University Spin-offs

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COSS D03

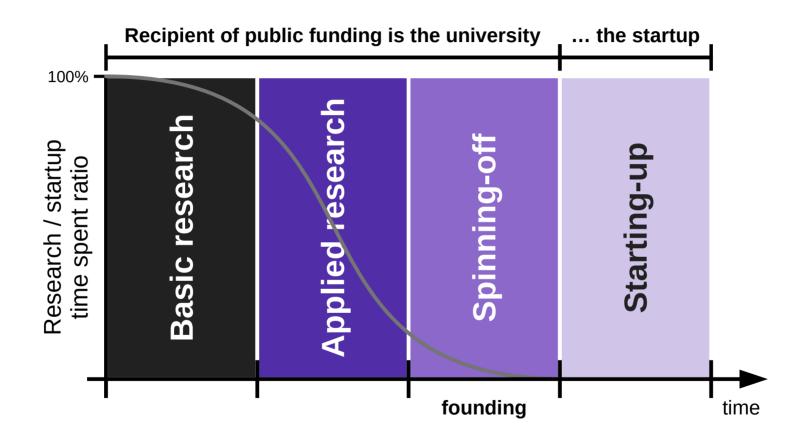
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Agenda

- 1. Phases and public funding
- 2. The applied research phase
- 3. The spinning-off phase
- 4. IP rights management
- 5. The role of the university

1. Phases and Public Funding

Overview of Phases and Funding Recipients



Forms of Public Project Funding

- Public grants [1]
 - Grants to university
 - Basic research funding
 - Applied research funding
 - Innovation / startup funding
 - Grants to startup
 - Direct startup funding
 - Pre-competitive research
- Contract research [2]

German: "Antragsforschung"
 German: "Auftragsforschung"

Phases with Example Funders and Programs

#	Phase	Funder	Program	# Persons	Amount [PM p. P.]
1	Basic research	DFG ERC	Sachbeihilfe Advanced Grant	1-3 (up to 6)	36
2	Applied research	BMBF BMWi	VIP+, START interaktiv Various	1-4	18-36
3	Spinning-off	BMWi	EXIST Forschungstransfer	3-4	18
4	Starting-up	BMWi	EXIST II	3-4	6
5	•••	BMWi	KMU Innovativ		12-24

Phase / Maturity / Readiness Name Equivalencies

Phase	Maturity	Technology Readiness Level (EU)
Basic research	Research	TRL 1 (basic principles observed) TRL 2 (technology concept formulated) TRL 3 (experimental proof of concept)
Applied research	Validation	TRL 4 (technology validated in lab) TRL 5 (technology validated in relevant environment)
Spinning-off	Exploitation	TRL 6 (technology demonstrated in relevant environment)
Starting-up	Exploitation	TRL 7 (system prototype demonstration) TRL 8 (system complete and qualified)

2. The Applied Research Phase

The Applied Research Phase

- Takes place at the university
 - Follows the basic research phase
 - Funded through validation projects

Example Funding for Applied Research

Funding source

Funder: BMBF

Program: START interaktiv

Content: 3-4 people up to 3 years

- Grant process
 - Requires team and innovation
 - Two-stage process
- Does not require incorporation

3. The Spinning-off Phase

The Spinning-off Phase

- Starts at university and transitions to startup
 - Follows the applied research phase
 - Turns the research project into a product

Steps for Spinning-off

- Acquire funding
- Found company
- Acquire IP rights
- Build out product
- Acquire funding

Example Funding for Spinning-off

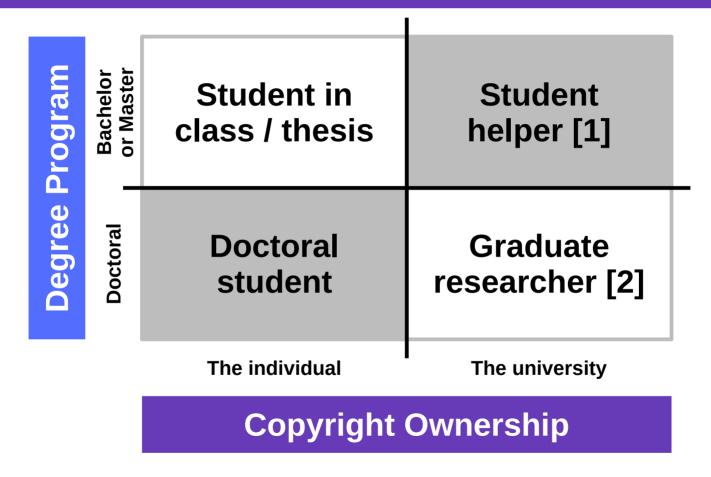
- Funding source
 - Sponsor: BMWi
 - Program: EXIST Forschungstransfer
 - Content: Four people for up to 18 months
- Grant process
 - Apply with team and business plan
 - Get invited to pitch to jury
- Requires incorporation

Startup Incorporation

- Needs to happen during the spinning-off phase
- At this stage, all IP is still owned by the university

4. IP Rights Management

Who Holds Which Rights?



- [1] German: "Studentische / wissenschaftliche Hilfskraft"
- [2] German: "Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter:in"

Graduate Researchers / Ph.D. Students

- In Ph.D. student role, they
 - Own the rights to what they do if
 - The professor gave them time off from project work
 - It falls within the scope of their dissertation topic
- In employee of the university role, they
 - Transfers the IP rights to the employer (the university)
 - German Urheberrecht stays with researcher, but is inconsequential

Professor

In Germany, owns their work, even if paid

Bachelor and Master Students

- In student role, students
 - Own the rights to anything they do voluntarily and for free, including
 - Course work, final theses, volunteer (outside) work
- In party-to-a-contract role, students
 - Can transfer IP rights to university if compensated for it
 - Work-for-hire: Student job [1]
 - Work contract [2]

[1] German: "Arbeitsvertrag resp. Dienstvertrag"

[2] German: "Werkvertrag"

Ensuring a Clean Intellectual Property Situation

- Acquire IP rights in advance
 - Pay for work
 - Work-for-hire
 - Work contract
 - Contributor license agreement
- Acquire IP rights after the fact
 - Letter of forfeiture
 - Work contract
- Document no IP rights claimed
 - Confirmation letter

5. The Role of the University

Transfer of Intellectual Property

For the startup to proceed, it needs to acquire the IP rights from the university

What the university can offer

- Exclusive rights to closed source
- Non-exclusive rights to open source
- Rights to other intellectual property

What the university may ask for

- Lump-sum payment (unlikely)
- Incremental conditional payments
- Share of founders' equity
- Commensurate with the (as assessed) value of the intellectual property

Valuation of Intellectual Property (to Transfer)

- Pricing strategies
 - By assumed value (using outside assessor)
 - By labor spent on it (replacement cost method)
 - By lines of relevant code (pricing by line of code)

Incremental Conditional Payments

- Structure total payment into sequence of payments
 - Dependent on external events (revenue, profits, acquisition)
 - Until total value is reached

Share of Founders' Equity

- The University may ask for founders' equity
 - A request for equity is possible, not always likely
 - Holding an equity stake requires attention, adds complexity
 - If it takes equity, it is still unlikely to play an active role
 - It may want a board seat though in the beginning
- No good formula for amount of equity
 - If only code, in the low single digits (2-5% of total equity)

Summary

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- 2. The applied research phase
- 3. The spinning-off phase
- 4. IP rights management
- 5. The role of the university

Thank you! Questions?

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