

Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

Twenty-Third Session
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JOINT RECOMMENDATION ON THE USE OF DATABASES FOR THE DEFENSIVE PROTECTION OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED WITH GENETIC RESOURCES

Document submitted by the Delegations of Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America

INTRODUCTION

1. On February 5, 2013, the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received a request from the Delegation of Japan, on behalf of the Delegations of Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, to submit a “Joint recommendation on the use of databases for the defensive protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources”, for discussion by the Twenty-Third Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), as a working document under Agenda Item 6.

2. Pursuant to the request above, the Annex to this document contains the proposal referred to.

3. *The Committee is invited to take note of and consider the proposal in the Annex to this document.*

[Annex follows]

JOINT RECOMMENDATION ON THE USE OF DATABASES FOR THE DEFENSIVE PROTECTION OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED WITH GENETIC RESOURCES

The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore and the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization,

Reaffirming the important economic, scientific and commercial value of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;

Acknowledging the important contribution of the patent system to scientific research and development, innovation and economic development;

Recognizing the complementarity between the patent system and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Stressing the need for Member States to prevent the erroneous grant of patents for inventions related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;

Recommend that each Member State and the WIPO International Bureau consider the use of this Recommendation adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore as guidelines for the establishment, improvement and use of databases for the defensive protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The erroneous granting of patents has been identified as an important issue in discussions in the WIPO and the WTO.
2. The erroneous granting of patents can be effectively addressed by improving databases for storing genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that are used for prior art searches, as well as through utilizing certain existing institutional systems, such as information provision systems and the invalidation trial system more efficiently.
3. A one-click database search system would help examiners conduct searches more efficiently for prior art concerned with genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, while preventing inappropriate access to its contents by third parties.

II. STRUCTURE OF THE ONE-CLICK DATABASE SEARCH SYSTEM

4. As described in Figure 1 below, searchable databases under the proposed system should be in the possession of, and maintained by, each participating WIPO member state. The database will be composed of a WIPO portal site as well as databases of WIPO member states, which are linked to this portal site.
5. Each participating WIPO member state will, as it deems necessary, collect information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources within its territory and store this information in its database/databases (either adapted from an existing database or newly created). Assigning the responsibility of the development of databases to

each member state will allow each member state adequately take into account various sensitive issues, such as considerations for customary law, the identification of interested parties concerned and their willingness and condition for providing information, and coordination amongst multiple interested parties who claim entitlement to common genetic resources. With regards to the format of a database, a basic format for registering data to the database should be developed by the WIPO. For example, entries to the database would have to include the name and a brief description of the genetic resource, as well as a code number to identify the said genetic resource. For genetic resources that have been referenced in a publication, such as a book or journal, the bibliographic data of the said publication should also be included in the database.

6. A simple text search function should be provided in the databases of each participating WIPO member state. For countries that are not able to develop such search programs, technical assistance can be provided. For example, technical assistance in the form of a common program for conducting searches can be provided by the WIPO.

7. The WIPO portal site will be equipped with two basic functions: (i) a function which enables an examiner to directly access the databases of the participating WIPO member states and (ii) a function which enables an examiner to retrieve data from the accessed databases.

8. Simply by accessing the WIPO portal site and entering a search formula, an examiner can instantaneously obtain search results derived from the databases of all participating WIPO member states. (see Figure 2) This search result can be used as prior art or reference material¹ for a patent application, enabling an examiner to determine more easily whether the subject matter of a patent application lacks novelty. As an examiner need only point to the necessary information in the database when rejecting an application under examination, the danger of information leakages would be minimal.

9. While the languages used in databases differ, there are some possible solutions to the language barrier problem. For instance, the name and a brief description of each genetic resource in a database could (and should) be translated into English and registered in the database as keywords. The development of a multi-language glossary of technical terms is another possible solution. With a multi-language glossary of technical terms, an examiner is able to have a search keyword entered in certain language translated automatically into multiple languages and, then, using the translated keywords, can conduct a one-click multilingual search of the databases of the participating WIPO member states.

III. PREVENTION OF THIRD PARTY ACCESS

10. To prevent third party access, the WIPO portal site will be made accessible only from registered IP (Internet Protocol) addresses.

11. Specifically, an IP (Internet Protocol) Address Authentication System (IPAAS) will be incorporated into the WIPO portal site. Then, access will be provided only to registered IP (Internet Protocol) addresses. (See Figure 1.)

¹ Reference material includes information not available to the public which can be used only by an examiner as references for determining patentability.

12. IP Offices that conduct examinations have specific IP (Internet Protocol) addresses. Therefore, by restricting access to the WIPO portal site to specific IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, we can limit users of the site to those IP Offices that have registered their unique IP (Internet Protocol) addresses with WIPO.

IV. REGISTRATION OF CITED/REFERENCE INFORMATION

13. When an examiner accesses the WIPO portal site, he might come across a relevant piece of information on genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that would serve as prior art or reference information for a patent application under examination. In such a case, it would be valuable for the WIPO portal site to have a function enabling an examiner to add any data concerned with such an application (e.g. the application number) under the code number of a relevant genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. In this way, a code number attached to a genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and a relevant patent application number can be linked. Such data on patent applications linked with genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources could be used by interested parties to explore where patent applications related to the resources in question are filed with specific IP Offices. The interested parties, (e.g., indigenous people) who provided information on the genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources concerned might be allowed through the examining authority or other competent authority to have access to such data on the relevant patent applications.

14. It should be noted, however, that the data in a certain patent application being cross-referenced with certain genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources in a database has no relevance to whether the invention in the application was made in compliance with CBD or not.

V. APPLICATION

15. The establishment, improvement and use of databases will be subject to the availability of resources.

16. Member States should provide adequate and effective legal, policy or administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, to facilitate the application of this Recommendation. This should include guidance to examiners on the use of the database and the confidentiality of documents contained in it.

17. The WIPO International Bureau should consider exploring the development of the database without prejudice.

Figure 1: Overview of One-Click Database Search System for individual Databases of WIPO Member States

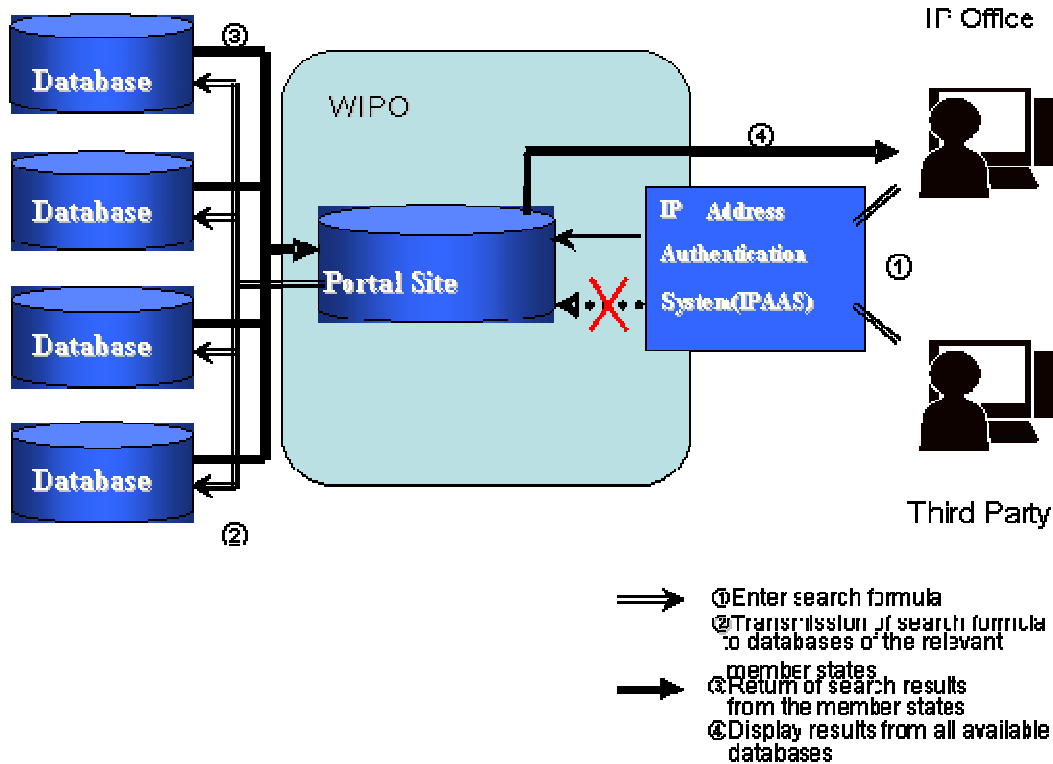


Figure 2: Image of a retrieval screen

Your searched for : ■ ■ ■
Search results : 8

No.	Code Number	Title	Source Name	Reference
1	1-000001	■ ■ for ■ ■ ■	India	0
2	1-000005	■ ■ for ■ ■ ■	India	0
3	1-000006	■ ■	India	2
4	2-000002	■ ■ for ■ ■ ■	Peru	0
...
8	2-000013	■ ■ for ■ ■ ■	Peru	0

REFERENCE INFORMATION

Code Number : 1-000006
Application Number : PCT/06/000015
JP2010-012345