

**UPOV**



**Seminar on PVP & Technology Transfer:  
the Benefits of Public-Private Partnership**

**Closing remarks by the Chairs**

April 11-12, 2011.

Use of Plant Variety Protection by National Research Centers

**Chair: Enriqueta Molina Conclusions – Session 1**

Plant Variety Protection:

- Promotes private sector involvement in research and development
- A tool for technology transfer
- Provides a legal framework for financial investment
- Encourages innovation in breeding aims, particularly for the development of new or niche markets
- Focuses investment on meeting the needs of farmers and consumers

1. Ryudai Oshima, NARO
2. Jenn James, Grasslanz
3. Shadrack R. Moephuli, ARC
4. Filipe de Moraes Teixeira, EMBRAPA
5. Yves Lespinasse, INRA

*Chair: Enriqueta Molina*

## Technology Transfer by the Private Sector

### Chair: Kitisri Sukhapinda Conclusions – Session 2

Private sector:

- An effective means of delivering varieties to farmers
- Assessment of the market potential of varieties
- Link between public research and the needs of farmers
- Provides a channel for income for public sector research
- Facilitates strategic associations and coordinated technology transfer

1. Willi Wicki, DSP
2. Barry Barker, Masstock Arable
3. Diego Riso, URUPOV
4. Evans Sikinyi, KY

*Chair: Kitisri Sukhapinda*

## International Research Centers

### Chair: David Boreham Conclusions – Session 3

- PVP provides a mechanism to facilitate dissemination of varieties to farmers: open access does not ensure widespread dissemination or use
- PVP provides a system to increase availability of varieties suited to farmers' needs
- PVP provides incentives for SME's, particularly local breeders and seed distributors
- The breeders' exemption provides a mechanism to facilitate access to germplasm
- The use of PVP is consistent with the ITPGRFA and SMTA

1. Lloyd Le Page, CGIAR
2. Ruairaidh Sackville Hamilton, IRRI
3. Ian Barker, Syngenta

*Chair: David Boreham*