Business Development
Fellows
Terry Pollard
Dr Liz Kirby

Business Liaison Manager Dr Tony Klepping

> Marketing Kim Bruty

Admin Assistant Karina Mortensen Life Science Group (10)

Head of Group Linda Naylor

Project Managers

Dr Dave Brennand Dr Chris Donnellan Dr James Hamilton Dr Taj Mattu Dr Richard Middleton Dr Goslik Schepers

Business Liaison
Manager
Dr John Thompson

Patent Administrator tba

Admin Assistant Naz Khan Business Innovation & Consulting (5)

Head of Group Dr Mark Taylor

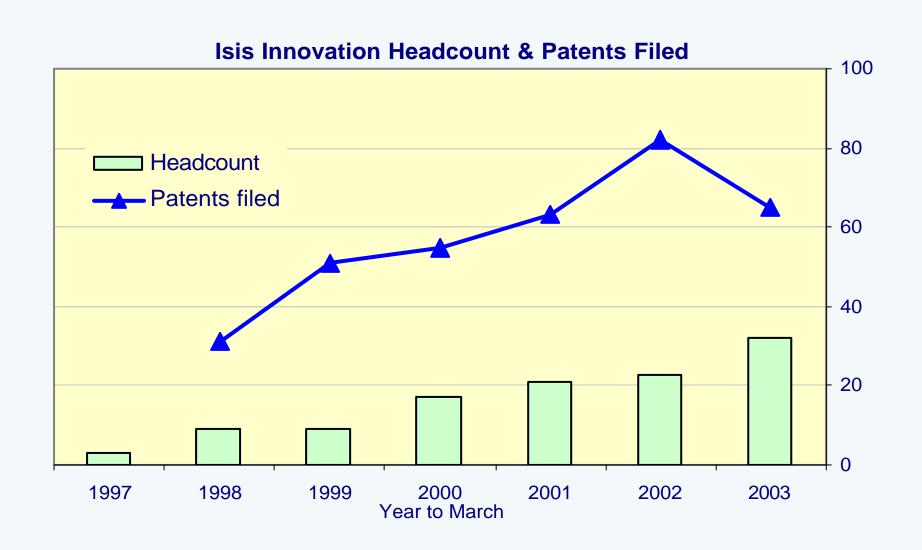
Project Managers
Dr Rick Inwood
Gill Rowe

Business Liaison Manager Andrew Goff

Stephan Chambers

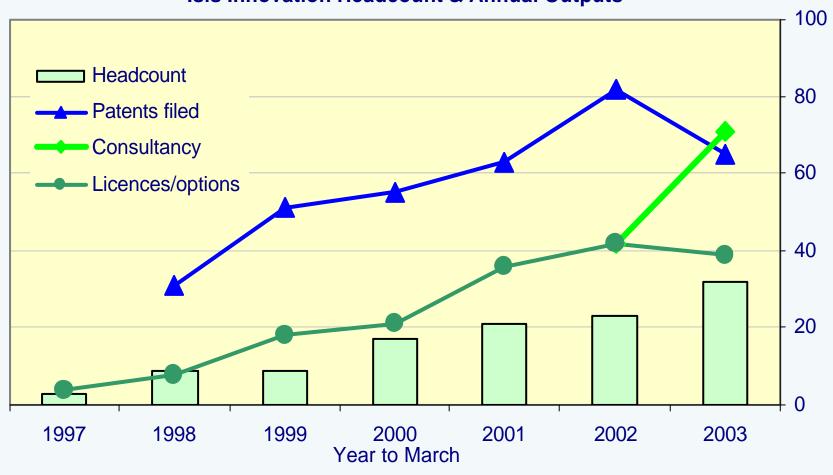
Marketing
Jo Abbott





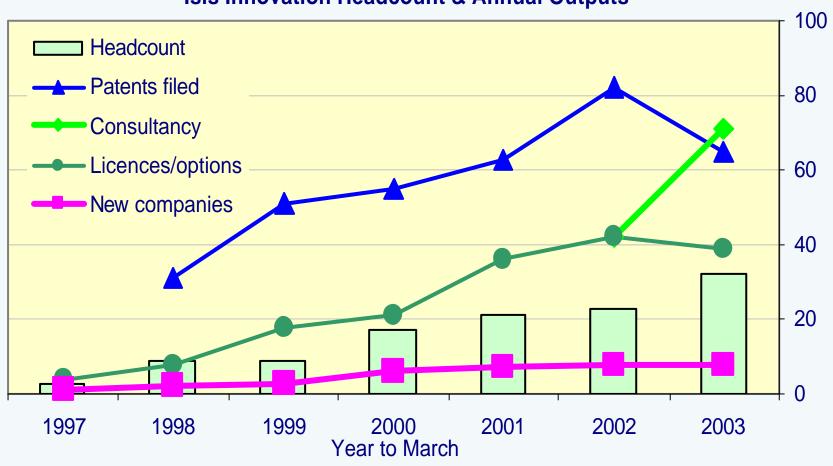












Activity Level



Year ended March	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Uni investment €k	€ 55	€ 400	€ 700	€ 1,400	€ 1,400	€ 1,400	€ 1,400
Staff	3	9	9	17	21	23	34
Projects		168	243	319	415	476	627
Patents filed		31	51	55	63	82	65
Deals	4	8	18	21	36	42	71
New companies	1	2	3	6	8	8	7
Companies started with Isis' support	OGT	Opsys Synaptica	Prolysis Celoxica Avidex	Oxxon Dash Oxonica Abington OMIA ThirdPhase	Mindweavers BioSensors Biosignals TolerRx OXIVA PharmaDM OxLoc Ox Bee Co	Ox Ancestors Novarc Ox ArchDigital NaturalMotion Inhibox Pharminox Minervation Spinox	Zyentia Oxitec Ox Immunotec ORRA Glycoform BioAnalab VASTox

Investment in Isis



Patent budget € 1.4m per annum and royalties

Isis pays patent costs, researchers get initially 63% of net royalties

University Challenge Seed Fund £4m

- University €1.4m, Treasury, Wellcome & Gatsby €4m
- Development projects, newco seed equity

Isis College Fund €23m

Second round financing of Isis spin-outs

Licensing



Options or licences signed on 160 projects

- Some of these will generate over €1 million in royalties
- Revenue will be a long time coming but the licensee takes over patent costs

(€ 42k for the first 5 years, € 70k for 10 years)

Royalty sharing



Total net revenue	Researchers	General fund	Dept	Isis
to € 100k	61%	9%	0%	30%
to € 1m	31.5%	21%	17.5%	30%
over € 1m	15.75%	28%	26.25%	30%

Spin-outs - The Players



Founder Researchers **Isis Project** Manager Investor (1) Investor (2)? Manager (1) Manager (2)? Lawyers **Accountants** Bankers

Shareholder, **Director, Consultant Univ Director?** Shareholder, **Director** 0 CEO, Shareholder A Lawyers **Accountants** 0 **Bankers**

Shareholders

Advisers

Oxford Spin-outs Pre 1998



		Capital	Equity	Main Business
1959	Oxford Instruments	£106m	-	Scientific Instruments
1977	Oxford Lasers		-	Lasers
1988	Oxford GlycoSciences	£218m	Yes	Glycobiology
1989	Oxford Molecular	£53m	Yes	Drug design
1992	Oxford Asymmetry	£343m	Yes	Chemistry
1994	PowderJect	£422m	Yes	Drug delivery
1996	Oxford BioMedica	£62m	Yes	Gene Therapy
1997	Oxagen		Yes	Genetics
1997	Oxford Gene Technolog	у	Yes	Gene chips
Valuat	ions (at 22/4/2002)	£1.2bn		
		€1.7bn		

Oxford Spin-outs Post 1998



1998

Feb Opsys Displays

Mar Synaptica Neurodegenerative diseases

Jun Prolysis Antibiotics

Nov Celoxica IT

Nov Sense Therapeutic Pharmaceuticals

1999

Mar Avidex Pharmaceuticals Pharmaceuticals

Jun Oxxon Pharmaccines Pharmaceuticals

Jun Dash Technologies IT

Aug Oxonica Nanotechnology

Aug Abington Sensors Sensors

Dec Oxford Medical Imaging Image analysis

2000

Jan Third Phase Clinical trials management

Apr Mindweavers Sensory development

May Oxford BioSignals Vigilance monitoring

Aug Oxford BioSensors Biosensors
Dec TolerRX Immunology

Dec OXIVA Medical software

Dec PharmaDM Drug design

2001

Mar OxLoc GPS/GSM tracking

Mar The Oxford Bee Company Pollination
Apr Oxford Ancestors Genealogy

Apr Novarc Press tooling
May Oxford ArchDigital Digital archaeology

Nov NaturalMotion Neural networks

Dec Inhibox Drug searching

2002

Jan Pharminox Cancer Drugs

Feb Minervation Health Information

Mar Spinox Artificial silk

May Zyentia Protein Structures
Aug Oxitec Insect pest control

Oct Oxford Immunotec TB Diagnostics

Nov ORRA Risk Analysis

Nov Glycoform Cancer drug dev't
Nov BioAnalab Pharma Testing

2003

Feb VASTox Pharma screening

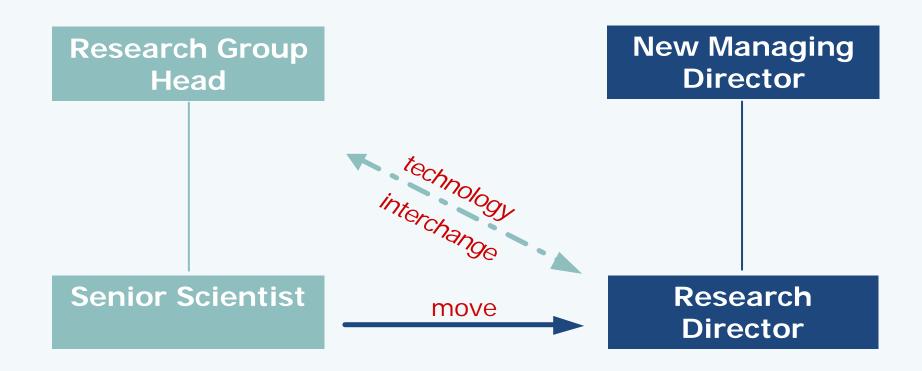
Jun ReOx Drug discovery

Jul Riotech Hepatitis drug dev.

Aug OCSI Social inclusion

Management Strategy



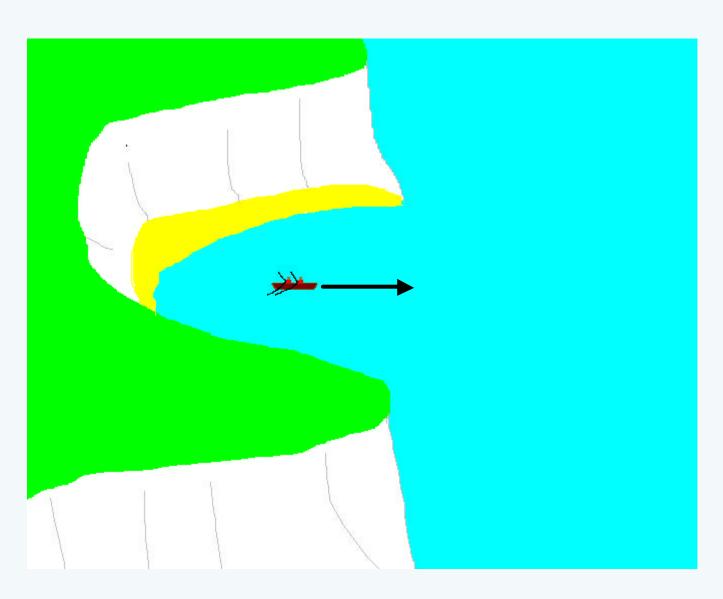


University

New Company

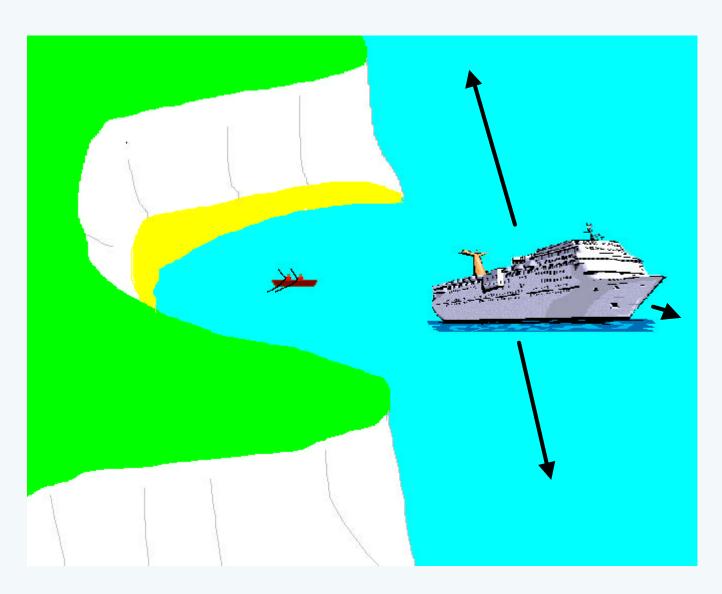
The rowing boat





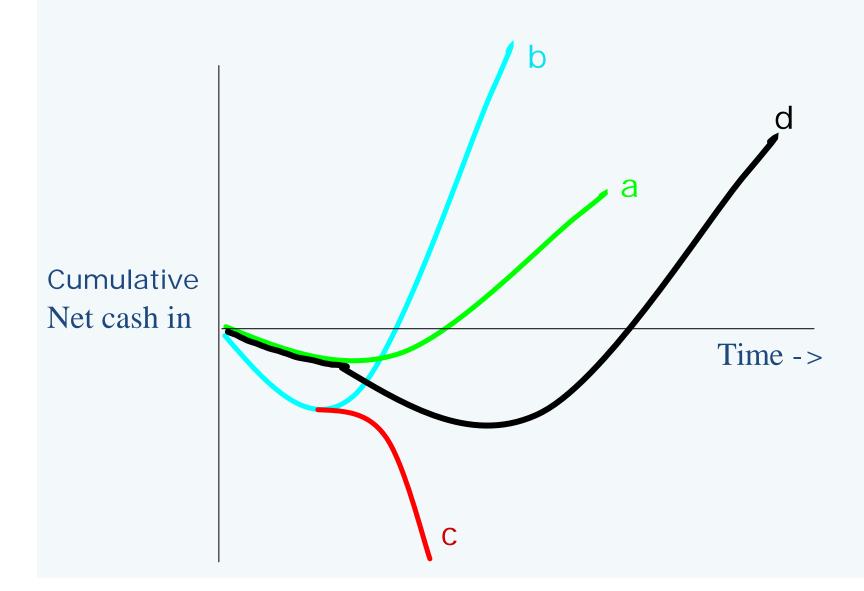
The rowing boat 2







Startup cashflow profiles



Oxford Innovation Society



Established in 1990 to allow companies to gain a 'window' on Oxford science and to foster links between business and the academic community.

In the past 12 years, over 90 companies have taken advantage of this opportunity, helping to shape one of the most successful technology transfer networks.

Companies pay an annual fee of £6,800 for membership

Membership Benefits



- Ready access to the academics and technology under development at the University
- Visits by Group Heads and Business Liaison Managers - to help your company gain access to Oxford research and a variety of local businesses and services
- Advance notification of all patent applications marketed by Isis
- Invitations to thrice-yearly meetings & dinners
- Customised research presentations & seminars in your interest areas
- Regular newsletters and portfolios

OIS Meeting & Dinner





Tea/Coffee Reception

Academic presentation

Sponsor presentation

Champagne reception

Dinner in Oxford college hall

After dinner drinks

Begbroke Science & Business Park



- Owned & operated by Oxford University
- Department of Materials research labs
- Business Incubator
 - Short leases (1 month)
 - Shared Resources (phone, meeting rooms, copier etc)
 - Shared experiences
- Premises for new companies
 - 4 spin-outs
- Central meeting room and cafe
 - Where they all meet

Begbroke Science & Business Park



Novarc

Oxonica

Prolysis

Oxford Biosensors



Innovation Centre Department of Materials

Ten Year Culture change





University entrepreneur culture



University technology transfer resource



Local professional environment

All three must develop together but the University must lead the change

Why must the University lead the change?



- The ideas are in the University
- Therefore if the university provides TT resource the change will happen faster
 - Oxford pre-Isis Innovation 1 spinout every 4 years
 - After Isis 8 spinouts per year
- If the University doesn't lead the change the investors and academics will do deals
 - and the University will not receive its due benefits

Conclusions



- Business/University collaboration is enhanced by resources deployed on the interface
- The intermediaries must really understand how both Universities and Industry work
 - They must be credible with researchers
 - They must be credible with industrialists
- Government support schemes are most effective when they are simple

Contacts



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