

Seed Market in BRICS Countries– Competition Issues

Report of the BRICS Working Group on Global Food Value Chains

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Main Aspects of the Report:

- Timeliness of the research
- New approaches to assessment of market power Concept of Global Value Chains
- Development of intellectual rights for wildlife objects
- Economic concentration on seed markets
- Seed markets in BRICS Countries
- Consequences of increasing consolidation on seed markets
- Conclusions

Effective functioning of agricultural markets is the basis for national security of BRICS Countries

Changing paradigm of market functioning:

- Increase of demand for food under scarcity of natural factors of production (soil, water)
- Need to increase effectiveness of production by means of using of high technological solutions, development of which requires significant financial resources
- Entering into market by transnational companies, which is followed by high level of concentration in particular segments of food chain and influence on relevant markets
- Extension of IP rights to wildlife objects
- Business models change ("package" solutions)

Traditional Approach:

- Consideration of any particular branch of the chain as a separate market
- Assessment only of horizontal or vertical integration
- Interference is possible only if a company dominates in one of the markets

Concept of Global Value Chains:

- Assessment of profit distribution among participants of the chain
- Connections between participants of the chain
- Identification of "key" resource which defines market power of a participant of the chain

IP Rights to Wildlife Objects:

- Patents to biotechnological solutions
- Patents to selective inventions, including those that are results of patented non-biological technological process
- Patents to technologies of biological protection
- Patent pools

Result:

A complicated close system is created that leads to high concentration on seed market, impassable barriers to entry and ineffectiveness of public regulation

As a result of tremendous processes of economic concentration, a stably oligopoly was created on a global seed market

If mergers Dow/DuPont, Monsanto/Bayer and Syngenta/ChemChina are approved, 60 % of market will belong to three companies рынка будет принадлежать трем компаниям

New approaches to assessment of market power:

- Taking into account "informal" seed turnover;
- Assessment of other forms of consolidation of companies: joint ventures, cooperation agreements, patent agreements
- Assessment of business model and its influence to relevant branches of food chain
- Possible change of approaches to thresholds, defining effects of merger to competition (disruptive technologies, big data, etc.)

Seed Market Transformation and its Consequences

From practice of keeping seeds in farms after harvest to purchasing seeds from transnational companies, incl. in as a part of agro technological solutions

Consequences:

- Monopolization of world seed market
- Dependence of national markets on imported seeds
- Possibility of system failures in supplying food to citizens because of exterritorial risks
- Possibility to control revenues of farmers by foreign companies
- Negative effects on development of relevant sectors of national economies (fertilizers, crop protection, agricultural machinery, etc.)

Global nature of processes on the world seed market predetermines necessity to strengthen cooperation of BRICS Competition Authorities

Main directions of cooperation:

- Elaboration of new methodological approaches to assessment of deals of economic concentration, based on the Concept of Global Value Chains taking into account social importance of the food markets
- Revision of interrelation between protection of IP rights and competition law for providing equal and non discriminatory access to selective inventions and new technologies
- Practical cooperation of BRICS Competition Authorities in consideration of mergers and trans boarder violations of competition laws

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

