## Intellectual property and animal genetic resources: developing countries' perspectives

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# Misappropriation of AnGRs ('bio-piracy')

 Tuli and Boran embryos collected from Zimbabwe and Zambia

 Cichlid species from Lake Tanganyika, Burundi

Vechur cattle from India

### Livestock keepers' rights (1)

- Recognition of
- livestock keepers as creators of breeds and custodians of AnGRs
- the dependency of the sustainable use of traditional breeds on the conservation of their ecosystems
- -traditional breeds as collective property, products of indigenous knowledge and cultural expression

### Livestock keepers' rights (2)

 Recognition of the right of the livestock keepers

to make breeding decisions

 to participate in policy making processes on issues relating to animal genetic resources

To receive training and capacity building

#### TRIPS (non-mandatory) exceptions

- 27.3(b) Members may also exclude from patentability:...
- (b) plants and *animals* other than microorganisms, and **essentially biological processes for the production** of plants *or animals* other than non-biological and microbiological processes...

### African Group

 Artificial distinction between plants and animals and micro-organisms

 Plants and animals, microorganisms and all other living organisms and their parts, and natural processes that produce plants, animals and other living organisms should not be patentable

#### Bolivia

 To prohibit the patenting of all life forms, including plants and animals and parts thereof, gene sequences, micro-organisms as well as all processes including biological, microbiological and non-biological processes for the production of life forms and parts thereof

# Disclosure of origin of biological materials

 Where the subject matter of a patent application concerns, is derived from or developed with biological resources and/or associated traditional knowledge...

# Disclosure of origin of biological materials

...patent applicants shall disclose the country providing the resources and/or associated traditional knowledge, from whom in the providing country they were obtained, and, as known after reasonable inquiry, the country of origin.

# Disclosure of origin of biological materials

 Members shall also require that applicants provide information including evidence of compliance with the applicable legal requirements in the providing country for prior informed consent for access and fair and equitable benefit-sharing...

### Draft TRIPS modalities (2008)

- 110 developed and developing countries
- disclosure obligation + creation of an international registry for Gls and extension of Gls protection