



Intellectual Property Protections and March In Rights

Survey by **Morning Consult** on behalf of the
Bayh-Dole Coalition

— DECEMBER 2024



Methodology

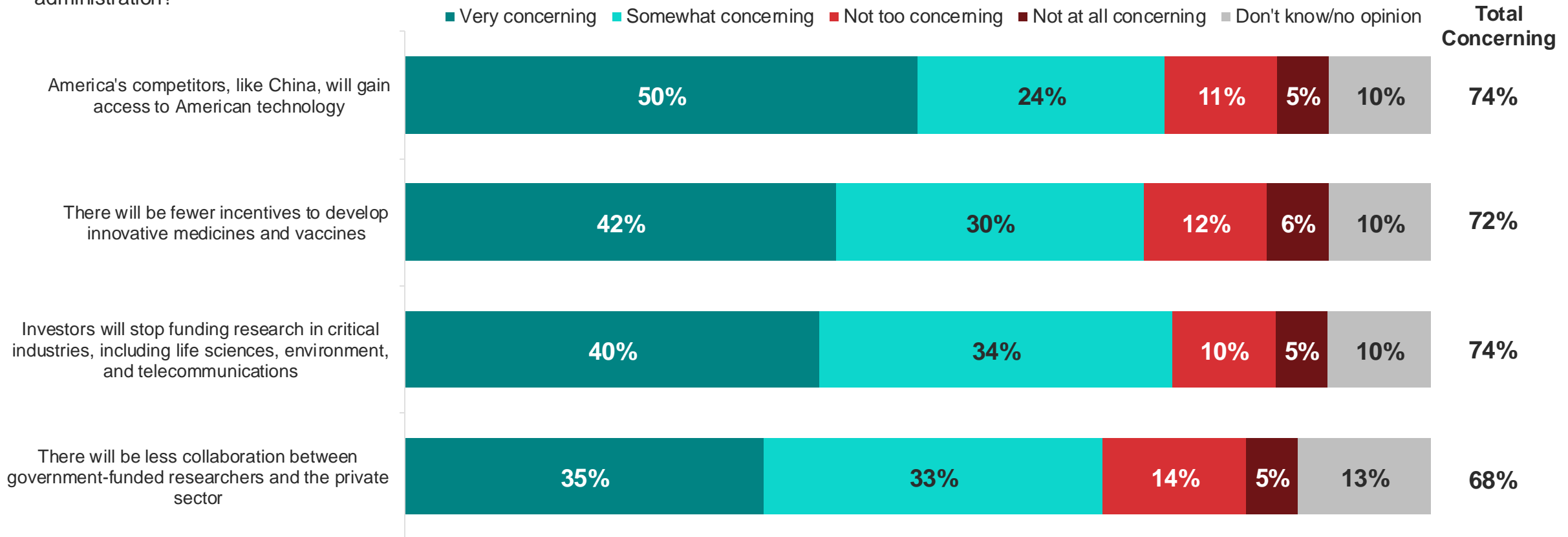
This poll was conducted between November 27-November 28, 2024 among a sample of 1,770 registered voters. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of registered voters based on gender by age, educational attainment, race, marital status, home ownership, race by educational attainment, 2020 presidential vote, and region.

Results from the full survey have a margin of error of +/- 2 percentage points depending on demographic group. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

IP PROTECTIONS

At least two-in-three voters say that each of the potential consequences of the government’s proposed regulatory authority to “march in” and relicense patents is *concerning*.

The Biden administration may soon adopt a regulatory proposal that would give the government new authority to "march in" and forcibly relicense patents from universities, research labs and private companies whenever regulators object to the price of an invention. **Supporters** say the proposal is necessary to lower prices for products discovered with government support. **Opponents** say the government does not have this legal authority and the proposal will set a dangerous precedent that discourages private-sector innovation. Please indicate how concerning, if at all, you find the following potential consequences of this proposed action by the Biden administration?



IP PROTECTIONS

There is bipartisan concern for each of the potential consequences of the government’s proposed regulatory authority to “march in” and relicense patents.

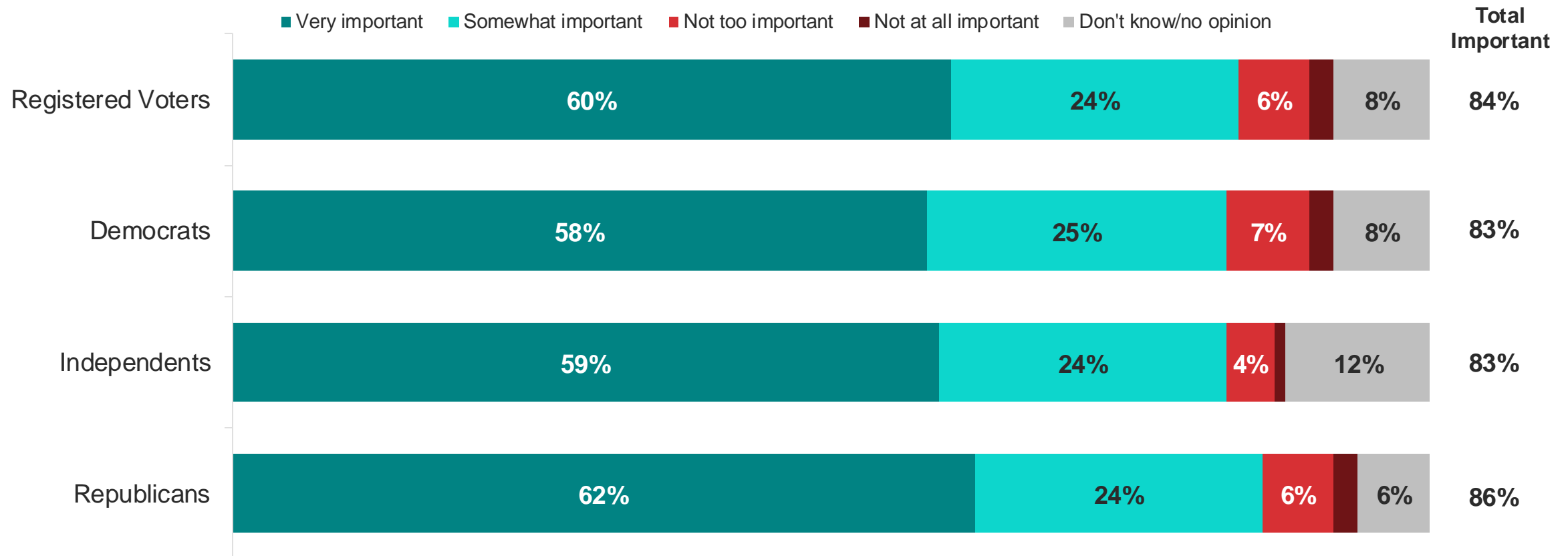
The Biden administration may soon adopt a regulatory proposal that would give the government new authority to "march in" and forcibly relicense patents from universities, research labs and private companies whenever regulators object to the price of an invention. **Supporters** say the proposal is necessary to lower prices for products discovered with government support. **Opponents** say the government does not have this legal authority and the proposal will set a dangerous precedent that discourages private-sector innovation. Please indicate how concerning, if at all, you find the following potential consequences of this proposed action by the Biden administration?

<i>% total concerning</i>	Registered Voters	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Investors will stop funding research in critical industries, including life sciences, environment, and telecommunications	74%	73%	66%	79%
America's competitors, like China, will gain access to American technology	74%	68%	72%	80%
There will be fewer incentives to develop innovative medicines and vaccines	72%	68%	71%	77%
There will be less collaboration between government-funded researchers and the private sector	68%	62%	65%	76%

IP PROTECTIONS

At least four-in-five voters, including Democrats and Republicans, say it is important for federal lawmakers to protect U.S. leadership in innovation and prevent China and other adversaries from copying technology developed in U.S. labs without the permission of American inventors.

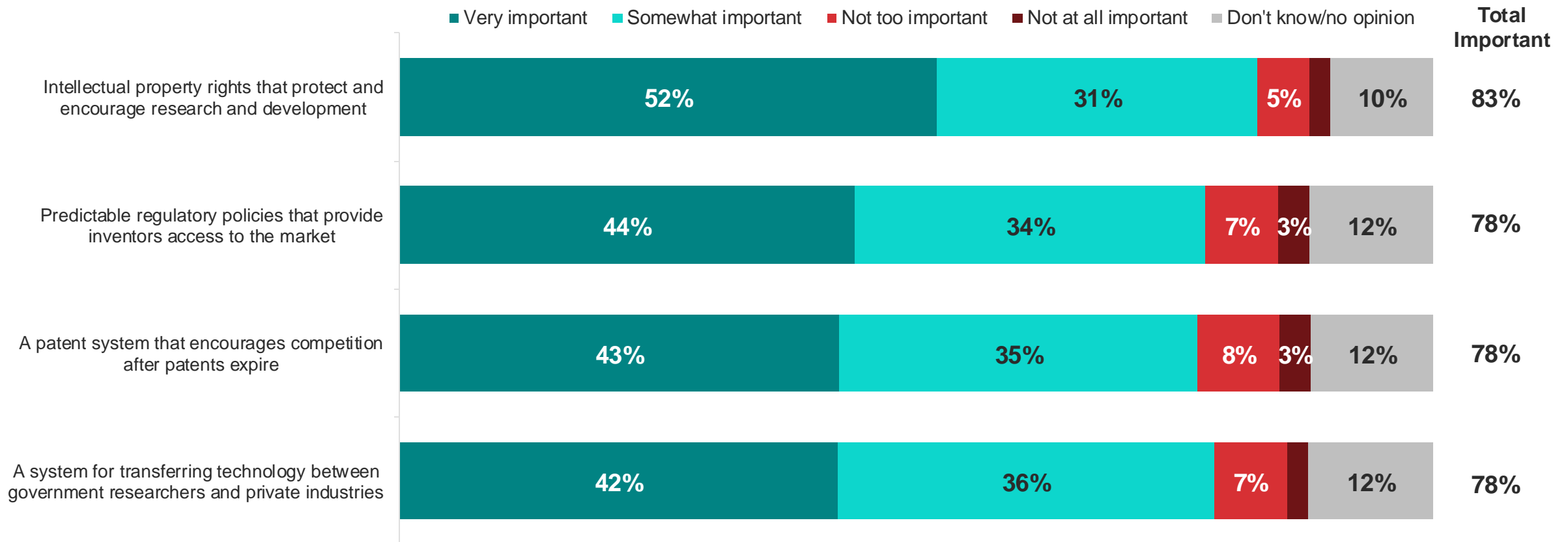
As you may know, countries like China are trying to expand their footprint in innovative industries like biotechnology, semiconductors, green energy and agriculture. Based on what you know, how important is it, if at all, for federal lawmakers to protect U.S. leadership in innovation and prevent China and other adversaries from copying technology developed in U.S. labs without the permission of American inventors?



IP PROTECTIONS

At least two-in-five voters say it is *very important* to strengthen the following policy areas so that the U.S. can remain competitive and a global leader in innovation.

As you may know, some say the U.S. is the global leader in innovation because of policies that encourage collaboration and risk taking. They say these policies help encourage the discovery of new inventions, while also supporting American jobs, new startups and economic output. How important is it, if at all, to strengthen the following policy areas so the United States can remain competitive and a global leader in innovation?



IP PROTECTIONS

There is bipartisan agreement that the following policy areas are important to strengthen so that the U.S. can remain competitive and a global leader in innovation.

As you may know, some say the U.S. is the global leader in innovation because of policies that encourage collaboration and risk taking. They say these policies help encourage the discovery of new inventions, while also supporting American jobs, new startups and economic output. How important is it, if at all, to strengthen the following policy areas so the United States can remain competitive and a global leader in innovation?

% total important	Registered Voters	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Intellectual property rights that protect and encourage research and development	83%	82%	83%	82%
A system for transferring technology between government researchers and private industries	78%	79%	75%	78%
A patent system that encourages competition after patents expire	78%	78%	75%	78%
Predictable regulatory policies that provide inventors access to the market	78%	80%	77%	78%

IP PROTECTIONS

At least two-in-three voters say that, yes, lawmakers need to continue protecting IP standards to promote future innovation and competition, this includes strong majorities of both Democrats and Republicans.

As you may know, in 1984, the U.S. Congress adopted intellectual property standards for new medicines. These standards are meant to account for the significant time and expense required to bring new medicines to market, while also allowing companies to make lower-cost generic medicines after patents expire. Do you believe lawmakers need to continue protecting these intellectual property standards to promote future innovation and competition?

