Experiences with open licensing: the Biological Open Source (BiOS) Initiative

World Intellectual Property Organisation
Standing Committee on the Law of Patents

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Biological Innovation for Open Society
Morphed into Biological Open Source
BiOS
Timeline

1987: First global, open and pre-patent distribution of biological enabling technology (GUS)
1988: Use of GUS essential for commercial Ag transgenesis (RR soybean etc)
1993: First issued patent (US/GB)
1995: Broad tiered licensing program established
1999: New open technology (DArT) for Genetic Fingerprinting conceived
2000: New open work-around technology (Transbacter) for gene transfer conceived
2001: DArT published and patented
2005: Transbacter (work around for Agrobacterium) published and patents filed.
2005: Feb 10 BiOS licensing initiative launched covering patent commons, MTAs etc.
       GUS, GUS Plus, Transbacter and DArT as open kernel technologies.
2005: Feb 10 BioForge online community for cooperative improvements launched, 2500 registered users.
2007: more than 200 licensees to open patent licenses and MTAs, including large multinationals (e.g. BASF).
2008: BioForge ended, with no significant improvements create or shared, and no compliance with license by public sector actors.
‘Historical Documents about the BiOS Initiative

About BiOS
https://cambia.org/bios-landing/the-cambia-bios-initiative/

BiOS Licenses
https://cambia.org/bios-landing/bios-faqs-bios-agreements/