Update on Plant Related IP in the United States

Plant Variety Protection Seminar in Hangzhou, China January 10, 2018

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TOPICS

- Overview of Plant-related IP in the U.S.
- Statistics
- Examples of Recently Developed



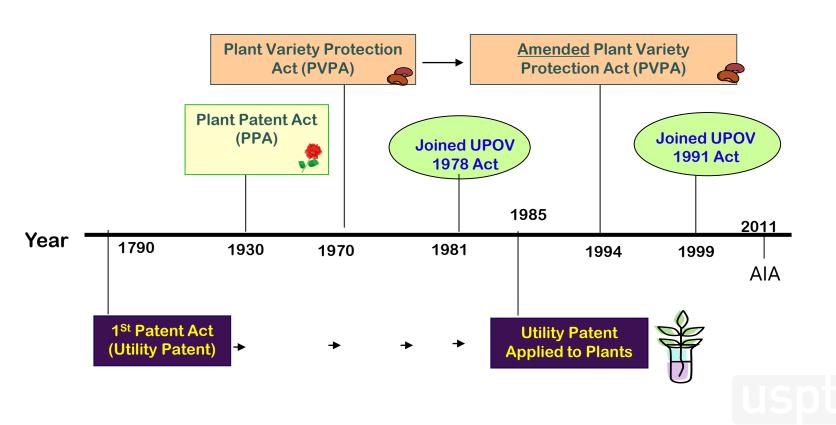
IP Protection for Plants in the U.S.

- 1. Plant Variety Protection (PVP)
- 2. Plant Patents

Other types of IP protection for plants: Utility Patents, Trade Secret, Contract, Technological Protection (hybrids)



Long History of Plant Protection



IP Protection for Plants in U.S.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

- Utility Patent
 - > All technologies

- Plant Patent (PPA)
 - > Asexually reproduced plants

USDA-Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO)

- Plant Variety Protection
 Certificate (PVPA)
 - > Seed reproduced varieties
 - > Edible tubers

Plant Patents USPTO











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Plant Patent

Basic Requirements:

- Plant is new and distinct from other known varieties
- Plant has been asexually propagated
- Basic patentability standards:
 - Novelty
 - Utility
 - Non-obviousness
 - Written Description



Plant Patent

- Asexually reproduced:
 - rooting, cuttings, grafting, budding, division, slips, layering, bulbs, rhizomes, runners, corms, tissue culture, etc.



Examples of Plants Eligible for Plant Patents

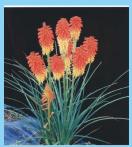
- grape vine, apple tree, pear tree
- petunia plant, chrysanthemum plant, rose plant
- strawberry plant, pineapple plant
- algae and fungi (mushroom)



Plant Patent

- 20 year term from date of filing
- Right to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing the plant, or any of its parts
- Protects a single plant and asexual progeny

Plant Patent



PP22915 - Kniphofia plant named 'Papaya Popsicle'





PP22858 - Apple tree named 'NC1'



PP22918 - Monarda plant named 'Sugar Lace'



PP23369 - Viola plant named 'Blackout'



PP23375 - Raspberry plant named 'Crimson Giant'



PP23338 - Strawberry plant named 'NABILA'



UTILITY PATENTS



Basic Patentability Standards

- Utility
- Novelty
- Non-obviousness
- Written Description
- Enablement
- Definiteness



Utility Patents

- 20 years protection from date of filing
- Right to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the claimed invention
- Effective only within the United States, U.S. territories, and U.S. possessions
- Requires maintenance fees



Utility Patents to Plants

- Possible to protect:
 - Modified plant genes, proteins, products
 - Transgenic plants phenotype (*i.e.*, observable characteristics)
 - Class of varieties with specific traits
 - Plant variety
 - Plant parts cells, tissues, etc.
 - Methods of producing or using plants/varieties

Utility Patents

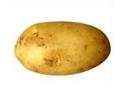
- 20 years protection from date of filing
- Right to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the claimed invention
- Effective only within the United States, U.S. territories, and U.S. possessions
- Requires maintenance fees



Plant Variety Protection (PVP) PVPO















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Plant Variety Protection (PVP)

- Encourages the development of new varieties of sexually reproduced plants
- Provides protection to those who breed, discover and develop the plant variety
- Requirements:
 - New
 - Distinct
 - Uniform
 - Stable

Plant Variety Protection (PVP)

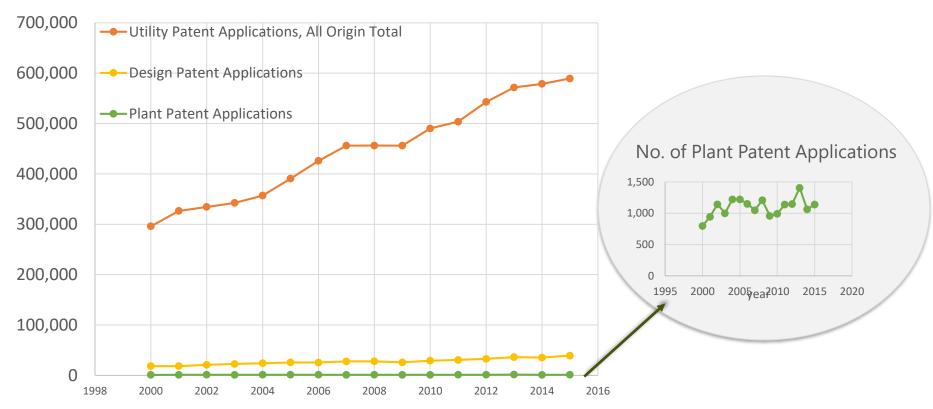
Main Requirements

- New, distinct, uniform, stable
- Plants must be sexually reproducible
- Denomination
- Deposit of propagation material
 - Stored at the USDA National Center for Genetic Resources Preservation (NCGP)

Statistics

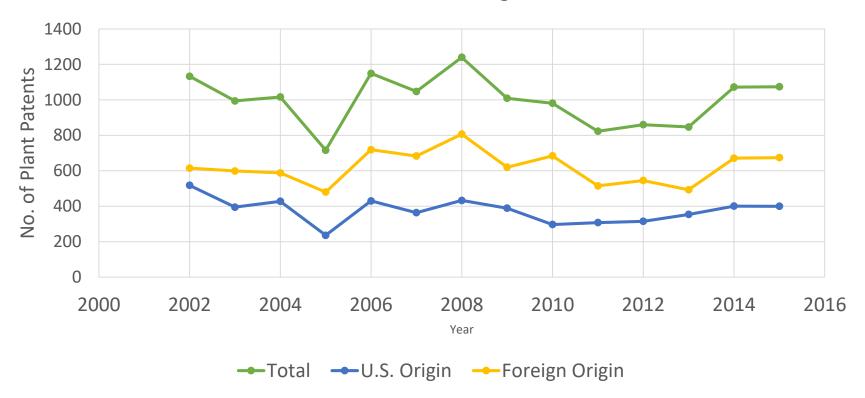
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No. of Patent Applications

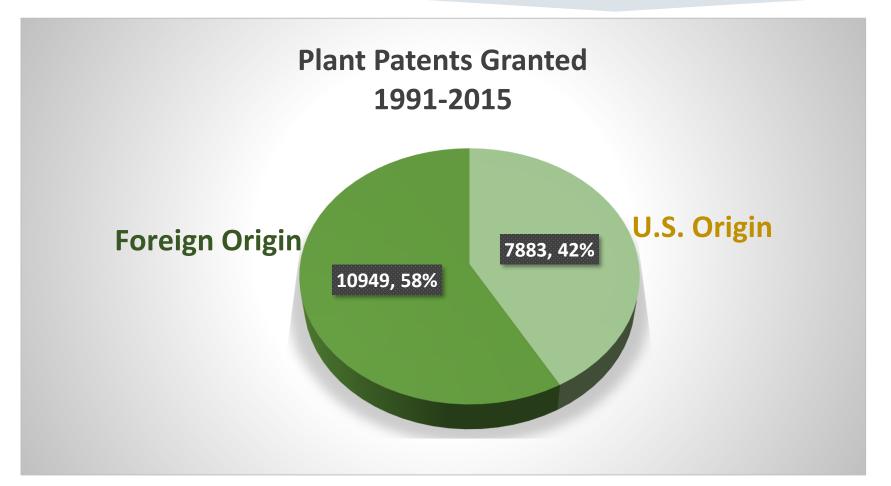




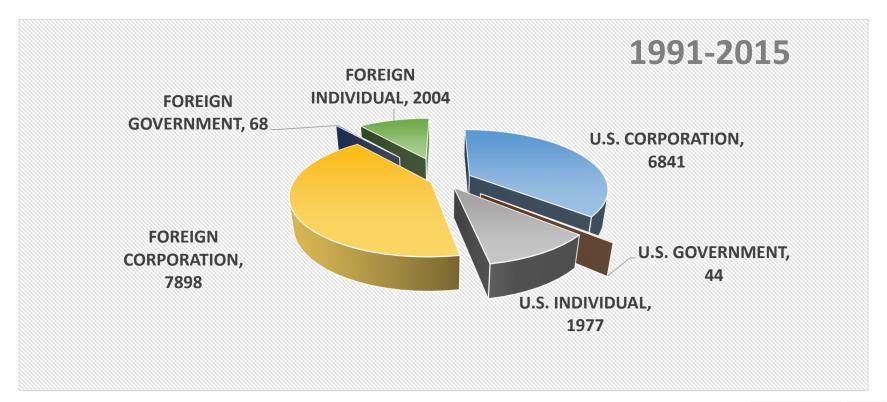
Plant Patents Granted (by Year of Grant)





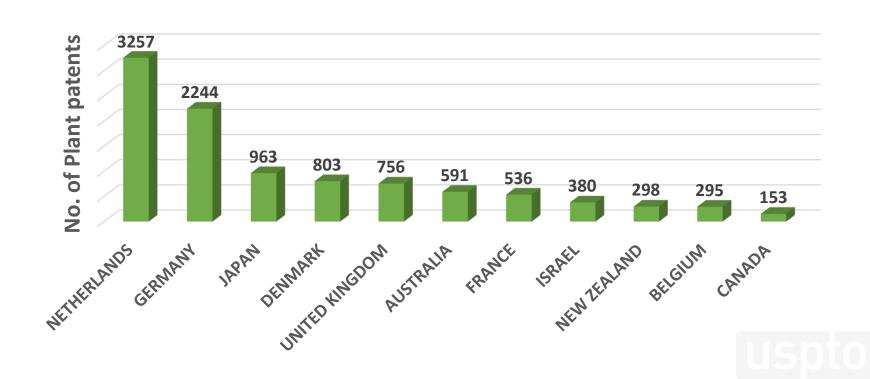


No. of Plant Patents by Ownership Category





Plant Patents Granted (Top 11 Foreign Countries)



Granted Plant Patents

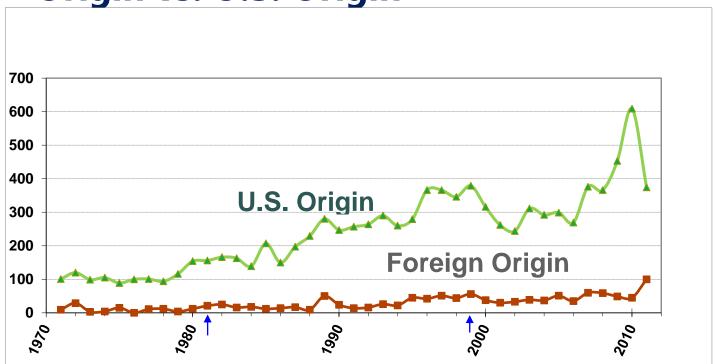
All years, up to 2015 Total 18,832

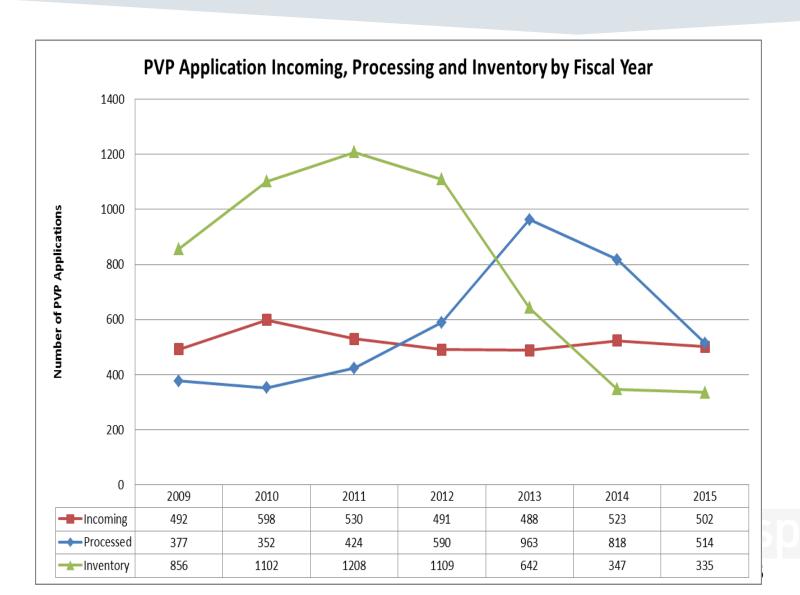
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Top 3 Foreign Countries	
Netherlands	3,257
Germany	2244
Japan	963
Examples of Asia Countries	
India	51
Thailand	45
Indonesia	26
Chinese Taipei	19
Korea, South	12
China	12

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Number of <u>PVP</u> Applications Foreign Origin vs. U.S. Origin



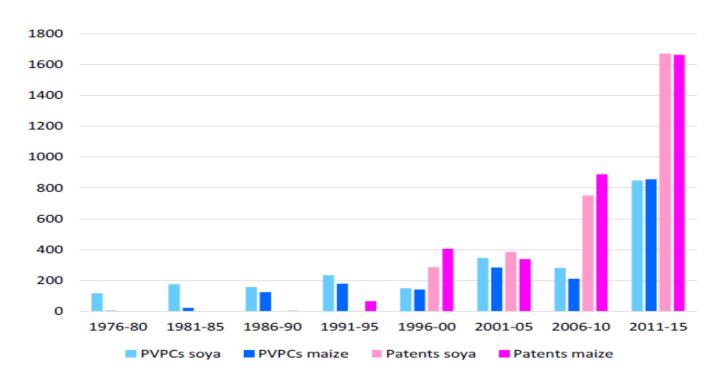




Overall PVP Statistics (1970-2015)

Total Applications Received	13,203
Total Certificates Issued	10,711
Certificates in force	7,048
Total applications not issued (abandoned, withdrawn, denied)	1,751
Applications in Progress (include those 1) not examined, 2) recommended for PVP but not issued, or 3) somewhere in the examination process)	741

Number of U.S. PVP Certificates and Utility Patents on Soybean and Maize Varieties, 1976-2015



Clancy, M.S., G. Moschini, Intellectual Property Rights and the Ascent of Proprietary Innovation in Agriculture, Working Paper 17-WP-572, January 2017.)



Why New Plant Varieties?



World population of 9.1 billion people in 2050



Need 70 percent increase production between 2005/07 and 2050."

FAO: High –Level Expert Forum 2009-"Global agriculture toward 2050"

U.C. Davis-Strawberry –a success story

- Patents on more than 30 strawberry varieties
- A year round crop
- From 6 tons per acre in 1950 to 30 tons per acre today
- About 60% strawberry consumed worldwide are varieties developed by U.C. Davis
- License fees go back to research/innovation
- Additional benefits to California growers:
 - lower license fees—lower cost
 - get access to new varieties before others



UPOV:

"We may allow propagation of patented UC strawberry varieties in other countries, if they provide and enforce Plant Breeders' Rights and other types of protection. Learn more about UPOV." http://research.ucdavis.edu/indu

http://research.ucdavis.edu/indu stry/ia/industry/strawberry/outsi de-info/



Example:



'Elkton' Chipping Potato

- Resistance to Internal Heat Necrosis
- Suitable for chipping directly from field in southern locations
- Solely owned by USDA-ARS and protected by USDA Plant Variety Protection (PVP)
- Exclusively licensed to a for profit company
- Pathogen- free stock for a small, but very important, segment of potato farmers



Example:



'Sunpreme' Raisin Grape

- Dries on the vine naturally
- Pruning easier than typical grapes
- Raisins larger and fruitier in flavor

- Solely owned by USDA-ARS and protected by USPTO Plant Patent.
- Non-exclusively licensed to for profit companies.
- Farmers have a new commercial production protocol for raisins.



Example:



'Black Pearl' Pepper

- Unique black foliage
- Vigorous upright bushy grow habit
- Round, black fruit maturing red with very hot flavor
- Solely owned by USDA-ARS and protected by USDA Plant Variety Protection (PVP).
- Exclusively licensed to a for profit company.
- Growers have a new type of ornamental plant market.



Thank you!

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RESOURCES

- http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/plant/index.html
- http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/utility/utility.htm
- https://www.ams.usda.gov/PVPO
- https://www.ars.usda.gov/office-of-technology-transfer/
- http://www.upov.int/portal/index.html.en

