Genetically Modified Food Security, Health and the Environment

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- IP
- Regulation
- Technical Progress
- Technology Management
- Safety and Health
- Non-Profits
- Land Saving
- Biofuels
- Specialty Crops?
- Effects on Diversity

IP in Agriculture: Special Protections

 Agriculture has three kinds of protection besides patents (in US):

1. Plant Patents

- (since 1930) similar to common ("utility")
 patents, but protect only clones (why?)
- Potatoes and other tubers exempt
- Not available in overseas markets

2. Plant Variety Protection Certificates (PVPCs)

 since 1970 for sexually reproduced plants: term now 20 years for plants, 25 for trees and vines.

Criteria:

- 1. New (at least in US)*
- 2. Uniform
- 3. Stable transmit their characteristics to their progeny

*New characteristics not necessarily useful

e.g. new soybean with a blue flower was approved for a PVPC

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2 (contd.): Plant Variety Protection Certificates (PVPCs)

- Farmers can save the seed for replanting, but not for sale as seed for replanting
- Seed can be used for breeding new varieties
- Related to world agreement: UPOV
- In other countries this protection covers clones also

3. Hybridization:

What is a hybrid?

Seed from a hybrid crop is not valuable for replanting

- Hybrid's progeny less productive than the initial seed
- Progeny may have very different characteristics (e.g. flowers)
- Earliest effective means (besides secrecy)

3 (contd.): Hybridization:

- Earliest effective means of protection (besides secrecy used in hybrid breeding)
- In history, who used secrecy to support a monopoly in an agricultural product?
- Hybrid corn industry in US thrived since 1930s
 - But heavy public input role through 1980s
- Horticulture relies heavily on hybrids

Agriculture: Protection Strategies

- Patent holders can also:
 - Issue licenses to exclusive buyers for the seed
 - Bag label contracts
 - Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs)
 - Technology Use Agreements
 - The last 3 ways that patent holders can control their invention involve some kind of contracts
- Most of the private research investment in plant sciences has focused on grain crops, and some horticultural crops

Regulation

High Fixed Costs

Duplicative

No Learning

IP + Regulation

Complexity of patents – overlap, blocking

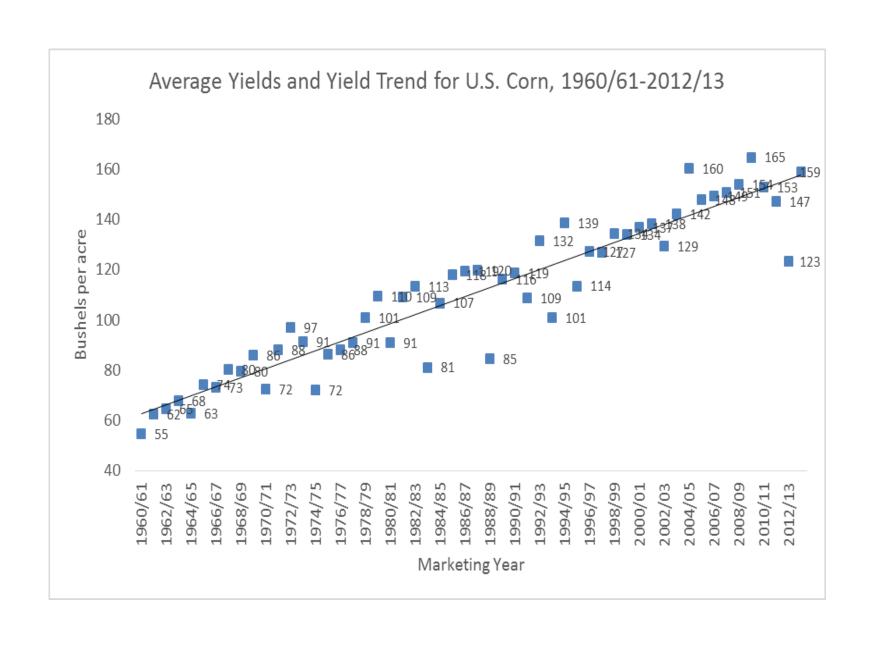
- First tools become standard
 - Even if inferior testing costs so much, takes years
- Disadvantages entrants: Supports Oligopoly
- Disadvantages developing countries

Technical Progress

Evident advantages

Double Cropping in Southern Cone

• But ...



Technology Management

Private Sector advantage?

Roundup plus Roundup Ready Seed

Liberty Link?

• Starlink?

Safety and Health

- Justifiable concerns
- Much misinformation
- The left's answer to global warming denial?
- Ban on Bt tobacco as unsafe
- Bt spray vs. in plant
- Genetic (and other) contamination old problem
 - Castor oil plant in seed
 - Seed breeder isolation

Non-Profits

• Perverse incentives?

- Squeaky clean
 - Or just squeaky?

Land Saving

- Huge issue for
 - poor consumers
 - Environment
 - Global warming

Biofuels

 Deleted all US corn production increase since peak of 1994

Negates "food security" argument

Land expansions counter GM savings

Specialty Crops?

Economics of small markets?

Oligopoly does not care

Should governments?

Effects on Diversity

New England Chestnut trees?

Effects on native turkeys