CSIC/OECD/OEPM Conference Research use of patented inventions

Madrid, 18-19 May 2006

A new research exemption for Switzerland: Empirical findings and the draft revision of the patent law

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Swiss patent law revision

Protection of biotechnological inventions

Ratification of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) Compulsory license for the export of pharmaceutical products

Ratification of the 2000

Miscellaneous: parallel imports counterfeiting and piracy etc.

Ratification of the

London Agreement of

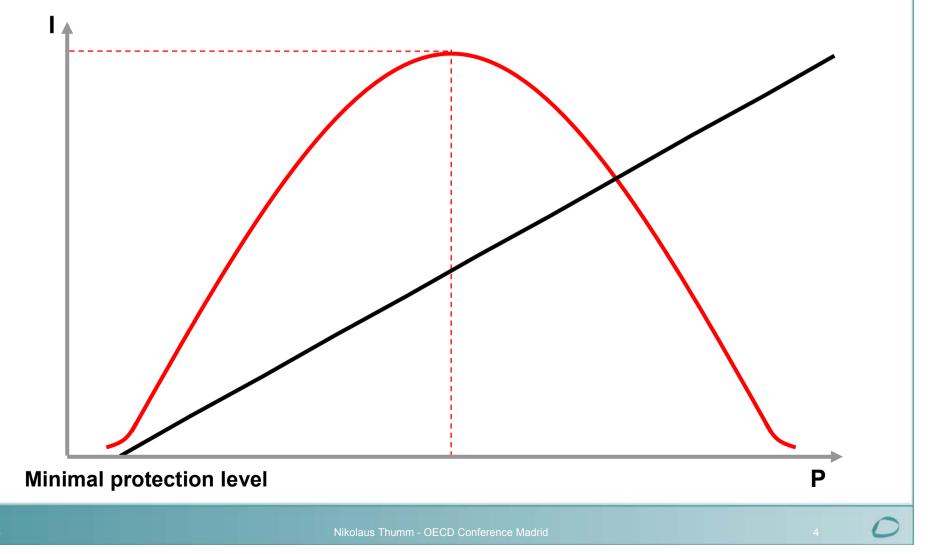
the European Patent

Convention

Policy Issues with Biotech Patents

- 1. Exclusions of patentability for reasons of ordre public and morality
- 2. Patenting of gene sequences
- 3. Research/experimental use exemption
- 4. Research tool patents
- **5.** Patenting of diagnostic tests

Patents as a Policy Measure Protection (P) *vs.* Innovation (I)



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Limitation of Research?

- Limitation of upstream inventions?
- Anti-commons'
- Patent thickets
- Royalty stacking
- Abusive monpoly position (Myriad)

Empirical evidence?

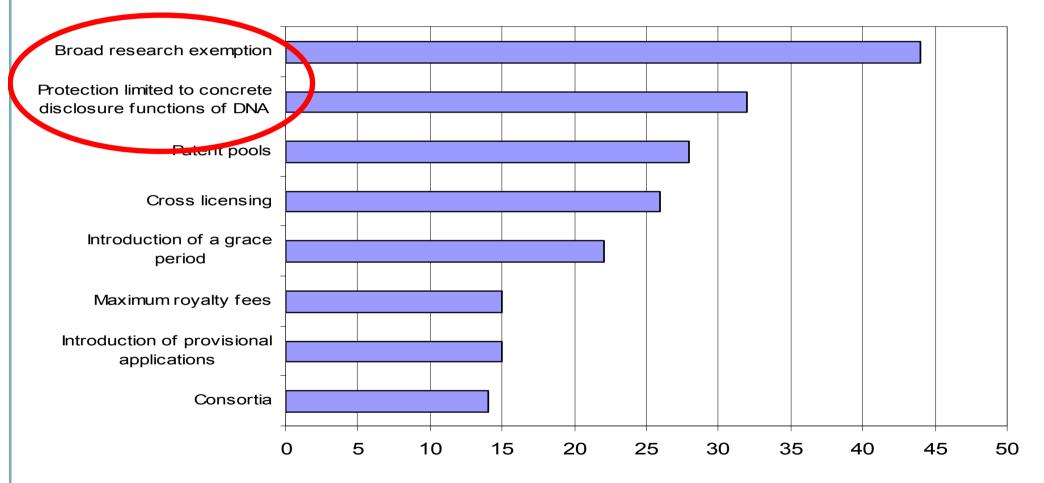
Problems v	with gene patents
Dependency on previous patents (crow ded art) (n = 29)	
Difficulties to enter a technological field because of too many patents (n = 29)	
Patents, blocking access to technologies (n = 28)	
Conflicting and overlapping patents $(n = 29)$	
Unaw areness of research stuff about patenting (n = 29)	
Patents, impeding further R&D (n = 28)	
Submarine patents in the field (n = 24)	
Over-complex patent licensing negotiations $(n = 29)$	
Individual royalties are too high (n = 28)	
Accumulation of too many royalties for too many different patent holders (n = 27)	
Patents hampering research co-operations $(n = 29)$	
Break dow n of patent rights negotiations $(n = 28)$	
Proliferation of legal patenting disputes $(n = 28)$	
Ethical problems (n = 27)	

CH Survey: 8.2 Extent of Experience of Problems with DNA Patents, Fig. 34 (1=never, 5=very often) (http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/documents/j10005e.pdf)

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Gene patents: Proposed remedies

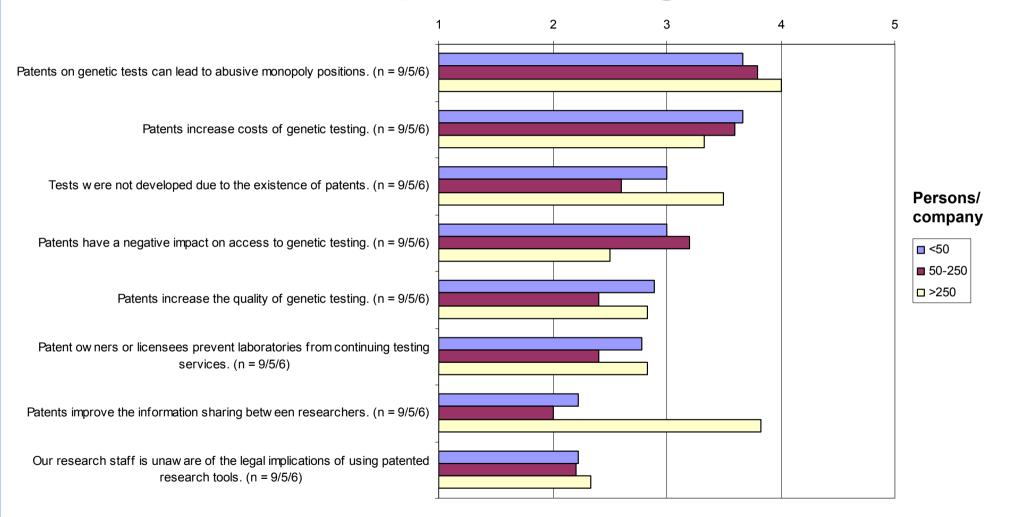


CH Survey: 8.2 Remedies, Fig. 35 (named as many times as effectively to ...) (http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/documents/j10005e.pdf)

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Problems with patents on genetic tests

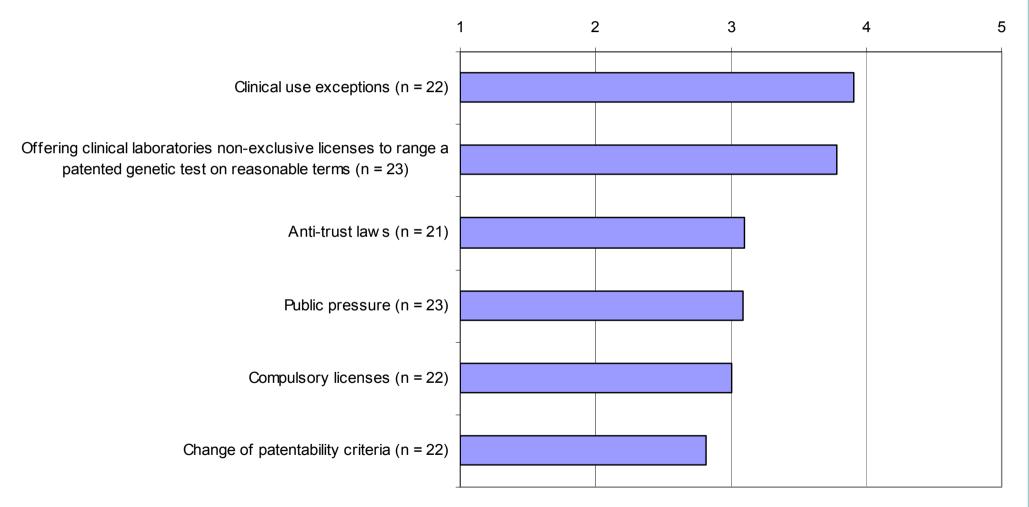


CH Survey: 9.2 Genetic testing, Fig. 42 (1=very low, 5=very often) (http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/documents/j10005e.pdf)

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Patents on genetic tests: Proposed remedies

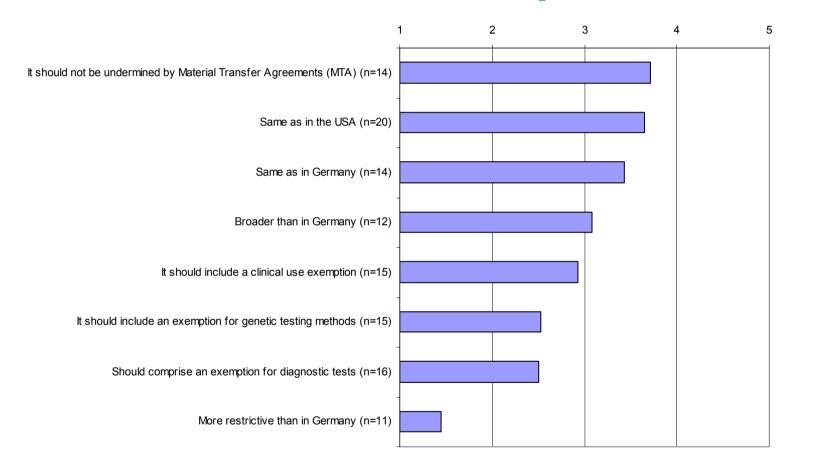


CH Survey: 9.2 Genetic testing, p. 60 (1=very low, 5=very often) (http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/documents/j10005e.pdf)

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Research Exemption



CH Survey: 8.2 Research Exemption, Fig. 37 (1=never, 5=very often)

(http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/documents/j10005e.pdf)

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Swiss Proposal for a research exemption

Art 9: general exemptions from patenting

Art 9 1a: Private use for non-commercial purposes

Art 9 1b: Research and trials where the invention is the object of research

- Art 9 1c: Use of the invention for teaching purposes
- Art 9 1d: Use of biological material for the purpose of breading or for developing a plant variety
- Art 9 1e: Biological Material produced randomly or technically not avoidable in the agricultural sector

Research/experimental use exemption

When do you need a license to use patented inventions for research purposes?

- All research (commercial or not) free if aimed at gaining new knowledge about subject matter of the invention
- "Bolar exemption": Use of the invention to obtain the authorisation of a pharmaceutical product, e.g. through
 - Clinical trials,
 - > Production of specimens, BUT
 - Production of the new drug only after expiration of the patent (= no stockpiling)

Limits of research exemption

Invention must be the object and not the instrument of research:

- > no free use of "research tools", such as polymerase chain reaction)
- > if instrument = licence needed

Access guaranteed through legal license (draft Art. 9a):

- = right to use the research tool for everybody
- + obligation to pay license fee
- > no agreement = fee fixed by a court
- > no "reach through" license fees

Summary

- Patents do matter in biotechnology!
- Theoretical concerns are real!
- But no break-down nor systematic abuse of the patent system
- Problems with Patents on genetic tests
- Possible Remedies:
 - broad research exemption
 - Limitation of the scope of protetion (specific disclosed functions) for DNA patents
 - Single license, compulsory licensing

Policy Conclusions

- Good IP policy is not maximal rights Policy!
- Raise the patenting standard
- Better patenting than secrecy
- Encourage free market solutions
- Compulsory licensing last remedy
- Future work: -research exemption,
 -non exclusive licensing for clinical laboratories, -use exemption for medical use

Thank you! nikolaus.thumm@ipi.ch

Info Patent Law Reform: http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/j100.shtm#a03

Biotech Report: http://www.ige.ch/E/jurinfo/documents/j10005e.pdf

Summary Article:

Thumm, N. (2005) 'Patents for genetic inventions: a tool to promote technological advance or a limitation to upstream inventions', Technovation, The International Journal of Technological Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Vol 25/12 pp. 1410-1417