



Organización de los Estados Americanos

Davis CA, June 2013



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# ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE Intellectual Property Rights

Trade and Environment Summer Session

June 2014 Washington College of Law American University



# **Key Topics IP and Environment**

- International Trade on Intangibles
- Patents
  - TRIPS Art. 27 (3)(b)
- Biodiversity Convention
- Access to Genetic Resources
- Traditional Knowledge
- Bio-piracy
- International Fora



## **International Trade**



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- Trends
- High growth of goods and services with high intangible value as a percentage of international trade

• Product niches and high consumer standards

Our Products and Services? Place in the value chain?



 Mechanism to capture the intangible value and transform it in tangible economic advantages.

 Capacity to distinguish and differentiate, control the value chain, negotiate better terms and conditions, market access, strategic information, get closer to the consumer and the retail price

## **Capturing the Value**



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## I-Phone

Retail Price: US\$699 US\$199 with service contract

Income to China: US\$25

Margin for Apple:25%

## Nike Mercurial Vapor Superfly II FG

Retail Nike US\$400

## lincome to China: US

## \$4 cents

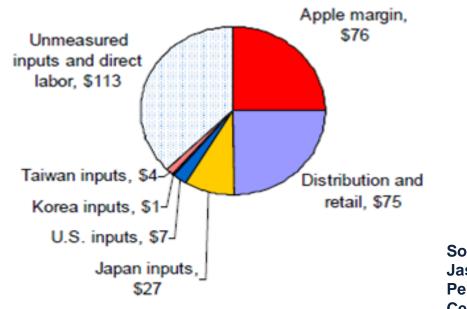
Source: ACM University of California/ Wash. Post/





## Distribution of value capture: iPod

#### Value capture for \$299 iPod



Source: Kenneth L. Kraemer, Jason Dedrick, Greg Linden Personal Computing Industry Center University of California, Irvine

Personal Computing Industry Center

# Role of IP in International Trade



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- Producers rely on commodities, establishing new processing or manufacturing or processing plants
- Intangible Value in products is captured in the importing country (distributors and retailers) and not in the country of origin
- Intense Competition between developing countries for a SMALL and SHRINKING value of products
- Producers receive commodity prices not sufficient to improve living conditions

### **Distinctive Products**

- Biodiversity, creativity, culture
- Improve ability to generate income
- Move beyond the gate and the border, closer to consumers
- Move up the product chain to control intangible value of products and services through IP and business strategies
- Own, control, manage the intangible value
- Empower with information, bargaining power, engage more equally with international buying partners

## **Domain Names**





# Investment









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Rubies in the Orchard, Lynda Resnick's new book, is finally hotel Boy # Now +





# **Technology Transfer and Clusters**



- Just one way to promote innovation, connect research to market
- IP is a means to appropriate, negotiate and monetize knowledge and intangible assets
- Many factors play a role, including:
  - Strong Research Base
  - Legal and Policy Framework
  - Culture of Innovation
  - Tech Transfer Infrastructure
  - Business Development Network
    - Prof. Alan Bennett, PIPRA-UC DAVIS

# SweeTango











# Minneiska Patent

### (12) United States Plant Patent Bedford et al.

- (54) APPLE TREE NAMED 'MINNEISKA'
- (50) Latin Name: *Malus domestica* Varietal Denomination: Minneiska
- (75) Inventors: David S. Bedford, New Gemany, MN (US); James J. Luby, St. Paul, MN (US)
- (73) Assignee: Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN (US)
- (\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 40 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 11/580,467
- (22) Filed: Oct. 13, 2006
- (65) Prior Publication Data

US 2007/0089206 PI Apr. 19, 2007

#### **Related U.S. Application Data**

- (60) Provisional application No. 60/726,438, filed on Oct. 13, 2005.
- (51) Int. Cl. A01H 5/00 (2006.01)



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# (10) Patent No.: US PP18,812 P3 (45) Date of Patent: May 13, 2008

- (52) U.S. Cl. Plt./161
- (56) References Cited

#### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

				Arends	
PP7,197	$\mathbf{P}^{-}$	÷.	3/1990	Luby et al.	Plt./161
PP11,367	$\mathbf{P}_{-}$	÷.,	4/2000	Luby et al.	Ph/161
2007/0089206	$\mathbf{P} \mathbb{I}$	.0	4/2007	Bedford et al.	Ph/161

\* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner-Wendy C. Haas (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Penny J. Aguirre

#### (57) ABSTRACT

A new cultivar of apple tree, 'Minneiska' that is characterized by having fruit with an early ripening season, a crisp and juicy texture and slightly tart but well-balanced flavor. The fruit of 'Minneiska' has an unusually long storage life for an early ripening variety and can be stored for 3 to 4 months with little change in texture or flavor.

#### **3 Drawing Sheets**

# How about Latin America and the Caribbean and



« Anterior

Siguiente »

#### SUSTANCIAS NATURALES QUE MEJORAN LA CALIDAD DE LA FRUTA. ÁLVARO OLIVERA, ANDRES LESCHOT Y FELIPE CAMPOSANO

#### Hacia la fruta perfecta

Empezó como una conversación entre amigos y terminó como una cuyos componentes fueron aprobados para el consumo humano por la exigente







## **Coconut Water**















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Government Partners / Socios Gubernamentales:





DLA Piper Agricultural Intellectual Property Audit Team Team Leaders: Lisa Haile, Pamela Bechtel Team Members: Tiffany Nichols, Eduardo Blanco, Kristen Abrams, Matthew Hierholzer, Brian Biggs, Edward Sikorski Enhancing Opportunities in the Canadian Market fo Innovative High-Value Colombian Agricultural Produc

### Agricultural Intellectual Property Audit for Colombia Report

January 2013

**Project Managers:** 





Centro Internacional de Agricultura International Center for Tropical Agri Consultative Group on International Agricultural Innovative High-Value Colombian Agricultural Products

### Agricultural Intellectual Property Audit for Colombia Report



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Overall, international applicants seek the majority of agricultural IP protection. Very few Colombian entities seek IP protection for agricultural products or related methodologies. However, this is not confined to just the agricultural sector. Across the board, international applicants dominate those seeking IP protection in Colombia. From the research and interview conducted for this project, the abundant level of agricultural research being performed in Colombia that would have an economic impact on the world markets is evident and clear. However, there are several obstacles or deterrents faced by Colombian entities in obtaining I protection. These obstacles are culturally related as well as due to lack of knowledge, experience, and enforcement.

Innovative High-Value Colombian Agricultural Products

### Agricultural Intellectual Property Audit for Colombia Report

January 2013

### Culture

Colombia does not have a concrete or cohesive culture in the agricultural sector for seeking IP protection or using IP as leverage to generate income. Most individuals and institutions are focused on research that directly relates to Colombia, such as developing methods to battle plant-based diseases only occurring in Colombia, and do not focus on potential commercial opportunities outside of Colombia for developed methods and technologies. Most of the scientists and researchers prefer and are encouraged to publish rather than pursue IP protection prior to publication.

Further, there also seems to be a perception that IP protection is very expensive to procure as well as time consuming and confusing. In addition, many farmers and growers have had their methods misappropriated under the guise of providing IP protection, particularly in technologies that are related to traditional knowledge.



Innovative High-Value Colombian Agricultural Products

Agricultural Intellectual Property Audit for Colombia Report



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## Lack of Knowledge

In general, most researchers and entities are aware of basic forms of IP protection (i.e. patents, trademarks, copyright and trade secret), but lack concrete knowledge of the rights conveyed by these forms of IP protection as well as the procedures for obtaining such protection. In addition, most researchers and entities have misconceptions about the fees involved in obtaining IP protection. Further, most researchers are not concerned about existing IP in their areas of research except for those areas which are applicable for Colombian agricultural problems and are described in patents that are about to expire. Additionally, many of the researchers either did not know if there were IP restrictions in funding agreements or were unsure what the restrictions were.



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- 1) Incentives
- 2) Clear Rules
- 3) Colaboration
- 4) Benchmarks and Indicators to measure results
- 5) Diversify opportunities and risks
- 6) Strategy to prioritize objectives
- 7) Capacity to manage IP and Tech Transfer

VISION + STRATEGY

INNOVATION + COMPETITIVENESS



## Cesar Parga Departament of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism Organization of American States (OAS)

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