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# India acts to stop theft of traditional knowledge

## FOREIGNERS PATENT ANCIENT REMEDIES

By Gavin Rabinowitz

Associated Press

**NEW DELHI** - For thousands of years Indian villagers have used an extract from seeds of the neem tree as an insecticide. So when a U.S. company patented a process for producing the substance in 1994, India reacted with outrage.

After spending millions of dollars in legal fees to successfully overturn the patent, India's government now is creating a 30-million-page database of traditional knowledge to fend off entrepreneurs trying to patent the country's ancient lore.

India is not alone in worrying about "bioprospectors" profiting from the genetic resources of its plant life with no benefit to its people. It joined with China, Brazil and nine other nations a few years ago to begin pushing for international protections.

The database project already has caught the interest of others. A South African team recently visited and a Mongolian mission is coming in January, said V.K. Gupta, chairman of India's National Institute for Science Communication and Information Resources.

The database, called the **Traditional Knowledge Data Library**, will make information available to patent offices around the world to ensure that traditional remedies are not presented as new discoveries.

"If societies have been using it for centuries why should it be patented?" asked Shiv Basant, a senior

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official at the **Health Ministry's Department of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy**, India's traditional health and medical disciplines.

The government also has successfully challenged patents on the use of the spice turmeric to heal wounds and rashes and a patent on a rice strain derived from India's famed Basmati rice.

But that is a tiny fraction of the problem. A 2003 study by **Gupta's** institute estimated about 7,000 patents worldwide are based on Indian indigenous knowledge, far too many for India to challenge in expensive legal fights.

Officials hope the database will head off future battles.

"If we have all the data in **TKDL**, we will not have to spend all those millions of dollars," said Ajay Dua of the Commerce Ministry's Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Currently it is difficult for overseas patent office researchers to prove purported innovations are really based on old lore because, while the information is widely published in India, it is often in ancient languages like Sanskrit or modern regional languages like Tamil.

"We decided we have to break the language and access barrier," **Gupta** said.

He convened a group of 150 experts in traditional medicine, scientists, doctors, patent lawyers and computer programmers to put together the database of traditional knowledge.

Instead of laboriously translating the manuscripts, the scholars structured the texts into classifications widely used by patent examiners. The texts are then entered in the database, where specially developed software translates them into Hindi, English, German, French, Japanese and Spanish.

The issue is not just a matter of national pride. It also has financial implications.

A pharmaceutical company, for instance, could develop a medicine from a treatment long-used by an indigenous group and reap big profits while also charging those very people to use it.

So India and its allies want to ensure that profits arising from traditional knowledge are shared with local people.

"Developing countries as a whole are saying that there should be benefit-sharing," said Dua, the Commerce Ministry official.