



Question Q166

National Group: INDIAN NATIONAL GROUP

Title: Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore on the requirement of indicating the source and/or country of origin of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in patent applications

Contributors:

Representative within Working Committee:

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Questions :

- 1) Is there a legal requirement in your country that the source and/or country of origin of biological/genetic resources and traditional knowledge must be indicated in patent applications for inventions based on such biological/genetic resources or traditional knowledge?**

At the outset one must bear in mind that the development of the resource market in India is based upon whatever is naturally available and known in ancient scripture. This is one the strongest reason that until the year 2005, the laws relating to patent in India allowed only process patents and not product patent, the other reason being that India being a new democracy, it was important to provide sufficient impetus and incentive to the domestic pharmaceutical industry. These economic plans have borne fruit today and India has become one of the world's leading pharmaceutical generic producers and distributors and India has used these process patents as the foundations

for developing a strong base for new inventions to take advantage of the product patent regime. In the year 2005, when the Patent Amendment were enacted with effect from 1st January 2005 in India to include Product Patents, there were certain further amendments also made to the Patent Act. They especially included the inventions that would not be patentable and the various steps that required fulfilment in light of the fact that India had finally ratified the Patent Co-operation Treaty as well as many other Treaties and Protocols including the Convention on Biological Diversity & the ensuing Cartagena Protocol. This meant that now India's domestic laws (especially IP laws) had to comply with the varied provisions of the various Treaties, the most important among them being the WTO, Convention on Biological Diversity, Cartagena Protocol, Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro – Organisms for the purposes of Patent Procedure and the several other treaties relating to various forms of Intellectual Property and factors incidental to them.

The Patent Act, 1970 after being amended in 2005 under Chapter II of The Patents Act, 1970 provides for "Inventions not Patentable" and section 3(p) reads as follows;

"The following are not inventions within the meaning of this Act, --

"an invention which in effect, is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components."

Thus from the section it is evident that after the 2005 Patent Amendment any invention which is traditional knowledge or is an aggregation /collection /duplication of traditionally known component or components or known properties of traditional components cannot be patented in India.

Further under Chapter III, section 10 provides for contents of specification and sub section 4 reads as follows;

"Every complete specification shall—

Fully and particularly describe the invention and its operation or use and the method by which it is to be performed;

- (a) Disclose the best method of performing the invention which is known to the applicant and for which he is entitled to claim protection; and*
- (b) End with a claim or claims defining the scope of the invention for which protection is being claimed ;*
- (c) Be accompanied by an abstract to provide technical information on the invention."*

Section 10(4) d further provides;

"disclose the source and geographical origin of the biological material in the specification, when used in an invention"

The above section may although not directly provide for disclosure of the source and/or country of origin of biological/genetic resources and traditional knowledge in patent

applications for inventions based on such biological/genetic resources or traditional knowledge although disclosure of the above may be implied by the above section at the time of making the application.

A patent can also be opposed on the above grounds as provided for in Chapter V under section 25 (1) (k);

“Where an application for patent has been published but a patent has not been granted, any person may, in writing, represent by way of opposition to the Controller against the grant of patent on the ground---

that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere,”

Section 25 (2) (k) further provides;

“At any time after the grant of the patent but before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of publication of grant of a patent, any person interested may give notice of opposition to the Controller in the prescribed manner on any of the following grounds, namely:-

that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere,”

From the above section it is understood that the knowledge being referred to is much wider in meaning and scope than traditional knowledge but includes the same. In the above section knowledge includes **known** indigenous knowledge as well as traditional knowledge thus not specifically referring to only traditional knowledge.

Again the above is not a direct provision which provides for disclosure of source and/or country of origin of biological/genetic resources and traditional knowledge in patent applications for inventions based on such biological/genetic resources or traditional knowledge but does provide that the grant of a patent can be opposed on the above ground proving that a biotechnological invention which is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known components cannot be the subject matter of a patent under The Patents Act, 1970.

The provisions of sec 64 relating to Revocation of Patents clearly provides that a patent whether granted before or after the commencement of this Act, maybe revoked on a petition of any person interested or of the Central Government by the Appellate Board or on a counter – claim in a suite for infringement of the patent by the High Court on the grounds;

“That the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mention the source of geographical origin of biological material used for the invention.”

“That the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere.”

as provided in clauses (p) & (q) of subsection (1) of sec. 64.

However, there are no direct provisions that provide for non-grant or revocation of granted patents by the Examiners & /or Controller of Patents if the information regarding biological/genetics resources and traditional knowledge is not given completely or accurately, there is consequential action taken against the Applicant/Patent. The only way incomplete or inaccurate information on biological/genetics resources or traditional knowledge can be dealt with is by the filing of a Revocation of Patent by any person interested.

In order to give a true and complete answer to the first question it is necessary to review The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 and The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 for provisions on disclosure of source and/or country of origin of biological/genetic resources and traditional knowledge in patent applications for inventions based on such biological/genetic resources or traditional knowledge. Thus Section 18 (1) (e) of The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 states;

“Every application for registration under section 14(e) shall---

Contain a complete passport data of the parental lines from which the variety has been derived along with the geographical location in India from where the genetic material has been taken and all such information relating to the contribution, of any farmer, village community, institution or organisation in breeding, evolving or developing the variety;”

The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 thus makes it necessary at the time of application to include within the application form vital information regarding the parental lines from which derived, geographical location in India from where the genetic material has been taken and all such information relating to the contribution from any farmer, village community, institution or organisation in breeding from which such variety evolves or develops.

Section 26 (3) of The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 further submits that;

“On receiving a claim under sub section (2), the Authority shall send a copy of such claims to the breeder of the variety registered under such certificate and the breeder may, on receipt of such copy, submit his opposition to such claim within such period and in such manner as may be prescribed.”

This ensures that after the applicant has included the relevant information and variety if any as provided in the section 18 (e) a copy of such claims is sent to the breeder of

variety who may submit his opposition to such claim within such period and manner as may be prescribed.

Within The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 under Chapter II, Section 3(1) provides that certain persons not to undertake Biodiversity related activities without approval of National Biodiversity Authority and reads as follows;

“No person referred to in sub section (2) shall without previous approval of the National Biodiversity Authority, obtain any biological resource occurring in India or knowledge associated thereto for research or for commercial utilisation or for bio-survey or for bio-utilisation.”

Thus it is clear that all of the above mentioned provisions may have been made to protect the interests of farmers, village community, indigenous persons those who may possess traditional knowledge which is not given the same Intellectual Property protection.

(a) Are these regulations found in patent law, general IP laws or in legislation implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity?

The provisions of Law as listed in the answer to the previous question draw their inferences from the Convention on Biological Diversity which was negotiated and signed by nations at the UNCED Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in June 1992. The convention came into force on December 29, 1993. India became a Party to the Convention in 1994. Following this the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was enacted and passed in 1992. The National Biodiversity Authority constituted under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has the authority to grant on behalf of the Central Government approvals and permission to any person who intends to apply for a patent or any form of IP protection whether in India or outside India regarding biological resources (not including plant varieties as mentioned in sec 6 of the Act.

This clearly shows that all registrations of IP in regards to biological resources (not including plant varieties) requires the express permission of the Central Government before the Applications for Patents involving biological resources are made. Hence permission under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 needs to be taken before Applications under the Patents Act are made for grant of Patent involving biological resources, thus implementing the provisions of the convention on Biological Diversity.

(b) What "triggers" the disclosure requirement, i.e. how close must the relationship of the invention to the biological/genetic resource be to require disclosure?

Nothing within the current Indian statute provides how close the relationship of the invention to the biological/genetic resource must be to require a disclosure.

The premise wherein an Applicant (any person) applies for the proprietorship of any intellectual property right, by whatever name called in or outside India for any invention

based on any research or information on a biological resource obtained from India “triggers” the disclosure requirement under the BDA, 2002.

The only requirement for disclosure is that the biological / genetic resource on which the Application for grant of patent is to be filled, is found in India and an application for patent can be rejected on failure of the mentioned disclosure.

(c) Is it clear what the concept of “source” or “country of origin” or “country providing the resource”, and “based on genetic resource/traditional knowledge” or “derived from biological resource and associated traditional knowledge” means and what information must be included in the patent application?

The provisions of section 10(4) of the Patents Act, 1970 only provide that the ideas or terms to be addressed in the specifications are “source” and “geographical origin of the biological material.”

It is pertinent to note here that none of the terms such as “source”, “geographical origin of the biological material”, “country of origin”, “based on genetic resource /traditional knowledge” or “derived from biological resource and associated traditional knowledge” are defined either in the Patents Act, 1970 or in the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 or in the Patent Amendment Act, 2005 under the Indian laws.

It is clearly understood under the Indian Laws that when words or terms are not defined in an Act, it must be attributed to the natural meaning as is provided in the Dictionary or in the General Clauses Act, 1897 in order to harmoniously interpret the legislations and the provisions therein.

Hence, the meaning of undefined words, terms and phrases as used in the Indian Legislations must be gathered from the natural references such as dictionaries &/or encyclopaedias. The meaning of terms, words & phrases may also be referred in treaties, conventions and protocols that are signed and ratified by India on an International level

(d) Is the disclosure requirement limited to biological/genetic resources or traditional knowledge of your country only or is it applicable also to biological/genetic resources or traditional knowledge obtained or obtainable from other countries and geographical areas?

Under the Biological Diversity, 2002, the disclosure required is only limited to research or information on a biological resource obtained India. On the other hand, under the Patents Act, 1970, the source and geographical origin of the biological materials in the specifications, when used in an invention is to be disclosed whether the biological / genetic resources is from India or elsewhere. As stated before traditional knowledge or any element thereof is not allowed to be granted a patent in India therefore disclosure is not demanded in the area of traditional knowledge.

(e) Are there ways to complement, correct or amend the corresponding text in the patent application after filing?

Yes. At the time of examining the application for Patent and clearing office objections, an Applicant is entitled to complement, correct or amend the corresponding text in the patent Application after filing. This period extends for a year from the first office objection in order to put the Application in order for grant.

Section 57 of the Patents Act 1970 provides for amendment of application and specification or any other document related thereto before the Controller. The section allows for amendments after filing the patent application but subject to Section 59 (supplementary provisions as to the amendment of application or the specification). An application for amendment can be filed either by the applicant of the patent or the patentee and upon such application if the Controller thinks fit allow the amendment subject to certain conditions if any.

Although the Controller shall not pass an order allowing or refusing an application to amend an application for a patent or a specification (or any other document thereto) while any suit before a court for the infringement of the patent or any other proceeding before the High Court for the revocation of the patent pending, whether the suit or the proceeding commenced before or after the filing of the application for amendment.

The Controller has discretion to refuse the amendment involving fresh subject matter. He may consider how far the amendment would adversely affect the interests of the others members of the public or applicants who have patent applications relating to the same subject matter.

(f) Is disclosure of “prior informed consent” and/or agreements on “fair and equitable benefit-sharing” required?

“Prior Intimation” is information to be given to the state Diversity Board or to the National Biodiversity Authority in order to obtain permission to conduct research, study or use any biological resource for commercial utilization, or bio-survey or bio-utilization or for obtaining any form of Intellectual Property Rights in the name of the Applicant

Under Sec 21 the National Biodiversity Authority identifies benefit claimers and secures equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of accessed biological resources, their by- products, innovations and practices associated with their use and applications and knowledge relating thereto in accordance with mutually agreed terms and conditions between the person applying for such approval, local bodies concerned and the benefit claimers.

The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer’s Rights’ Act also makes provisions for benefit sharing, which is determined by the Authority. On receipt of a copy of the

certificate of registration the Authority publishes the contents of the same and invites claims of benefit sharing to the variety of plant or seed registered under such certificate.

(g) Are human genetic resources treated differently or the same way animal or plant genetic resources falling under the CBD?

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 clearly states that the definition of the term “biological resources” does not include human genetic material therefore human genetic resources are not covered by the BDA, 2002 the same way.

(h) Is traditional knowledge properly defined, and is the source of traditional knowledge to be indicated only if it is connected to genetic/biological resources (e.g. falling under the CBD) or in general?

It is to be noted as stated in Q 1 herein that under the Patents Acts, 1970 and the following Amendment of 2005, section 3(p) provides that “an invention which, in effect, is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components.” Is not considered to be an invention and consequently will not be granted a patent, therefore there is no cause for disclosing traditional knowledge. On the other hand the answer to Q 1 (a) clearly explains the kind of disclosures to be made with respect to genetic/biological resources.

(i) Are sanctions foreseen for non-compliance (e.g. patent invalidation, revocation or lack of enforceability, patent transfer to the owner of the resource, fines, criminal sanctions etc.)?

Under section 43 of the Patents Act, 1970, it is provided that a patent shall be granted as expeditiously as possible to any application for a patent that has been found to be in order for grant of the patent and the application has not been refused by the Controller by virtue of any power vested in him by the Patent Act, 1970.

Once the Patent is granted, only a post grant Opposition or an Application for Revocation of Patent, if successful, can invalidate the Patent.

There are no sanctions such as patent invalidation, revocation or lack of enforceability; patent transfers to the owners of the resource, fines, criminal sanctions etc which can be suo motu levied on a patentee by the Controller of Patents or by any other authority. All compliances are made mandatory before grant of patent by the office of the Controller of Patents.

(j) Does the law/regulation indicate that access to a genetic/biological resource would not mandate a disclosure in the patent application, if such access had occurred prior to a particular date, e.g. prior to the date of entry into force of the CBD?

The provisions for requirements for disclosure of “source” and “geographical origin of the biological material” in the specification, when used in an invention, was introduced in the Patents Act, 1970; by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005, because of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 enacted subsequently of the signing & ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity at Rio De Janeiro in 1992.

The Patent Amendment of 2005 introduced the Patent Cooperation Treaty and various ideas from the Different International Conventions & Treaties up to the year 2005, that has subsequently made the Indian Patent Act one of the most comprehensive & substantive piece of legislation on patent law among the progressive economies.

2) Please indicate your *experience* with the application of the legal requirement as listed under 1) when filing and prosecuting patent applications in your country.

The general experience of the Patent Agents and Patent Attorneys in India is that the Indian Patent Office adheres very strictly to the provisions of law as laid down under the Patents Act, 1970 and the subsequent amendments as laid down in the Patent Amendment Act of 2005. It is pertinent to note that although India has signed the Patent Co-operation Treaty, the Indian government has not granted product patents in a whole area of inventions as set down in Section 3 of the Patents Act, 1970 and this is because the Indian government realises that the India is still a progressive economy and has a large phase to cover in all forms of development therefore the Indian Patent Office in fulfilment of such a policy that protects the developmental and commercial rights of the people of India are very conservative on granting of Patents.

3) Please give *statistical data* on the number of applications mentioning source and / or country of origin of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge, following the legal requirement as listed under 1) in your country. If such data are not available, please give an estimate of the number of such applications.

The Indian patent Office does not maintain a record of or any statistical data on the number of Applications mentioning source and/or country of origin of genetic resources and / or traditional knowledge. We are in the process of corresponding with the Indian Patent Office for obtaining this information. This process could take some time.

4) Please indicate whether *administrative or judicial decisions* on the application of the legal requirement as listed under 1) are available. If yes, please provide the text of such decisions?

The Indian Patent Office does not as a matter of record have a record of administrative or judicial decisions on the application of the legal requirement as listed under question 1 that can be accessed in a chronological order, but on rare occasions

important Orders of the Hearing Officers, & /or Assistant Controller are reported in IP Reporters /Journal such as the PTC (Patent & Trade Marks cases).

5) If there is no legal requirement of indicating the source and/or country of origin of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge in patent applications for inventions based on such genetic resources or traditional knowledge in your country: Do you know of any *project of law* in your country dealing with the topic? If yes please provide the corresponding text and review it for the questions a) to i) as under 1). Please include also links to websites which would allow us to follow the progress on these projects of law.

Although there is a legal requirement to “*disclose the source and geographical origin of the biological material in the specification, when used in an invention*” under the *Patents Act, 1970 (Amendment of 2005)* and that these disclosures are required to be made under The Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Still this is not enough considering that there are a large number of Patents being filed worldwide and that these Patents filed internationally utilise biological resources being a part of the traditional knowledge of India. Many of these Patents filed in foreign countries do not get filed in India since it is reasoned that they may not receive grants in India. Therefore the Indian Government alongwith a group of brilliant scientists and biologists in various fields have come together with the help and assistance of historians, archaeologists and teachers and practitioners of ayurveda and ancient herbal and cultural medicines to protect and prevent the traditional knowledge and biological resources of India from being patented by foreign nationals. The Resultant group formed the institution known as the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) , a short note of which is below:-

TKDL targets Indian Systems of Medicine, viz., Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga available in public domain. This is being documented by sifting and collating the information on traditional knowledge from the existing literature existing in local languages such as Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Tamil in digitized format, which will be available in five international languages which are English, German, Spanish, French and Japanese. Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC), an innovative structured classification system for the purpose of systematic arrangement, dissemination and retrieval was evolved for about 5,000 subgroups against few subgroups available in International Patent Classification (IPC), related to medicinal plants. The information is being structured under section, class, subclass, group and subgroup as per the International Patent Classification (IPC) for the convenience of its use by the international patent examiners. Information comprising about 2 lakh formulations has been transcribed for realizing the objective of TKDL Project.

Each Sloka is read and converted into a structured language using Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification by subject (Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha or Yoga) experts. The codes are then filled into the data entry screen. The Slokas are also saved in the database. The translated version of all the TKRC codes is ported in the database. The abstraction is done by the subject experts. The codes once saved in meta data directory are converted in different languages based on Unicode technology. The formulations are presently being converted into English, German, French Japanese and Spanish languages. The converted format of the

formulation is readable and can be understood by a layman though it is targeted towards a patent examiner.

TKDL software with its associated classification system i.e., TKRC converts text in local languages into multiple languages as mentioned above. It may be noted that the software does not transliterate, rather it does a knowledge-based conversion, where data abstracted once is converted into several languages by using Unicode, Metadata methodology. Software also converts traditional terminology into modern terminology, for example, Jwar to fever, Turmeric to Curcuma longa, Mussorika to small pox etc.

TKDL includes a search interface providing full text search and retrieval of traditional knowledge information on IPC and keywords in multiple languages. The search features include single or multiple word searches, complex Boolean expression search, Proximity search, Field search, Phrase search, etc in the form of simple and advance search options. Simple search lets the user search a combination of keywords. Advance search lets the user search using Boolean expressions, using the expressions like “near”, “and”, “and not”. Searches are also available on IPC and TKRC codes.

TKDL acts as a bridge between formulations existing in local languages and a Patent Examiner at a global level, since the database will provide information on modern as well as local names in a language and format understandable to Patent Examiners. It is expected that the issue of the gap on lack of access to prior art traditional knowledge shall get addressed.

Some examples of bio-piracy of traditional knowledge

Turmeric (Curcuma longa Linn.)

The rhizomes of turmeric are used as a spice for flavouring Indian cooking. It also has properties that make it an effective ingredient in medicines, cosmetics and dyes. As a medicine, it has been traditionally used for centuries to heal wounds and rashes.

In 1995, two expatriate Indians at the University of Mississippi Medical Centre (Suman K. Das and Hari Har P. Cohly) were granted a US patent (no.5, 401,504) on use of turmeric in wound healing. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), India, New Delhi filed a re-examination case with the US PTO challenging the patent on the grounds of existing of prior art. CSIR argued that turmeric has been used for thousands of years for healing wounds and rashes and therefore its medicinal use was not a novel invention. Their claim was supported by documentary evidence of traditional knowledge, including ancient Sanskrit text and a paper published in 1953 in the Journal of the Indian Medical Association. Despite an appeal by the patent holders, the US PTO upheld the CSIR objections and cancelled the patent. The turmeric case was a landmark judgment case as it was for the first time that a patent based on the traditional knowledge of a developing country was successfully challenged. The US Patent Office revoked this patent in 1997, after ascertaining that there was no novelty; the findings by innovators having been known in India for centuries.

Neem (Azadirachta indica A. Juss.)

Neem extracts can be used against hundreds of pests and fungal diseases that attack food crops; the oil extracted from its seeds can be used to cure cold and flu; and mixed in soap, it provides relief from malaria, skin diseases and even meningitis. In 1994, European Patent Office (EPO) granted a patent (EPO patent No.436257) to the US Corporation W.R. Grace

Company and US Department of Agriculture for a method for controlling fungi on plants by the aid of hydrophobic extracted Neem oil. In 1995, a group of international NGOs and representatives of Indian farmers filed legal opposition against the patent. They submitted evidence that the fungicidal effect of extracts of Neem seeds had been known and used for centuries in Indian agriculture to protect crops, and therefore, was unpatentable. In 1999, the EPO determined that according to the evidence all features of the present claim were disclosed to the public prior to the patent application and the patent was not considered to involve an inventive step. The patent granted on was Neem was revoked by the EPO in May 2000. EPO, in March 2006, rejected the challenge made in 2001 by the USDA and the chemicals multinational, W. R. Grace to the EPO's previous decision to cancel their patent on the fungicidal properties of the seeds extracted from the neem tree.

Basmati Rice (*Oryza sativa* Linn.)

Rice Tec. Inc. had applied for registration of a mark "Texmati" before the UK Trade Mark Registry. Agricultural and Processed Food Exports Development Authority (APEDA) successfully opposed it. One of the documents relied upon by Rice Tec as evidence in support of the registration of the said mark was the US Patent 5,663,484 granted by US Patent Office to Rice Tec on September 2, 1997 and that is how this patent became an issue for contest.

This US utility patent was unique in a way to claim a rice plant having characteristics similar to the traditional Indian Basmati Rice lines and with the geographical delimitation covering North, Central or South America or Caribbean Islands. The US PTO granted the patent to Rice Tec on September 2, 1997. The said patent covered 20 claims covering not only novel rice plant but also various rice lines; resulting plants and grains, seed deposit claims, method for selecting a rice plant for breeding and propagation. Its claims 15-17 were for a rice grain having characteristics similar to those from Indian Basmati rice lines. The said claims 15-17 would have come in the way of Indian exports to US, if legally enforced.

Evidence from the IARI (Indian Agricultural Research Institute) Bulletin was used against claims 15-17. The evidence was backed up by the germplasm collection of Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad since 1978. CFTRI (Central Food Technological Research Institute) scientists evaluated the various grain characteristics and accordingly the claims 15-17 were attacked on the basis of the declarations submitted by CFTRI scientists on grain characteristics. Eventually, a request for re-examination of this patent was filed on April 28, 2000. Soon after filling the re-examination request, Rice Tec chose to withdraw claims 15-17 along with claim.

After conclusion of the access agreement with the European Patent Office, citation of TKDL references as prior art have led to significant strides towards achieving the goal of preventing misappropriation of Indian Traditional Knowledge.

1. Setting aside of decisions to grant patents / Cancellation of intent to grant patent

S. No.	Pub. No.	Title (Along with Plant/s Name & Claimed Application)	Applicant	Date of Filing	Date of TKDL Evidence	Decision to Cancel the Intent to Grant Patent
1.	EP1747786	Natural product in cream with anti-vitiligo therapeutic properties. (Use of watery extract of Kharbooza/Melon as Anti-vitilgo)	Perdix Eurogroup, S.L., Spain	24-Jul-06	8-Jul-09	27-Jul-09
2.*	EP1520585	Cancer treatment using natural plant products or essential oils or	Data Medica Padova SPA,	24-Sep-04	9-Jul-09	14-Jul-09

		components from some pistacia species. (Use of Pista as Anti-cancer drug)	Italy			

** M/s Data Medica Padova SPA submitted that their claims are on Pistacia terebinthus and not on Pistacia vera for which TKDL evidences were submitted, EPO accepted the position and re - granted the Patent.*

2. Patent Applications Withdrawn

S.No.	Pub. No.	Title (Along with Plant/s Name & Claimed Application)	Applicant	Date of Filing	Date of TKDL Evidences	Date of Withdrawal	Period b/w TKDL Evidences & Withdrawal of Application by Applicant (in weeks)
1.	EP1607006	Functional berry composition. (Use of Grape juice and/or Apple juice as a Cardio tonic)	UNILEVER NV, Netherland	18-Jun-04	17-Jul-09	04-Aug-09	3
2.	EP1781309	Nelumbinis semen extract for preventing and treating ischemic heart disease and pharmaceutical composition and health food containing the same. (Use of Indian lotus for treatment of Heart diseases)	Purimed Co. Ltd. Seoul, Korea	09-Jun-05	17-Jul-09	18-Sep-09	9
3.	EP2044850	Method for altering the metabolism characteristic of food products. (Use of Haldi/Turmeric, Zeera, Adak/Ginger and Pyaz/Onion as a Slimming Agent)	Clara's ApS, Denmark	19-Sep-07	25-Aug-09	30-Oct-09	11
4.	EP1889638	Medicaments and food for treatment or prevention of obesity and/or diabetes containing cicer arietinum extract. (Use of Bengal gram/Chana for treatment of Obesity and/or Diabetes)	Jumpsun Bio-Medicine (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, China	06-Mar-06	11-Jun-09	20-Nov-09	23
5.	EP1807098	Herbal compositions for treatment of diabetes. (Use of Neem, Gheekawaar and Da)	Amcod Limited, Mombasa, Kenya	13-Sep-05	01-Jul-09	24-Nov-09	21

		<i>al Chini for the treatment of Diabetes)</i>					
6.	EP1967197	Use of preparations, purifications and extracts of aloe. (Use of Gheekawaar for the treatment of Obesity)	Cognis IP Management GmbH, Germany	09-Mar-07	20-Jul-09	27-Nov-09	19
7.	EP2065031	Skin treatment composition. (Use of Arjuna as an Anti-ageing/Anti-wrinkle agent)	Evonik Goldschmidt GmbH, Germany	30-Nov-07	07-Sep-09	27-Jan-10	20
8.	EP2090315	Method and system for producing medicinal alcohol as a prophylactic or remedy for cancer, HIV, AIDS and autoimmune diseases. (Use of Opium, Spinach and Saunf/Fennel as immunomodulator agents)	Kapur MBBS, B., Dr. 9 Hilltop Close Maltby, Rotherham South Yorkshire S66 8QF/Great Britain	13-Jun-07	13-Oct-09	18-Feb-10	18
9.	EP1906980	Method of treatment or management of Stress. (Use of Ashwagandha for the treatment of Stress, Sleeplessness and Anxiety)	Natreon Inc. 2-D Janine Place New Brunswick, NJ 08901/United States	27-Jul-06	06-Jul-09	25-Mar-10	40
10.	EP1660106	Biotherapeutics for Mitigation of health disorders from Terminalia Arjuna. (Use of Arjuna as Cardio tonic and for the treatment of Obesity and Diabetes)	Avesthagen Limited Unit 3, Discoverer, 9th Floor International Tech Park Whitefield Road Bangalore 560 066 / India	15-Aug-03	08-Jul-09	6-Apr-10	38
11.	EP1825845	Cosmetic herbal compositions. (Use of Brahmi, Tea leaves, Ashwagandha, Turmeric as Anti-ageing and Anti-inflammatory agents)	Jan Marini Skin Research Inc. 6951 Via del Oro San Jose, California 95119/United States	22-Feb-07	02-Jul-09	08-Apr-10	37
12.	EP2015761	Methods and composition for treating Sore Throat. (Use of Rose and Sweet)	Naveh Pharma (1996) Ltd.	29-Mar-07	13-Aug-09	15-Apr-10	35

		<i>violet/Banafshah for the treatment of Diseases of throat, e.g. Pharyngitis, and Sore throat)</i>	<i>P.O. Box 8139 42505 Netanya/Israel2009/04</i>				
13.	EP1937231	<i>Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. (Use of Bhaang/ Cannabis for the treatment of Cough and Bronchitis)</i>	<i>GW Pharma Limited Porton Down Science Park Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 OJR/Great Britain</i>	<i>11-Oct-06</i>	<i>21-May-10</i>	<i>24-Jun-10</i>	<i>6</i>
14.	EP2094287	<i>Compositions and methods of Use of same for treatment of a disease or disorder of the eye and/or the adnexa of the eye. (Use of Naarangi for the treatment of Disease of eye)</i>	<i>Ocumedic APS Advokat Carlo Siebert Vimmelskaft et 43 1161 Copenhagen K / DK[2009/36]</i>	<i>22-Nov-07</i>	<i>16-Jun-10</i>	<i>06-Jul-10</i>	<i>4</i>
15.	EP1959977	<i>Compositions for regulating intestinal disorders and methods of use thereof. (Use of Babool for the treatment of Constipation, Indigestion and Diabetes)</i>	<i>Jaffe, Russell M. 10430 Hunter View Road Vienna VA 22181 / United States[2008/49]</i>	<i>07-Nov-06</i>	<i>30-Jun-10</i>	<i>06-Jul-10</i>	<i>1</i>
16.	EP2133089	<i>Compositions for the treatment of disorders of the upper respiratory tract and influenza syndromes. (Use of Abuqanus for the treatment of Asthma and Breathlessness)</i>	<i>Indena S.p.A. Viale Ortles, 12 20132 Milano / Italy[2009/51]</i>	<i>12-Jun-08</i>	<i>07-May-10</i>	<i>26-Jul-10</i>	<i>11</i>
17.	EP2133080	<i>Compounds containing equol. (Use of Alsi and Pomegranate/ Anaar for the treatment of Diseases of Heart, Skin and Diabetes)</i>	<i>Haelan Schweiz GmbH Schützenstrasse 188808 Pfäffikon Switzerland [2009/51]</i>	<i>13-Jun-08</i>	<i>12-Jul-10</i>	<i>26-Jul-10</i>	<i>3</i>
18.	EP2070545	<i>Oral compositions for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory disorders of the colon. (Use of Mint, Turmeric and Olive for the treatment of Dysentery)</i>	<i>Bios Line S.p.a. Viale Finladia 4 35020 Ponte S. Nicolo (PD) / Italy[2009/25]</i>	<i>10-Dec-08</i>	<i>14-Jun-10</i>	<i>29-Jul-10</i>	<i>7</i>

19.	EP2101800	Extracts from the skin of fruits of plants from genus vitis, compositions containing the same and a process for its manufacture. (Use of Grape for the treatment of Diabetes, Obesity and Hypertension)	Aché Laboratórios Farmacêuticos S.A. Rodovia Presidente Dutra Km 222,2 Porto da Igreja 07034-904 Guarulhos-SP /Brazil [2009/39]	14-Dec-07	01-Jul-10	30-Jul-10	6
20.	EP1949889	Fibroblast activator, method for activation of fibroblast, collagen synthesis promoter, method for promotion of collagen synthesis, skin aging-preventing agent, and method for prevention of aging of the skin. (Use of Grape for the treatment of Skin marks and Acne)	Mercian corporation 5-8, Kyobashi 1-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8305 / Japan[2008/31]	17-Oct-06	07-Jun-10	04-Aug-10	9
21.	EP1709995	Asthma/allergy therapy using nigella sativa. (Use of Black seeds for the treatment of Conjunctivitis and Allergic disorders)	Al-Jassim, Rawaa 2578 River Wood Drive Napperville, Illinois 60565 / United States, Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands and Qatar	02-Mar-00	18-Jun-09	18-Aug-10	60
22.	EP1958641	Treatment and prevention of inflammation. (Use of Pistacia lentiscus / Mastgee for the treatment of Inflammation)	Bionature E.A. Limited 1 Poseidon 2406 Egomi, Nicosia/ Cyprus [2008/34]	16-Feb-07	23-Jun-09	22-Sep-10	64
23.	EP2116253	Novel phyllanthus extract. (Use of Phyllanthus / Bhumi aamla for the treatment of HIV associated diseases)	Phytrix JV, LLC 999 18th Street Suite 3210 Denver CO 80202 / United States [2009/46]	07-May-08	03-Aug-10	28-Sep-10	8
24.	EP1729	Cysteine Protease from Ginger	Natbio Pty	23-Feb-	30-	11-Oct-	49

	593	(Zingiber) as a Food Improver and Anti-Inflammatory. (Use of Ginger for the treatment of Inflammation and Mal-absorption)	Ltd. 41/8 Goodwin Street Kangaroo Point, QLD 4169 / Australia [2006/50]	05	Oct-09	10	
25.	EP1971354	Composition comprising liquiritigenin for preventing and treating liver disease. (Use of Licorice / Mulaithi for the treatment of Liver diseases)	Seoul National University Industry Foundation San 4-2, Bongcheon-dong, Gwanak-gu Seoul 151-818 / South Korea [2008/39]	05-Jan-07	04-May-10	21-Oct-10	24
26.	EP2089505	Reduced-hangover alcoholic beverage. (Use of Turmeric for reducing alcoholic hangover)	Morning-After Herbal Infusion Corporation 180 Boul. René-Lévesque East Suite 208 Montréal, QC H2X 1N6 / Canada [2009/34]	08-Nov-07	14-Jun-10	29-Oct-10	19
27.	EP1942917	Compositions and methods for Use of juice organic, juice based skin care products. (Use of Lemon, Grapes, Apple, and Aloe vera as Skin care product for treating Acne, freckles and Skin marks)	Juice Beauty 711 Grand Avenue, Suite 290 San Rafael, CA 94901 / US	30-Oct-06	02-Jul-10	04-Nov-10	18
28.	EP2175848	Therapeutic uses of Cannabigerol. (Use Cannabis for treating different types of pain, Diabetes mellitus, cancer and mental disorders)	GW Pharma Limited Porton Down Science Park Salisbury Wiltshire SP4 0JR / Great Britain [2010/16]	25-Jun-08	30-Jul-10	11-Nov-10	15
29.	EP2218455	Dolichos biflorus extract for use in therapeutic skin treatment. (Use of Horse Gram)	Cognis IP Management GmbH Henkelstrass	07-Feb-09	30-Sep-10	18-Nov-10	7

		Kulattha for wound healing and as antioxidant)	e 67 40589 Düsseldorf / Germany[20 10/33]				
30.	EP2014 295	Topical compositions for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory and/or infective conditions of the genital area. (Use of Licorice / Mulaithi, Chamomile and Turmericas Anti-inflammatory and Anti-infective for genital area)	Velleja Research SRL Via Natta, 28 29010 Pontenure (PC) / Italy [2009/03]	28-May- 08	01- Oct-10	23-Nov- 10	7
31.	EP2008 661	Formulation based on marigold aloe and centellae. (Use of Marigold, Aloe vera and Brahmi as Healing agent and for Treatment of wound)	Spannagel, Lucia Antonia Guemes 235, barrio Los Eucaliptos Villa Carlos Paz Provincia de Cordoba / Argentina[20 09/01]	05-May- 08	20- May- 10	05-Jan- 11	33
32.	EP1759 706	Use of mash of Gentiana root and corresponding agents. (Use of Yellow Gentian for treatment of Skin, Kidney and Urinary Disorders)	Priebe, Ingrid Thierschstra sse 10 83471 Schönau / Germany[20 07/10]	04-Sep- 06	25- Jun-10	15-Feb- 11	33
33.*	EP2091 353	Treatment of Ectoparasitic Infestation. (Use of of Wheat, Barley, Rice and Sunflower for Ectoparasites)	Biorigin Scandinavia AS Arbinsgate 4 0253 Oslo / Norway[201 0/23]	13-Nov- 07	11- Jun-10	18-Feb- 11	36
34.	EP2167 072	Use of Oleocanthal for Treatment of Cutaneous Inflammation. (Use of Olive for treatment of Burns and wounds)	B.C. DEVELOPM ENT S.A. route de France 17 / CP 18 2926 Boncourt / Switzerland, Sprim 2 Square Pétrarque 75016 Paris / France	04-Jul- 08	21- Jul-10	09-Mar- 11	33
35.	EP1789 065	Biologically Active Composition.	Bio-Quant, Inc. 6191	05-Aug- 05	24- Jun-10	11-Apr- 11	41

		(Use of Walnut for treatment of Cancer and Bacterial infection)	Cornerstone Court E., Suite 101 San Diego, CA 92121 / United States				
36.	EP1804815	Anti-Diabetic extract isolated from <i>Rauwolfia Vomitoria</i> and citrus <i>Aurantium</i> , and methods of using same. (Use Bitter Orange for treatment of Diabetes mellitus)	Campbell-Tofte, Joan Adolphsvej 10 2820 Gentofte / Denmark	26-Oct-05	22-Jun-10	30-May-11	49
37.	EP2029150	Extract of Herbal and the composition containing the same. (Use of White mustard, Corydalis, Kaaladana and Wilayati Papita for treatment of Dysentry, Diarrhoea and Vomitting)	DONG-A PHARM. CO., LTD. 252, Yongdu-dong Dong-daemun-ku Seoul 130-823 / Republic Of Korea	27-Feb-07	04-Jun-10	09-Jun-11	53
38.	EP2263481	Green tea extracts of improved bioavailability. (Use of Grape, Apple, lemon, Black gram for obesity and heart diseases , use of Tea and Daalchini as complexion enhance)	Nestec S.A. Avenue Nestlé 55 1800 Vevey / Switzerland	29-May-09	07-Jun-11	22-Jun-11	2
39.	EP1140123	Use of tropical root crops in effective intervention strategies for treating difficult and complex cases and chronic diseases. (Use of White sweet potato, true yam, lotus, arrowroot and cassava for treatment of diabetes mellitus, asthma, eczema and for promoting digestive fire)	Slimak, Karen M. P.O. Box 2444 Springfield, VA 22152 / United States	13-Nov-00	14-Dec-10	05-Jul-11	29
40.	EP1553851	Cosmetic composition for preventing and/or correcting the functional disorders of the pilo-sebaceous unit of mammals. (Use of Grapes for the treatment of Acne vulgaris)	L'Oréal 14, rue Royale 75008 Paris / France Nestec S.A. Avenue Nestlé 55 1800 Vevey /	16-Dec-03	04-Jan-11	22-Jun-11	24

		<i>and Alopecia)</i>	Switzerland				
41.	EP1755402	Compositions for inhalation therapy and methods of use. (Use of Eucalyptus, ginger, corn mint and rosemary for the treatment of Sinusitis, Cough, Coryza and Bronchial asthma)	Tower Laboratories, Ltd. 8 Industrial Park Road Centerbrook, CT 06409 / United States	06-May-05	06-May-11	30-Jun-11	8
42.	EP2124983	A herbal preparation effective in the prevention and management of Rheumatoid Arthritis and associated complaints. (Use of Chaste tree for the treatment of Arthritis, Rheumatism, Osteoarthritis, Inflammation, Joint pain and as an Anti oxidant)	Swaminathan, S. Dean, Sponsored Research and Director, Centre for Nanotechnology and Advanced, Biomaterials (CeNTAB), SASTRA University Thanjavur 613 402 / India	18-Jan-08	19-May-10	08-Jul-11	59
43.	EP1604677	Composition of fermented papaya having pharmaceutical actions. (Use of Gheekawaar as an Anti-inflammatory agent, Antioxidant, Anti ageing and Immuno potentiators)	ROEDER 1956 FARMACEUTICI S.p.A. Via Madama Cristina 90 10126 Torino / Italy	09-Jun-05	29-Dec-10	12-Jul-11	28
44.	EP2146739	Methods of immune or haematological enhancement, inhibiting tumour formation or growth, and treating or preventing cancer, cancer symptoms, or the symptoms of cancer treatments. (Use of Cow's milk and Ghee for the treatment Cancer).	Fonterra Co-Operative Group Limited 9 Princes Street Auckland / New Zealand	14-May-08	12-Jul-10	15-Jul-11	52
45.	EP2144591	Personal care compositions comprising an antimicrobial blend of essential oils or constituents thereof. (Use of Rose, Lemon, Citron, Camphor, Cinnamon, Clove and Co	The Procter & Gamble Company One Procter & Gamble Plaza Cincinnati, OH 45202 /	15-Apr-08	08-Jun-11	19-Jul-11	6

		<i>n mint for the treatment of Fetid breath, Dental caries, Yellow colour of tooth and as mouth freshner).</i>	United States				
46.	EP1962875	<i>in vitro and in vivo anti-inflammatory effects of a sesquiterpene lactone extract from chicory (Cichorium L.) Intybus</i> <i>(use of Common chicory (Kasni) for the treatment of Inflammation, Arthritis, Bronchial asthma and Gout)</i>	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey Office of Corporate Liaison & Technology Transfer ASB III, 3 Rutgers Plaza New Brunswick, NJ 08901 / United States	11-Oct-06	21-May-10	05-Aug-11	63
47.	EP2266586	<i>Compositions and method for alleviating inflammation and oxidative stress in a mammal</i> <i>(Use of Brahmi and Mandukaparni as cardio-tonic, memory enhancer, immuno potentiators and for the treatment of oedema / inflammation, neurological diseases and psychosis; Teas brain tonic, anti-inflammatory and for the treatment of diseases of heart and insomnia; Milk thistle as anti-inflammatory; Ashwagandha and Gheekawaar for the treatment of paralysis/hemiplegia, bell's palsy, numbness, insomnia, neurological diseases and diabetes mellitus and Turmeric/ Haldi for the treatment of oedema / inflammation and ulcer / wound Healing)</i>	Lifeline Nutraceuticals Corporation 6400 South Fiddler's Green Circle, Suite 1970 Englewood, CO 80111 / United States	23-Mar-05	15-Mar-11	05-Aug-11	20
48.	EP2152252	<i>Selective proteasome inhibitors for treating diabetes</i> <i>(Use of Turmeric for the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetic furuncle)</i>	The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York Office Of The General Counsel 412 Low Memorial Library,	13-Nov-07	07-Jun-11	17-Aug-11	10

			Mail Code 4308 535 West 116th Street New York, NY 10027 / United States				
49.	EP1925311	Use of a plant extract or plant juice (Use of Nutmeg and Red onion for the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus)	BIOPROGRESS TECHNOLOGY LIMITED Units 15-17 Cambridge Science Park Milton Road Cambridge, CB4 0FQ / Great Britain	15-Nov-06	08-Jun-10	19-Aug-11	62

*** M/s Biorigin Scandinavia AS requested EPO to reconsider the application. EPO has accepted the request on 17.05.2011 and allowed further processing of application.**

3. Amendment / Modification of Claims by Applicants due to TKDL Prior Art Evidence

S. No.	Pub. No.	Title (Along with Plant/s Name & Claimed Application)	Applicant	Date of Filing	Date of TKDL Evidence	Date of Examiners Report	Date of Amendment of Claims
1.*	EP1849473	Chinese traditional medicine composition for treatment of avian influenza/Bird Flu, method for preparation, and application thereof. (Use of Kalamegha and Mint for the treatment of Avian Influenza)	Livzon Pharmaceutical Group Inc., CN, China	19-Jan-07	20-May-10	10-Jun-10	05-Jul-10
2.	EP1880719	Composition for prophylaxis or treatment of urinary system infection and method thereof. (Use of Zizyphus, Lotus, Common Purslane and Cinnamon for the treatment of Uretheritis or Cystitis)	CHIH-HSIUNG LIN, Taiwan, Province of China	06-Jun-07	28-May-10	03-Jan-11	27-Apr-11
3.	EP2062883	Insulin sensitivity improving agent. (Use of Acacia catechu for the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus)	Kao Corporation 14-10, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, 1-chome	05-Sep-07	30-Sep-10	07-Jan-11	18-Jul-11

			Chuo-ku Tokyo 103- 8210 / Japan				
4.	EP1795200	Medicine and food/beverage for ameliorating hyperglycemia. (Use of <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> for the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus)	MORINAGA MILK INDUSTRY CO., LTD. 33-1, Shiba 5-chome Minato-ku, Tokyo-to 108-0014 / Japan	30-Mar-05	26-Apr-10	15-Jul-10	29-Jul-11

*** On basis of Third Party Observations filed by TKDL, EPO had earlier set aside the intention to grant patent to M/s Livzon on 10-Jun-10 for the independent use of Kalamegha (Andrographis) and Pudina (Mint) for treatment of Avian Influenza. M/s Livzon have now accepted the TKDL evidences and have withdrawn their claim on independent use of Kalamegha and Mint for the treatment of Avian Influenza, and accordingly, have modified their earlier claims on 05-Jul-10.**

CANADIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE (CIPO)

1. Applications Declared 'Dead'

S. No.	Application No.	Title (Along with Plant/s Name & Claimed Application)	Applicant	Date of Filing	Date of TKDL Evidence	Declaration as Dead Application	Period b/w TKDL Evidences & declaration as Dead Application (in weeks)
1.	CA 2579562	Method for improving sleep behaviors. (Use of <i>Rose, Basil, Jasmine</i> and <i>Vetiver</i> for improvement of Sleep behaviours)	Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies Inc, United States of America	26-Feb-07	24-Sep-10	28-Feb-11	22
2.	CA 2366318	Novel pharmaceutical, dietary and cosmetic compositions comprising <i>zinger officinale roscoe</i> , <i>eicosapentaenoic acid</i> and/or <i>docosahexaenoic acid</i> . (Use of Ginger for treatment of Chronic inflammatory disease, Crohn's disease, Ulcerative colitis, Rheumatoid arthritis or Osteoarthritis)	IDA ROYALTY APS, Denmark	02-Mar-00	25-Nov-10	02-Mar-11	14

		and Pain)					
3.	CA 2387703	Method for calming human beings using personal care compositions. (Use of Rose for treatment of Insomnia)	Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies Inc, United States of America	29-Feb-00	10-Sep-10	11-Feb-11	22
4.	CA 2448513	Isoflavone Concentrates, as well as methods for their production. (Use of Kino seed, Java plum, Bittersweet and Cinamon for treatment of Diabetes mellitus & Obesity)	Aquanova German Solubilisate Technologies (AGT) GMBH, Germany	29-Jun-02	12-Jan-11	28-Feb-11	7
5.	CA 2572031	Fat combustion accelerator. (Use of Pine for treatment of Obesity)	SUNTORY LIMITED, Japan	29-Jun-05	24-Sep-10	29-Jun-11	39

Intellectual Property Australia

1. Amendment / Modification of Claims by Applicants due to TKDL Prior Art Evidence

S. No.	Application No.	Title (Along with Plant/s Name & Claimed Application)	Applicant	Date of Filing	Date of TKDL Evidence	Date of Examiners Report	Date of Amendment of Claims
1.	2009217410	Composition for treating skin lesions. (Use of Copper and Gheekawaar for the treatment of Herpes Zoster)	Dynamiclear Pty Ltd, 19 Byrnes Street Mareeba QLD 4880 Australia	21-Sep-09	06-Jan-11	20-Jan-11	28-Jun-11

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

1. Case where the Examiner rejected/cancelled the claims by utilizing the TKDL independently without the submission of the Evidences by TKDL

S. No.	Publication No.	Title (Along with Plant/s Name & Claimed Application)	Applicant	Date of Filing	Date of Examiners Report	Date of Amendment of Claims
1.	20090093450	Agent for inhibiting visceral fat accumulation. (Liliaceae Plant for inhibiting visceral fat accumulation)	Morinaga Milk Industry Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan	06-Nov-2007	28-Aug-2010	30-Jun-2011

The TKDL has successfully over the years since its inception been able to protect the Traditional

*Knowledge and biological resources of India from being patented in various countries across the world.
The links for the websites which would allow the members of the AIPPI to view the work in progress of
this body is :- <http://www.tkdل.res.in/tkdل/langdefault/common/Home.asp?GL=Eng>*