



# CLI & Intellectual Property

Michelle López





## The global federation representing the plant science industry

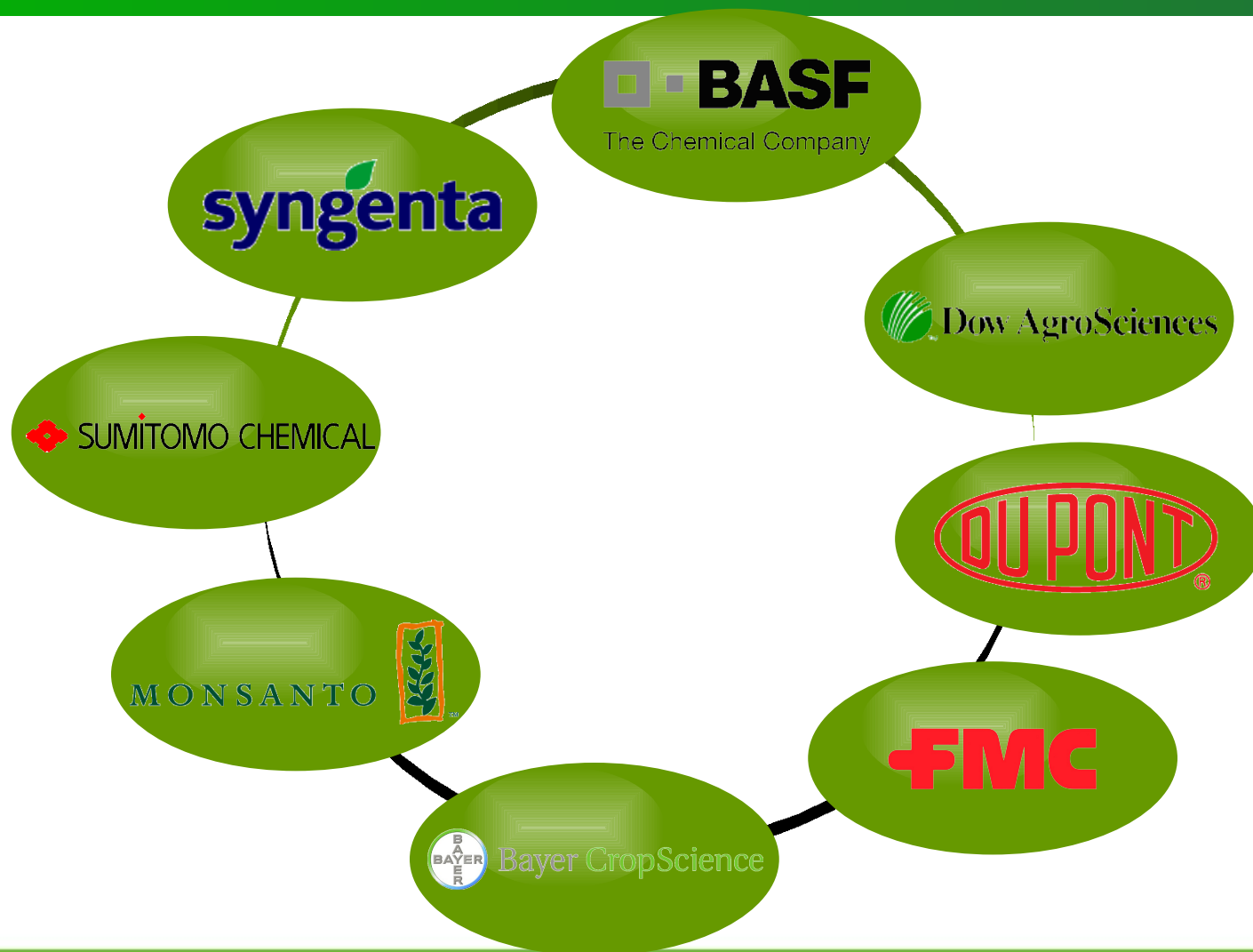
The Plant Science Industry invents, develops, manufactures and sells products and services designed to improve the global production of food, feed, fibre and other useful products in a sustainable way.

The Industry performs this mission through the use of biology, chemistry, biotechnology, plant breeding and other techniques while following the highest ethics and standards and providing safeguards for human health and the environment.

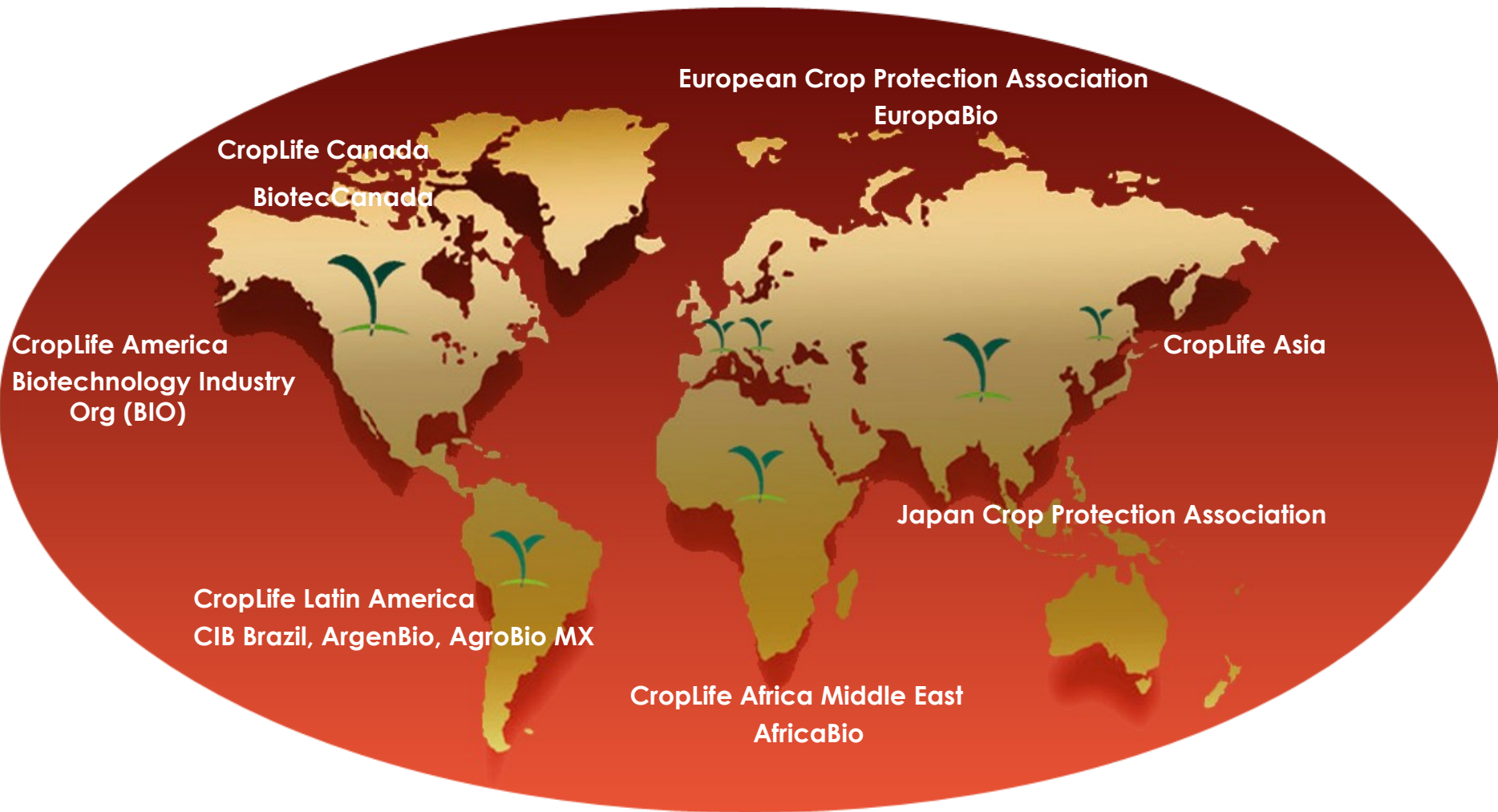
The Industry pursues transparency in its business activities by addressing concerns of all stakeholders – including customers, regulatory agencies and NGOs.



# CropLife's Leading Companies



# CropLife's Association Members & Network

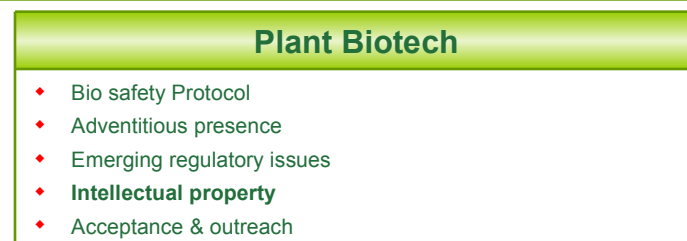


CropLife International  
[www.croplife.org](http://www.croplife.org)

# CropLife International in a nutshell



## Key results areas & strategic priorities



# ... the many forms of intellectual property

- **Hard IP**
  - manufactured good
- **Soft IP**
  - intellectual undertaking that goes into creating data
- **Challenge**
  - understanding and adjusting to the constant movement/shift of new forms of creating and innovating (IP management)



# IP dimension in the life sciences

---

The principle categories of IP protection of economic investment in efforts relevant to agricultural research are patents, plant variety rights (germplasm & seeds), trade secret (regulatory data), copyrights, and trademarks.



# Interaction between IP and regulation of life sciences

- The interface between intellectual property protection and the regulatory approval process can critically affect market entry
- Decision makers should adopt policies and develop safe and effective regulatory systems while respecting innovation
  - such as the protection of regulatory data, which is an innovation incentive that patent alone cannot provide





# Stewardship of innovation

Regulators play a critical role for harnessing the positive potential of intellectual property, and mitigating the negative ones.

Regulatory institutions can allow countries to gain access to emerging tools, technologies, and resources that can dramatically improve the welfare of citizens..



# Conclusion

- ◆ Regulators play a critical role in that IP is used as a strategic tool for stewardship of innovation.
- ◆ Unless intellectual property “finds” its way into the marketplace, it is useless





**Thank you**