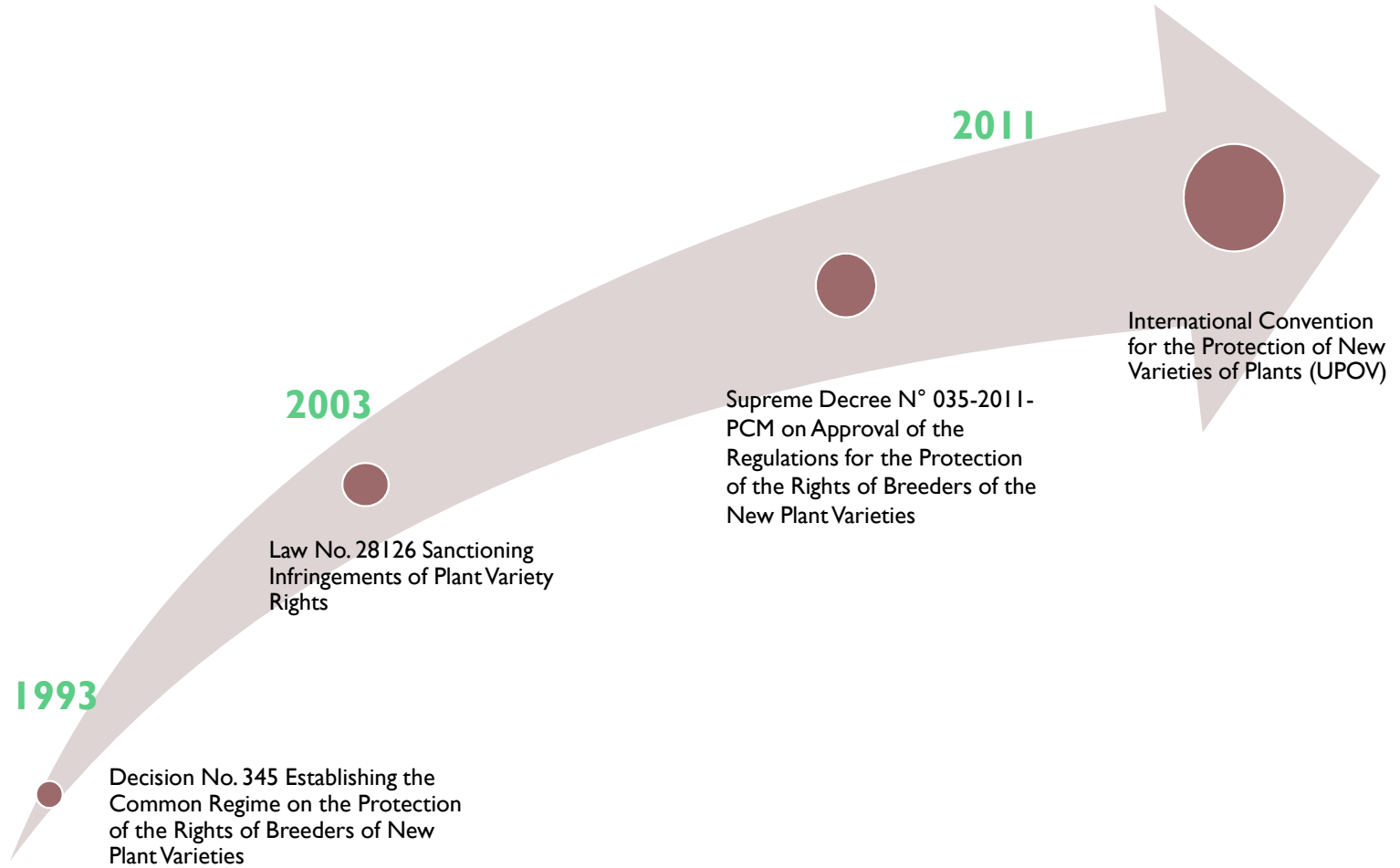




# How Intellectual Property Policy will help to encourage technological innovation in agriculture

Sara Quinteros Malpartida  
Coordinator - Collective Knowledge and Plant Varieties  
Directorate of Inventions and New Technologies  
Indecopi





# Indecopi

**National Institute for the  
Defense of Competition and  
Protection of Intellectual  
Property**



# Directorate of Inventions and New Technologies

- Patents (inventions and utility models),
- Industrial designs,
- Protection certificates,
- Collective knowledge of indigenous peoples
- **Plant breeders' rights**



**Register**



**Protect**



**Promote**

## Plant breeders' rights

- ✓ A new variety is considered an **innovation in the agricultural field** and need to be protected as other innovations, like patents, trademarks, industrial designs, among others.
- ✓ Any user of a protected variety accesses **technology**, not only for having the variety itself, but also for the specialized techniques and knowledge to produce and manage it.
- ✓ To accede a variety protected by breeder's rights, allows to be certain about the **quality, characteristics and advantages** of the variety: better incomes, access to markets, competitive products beside the jobs generated.

## Economic contribution

- ✓ First economic impact study of industrial property in Peru prepared by IPKEY and Indecopi (June 2021).
- ✓ The objective of the study was to measure the economic contribution of IPR-intensive sectors in Peru and focuses on the contribution of these sectors to Gross Domestic Product, foreign trade, employment and wages. Based on rights granted in the period 2015-2018.
- ✓ Main findings:
  - Contribution to GDP with 1,993 million soles, equivalent to 6% of the value of agricultural production.
  - Contribution to Foreign Trade with 4,141 million soles, equivalent to 33% of agricultural exports.

## National Policies

- ✓ The national policies, are framed within State policies and respond to the identification of problems or needs faced by the population that are prioritized on the public agenda.
- ✓ Perú at the moment, is in the process of developing the national Intellectual Property Policy, and Indecopi will assume the rectory as a sectorial Policy.
- ✓ Plant Breeder's rights are included in the design of the policy as an important topic, that will be linked to other national policies as Agrarian Policy; and the activities to promote the protection of new varieties will consider other government offices, the academic sector, and other actors related to the topic.

## Diagnosis of Intellectual Property in Perú

✓ Public problem:

“Limited generation and use of goods protected by intellectual property”

✓ The desired future situation:

*«By the year 2050, it is expected that the generation and use of assets that can be protected by intellectual property will increase by 387% compared to the current scenario, making intellectual property a decisive element that allows a higher level of innovation, creation and entrepreneurship in the country, and that guarantees the long-term diversified cultural, social and economic growth and development of the nation»*



## Priority objectives

1. Increase creative and innovation activities that generate greater intellectual property assets.
2. Increase the use of intellectual property.
3. Strengthen IP control.
4. Increase the profitability of intellectual property assets.

## Activities to promote PBR's

1. Technical support for protection: Through a program consisting of training activities for institutions (universities, research centers, etc.) and companies, about PBR's, and advice for the correct submission of applications.
2. Promotion of protection and training through the Technology and Innovation Support Centers,
3. Dissemination: publications and videos,
4. Channels of attention, consultation or advice, through virtual meetings, telephone calls, email, about general orientation, status of an application, or specific consultation of the procedure.

