

Biodiversity & Human Innovation

Paul Oldham

One World Analytics & IAS UNU

Image: GBIF sample distribution data for species appearing in the United States Patent Collection

Biodiversity and Innovation

Human societies around the world depend on biodiversity for their livelihoods and welfare. In many cases their identities as people are tied up with their understandings of their relationship with the environment.

This slide shows members of the Piaroa from the mid-Orinoco River Basin next to the Autana tepui.

Biodiversity is thus central to human innovation. But, the question is how do we make this visible?





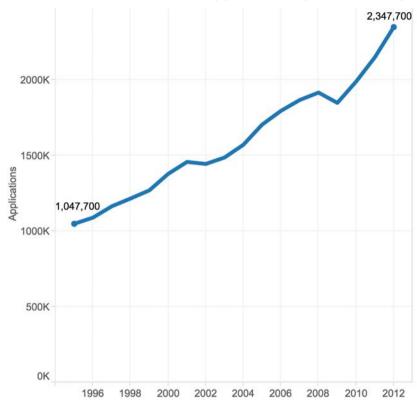
Biodiversity and Intellectual Property

The last 20 years have witnessed growing awareness of the importance of biodiversity for indigenous and local communities and of traditional knowledge for the conservation of biodiversity and for sustainable development.

However, the wider role of biodiversity and traditional knowledge in the formal innovation system represented by intellectual property and patents has remained opaque and controversial.

Using GBIF, EOL and CoL data we set out to identify biodiversity and traditional knowledge in the global patent system.

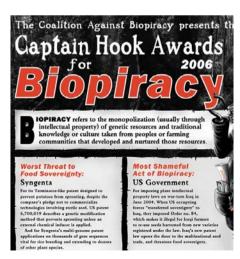
Global Trends in Patent Applications (WIPO 2013)





About the ICBG Program

The ICBG Program addresses the interdependent issues of drug discovery, bic conservation, and sustainable economic growth. Efforts to examine the medic of the earth's biodiversity, including plants, animals and microorganisms are u needed, since enduring habitat destruction and the resulting diminishment of



metatetranychus ulmi EP0000014A1//19781220: tetranychus urticae: EP0000014A1//19781220:c tetranychus urticae: EP0000014A1//19781220:c he graminis: EP0000017A1 Species Match ervsiphe graminis:EBO erysiphe graminis:E Patent 9781220:des erysiphe graminis:E Identifier podosphaera leucotr podosphaera leucotricha: EP0000018A1//197812 alternaria mali:EP0000019A1//19781220:descr alternaria solani:EP0000019A1//19781220:des alternaria kikuchiana: EP0000019A1//19781226 botrytis cinerea:EP0000019A1//19781220:desc cochliobolus miyabeanus: EP0000019A1//197812 colletotrichum lagenarium: EP0000019A1//1978 erwinia aroideae: EP0000019A1//19781220:desc glomerella cingulata: EP0000019A1//19781220: diaporthe citri:EP0000019A1//19781220:descr mycosphaerella musicola: EP0000019A1//197812 pellicularia sasakii: EP0000019A1//19781220: pellicularia filamentosa: EP0000019A1//19781 plasmopara viticola:EP0000019A1//19781220:c podosphaera leucotricha: EP0000019A1//197812





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Biological Diversity in the Patent System

Paul Oldham , Stephen Hall, Oscar Forero

Published: November 12, 2013 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0078737 • Featured in PLOS Collections

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Abstract

Introduction

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Abstract

Biological diversity in the patent system is an enduring focus of controversy but empirical analysis of the presence of biodiversity in the patent system has been limited. To address this problem we text mined 11 million patent documents for 6 million Latin species names from the Global Names Index (GNI) established by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and Encyclopedia of Life (EOL). We identified 76,274 full Latin species names from 23,882 genera in 767,955 patent documents. 25,595 species appeared in the claims section of 136,880 patent documents. This reveals that human innovative activity involving biodiversity in the patent system focuses on approximately 4% of taxonomically described species and between 0.8-1% of predicted global species. In this article we identify the major features of the patent landscape for biological diversity by focusing on key areas including pharmaceuticals, neglected diseases, traditional medicines, genetic engineering, foods, biocides, marine genetic resources and Antarctica. We conclude that the narrow focus of human innovative activity and ownership of genetic resources is unlikely to be in the long term interest of humanity. We argue that a broader spectrum of biodiversity needs to be opened up to research and development based on the principles of equitable benefit-sharing, respect for the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, human rights and ethics. Finally, we argue that alternative models of innovation, such as open source and commons models, are required to open up biodiversity for research that addresses actual and neglected areas of human need. The





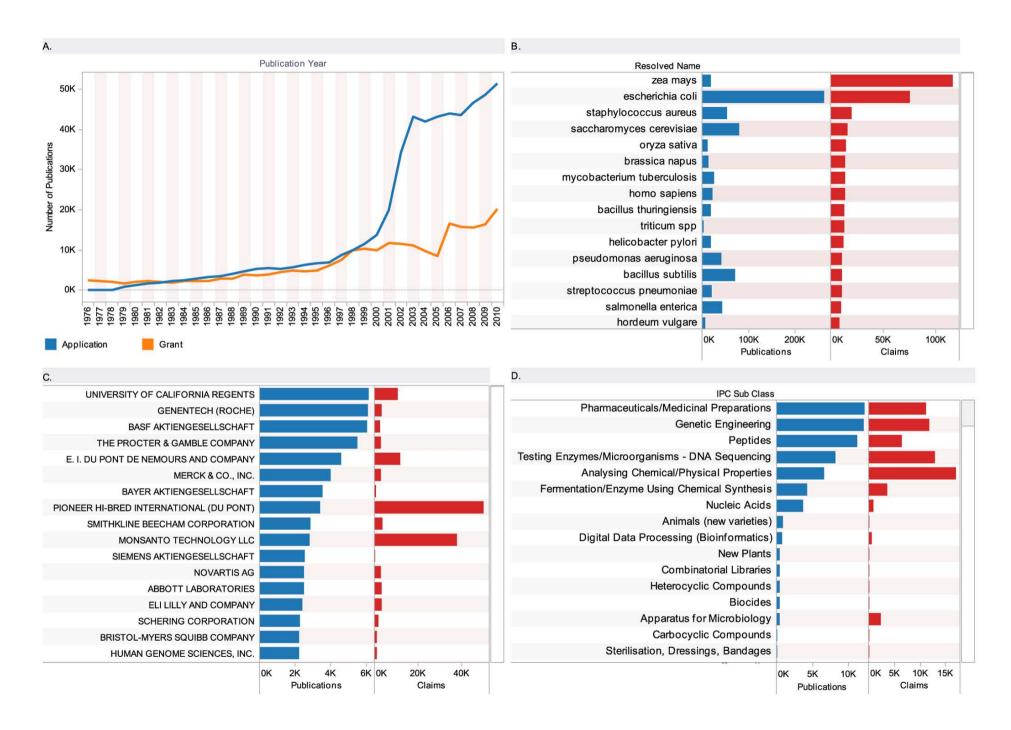
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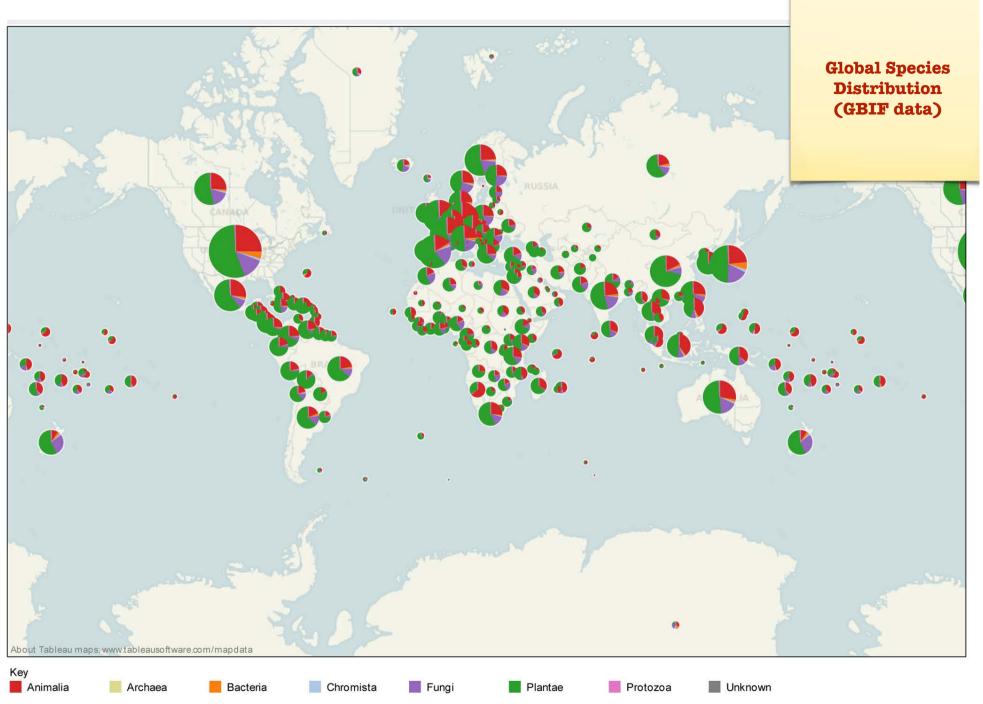


Human genetics

Intellectual property

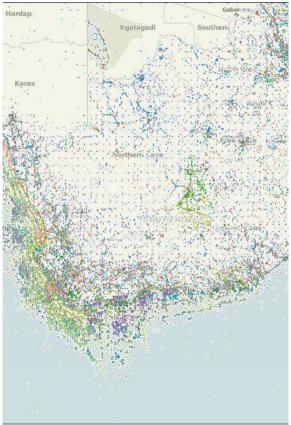


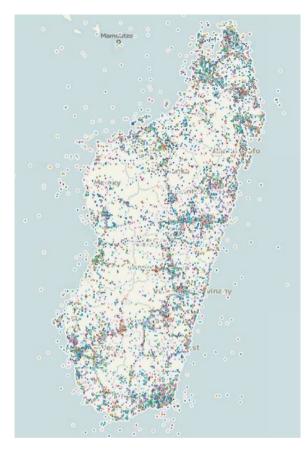
Oldham, Hall & Forero (2013) 'Biological Diversity in the Patent System'. PLOS One.



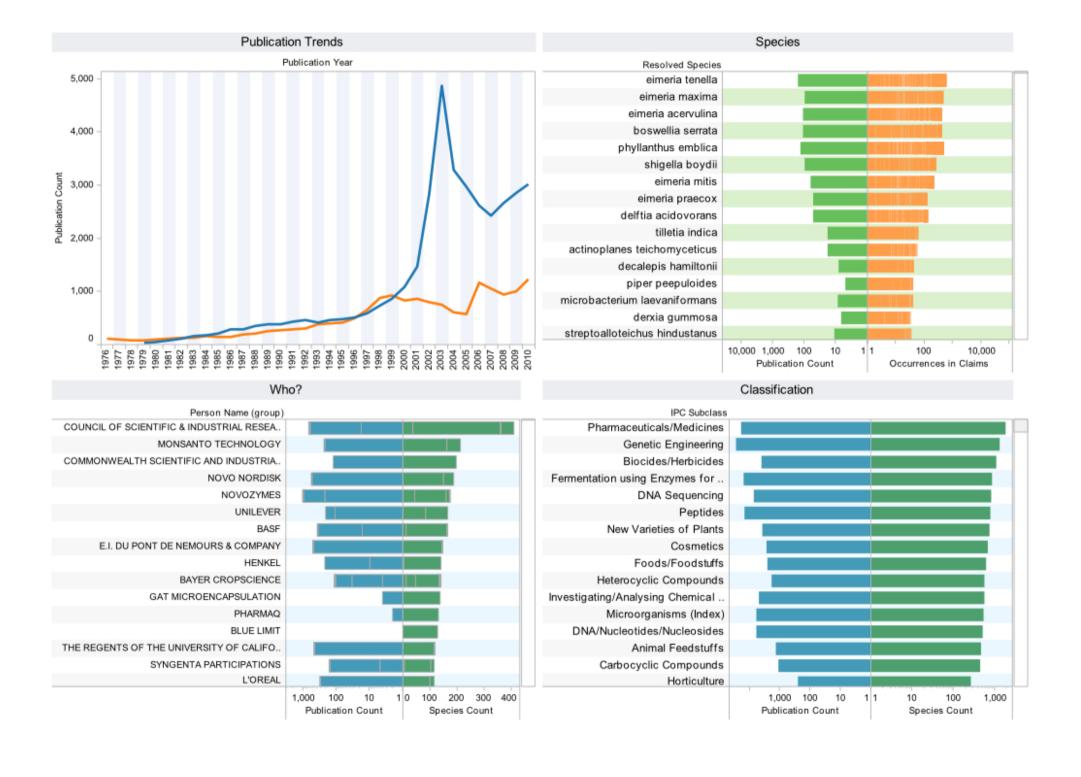
Oldham, Hall & Forero (2013) 'Biological Diversity in the Patent System'. PLOS One.







India 398,036 Georeferenced records South Africa 10,772,138 Georeferenced records Madagascar 935,135 Georeferenced records













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Bibliographic data: WO20101	119294 (A2) — 2010-10	0-21
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■ FP Register

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COMPOSITION				
Page bookmark	WO2010119294 (A2) - COMPOSITION			
Inventor(s):	FIELDS RONALD [GB] ±			
Applicant(s):	RON FIELDS NUTRITION [GB]; FIELDS RONALD [GB] ±			
Classification:	- international: A61K45/06			
	- cooperative: A61K36/185; A61K36/19; A61K36/28; A61K36/48; A61K36/59; A61K36/81; A61K36/85; A61K36/9068 → more			
Application number:	WO2010GB50632 20100416			
Priority number(s):	GB20090006548 20090416			
Also published as:	<u> WO2010119294 (A3)</u> <u> GB2469577 (A)</u>			

Abstract of WO2010119294 (A2)



The invention provides a composition for oral administration comprising as active ingredient a combination of material derived from the plants Andrographis paniculata, Tinospora Cordifolia, Eclipta alba, Tephrosia purpurea, Vitex negundo, Zinzibar officinale, Terminaliai chebula and Withania somnifera. Methods for preparing such a composition and the use of such a composition in therapy of animals are also provided.



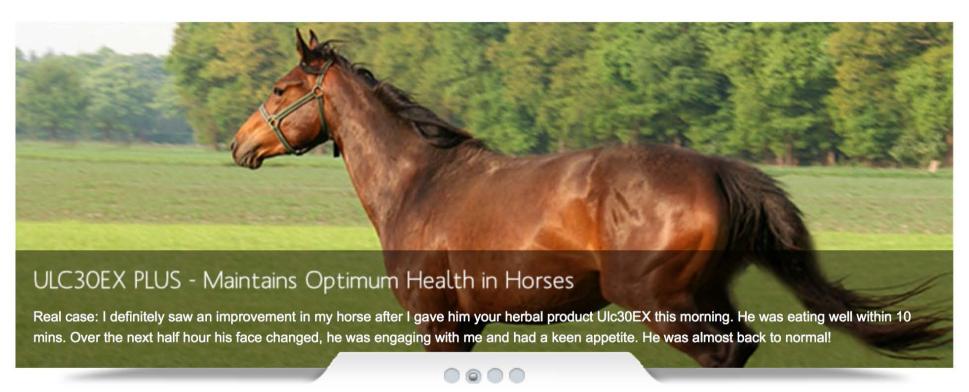


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 Bleomycin

Busulfan
 Cabazitaxel

Capecitabine

Carboplatin

Carmustine
 Chlorambucil

· Cisplatin

Cladribine

· Clofarabine

Crisantaspase

Cvclophosphamide

Topotecan (Hycamtin®)

Topotecan is a chemotherapy drug usually given to treat ovarian cancer, small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) and advanced cervical cancer. This information should ideally be read with our general information about chemotherapy and your type of cancer.

On this page

- · What topotecan looks like
- How it is given
- · Possible side effects
- · Less common side effects
- Additional information
- Things to remember about topotecan capsules
- References

What topotecan looks like

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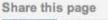
Topotecan is a powder that dissolves to form a colourless fluid.

Topotecan is also available as 0.25mg yellow and white capsules, and 1mg pink capsules. The capsules are only used to treat people with SCLC that has come back (relapsed) after initial treatment.

How it is given

Topotecan may be given as a drip (infusion) in one of the following ways:

- by injection into a vein (intravenously), through a fine tube inserted into a vein, usually in the back of your hand (cannula)
- through a fine, plastic tube inserted under the skin and into a vein near your



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- Chemotherapy
- Lung cancer
- PICC lines (peripherally inserted)







Biodiversity based products can be ubiquitous

Himalaya is one of the best known brands of personal care products in India (and one of the most popular brands in my house). It combines herbal ingredients from India and has built its brand using Ayurvedic medicine.





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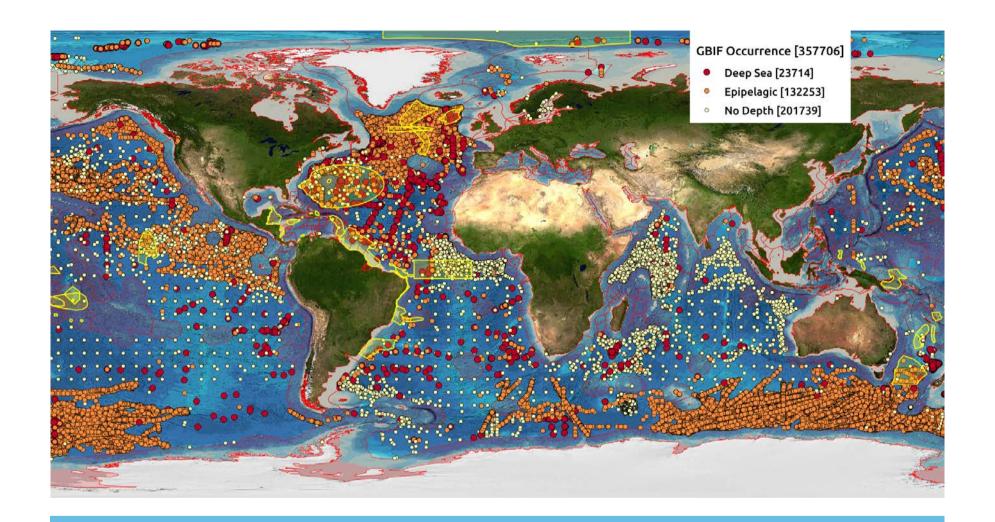
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The UN General Assembly is debating a potential new agreement on deep-sea marine genetic resources. We set out to find what organisms appear in patents to inform the debate.













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! EDITOR'S TIP

Pair this marine-derived face moisturizer with the matching eye cream to maximize the anti-aging benefits.



Kiehl's Abyssine Cream +

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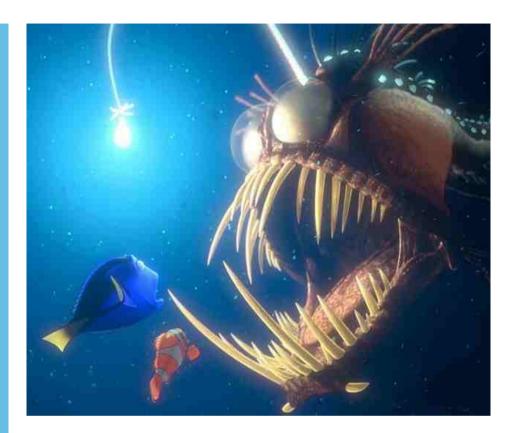
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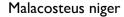
It's time to take a deep dive into skincare science. A group of Kiehl's researchers were in the Galapagos when they discovered abyssine, a molecule that thrives in the darkest depths of the ocean. Upon inspection in their lab, they found that this molecule's ability to protect itself translated into a host of skin benefits—from fading wrinkles to neutralizing free radicals. They turned these findings into this all-time bestselling cream. The lush, quick-absorbing formula

Nemo finds trouble

- Bioluminescence is a key property of interest for biotechnological research on the deep sea. However, this is also interesting for other reasons. For example the CSIR in India applied for a patent that identifies genetic markers for lantern fish that live in the oxygen minimum zones in the deep sea.
- Other organisms have developed defence mechanisms against Lantern-like fish such as Malacosteus niger by expelling a bioluminescent cloud that deters the predator... Nemo did not have this available to him.









The Limits of Innovation

- While humans make use of biodiversity in numerous different ways our research on the patent system reveals a more sobering reality;
- Innovation, in the patent system touches on approximately 4% of described species (assuming 1.9 million described species) and just 1% of predicted global species (8.7 million +/-1.3 Mora et al. 2011);
- This raises the question of how this situation could be improved to open up biodiversity to innovation while pursuing its conservation and sustainable use?



Adansonia grandidieri (Madagascar)

The Limits of Innovation

- Improving taxonomic knowledge and the availability of basic taxonomic information as an enabling condition for wider research - including socio-economic research;
- Promoting fairness, equity and benefit-sharing in R&D. Biodiversity information can improve transparency about the utilisation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and address uncertainties.
- Rethinking Intellectual Property and Incentives.
 We need to think about mixed and flexible models that can be adapted to different situations and needs.

