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### PATENT PORTFOLIO AUDIT AND LICENSING POLICY

CONFIDENTIAL

### CONTENT



REASONS FOR A LICENSING POLICY



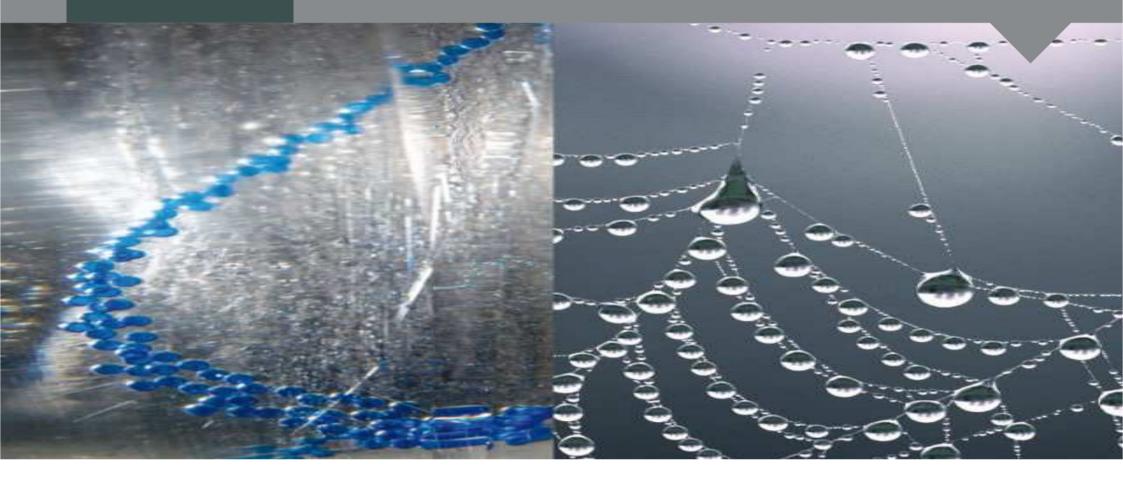
PORTFOLIO AUDIT



LICENSING OPPORTUNITIES

# 01

### REASONS FOR A LICENSING POLICY



#### REASONS FOR A LICENSING POLICY

#### A. Why a licensing policy? (1/2)

- Patents represent an important investment notably financially for companies, and are considered as **intangible asset** that are of importance in evaluating the value and strength of a company.
- Furthermore, generally speaking, less than 10% of a patent portfolio contribute towards revenues of a company.

Thus, there is a need to find returns on investments (ROI) opportunities.

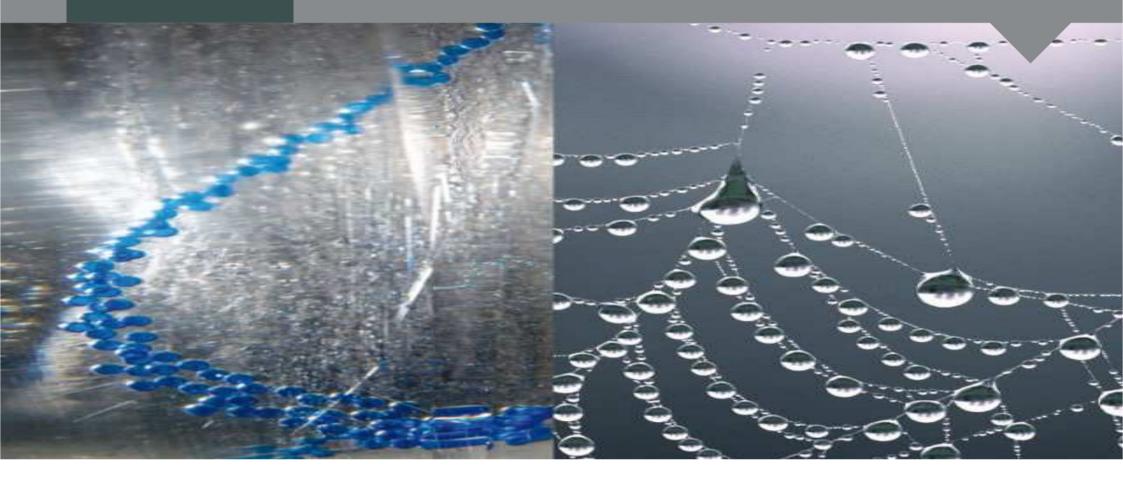


#### REASONS FOR A LICENSING POLICY

#### A. Why a licensing policy? (2/2)

- Except for protecting the company's products (and by extension, its revenues), a patent portfolio's returns on investments can be of the following nature:
  - Royalties obtained from licensing out;
  - Revenues obtained from selling some of the patents;
  - Access to third party patents through cross-licensing deals.





#### A. Why a portfolio audit?

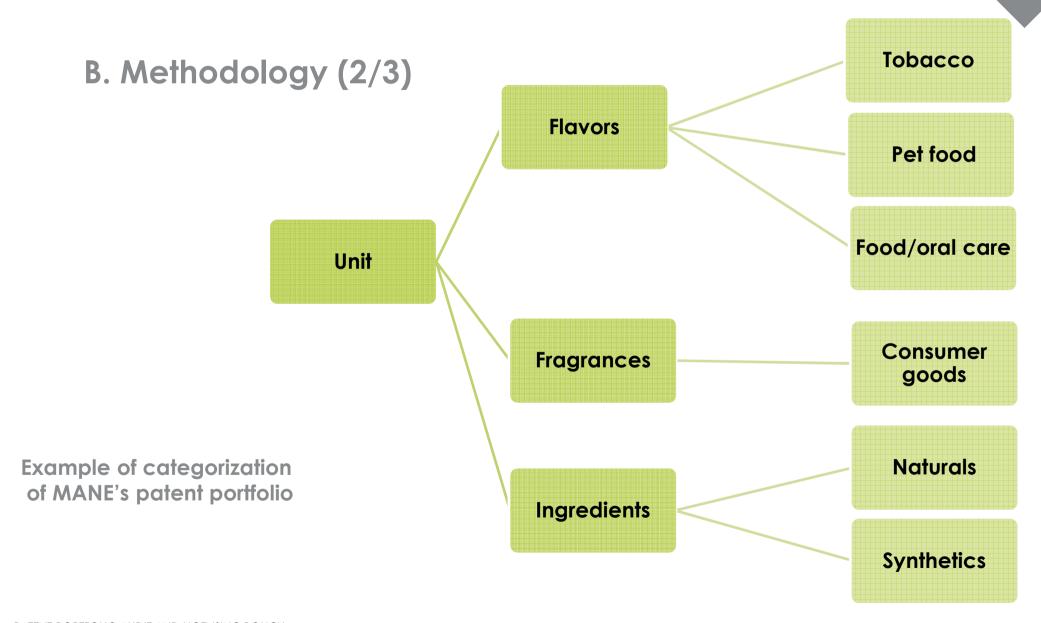
- A strategic portfolio audit enables Mane to strengthen its IP position and to identify licensing opportunities.
- ■Particularly, a portfolio audit allows:
  - To satisfy a general need to know what the company has and where the value in the portfolio lies;
  - To identify gaps in protection;
  - To survey Mane's portfolio for patents that are candidates for enforcement either by licensing or litigation, or that can/should be sold.



#### B. Methodology (1/3)

- ■Segment the portfolio to assess it more efficiently:
  - Either by technology, product, technical standard or by business units;
- ■Example of categorization for MANE's patent portfolio:
  - Fragrances
  - Flavors
  - Ingredients







#### B. Methodology (3/3)

- Review the portfolio category by category, with each business/category manager and answer the following question for each patent:
  - is the patent exploited Yes/No?
  - is the patent a core patent?
  - can the patent technology be exploited in one of Mane's facility, Yes/No?
  - is the market adequately served Yes/No? Etc...



#### C. Extraction and classification (1/2)

- After categorization and analysis of the portfolio, we should extract in collaboration with Management;
  - Core patents, i.e., patents essential for Mane because said patents allow exploitation of another patent for example;
  - Defensive patents, i.e., patents that Mane considers as important in view of its competitors;
  - Sufficiently exploited patents, i.e. patents that Mane exploits and serve adequately the market.

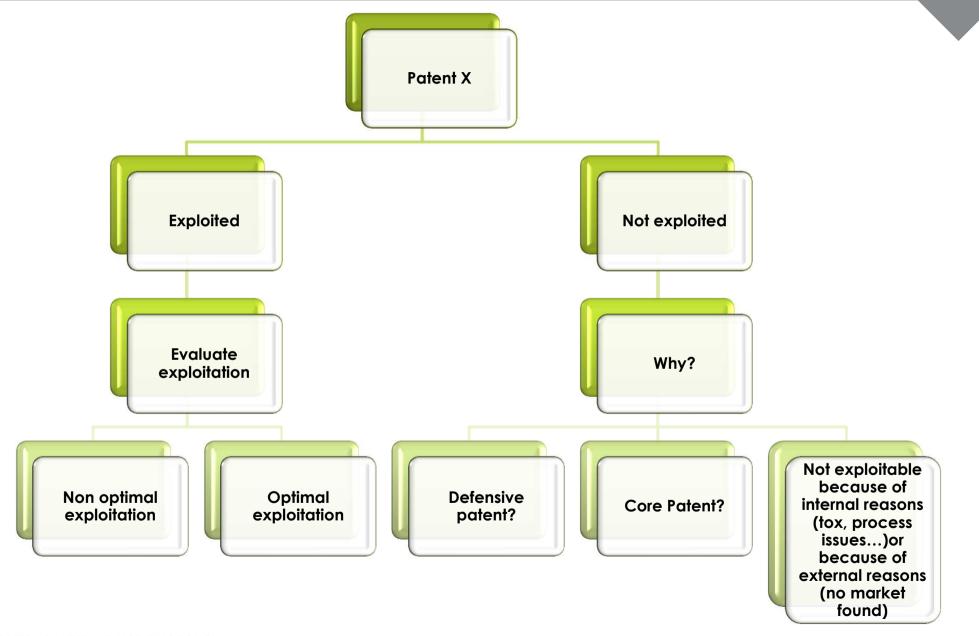




#### C. Extraction and classification (2/2)

- After categorization and analysis of the portfolio, we should extract in collaboration with Management;
  - patent families and/or technology that might be proposed for licensing out;
  - patent families and/or technology that might need licensing in;
  - In a perspective of ROI, we obtain a list of "patent of interest for licensing-out". Said patents correspond to non-sufficiently exploited or not exploited at all patents. Cross-licensing is eventually possible with said patents of interest and/or patents of interest for licensing in.



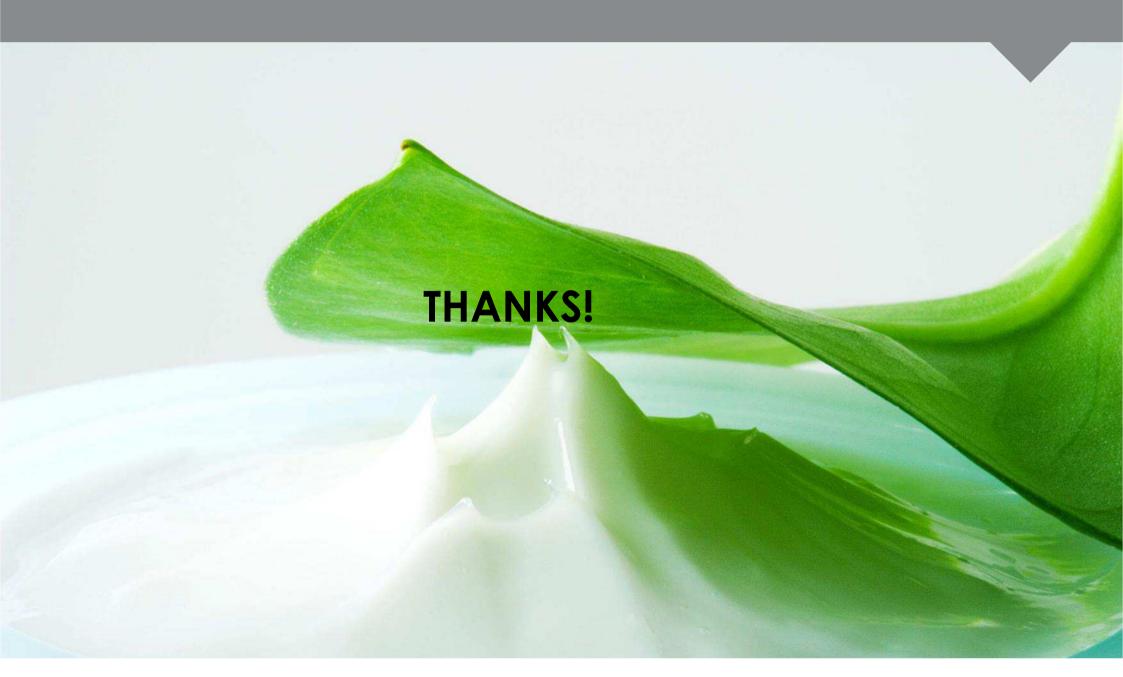




#### D. Asset assessment

- Automated analysis of each patent of interest for licensing-out to ascertain a quantitative and qualitative measurement of:
  - Enforceability;
  - Intrinsic value for Mane;
  - Licensing or sale potential.







### FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT US

Aminata.POUYE@mane.com Legal and IP Department

www.mane.com