



### Who are you and what are your expectations?

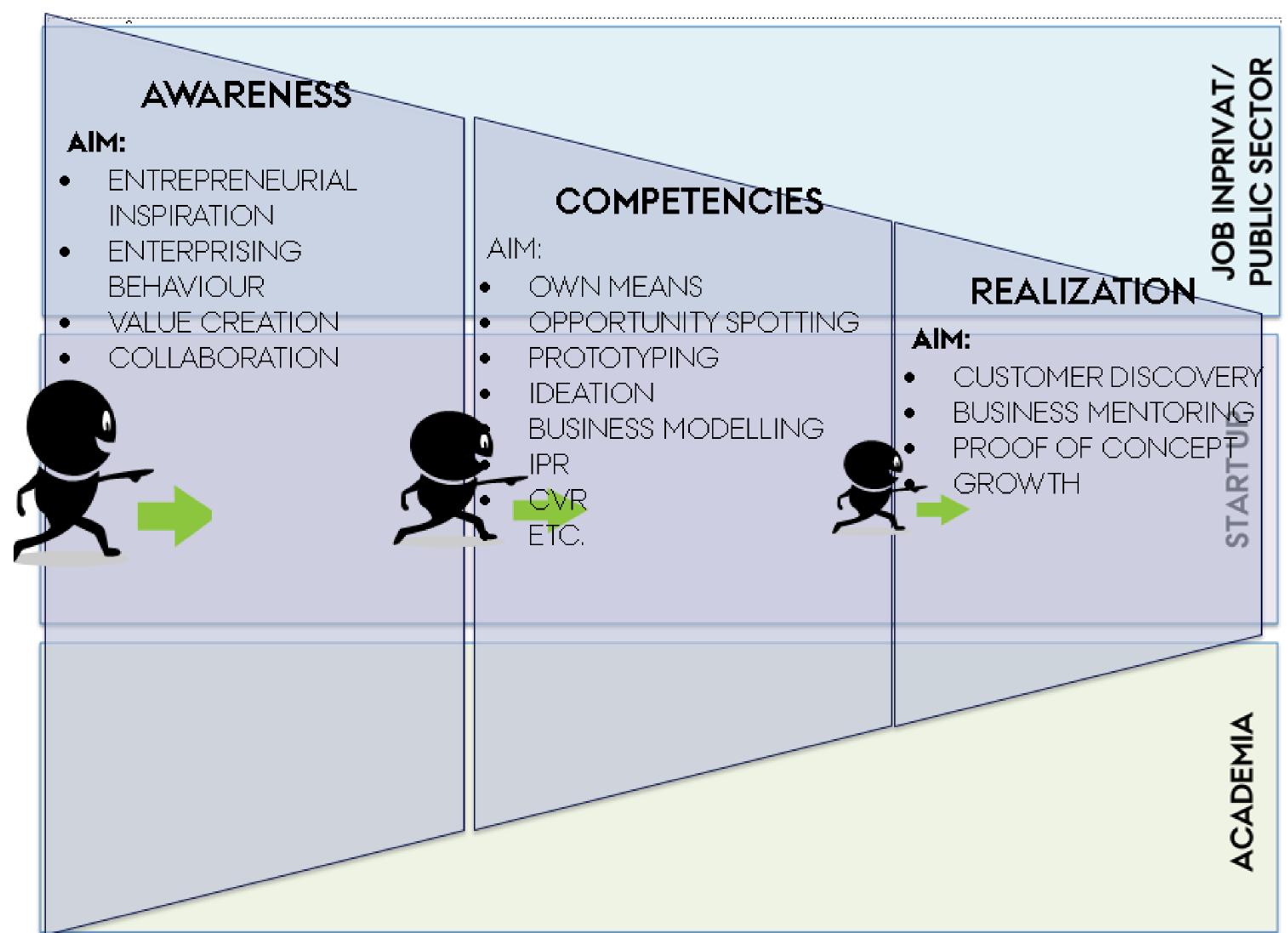








### What is Science for Society 2.0?





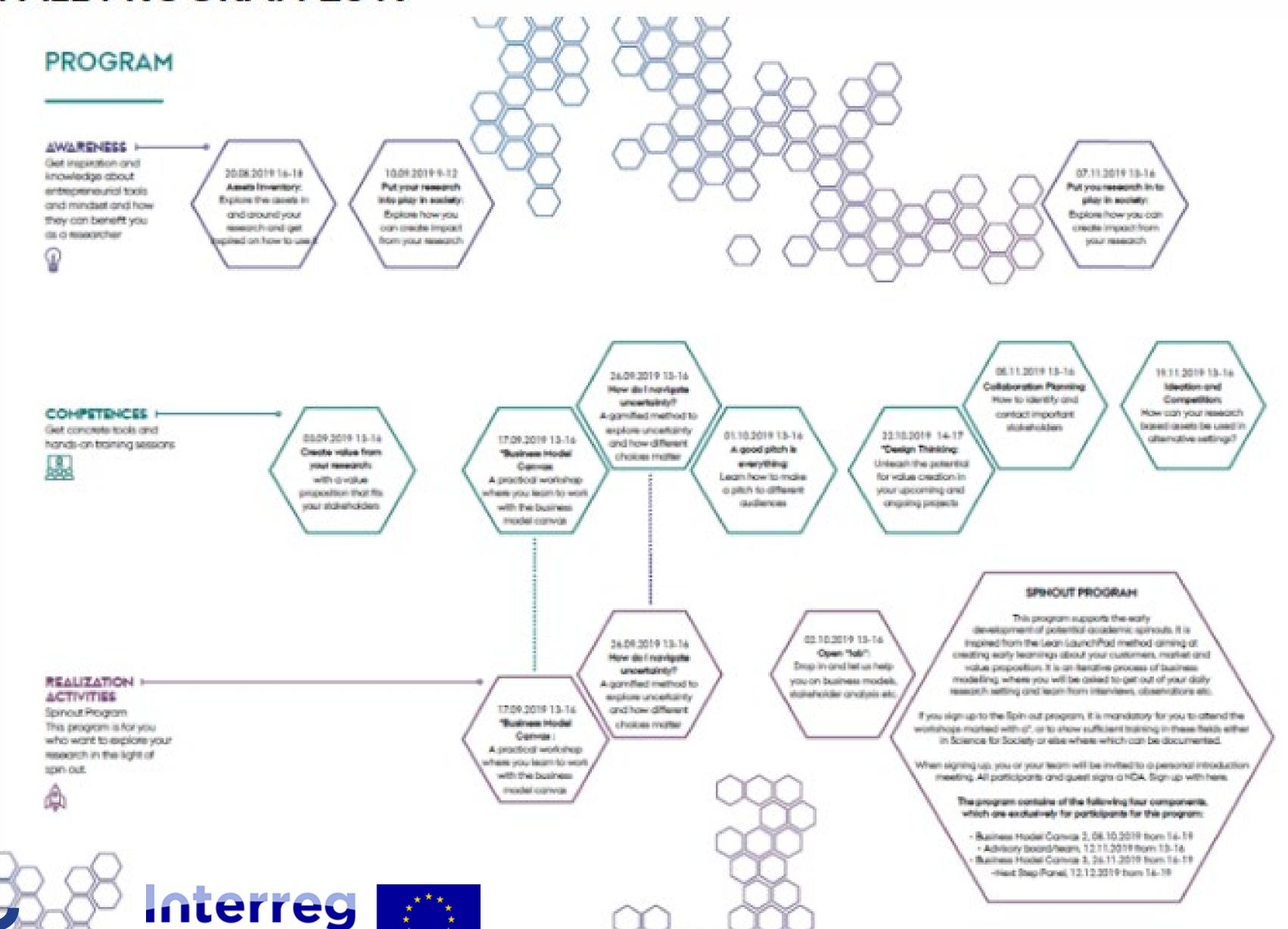


### FALL PROGRAM 2019

Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak

European Regional Development Fund EUROPEAN UNION

**AARHUS UNIVERSITET** 





### Characters we meet in academia

Chalmers University of Technology, 2014

Do you have a business idea we can create the next Google from?
Something patentable?
Protecting your IPR is important.

We share everything in my projects completely freely. Open innovation you know. I dont have to think about IP and stuff because I am not interested in money only the research.







### We need something in between

Chalmers University of Technology, 2014

What about starting with listing the assets we have, then we can decide what to do with them!

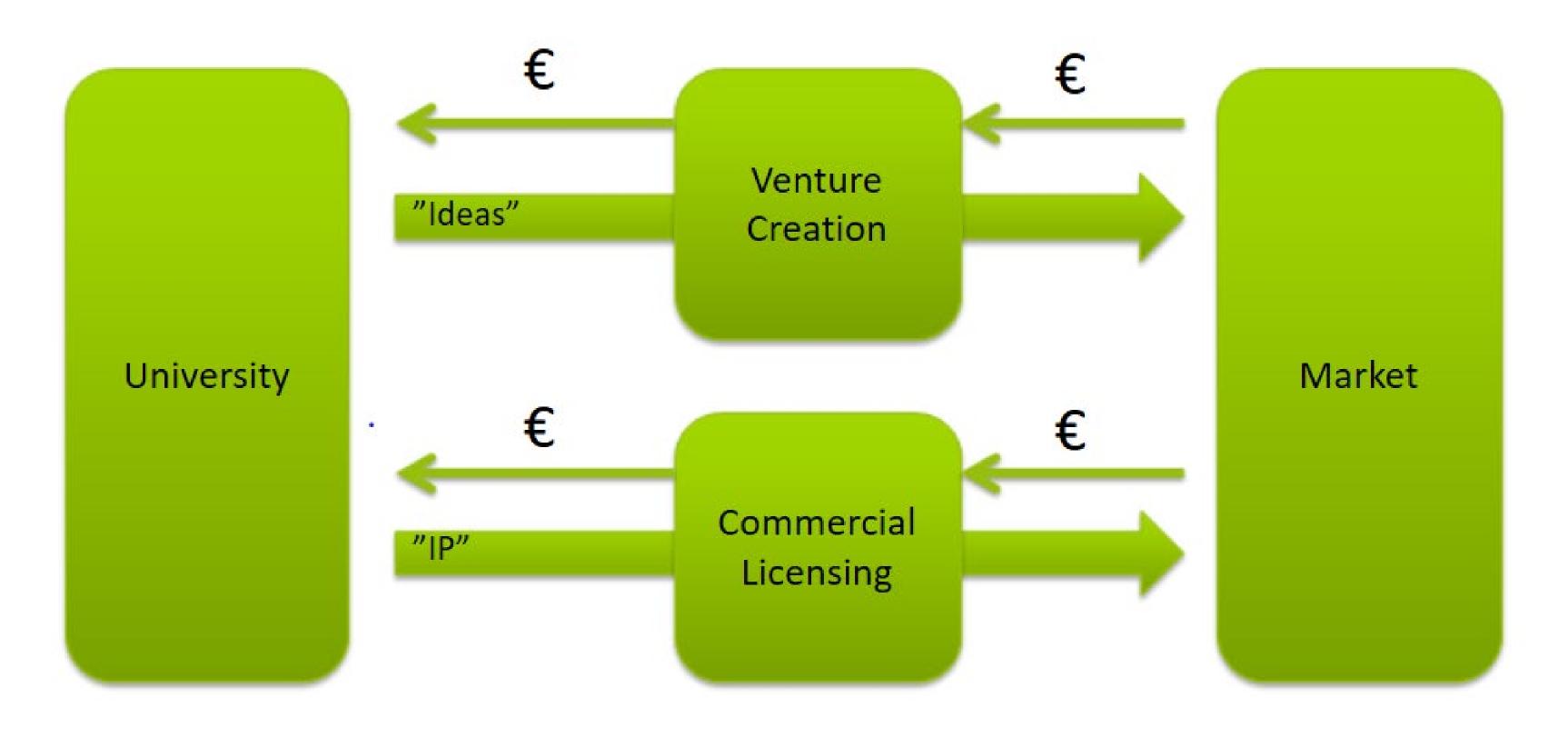






# University Technology Transfer the usual way

Chalmers University of Technology, 2014









## Paradigm shift in innovation management in academia

Chalmers University of Technology, 2014

#### Old Paradigm: Funnel (Money)

- Inventions
- Commercialisation
  - Licensing
  - Venture Creation
- Science and Technology
- Entrepreneur
- Cherry-picking
- Revenue stream back to the university

#### New Paradigm: Megaphone (Impact)

- All kinds of intellectual assets
- Various ways to utilisation
- All research areas
- All kinds of roles in the innovation process
- Iterative
- ROI in terms of stronger position for researcher and university through impact on society







### What is a research assets inventory

- Research Assets Inventory (RAI) is based on the research of Professor Ulf Petrusson at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, and on the Intellectual Assets Inventory (IAI) tool that was created by Chalmers innovationskontor Vaster, (Chalmers University of Technology).
- RAI is a structured way for a researcher, or a group of researchers, to get a better
  understanding of what kind of assets you have, how they connect with the research and
  how these assets may be utilized.
- RAI can also be a help in understanding how your research relates to UNs Sustainable Development Goals and how to communicate with different stakeholders.
- In practice, the RAI is an activity where the participants are guided through a set of exercises where they reflect over their research and document what they have done in terms of what assets they have created over the past few years.







### What is an asset?

"A resource that is owned or controlled by an individual researcher, a research group, the department, the faculty, the university, a corporation, an organization, a non-governmental organization, the government, or any other stakeholder, which has a value (does not have to be a monetary value) to someone and can be used for achieving a purpose (for instance some sort of knowledge transfer from academia to society)."





### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are assets that have a physical existence (we can touch, feel, and see it). Examples of tangible assets include:

- Machinery, equipment (measuring, surgical, processing, etc.), prototypes, compounds and liquids.
- Physical creations, manuscripts, teaching material (written, audio, pictures, movies) and documentation.
- Software programs, data, meta data, patient data, client lists and financial data.
- Materials, plants, vehicles and office supplies.
- Buildings, laboratories, rooms, teaching rooms, auditoriums, library, research facilities (ex. Max IV and ESS).
- · Etc.





### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are assets that do not have a physical existence. Examples of intangible assets include:

- Goodwill and reputation.
- IP such as patents, copyrights, trademarks (brands), design rights.
- Trade secrets, know-how and skills (research & teaching skills).
- Collaborations, people and relations.
- Different types of grants, research money and donations.
- Permits and agreements (collaboration, license, research, etc.).
- Awards
- Ect.







# Exercise – use 5 minutes and find all the assets you can find



### Find assets 1.0 (5-10 min.)

- Sit with your research group or by yourself and list all the different assets which you can think of in a giving research project (maybe your own).
- We will have a small discussion after...







### Find assets 2.0 (15-20 min.)

Get the hand out

Go out again – by yourself or in your research group

#### Exercise:

- Find MORE assets...
- Make a list of your assets use the handout
- Each asset should be named, described, determine assets (intangible, tangible), ownership of the asset (if you know)

Name of asset	Description of asset	Type of asset	Owner(s) of the asset
A short but descriptive name of the asset	Use one or two sentences to describe the asset	Choose one of: Tangible, intangible or unsure	It might be: you, a group of people, an organisation, a research project, unknown, etc.









### Find assets 2.0

## Did you explore more assets?







### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)





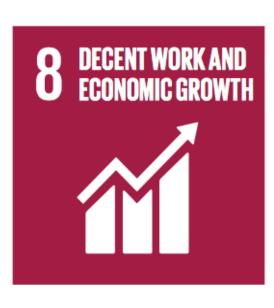








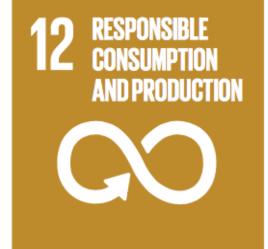






























### Which assets should you explore

Use 5 minutes...

Pick out 2-3 assets that you would like to work with from your list.

Think wide and broad of what you can do with these assets? World peace? Cure a desease... the sky is the limit...

Coffee break – come back with broad ideas of what some of your assets could be

used for...









### Goal and actions (15 min.)

- Get the hand out
- Think of the action you should take to furfill your goal for the 2-3 assets.
- Use 15 minutes to fill out the hand out.



Vhat chenii I leek inte	How should I do that	Contact notes
Owneship at the assets		
Statebalder, management and understand		
Customer discovery		
Business Model (vajning)		
Business Model depolapment		
Pitch (sajajag/Carpropajogs, Jesearch		
Legal Ádvice		
Callabaration olanning		
Invention disclosure / Patent		
Talk to my supervisor/head of department		
Talk to industry / Organisations		
Funding / AU Research Support Unit		
Covercounseling		
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### Plan for action – use of network (15 min.)

Go out in smaller groups

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- Tell about your chosen assets (if not enough time, chose 1).
- The other in the group should help you map the network around the assets:
- Who does the group know: industry, partnership, potential usage of the asset, potential investors – who are the stakeholders?
- Could the group or some from the group help with your collaboration, stakeholders or plan for action?
- Use the back side of the hand out for notes from this network exercise



### Plan for action – next step

- > Everyone tells about all or just one of the assets
- > Please tell what the group could help you with: network, contacts, ideas...
- > What is your next 2-3 actions in the next step proces of working with your assets?









## Thank you for listening





