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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

WIPO-UPOV SYMPOSIUM ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

organized by
the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
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New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

PRACTICAL IPR IMPACT ON THE US SEED INDUSTRY

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Property Rights in Plant Biotechnology

Geneva, Switzerland October 24, 2003 By John Gerard ACCESS Plant Technology, Inc.



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Practical Impact
of the
United States
Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA)
and
Utility Patent Act (UPA)
in
U.S. Seed Industry Practice



PVP and **UPA IMPACT**

Question:

- Has the U.S. PVPA and UPA had positive impact on the US seed industry?
- Focused on maize, soybean and wheat.



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Until 1960's-Early 70's, majority of US germplasm and variety development was by public institutions for both hybrid and varietial crops:

- Free access
- Commodity products
- Low financial return
- Few private companies involved in R&D with relative minor financial investment



PVP and UPA IMPACT

- Late 1960's public funding began to erode
- Private sector saw an opportunity
- Private sector began effort to develop and get implemented an IPR system: 1970 PVPA became reality
- Private sector then seized the opportunity to get into the R&D business. Large, medium and small companies
- Utility Patent Act became an additional positive for R&D investment



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PVP and **UPA IMPACT**

Noteworthy Observations

- Great proprietary development commitment
- Excellent increase in product productivity
- Number of seed companies remains fairly consistent
 - Easy and inexpensive to license excellent products



PVP and **UPA IMPACT**

Noteworthy Observations, cont'd

- Licensed products represent 40-50% of the retail market
- A significant number of varieties/inbreds available to license for line/germplasm development
 - Reasonable financial arrangements
 - Right to commercialize provided
 - May restrict certain sublicensing activity
 - Extensive licensing



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PVP and UPA IMPACT

Noteworthy Observations, cont'd

- A significant number of Biotech traits available to license for incorporation into varieties/inbreds
 - Reasonable financial arrangements
 - Some restricted breeding rights
 - Right to commercialize provided
 - May restrict certain sublicensing activity
 - Extensive part of the licensing business



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	Maize		Soybean		Wheat	
	1970	2003	1970	2003	1970	2003
Number of Developers	<5	25/30	3	25/30	0	<15
% Proprietary Seed Sales	<10	98+	<10	98+	0	70+
Number of Companies:	•		•		1	
Germplasm/Inbred Development	3/5	10/15	0	10/12	0	3
Variety/Hybrid Development	5/10	20/30	2	25	0	3
Marketing Proprietary inbreds and/or varieties	<5	200+	2	200+	0	150+
% of Products sold that are Licensed Proprietary variety/inbred	0	40+	0	50+	0	70+



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Number of Companies	Maize		Soybean		Wheat	
	1970	2003	1970	2003	1970	2003
Licensing Biotech traits for inbred and/or variety development	0	20+	0	25	0	<5
% of seed companies selling varieties/inbreds that exhibit Biotech traits	0	98+	0	98+	0	0



PVP & UPA Protection allows for:

- Broader base of genetic diversity
 - Free germplasm may reduce diversity
 - Breeders tend to focus on only those very few commercialized products
 - Non-commercial products are available to use in product development



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PVP & UPA Protection, cont'd

- Timely development by Licensees
 - Don't have to wait on commercialization
 - Breeding methodology can be really important
 - Early adopting licensees get a jump-start on competition
- Focused development
 - Can access germplasm/lines that may lack commercial merit but have "traits" to enhance ones own material



PVP & UPA Protection, cont'd

- Benefit sharing
 - Original developer: Royalties Germplasm
 Other
 - Licensee: Marketing strength Enhanced income
 - Farmer: More selection, high performing, cost-effective, in demand technologies
 - Food/Feed User: Great products, meeting demand, cost-effective



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PVP & UPA Protection, cont'd

- Continued and increased financial investment for new development
- Incentive to invest in the expensive and high risk taking



Are there negative issues surrounding PVP and UPA?

- Caused change in the way I do business
- Caused more licensing paperwork
- Caused seed industry more labeling issues
- Caused seed industry more accountability
- Caused seed industry more inventory items to manage



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Are there negative issues surrounding PVP and UPA? cont'd

- Caused some restrictions some people aren't comfortable with
- Raised the value that the seed industry brings to the food/feed industry



Continuing strong and effective intellectual property protection is:

- necessary to ensure an acceptable return on research investments
- prerequisite to encourage further research efforts
- essential to meet the challenges mankind has to face in the coming years, i.e. feeding an increasing population whilst preserving the planet



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Intellectual Property Protection, cont'd

- These challenges cannot be met without further development of new knowledge, technologies and the more effective use of a broader base of genetic resources
- All of these endeavors require substantial, long-term and high risk investments. Strong, effective IPR will continue to encourage this investment



YES: The PVPA and UPA has had a very positive impact on all seed companies in maize, soybean and wheat business.

The US seed industry is impactive, strong and filling the increased demands of an ever changing world.

THAT IS VERY POSITIVE



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