### Patent s on life - update and next step Impacts on organic breeding



- 1. Introduction
- 2. A matter of particular concern: patents on conventional breeding methods
- 3. Product-by-process claims for biopatents in plant breeding: definition and problems
- 4. Example: The sunflower patent (EP 1 185 161 B1): "Oil from seeds with a modified fatty acid composition"
- 5. How proprietary claims are hampering (organic) plant breeding
- 6. Conclusion and recommendations

Particularly in agriculture and plant breeding, patents can hamper and even partially block access to genetic resources.

Also, research and development can be impeded and disproportionate costs arise in the agricultural and plant breeding value chains.

Preservation initiatives and organic breeding organizations that aim to secure and make available GE-free seed into the future can also be affected by biopatent developments. According to the wording of the European Patent Directive and the European Patent Convention "essentially biological processes" are actually **not patentable**.

The decision by the Enlarged Board of Appeal of the European Patent Office in the so-called broccoli and tomato case of December 2010 has clarified, that essentially biological breeding methods which are exclusively based on selection or crossbreeding **are excluded from patentability**.





### Why Beneforté

Broccoli is one of the most nutrient-dense foods known; it offers an incredibly high level of nutrition for a very low caloric cost... Beneforté broccoli is even more of a good thing ...

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### Learn about the **Beneforté story**

In the early 1980s scientists from the UK's Institute of Food Research traveled to Italy where the earliest broccoli plants first appeared hundreds of years ago.

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Beneforte broccoli is an even more healthful variety of regular broccoli. Use as a colorful and nutritious addition to quiche, stir fries or vegetable platters. Try roasting Beneforte as a simple method to bring out its natural sweetness.

Read more ....



Dr. Eva Gelinsky - GMO-free Europe Conference 2012\_Brussels 4.-5. September

Product-by-Process patents are becoming increasingly significant in biopatenting.

To precisely demarcate the product, the *production conditions* (e.g. breeding process) are specified in the patent. Such claims are called product-by-process claims.

Broccoli example: In one of the claims, the plants are defined as products by taking recourse to the breeding method they have been obtained by (in the case of the broccoli, a so-called smart breeding process).

## The Sunflower Patent (EP 1 185 161 B1): "Oil from seeds with a modified fatty acid composition"

![](_page_7_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Organic breeding programme of HighOleic-Sunflowers**

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

### How proprietary claims are hampering (organic) plant breeding

- 1. The scope of the sunflower patent is unclear. If the patent extends to all identical products, regardless of how they were produced, the biodynamic breeder will get into difficulties if his varieties will fit in with the plants described in the patent.
- 2. Upon request, the breeder received sunflower seeds from Syngenta and Pioneer, which he needed for testing and to develop his own, new varieties. Contrary to plant variety protection, he found that in this case the usage of the material was greatly restricted.

"You have purchased an Oleic Sunflower variety.

Important notice:

The use of this product is restricted. (...) By opening and using this bag of seed, you confirm your commitment to comply with these use restrictions. This product (...) is proprietary to Syngenta Crop Protection AG or its licensors and is protected by intellectual property rights. Use of the seed in this package is limited to production of a single commercial crop of forage, fiber or grain for food or feed. Unless expressly permitted by law, use of the seed for producing seed for re-planting, research, breeding, molecular or genetic characterization or genetic makeup is strictly prohibited."

### Syngenta proprietary claims, as stated on seeds package

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

- 1. The **control of plant genetic resources** is becoming **concentrated in the hands of a small number of companies** with considerable patenting expertise and capacity plus the financial staying power for complicated and long-lasting patent disputes.
- 2. The consequences are **heightened legal and economic risk** for and greater **economic pressure on small breeding operations**.
- 3. As economic concentration processes typically go hand in hand with **increased standardisation** in production, it is to be feared that biopatents will lead to a **narrowing of the pool of plant genetic resources** actively used in breeding.

A revision of European patent law in biotechnology and plant breeding is urgent.

Clear regulations are needed that exclude from patentability: plants, genetic material and processes for breeding of plants and products derived thereof.

What is needed is a public and political debate about biopatenting from the standpoint of genetic resources as common property.

# Thank you for your attention!