

Prowess in the management of intellectual property is an essential part of **leadership** in technological innovation.

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Stiffungsfonds Deutsche Bank C
Innovation Management
and Entrepreparation

18 November 2023

Leadership in Technological Innovation: The Importance of Managing Intellectual Property

Prof. Dr. Kelvin W. Willoughby

Stiftungsfonds Deutsche Bank Chair of Innovation Management and Entrepreneurship

Previous Academic Affiliations



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- Professor of Entrepreneurship and Intellectual Property, Curtin Graduate School of Business & Faculty of Science and Engineering, Curtin University, Perth, Australia. Also: MBA Program Director.
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 ønsted G
 æsteprofessor, Department of International Economics, Government and Business, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Professor and Honeywell / W. R. Sweatt Chair in the Management of Technology, The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, United States. Also: Program Director, Master of Science in Management of Technology, Center for the Development of Technological Leadership.
- Professor of Management, College of Management & Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand. Also: Program Director, Entrepreneurship Management Program.
- Associate Professor, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Long Island, New York, United States. Also: Program Director, Master of Science in Management of Technology, Harriman School of Management and Policy.
- Director, Management of Technology Program, College of Engineering & David Eccles School of Business, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, United States. Also: Clinical Associate Professor of Management.
- Visiting Professor, Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China S.A.R.



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Leadership in Technological Innovation: The Importance of Managing Intellectual Propert

The research of the Chair is focused on the management of technological innovation, entrepreneurship & intellectual property

We examine technological innovation from three different academic perspectives, using sound theory and rigorous methodology, to produce novel and useful results

Management of Technological Innovation

Contexts or Themes: Industries, established companies start-ups, academic laboratories, communities, countries

Intellectual Property Management

Contexts or Themes:

IP strategies for facilitating appropriation of value from technological Innovation

Technology Entrepreneurship

Contexts or Themes:
Strategies by which entrepreneurial technology ventures may develop and compete internationally

- IP management in large, complex technical companies
- Global innovation and trade in technology
- Innovation strategy for the energy transition
- Gerontechnology innovation
- Sustainability and innovation
- Patent strategies for modular
- products and systemsOpen innovation, co-creation and
- IP managementIP protection for artificial
- Patent analytics & quantum tech
- Blockchain and IP rights

intelligence inventions

- IP strategies for startups
- Universities and technology startups
- Entrepreneurship and local economic development
- Technology transfer and entrepreneurship
- Women and entrepreneurship



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projects

current

Selected



CEO of an innovative and influential global company ...

... with leadership challenges

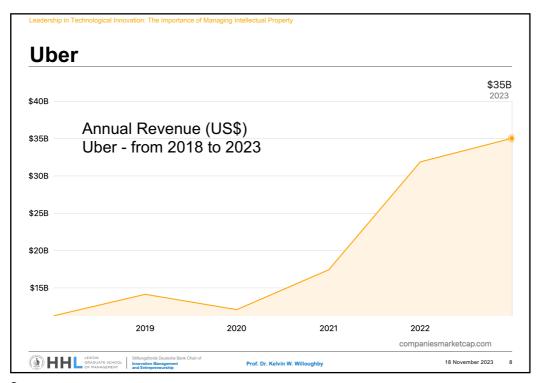
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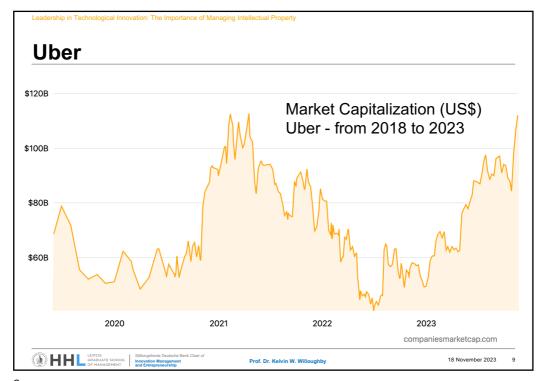
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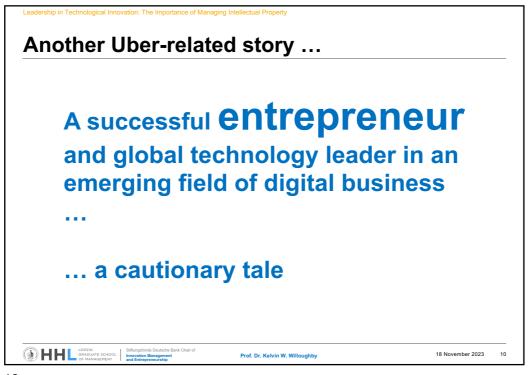
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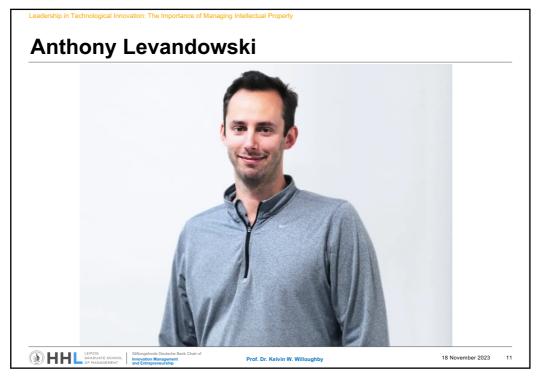
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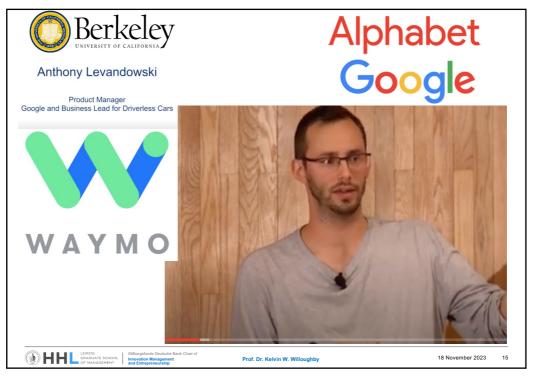




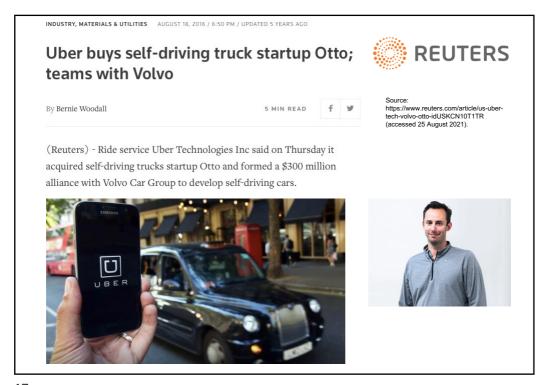


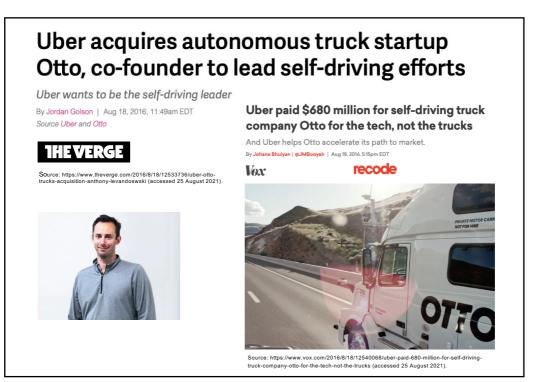


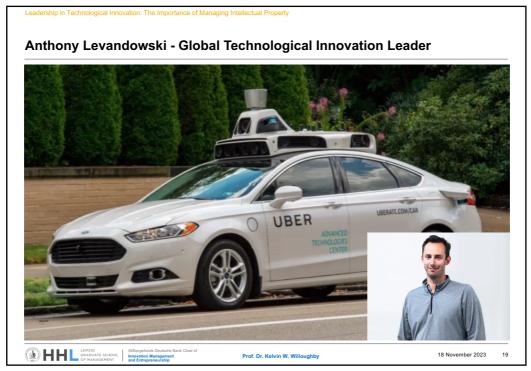






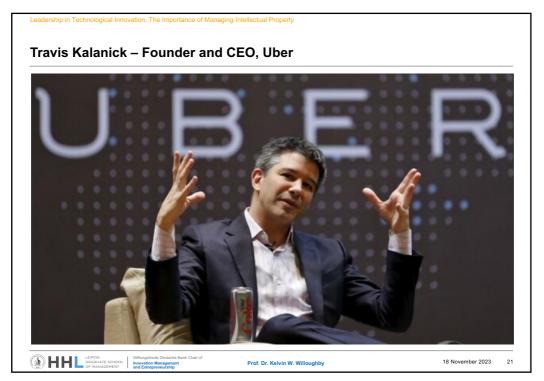


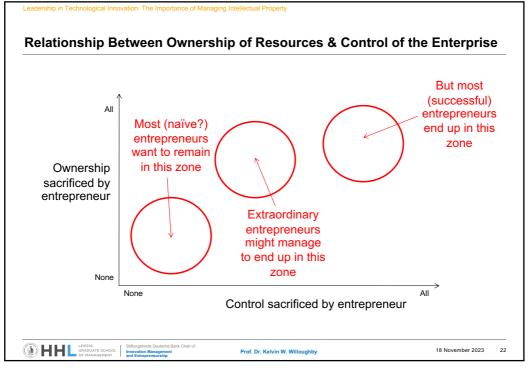


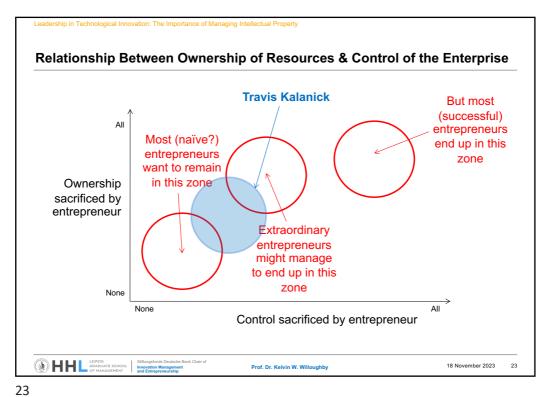




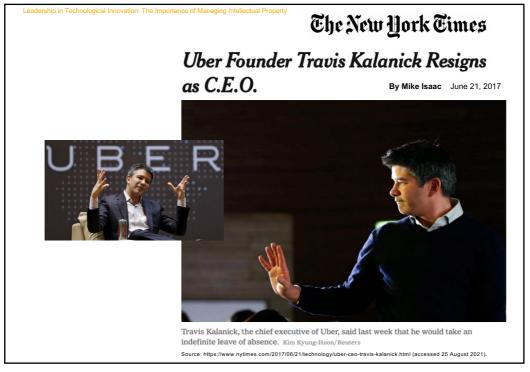
Uber CEO Travis Kalanick with Anthony Levandowski



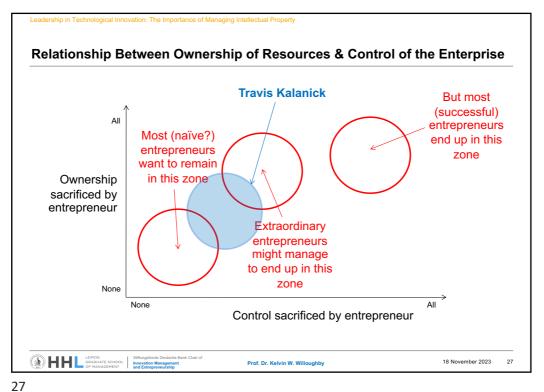


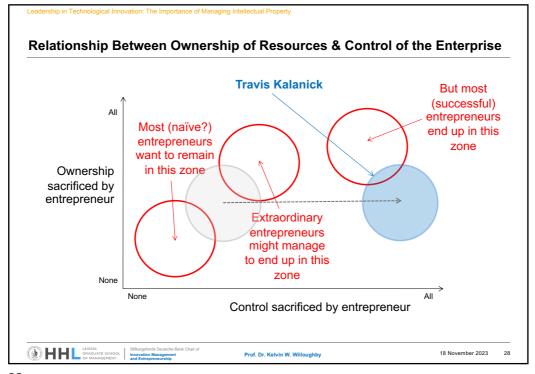


"... the former head ..." Where CEO Travis Kalanick with Anthony Levandowski, the former head of its self-driving-vehicle division. Associated Press









Uber Founder Travis Kalanick Leaves Board, Severing Last Tie

He has sold more than \$2 billion of his Uber shares and on Thursday will complete the sale of his remaining stake in the company.



The New York Times

By Kate Conger December 24, 2019

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/24/technology/ubertravis-kalanick.html (accessed 25 August 2021).



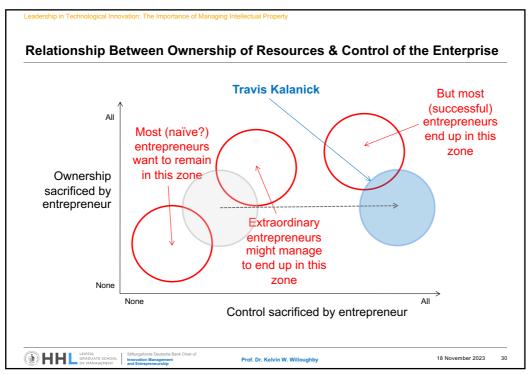
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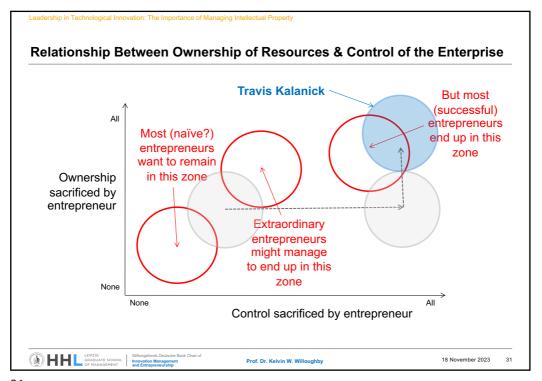
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Leadership in Technological Inn	ovation: The Importance of Managing	g Intellectual Property		
Wha	t happene	ed?		
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Theft
of
Trade Secrets
(a type of intellectual property)

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Uber vs. Waymo (Alphabet / Google)

- Anthony Levandowski was a employee of Waymo, a subsidiary of **Alphabet** (Google's parent company)
- · Levandowski stole trade secrets from Waymo
- He then launched a startup, Otto, resigned his position at Waymo, and then utilized the trade secrets stolen from Waymo at Otto
- Uber bought Otto, and Levandowski came to work for Uber ... as a star employee of Uber
- Uber made use of Waymo's trade secrets that had been illegally appropriated by Otto
- · Waymo sued Uber for utilizing stolen property as part of its technology for autonomous vehicles

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Four days, \$245 million: How Waymo v. Uber came to an end



A surprise settlement ends the case before it reached the jury. Here's an inside look into how it went down.

BY DARA KERR / FEBRUARY 9, 2018 3:36 PM PST



Under their agreement, Waymo gets 0.34 percent of Uber's equity, worth about \$245 million given Uber's estimated valuation of \$72 billion. Uber also agreed to not incorporate Waymo's confidential information into hardware and software used in its self-driving cars. Waymo had been seeking \$1.8 billion in damages. The surprise settlement brings to a close one of the highest profile court battles in Silicon Valley history, pitting Waymo -- the self-driving car spinoff of Google's parent company, Alphabet against Uber, the world's most valuable startup. The case centered on 14,000 "highly confidential" files that Google's former star engineer Anthony Levandowski allegedly downloaded before quitting in January 2016 to form his own self-driving truck company, Otto. Uber acquired Otto seven months later. Waymo claims its trade secrets found their way into Uber's self-driving cars.

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The New Hork Times https://nyti.ms/2Tp5ibg

Star Engineer Who Crossed Google Is Ordered to Pay \$179 Million to Company

Anthony Levandowski, who helped pioneer self-driving cars and was accused of taking Google's trade secrets to Uber, also filed for bankruptcy.



SAN FRANCISCO — Anthony Levandowski, a former star Google and Uber engineer who helped pioneer self-driving cars, filed for bankruptcy protection on Wednesday after a court ordered him to pay \$179 million to Google over a contract dispute.

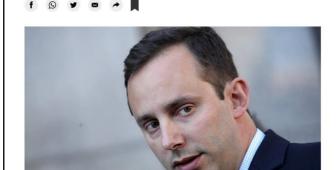


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Star Technologist Who Crossed Google Sentenced to 18 Months in Prison.

The New York Times

Anthony Levandowski, a onetime star Silicon Valley engineer of self-driving cars, had pleaded guilty to stealing trade secrets.



Anthony Levandowski, a former Google and Uber engineer, agreed to pay \$756,499 to Waymo, a self-driving business spun out of Google, as restitution for theft of trade secrets. Justin Sullivan/Getty Images

OAKLAND, Calif. — Anthony Levandowski, a pioneer of self-driving car technology in Silicon Valley, had once been feted by companies such as Google and Uber for his engineering expertise. But on Tuesday, Mr. Levandowski's fall from grace was capped when he was sentenced to 18 months in prison for stealing self-driving car trade secrets from Google. He will not be required to serve his sentence until the coronavirus pandemic subsides, a federal judge ordered.

Mr. Levandowski, 40, also agreed to pay \$756,499 to Waymo, a self-driving business spun out of Google, as restitution. He had filed for bankruptcy in March, saying he had \$50 million to \$100 million in personal assets. He will also be required to pay a fine of \$95,000.

Source: Kate Conger, New York Times, 4 August 2020, https://www.nylimes.com/2020/08/04/technology/levandowski-google-ubersontenrion-trade-scenete htm/Search/Sess/IIPselfina-3 (visited on 1 February 2021

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Anthony Levandowski, an engineer who stole trade secrets, receives a Trump pardon. The New York Times The New York Times

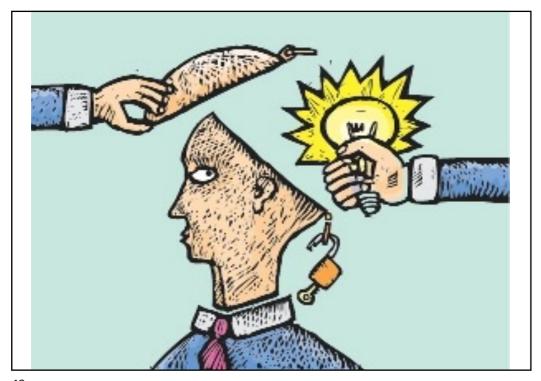


Management of Intellectual Property?

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Leadership in Technological Innovation: The Importance of Managing Intellectual Property

What is Intellectual Property? ... a short-hand definition

Intellectual property is an intangible asset for which a government has granted a person or an organization exclusive rights.

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What is Intellectual Property? ... a formal definition

Intellectual property is that class of intangible assets on which legal rights have been conferred by a sovereign state whereby the recipients of those rights possess the authority to exclude others from using, making, selling, distributing, importing, copying or otherwise exploiting the associated assets without permission.

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What is Intellectual Property?

Intellectual property is that class of intangible assets on which legal rights have been conferred by a sovereign state whereby the recipients of those rights possess the authority to exclude others from using, making, selling, distributing, importing, copying or otherwise exploiting the associated assets without permission.

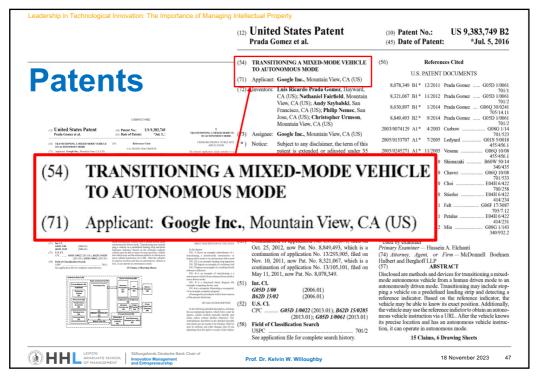
- Patents
- Trade secrets
- Copyright
- Design rights / Design patents
- Trade marks
- "Trade dress"
- Demarcations of origin / Certifications of authenticity
- "Petty patents" / "innovation patents" / "utility models"

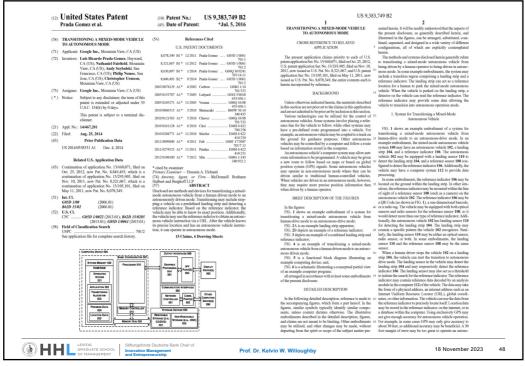
property rights,

not just patents.

- Plant varieties
- Licenses

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Patents

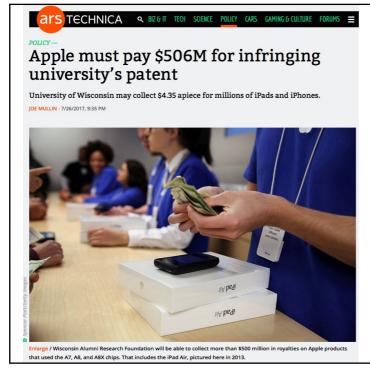
Enlightened leadership in IP management by student alumni of a university?

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18 November 2023



United States Patent [19] 5,781,752 [11] Patent Number: [45] Date of Patent: Jul. 14, 1998 Moshovos et al. [54] TABLE BASED DATA SPECULATION CIRCUIT FOR PARALLEL PROCESSING COMPUTER 5,666,506 9/1997 Hesson et al. OTHER PUBLICATIONS Gurinda Sohi et al., Instruction Issue Logic for High-Per-[75] Inventors: Andreas I. Moshovos; Scott E. Breach; Terani N. Vijaykumar; Gurindar S. Sohi, all of Madison, Wis. formance Interruptable Pipelined Processors; ACM 1987, pp. 27–34. [73] Assignee: Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, Wis. Primary Examiner—Krisna Lim Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Quarles & Brady ABSTRACT [21] Appl. No.: 773,992 A predictor circuit permits advanced execution of instruc-tions depending for their data on previous instructions by predicting such dependencies based on previous mis-speculations detected at the final stages of processing. Syn-chronization of dependent instructions is provided by a table creating entries for each instance of potential dependency. Table entries are created and deleted dynamically to limit [22] Filed: Dec. 26, 1996 [51] Int. Cl.⁶ .. G06F 9/38 .. 395/392 [52] U.S. Cl. [58] Field of Search 395/392 References Cited total memory requirements. U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 9 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets 5,664,138 9/1997 Yoshida 395/395 LEIPZIG
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"Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, or WARF, sued Apple in 2014, accusing its A7, A8, and A8X chips of infringing US Patent No. <u>5,781,752</u>, which claims a type of "table based data speculation circuit." The following year after a trial, a Wisconsin jury found that Apple had infringed the '752 patent and that it should pay \$234 million in damages. Yesterday's order, signed by US District Judge William Conley, more than doubles that amount. Conley awarded WARF \$1.61 per unit for many of the iPad and iPhone devices that use the accused chips, up until the entry of judgment in October 2015. He also tacked on \$2.74 per unit as a royalty payment covering the period from the date of judgment through December 26, 2016, which is when the '752 patent expired."

Source: Joe Mullin, 26 July 2017. Source: Joe Mullin, 2b July 2011, https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2017/07/judge-orders-apple-to-pay-506m-to-university-for-patent-infringement/ (accessed on 25 September 2017).

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Another type of intellectual property ... trademarks

Trademarks

... student entrepreneurs taken by surprise, by mismanaging IP

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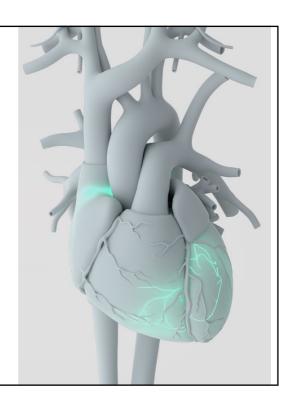
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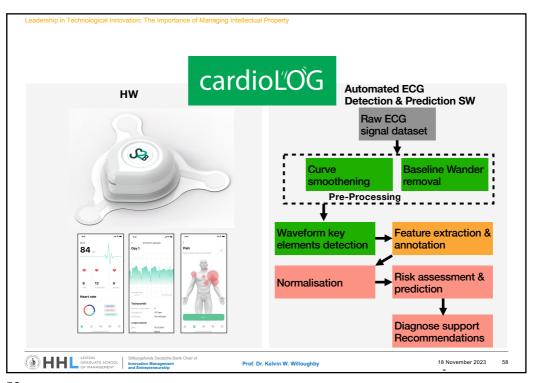


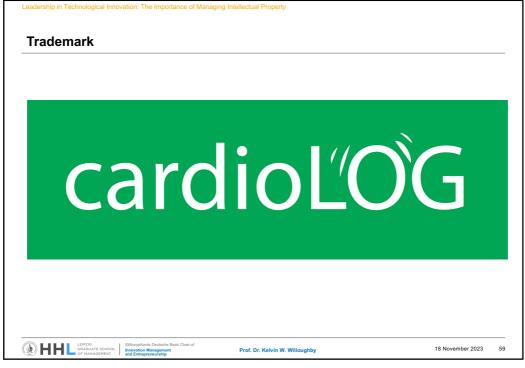
CARDIOLOG TECHNOLOGIES

A digital health startup developing a wearable ECG monitoring system for preventive cardio screening and arrhythmia management



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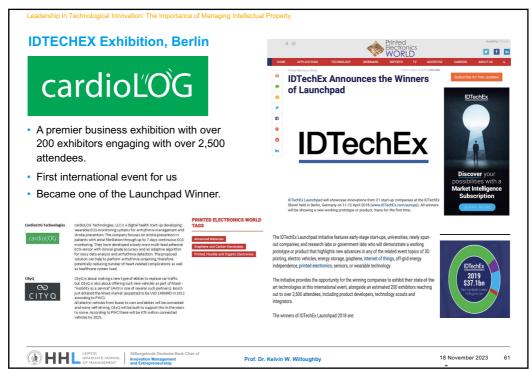
http://cardiolog-technologies.ru

Carcio L'OG

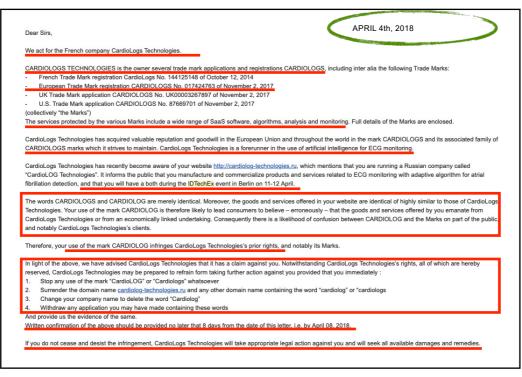
Manufactures and commercializes products and services related to ECG monitoring with an adaptive algorithm for atrial fibrillation detection.

Booth at the **IDTechEx** trade show

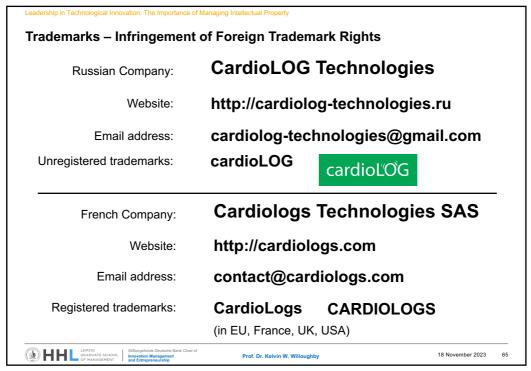
in Berlin on 11-12 April 2018

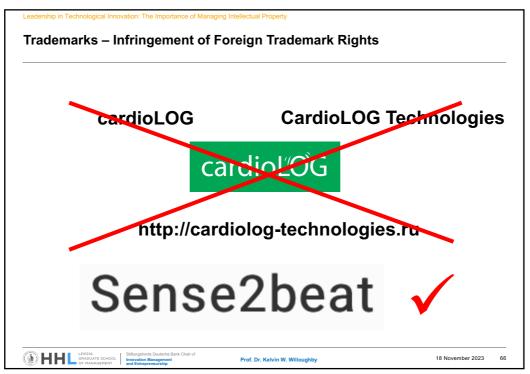


<mark>เพลงใคระโทโอโตะโยาสโทจโดยโลง</mark> Innovation: The Importance of Managing Intellectual Property		
Trademarks		
7 DAYS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR EXHIB	3IT	
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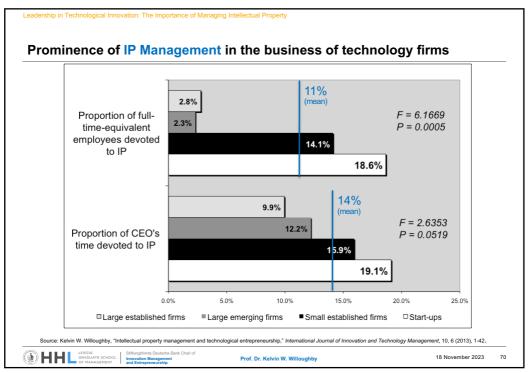


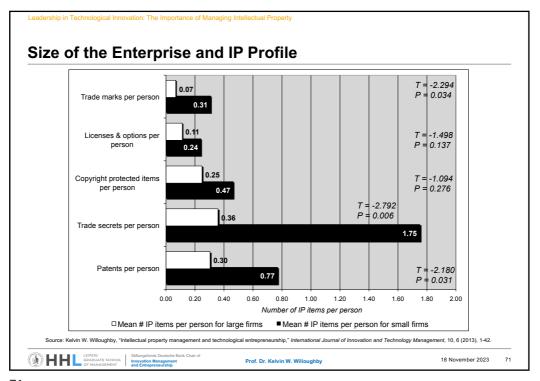












What bless	sed with s	s when a com skillful and w intellectual p	ise
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eadership in Technological Innovation: The Importance of Managing Intellectual Property

Strategic Management of Intellectual Property

What happens when a company is blessed with skillful and wise leadership in intellectual property?

Kelvin W. Willoughby,

"What impact does intellectual property have on the business performance of technology firms?"

Int. Journal of Intellectual Property Management, 6, 4 (2013), 316-338. https://doi.org/10.1504/IJIPM.2013.057634

What impact does intellectual property have on the business performance of technology firms?

Kelvin W. Willoughby

School of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth WA 6845, Australia E-mail: k.willoughby@curtin.edu.au



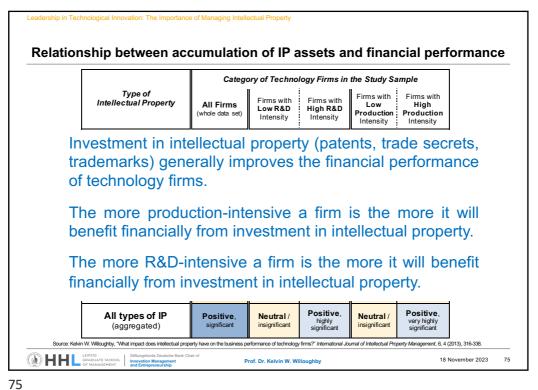
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Relationship between accumulation of IP assets and financial performance

	Catego	ory of Techno	logy Firms in	the Study Sa	ample
Type of Intellectual Property	All Firms (whole data set)	Firms with Low R&D Intensity	Firms with High R&D Intensity	Firms with Low Production Intensity	Firms with High Production Intensity
Patents	Positive, highly significant	Positive, significant	Positive, highly significant	Neutral / insignificant	Positive, very highly significant
Trade secrets	Positive, highly significant	Positive, significant	Positive, more significant	Neutral / insignificant	Positive, highly significant
Trademarks	Positive, very highly significant	Neutral / insignificant	Positive, very highly significant	Neutral / insignificant	Positive, highly significant
Copyright protected items	Neutral / insignificant	_	_		_
Licenses	Neutral / insignificant	_	_		
All types of IP (aggregated)	Positive, significant	Ne utral / insignificant	Positive, highly significant	Neutral / insignificant	Positive, very highly significant

Source: Kelvin W. Willoughby, "What impact does intellectual property have on the business performance of technology firms?" International Journal of Intellectual Property Management, 6, 4 (2013), 316-338.





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Intellectua	l Property Strategy		
		lo we mean by property strategy	?

The office of dealers from	Jurisdiction/	country fo	Jurisdiction/country for obtaining and/or enforcing the IP right											
Type of IP included in a firm's corporate strategy	Home jurisdiction	В	С	D	E	F								
Patents (utility patents)														
Petty patents / Utility models														
Design patents														
Registered designs														
Copyright														
Related rights ("copyright")														
Trade secrets														
Trademarks														
"Trade dress"														
Demarcations of origin														
Certifications of authenticity														
Plant varieties														
Database rights														
Domain names														
Licenses														

Type of IP included in a firm's	Jurisdiction/	country f	or obtainin	g and/or e	enforcing th	e IP right
corporate strategy	Home jurisdiction	В	С	D	E	F
Patents (utility patents)	V					
Petty patents / Utility models						
Design patents						
Registered designs	V					
Copyright	V					
Related rights ("copyright")						
Trade secrets						
Trademarks	V					
"Trade dress"						
Demarcations of origin						
Certifications of authenticity						
Plant varieties						
Database rights						
Domain names						
Licenses						

ellectual Property Stra						
Type of IP included in a firm's	Jurisdiction/	country f	or obtainir	ng and/or e	enforcing th	e IP right
corporate strategy	Home jurisdiction A	В	С	D	E	F
Patents (utility patents)	V	V	V	V	V	V
Petty patents / Utility models				V	V	V
Design patents						
Registered designs		V			V	
Copyright		V		V	V	✓
Related rights ("copyright")	_	√		_		_
Trade secrets						
Trademarks		√		V		V
"Trade dress"	V		V		V	
Demarcations of origin						
Certifications of authenticity		V	V		V	
Plant varieties						
Database rights		V				V
Domain names	V	V	V	V	V	V
Licenses	V	V	V	V	V	V

The office of dealers from the	Jurisdiction/	country f	or obtainin	g and/or e	Jurisdiction/country for obtaining and/or enforcing the IP right										
Type of IP included in a firm's corporate strategy	Home jurisdiction	В	С	D	E	F									
Patents (utility patents)	V	V			V	V									
Petty patents / Utility models															
Design patents	V	V													
Registered designs					V										
Copyright	V	V		V	V	V									
Related rights ("copyright")		V													
Trade secrets	V	V		V	V	V									
Trademarks															
"Trade dress"															
Demarcations of origin															
Certifications of authenticity															
Plant varieties															
Database rights		V													
Domain names	V	V	V	V	V	V									
Licenses	V				V	V									

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Intellectual property management, dynamic capabilities and competitive innovation in the commercial aircraft industry

Punyapat Saksupapchon and Kelvin W. Willoughby*

HHL Leipzig Graduate School of Management, Jahnallee 59, 04109 Leipzig, Germany Email: punyapat.s@chanwanich.com Email: k.willoughby@hhl.de *Corresponding author

Abstract: In this paper we combine insights from two streams of literature within the broad academic domain of strategic management — namely intellectual property management and dynamic capabilities — to advance our understanding of the dynamics of competition and innovation in technology-intensive industries dominated by large companies with highly complex products and businesses, large operational scale, and broad international reach. We argue that a firm's IP management capability ought to be viewed as a dynamic capability, as propounded by Teece et al. (1997) and Teece (2007), and we accordingly propose a generic competition-influenced evolutionary pattern of patent application strategies, embodying three development phases: I) passive strategy, during the growth phase; 3) sophisticated strategy at the maturity phase. We test our ideas through a study of the patenting behaviour of two major competing firms in the commercial aircraft industry.

Keywords: intellectual property; patent application strategies; dynamic capabilities; technological innovation; commercial aircraft industry; IP management; Airbus; Boeing,

Reference to this paper should be made as follows: Saksupapchon, P. and Willoughby, K.W. (2021) 'Intellectual property management, dynamic capabilities and competitive innovation in the commercial aircraft industry', Int. J. Intellectual Property Management, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp.236–262.



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International Intellectual Property Strategy

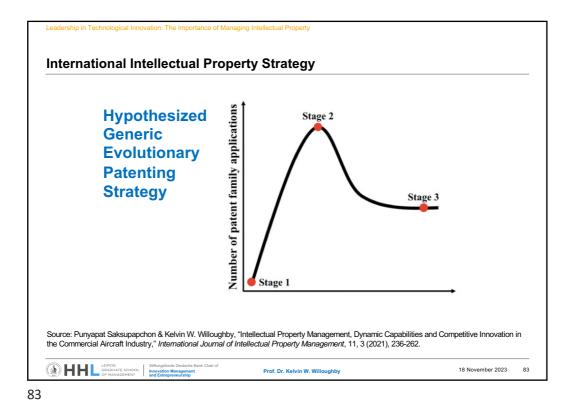
Three Patent Application Strategies

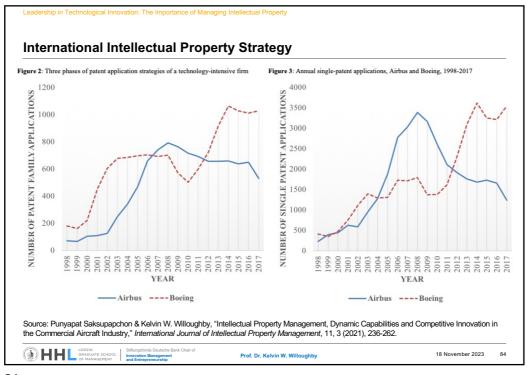
Phase	Patent application strategy	Number of countries for patent applications	Number of patent applications	Cost	Level of IP management capability
1	Passive	Minimal (only home country)	Low	Low	Low-level
2	Aggressive	Maximal (all possible countries)	High	High	Low-level
3	Sophisticated	Strategic	Adequate	Optimal	High-level (Dynamic capability)

Source: Punyapat Saksupapchon & Kelvin W. Willoughby, "Intellectual Property Management, Dynamic Capabilities and Competitive Innovation in the Commercial Aircraft Industry," International Journal of Intellectual Property Management, 11, 3 (2021), 236-262.

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Contextual factors affecting patent licensing provisions in collaboration agreements of complex technological organisations

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Abstract: This paper addresses one of the challenges of open innovation, namely, the issue of the right to access and exploit technological innovations owned by collaborative partners inside and outside the boundary of research collaboration. Licensing is widely viewed as a solution to this problem. To design appropriate intellectual property licensing provisions in collaboration agreements with partners in complex research projects, project managers need to configure a set of critical intellectual property licensing elements based on consideration of a strategic set of contextual factors. This study is focused primarily on the licensing of patent rights in company-led research collaborations in complex technological industries. Drawing upon literature analysis and practical professional knowledge, we propose a heuristic framework to guide practitioners in deciding whether or not to grant technology licences to collaborations, whether or not to acquire collaborators' technology licences, and also what the scope of the licences should be.

Keywords: open innovation; intellectual property; licensing; collaboration agreements; joint product development; patents.

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An example of the final decision based on managerial judgment

								Critic	al IP Ac	cess Elemen	its					
					Compan	y Backgrou	ind IP					Collaborat	or Backgro	und IP		
					If yes, th	e critical li	ensing solu	tions are:		Need to		If yes, the	critical lic	ensing solu	tions are:	
No.	Contextual factor	Selected option	Need to grant a license to Collaborator or not?	Exclusivity	Geographic scope	Fidd of application	Time frame	Sub-licensing scope	Level of compensation for IP access	acquire a license from Collaborator or not?	Exclusivity	Geographic scope	Field of application	Time frame	Sub-licensing scope	Level of compensation
1	Participation of Collaborator in Company's activities outside the project boundary	Scenario 1: Collaborator participates in Company's activities both during the project's tenure and after the project ends. (Decisions for both inside and outside the project boundary)	Yes	Exclusive	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Longer term	Broad	None	Yes	Exclusive	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Longer term	Broad	None
2	Centrality of the technology to the Company	Core technology	Variable	Non- exclusive	Narrow	Narrow	Within the project's tenure	None	High	Yes	Exclusive	Broad	Broad	Longer term	Broad	High
3	Ease of substituting Collaborator's technology (modules) in the project with other technologies	Collaborator's technology is not substitutable or is difficult to substitute.	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Yes	Exclusive	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Longer term	Irrelevant	High
4	Type of Collaborator based on market intents	Noncompetitor	Yes	Irrelevant	Broad	Broad	Irrelevant	Broad	Irrelevant	Yes	Irrelevant	Broad	Broad	Irrelevant	Broad	Irreleva
5	Type of Collaborator based on business purposes	Industrial corporation	Variable	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Broad	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Variable	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Broad	Irreleva
6	Number of collaborators in the project	One collaborator	Variable	Exclusive	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	High	Variable	Exclusive	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	High
7	Share of financial investment in the project	Company invests significantly more than Collaborator.	Variable	Non- exclusive	Narrow	Narrow	Within the project's tenure	Narrow	High	Variable	Exclusive	Broad	Broad	Longer term	Broad	Low
8	Involvement of any third party in the Company's activities that require the relevant Collaborator IP	Third party is involved.	Variable	Non- exclusive	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Yes	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Broad	Higl
9	Level of IP management capability of Company	Advanced	Variable	Non- exclusive	Narrow	Narrow	Within the project's tenure	Narrow	Variable	Variable	Exclusive	Broad	Broad	Longer term	Broad	Non
	Final decisi based on manageria		Yes	Non- exclusive	Narrow	Narrow	Within the project's tenure	Narrow	High	Yes	Exclusive	Broad	Broad	Longer term	Broad	Hig

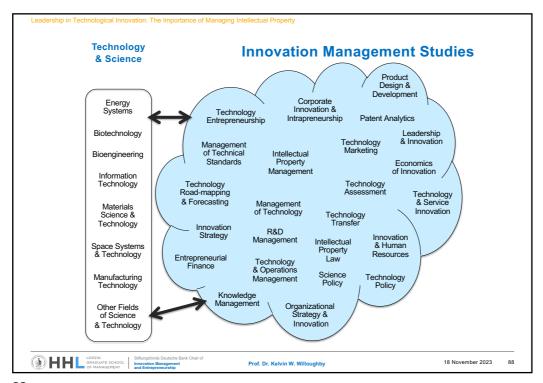
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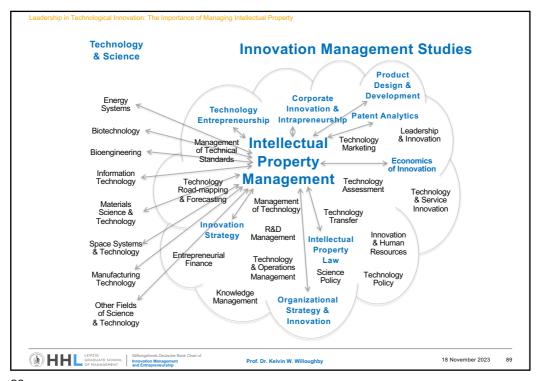
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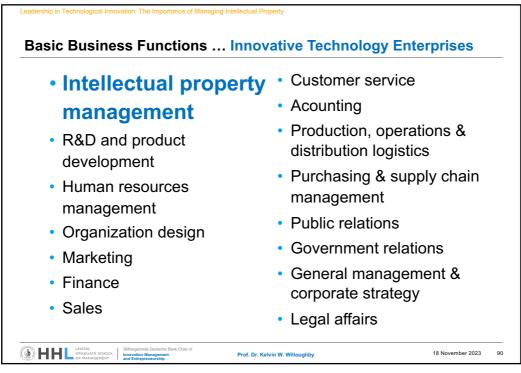
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									Critic	al IP Ac	cess Eleme	nts					
						Company							llaborato				
No.	Contextual factor	Weight	Selected option	Need to grant a		T T		ensing so	utions ar	e: E %	Need to acquire a		yes, the o				
10.	Contextual factor	(0 - 10)	Stitetta option	license to Collaborator or not?	Exclusivity	Geographic	Field of application	Time frame	Sub-licensing scope	Level of compensation for IP access	license from Collaborator or not?	Exclusivity	Geographic scope	Field of application	Time frame	Sub-licensing scope	Level of compensation for IP access
1	Participation of Collaborator in Company's activities outside the project boundary	10	Scenario 1: Collaborator participates in Company's activities both during the project's tenure and after the project ends. (Decisions for both inside and outside the project boundary)	10	10	0	0	10	10	-10	10	10	0	0	10	5	-10
2	Centrality of the technology to the Company	5	Core technology	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	10
3	Ease of substituting Collaborator's technology (modules) in the project with other technologies	5	Collaborator's technology is not substitutable or is difficult to substitute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0	10
4	Type of Collaborator based on market intents	4	Noncompetitor	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	5	0
5	Type of Collaborator based on business purposes	3	Industrial corporation	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
6	Number of collaborators in the project	1	One collaborator	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
7	Share of financial investment in the project	3	Company invests significantly more than Collaborator.	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-5	10	0	10	10	10	10	5	-5
8	Involvement of any third party in the Company's activities that require the relevant Collaborator IP	4	Third party is involved.	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	10
9	Level of IP management capability of Company	1	Advanced	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-5	0	0	10	10	10	10	5	-10
			Weighted average score	18	-3	-13	-4	3	14	-2	31	42	33	33	48	21	4
,		decision						_					_				







Concluding comment (1) ...

To maximize the social and economic benefit of technological innovation for individuals, organizations and communities it is necessary for business leaders to develop prowess in the management of intellectual property.

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Prowess in the management of intellectual property is an essential component of leadership in technological innovation.

Description of the management of intellectual property is an essential component of leadership in technological innovation.

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