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INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE

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REPORT OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF
THE SPECIAL UNION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. At its thirtieth session, held from February 19 to 23, 2001, the Committee of Experts of the Special Union for the International Patent Classification (the "Committee of Experts") created a Task Force on the Classification of Traditional Knowledge (the "Task Force"). The mandate of the Task Force was to elaborate advice on the future development of a Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC), which had been presented to the Committee of Experts by the Delegation of India, and to investigate how its proper relationship to the International Patent Classification (IPC) should be established (see document IPC/CE/30/11).
2. The Task Force presented its Report to the Committee of Experts at its thirty-first session, which took place from February 25 to March 1, 2002 (see document IPC/CE/31/6). The Committee of Experts took certain decisions regarding the classification of traditional knowledge for the purposes of the IPC, the future work of the Task Force and certain related matters (see document IPC/CE/31/8).
3. The Committee of Experts decided, *inter alia*, that cooperation should be established between the Committee of Experts and the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (the "Intergovernmental Committee"). In order to initiate such cooperation, the Committee of

Experts agreed to submit to the Intergovernmental Committee for information the Report of the Task Force and the part of the Report of the Committee of Experts reflecting its discussions of classification tools for traditional knowledge.

4. The Report of the Task Force is reproduced in Annex I to this document. The relevant part of the Report of the thirty-first session of the Committee of Experts (paragraphs 31 to 44), which reflects the Committee's discussions of traditional knowledge classification tools, are reproduced in Annex II to the present document.

5. The Intergovernmental Committee is invited to take note of the Report of the Task Force and the relevant part of the Report of the Committee of Experts and to decide upon means of continuing the cooperation between the Committee of Experts and the Intergovernmental Committee.

[Annex I follows]

ANNEX I

CLASSIFICATION TOOLS FOR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Report of the WIPO Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

1. At the thirtieth session of the Committee of Experts of the IPC Union, held in February 2001, the Delegation of India made a presentation of the governmental project for establishing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) relating to traditional Indian medicine and explained the structure of the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC) developed for providing efficient access to traditional knowledge data. The Committee agreed that TKRC should be studied in detail with a view to investigating its information aspects and its relationship to the IPC and decided to create, to this end, a Task Force composed of the following members: China (CN), India (IN), Japan (JP), United States of America (US) and the European Patent Office (EP). The Committee appointed the International Bureau of WIPO (IB) as coordinator of the Task Force (see document IPC/CE/30/11, paragraphs 47 to 53).

2. The Committee agreed that the mandate of the Task Force would be to elaborate advice on the future development of TKRC, in particular with a view to its expansion to documentation of other countries, and to investigate how its proper relationship to the IPC should be established. The Committee requested the Task Force to submit a report of its work to the next session of the Committee.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE TASK FORCE

3. The established work program of the Task Force included the following actions:

- study of TKRC as a classification and search system;
- study of traditional medicine databases developed in China;
- consideration of the need for developing the IPC in the field of medicine;
- consideration of the need for further developing TKRC;
- elaboration of revision proposals with regard to the IPC and TKRC.

4. In submitting their proposals and comments, the Task Force members were directed by the list of actions with respective deadlines which were indicated in the work program. The present report summarizes the work carried out by the Task Force so far.

5. IN made available to the Task Force members the “Report of the Task Force on Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)” completed by the Indian Government. The Report describes the objectives, principal stages and expected benefits of the governmental project for establishing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library and explains in detail the structure of the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC) elaborated for providing efficient access to TKDL. An extract of TKRC is shown in Appendix I to this report.
6. In view of the volume of the material included in the “Report of the Task Force on Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)” and in order to facilitate the study of TKRC, IB prepared a brief summary of the report and distributed it to the Task Force members. The members also reviewed a prototype Traditional Knowledge Digital Library developed in India.
7. IN also made available a brief report on the present status of TKDL project. It is included in Appendix II to this report.
8. CN submitted a report on databases related to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), containing a comprehensive introduction to the Patent Literature Database and the Non-Patent Literature Databases. In order to facilitate the study of the databases, CN prepared demonstration modules in English, including the English-language user interface, and provided free access to the databases for the Task Force members until January 1, 2002. The development of these databases and availability of accessing the data was very much appreciated by the Task Force members.
9. CN also submitted the report on their study of TKRC where CN welcomes elaboration of TKRC as a classification tool for traditional Indian medicine, indicating however that applicability of TKRC to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) would be problematic. CN describes in detail an internal classification scheme for traditional medicine elaborated by the Chinese Intellectual Property Office (SIPO). An extract of this scheme, representing further extension of the IPC and based on taxonomic names, is shown in Appendix III to this report. In order to facilitate the use of botanical classification, an IPC Classification Database for TCM has been established by SIPO and made available through the Patent Literature Database.
10. In its comments, EP indicates that a standard document format for registering (non-patent) traditional knowledge (TK) information would facilitate recording of the TK data in the databases. Concerning TKRC, EP feels that it could be difficult for use by non-experts in Indian TK. However, it would also be difficult to find a useful and universal basis for classification of TK information. With regard to Internet-based searches and databases, EP proposes to have the existing searchable TK resources on the Internet to be accessible from a central collection, for example, from the WIPO Website.
11. JP appreciates the contribution of China and India to the collection and classification of traditional medicine information and to the provision of access to the TK data. Concerning TK classification, JP feels that TK information should be classified on the basis of the IPC which is the only one international patent classification. JP agrees to consider further subdivision of relevant areas of the IPC, such as group A 61 K 35/78 and subclass A 61 P covering medicinal plant preparations.

12. In its comments, US agrees with EP that TKRC might be too difficult for non-Indian traditional knowledge users. US feels that further subdivision of the IPC group A 61 K 35/78 would be useful and proposes to consider, for that purpose, the CN scheme for medicinal plant materials and the respective scheme in the US Patent Classification System (subclass 424-725) and to decide on the feasibility of using either one of them or a combination of both. US also agrees with the EP suggestion to create a virtual library of TK by providing access to TK resources on the Internet from a central point.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE

13. The recently established Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) is considering, among other tasks, the task relating to the effective integration of traditional knowledge documentation into searchable prior art. At its second session, held in December 2001, the IGC has approved, in principle, certain activities relating to this task including the following activity: "Study the feasibility of electronic exchange of public domain traditional knowledge documentation data, including through the establishment of international online traditional knowledge databases and digital libraries, taking into account differences in the needs of different stakeholders and the specificity of traditional knowledge in different regions, languages, media and legal contexts."

14. Integration of traditional knowledge documentation into searchable prior art requires elaboration of efficient traditional knowledge classification tools facilitating access to traditional knowledge information. In this regard, the work carried out by the IPC Committee of Experts on classification of traditional knowledge and the activities planned by the IGC on the inclusion of traditional knowledge documentation into prior art are closely interrelated.

PROVISIONAL CONCLUSIONS

15. The material accumulated and studied by the Task Force and various proposals made by the Task Force members would lead to the conclusion that the most efficient way of developing classification tools for traditional knowledge would be their integration into the IPC on the basis of its revision, in particular in the area of traditional medicine. The material for such revision could be provided by TKRC and other classification systems for traditional knowledge available in various countries, for example, in China and the United States of America. In order to be efficiently used for the classification and search of the traditional knowledge data worldwide, such revision of the IPC should be made to a limited extent only.

16. The IPC, being the only patent classification system applied worldwide, has also a potential for application to non-patent literature, including traditional knowledge documentation, and may accommodate in its structure classification tools for traditional knowledge. Given the urgency of the matter, the necessary revision of the IPC should be carried out in time for the inclusion of revision results in the next edition of the IPC which will enter into force on January 1, 2005.

17. In order to enhance the applicability of the IPC to the traditional knowledge area, the possibility of linking the IPC to traditional knowledge resources classifications which may be developed in various countries should be borne in mind.

18. In view of the close relationship of the tasks relating to traditional knowledge documentation carried out by the IPC Committee of Experts and the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, cooperation should be established between the two Committees.

[Appendix I follows]

APPENDIX I

Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC)

TKRC is devised as a Classification System for the purpose of systematic arrangement, dissemination and retrieval of Traditional Knowledge Resources. TKRC is expected to facilitate the digitisation of traditional knowledge and to act as a meta library to provide language independent storage and retrieval of digitised information. This is devised by following the internationally well accepted IPC structure which includes section, class, sub-class, groups and sub-groups. It is expected that TKRC structure and details will be adopted by other countries, who are concerned about prevention of grant of patents for non original inventions in their traditional knowledge systems. TKRC is also like to facilitate in creating greater awareness on the traditional knowledge systems by leveraging the modern system of dissemination i.e information technology in particular internet and web technologies.

The TKRC is mainly divided into the following sections:

- Section**
- A - Ayurveda**
 - B - Unani**
 - C - Siddha**
 - D - Yoga**
 - E- Naturopathy**
 - F- Folk lore medicine**

Section A - Ayurveda.

The Ayurveda section is divided into following classes

- Class**
- 01- Pharmaceutical preparations (Kalpana)**
 - 02- Personal Hygiene Preparations**
 - 03- Dietary (Foods / Food stuff or Beverages)**
 - 04- Biocides ,Fumigatives (Dhupana, Krimighna)**

NB: Presently TKRC coverage is available for Ayurveda, however these are common sections with other system such as Unani of plants (01A) and disease (01E)

It is expected that TKRC will get enhanced for the

other systems of medicines in future.

Also structure of TKRC is also adaptable for non Indian systems of traditional knowledge.

TKRC can only be enriched if it is created as an open domain information, where the users of TKRC will be encouraged to make additions to TKRC through a structured and scientifically created updation mechanism.

Section A Class 01-Pharmaceutical preparations(Kalpana)

The Pharmaceutical preparations is divided into following sub-classes based on the material used:

Sub-Class - 01A - Based on Audbhida (plants)

01B - Based on Jangama (animals)

01C - Based on Parthiva (Minerals)

01D – Characterised by Roga (Disease)

01E – Characterised by Karm (Action)

Sub-Class A01A - Kalpana (Pharmaceutical preparations) based on Audbhida (plants)

Group - A01A 1/00 - Whole medicinal Audbhida (plants)

Sub-Group	Botanical Name	Sanskrit / Vernacular Name
1/1 -	Abelmoschus esculentus	Bhandi (Bhindi)
1/2 -	Abies pindrow	Talisabheda (Talisa patra)
1/3 -	Abies webbiana	Talisapatra
1/4 -	Abroma augusta	Pisacakarpasa
1/5 -	Abrus precatorius	Gunja
1/6 -	Abrus pulchellus	Sveta Gunja
1/7 -	Abutilon avicennae	Atibala bheda
1/8 -	Abutilon fruticosum	Atibala bheda
1/9 -	Abutilon hirtum	Atibala bheda
1/10 -	Abutilon indicum	Atibala
1/11 -	Abutilon muticum	Atibala bheda
1/12 -	Abutilon polyandrum	Atibala bheda
1/13 -	Acacia arabica	Babbula
1/14 -	Acacia caesia	Aila
1/15 -	Acacia canescens	Adari bheda
1/16 -	Acacia catechu	Khadira
1/17 -	Acacia chundra	Khadira bheda
1/18 -	Acacia concinna	Saptala Kesya
1/19 -	Acacia farnesiana	Arimeda, Vita Khadira
1/20 -	Acacia ferruginea	Sveta Khadira bheda

1/21 -	<i>Acacia latronum</i>	Kinkirata, Babbula Bheda
1/22 -	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Arimeda bheda, Vita Khadira bheda
1/23 -	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Adari, Lata Khadira
1/24 -	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Sveta Babbula
1/25 -	<i>Acacia suma</i>	Sveta khadira, Kadara
1/26 -	<i>Acacia torta</i>	Adari bheda
1/27 -	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i>	Kuppi (laghu)
1/28 -	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i>	Cinnivara
1/29 -	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Kuppi, Mukhtarvarca, Harita manjari
1/30 -	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Goksura (substitute drug), Trikantaka
1/31 -	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Krisana Saireyaka
1/32 -	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Biranjaska
1/33 -	<i>Achras zapota</i>	Sapota
1/34 -	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Apamarga
1/35 -	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	Apamarga sveta
1/36 -	<i>Achyranthes rubra</i> - fusca	Rakta Apamarga bheda
1/37 -	<i>Achyranthes verschaaffeltii</i>	Rakta Apamarga
1/38 -	<i>Aconitum atrox</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/39 -	<i>Aconitum balfourii</i>	Vatsanabha bheda
1/40 -	<i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i>	Srangika Visa
1/41 -	<i>Aconitum deinorrhizum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/42 -	<i>Aconitum falconeri</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/43 -	<i>Aconitum ferox</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/44 -	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Ativisa
1/45 -	<i>Aconitum laciniatum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/46 -	<i>Aconitum luridum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/47 -	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/48 -	<i>Aconitum naviculare</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/49 -	<i>Aconitum palmatum</i>	Prativisa
1/50 -	<i>Aconitum spicatum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/51 -	<i>Aconitum violaceum</i>	Vatsnabha bheda
1/52 -	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Vaca
1/53 -	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Visaphala (kannada)
1/54 -	<i>Actinopteris dichotoma</i>	Mayura Sikha
1/55 -	<i>Actinodaphne hookeri</i>	Pisa (marathi)
1/56 -	<i>Actinodaphne radiata</i>	Pisa (marathi)
1/57 -	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Sitaphala, Goraksi
1/58 -	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Kucandana
1/59 -	<i>Adhatoda beddomei</i>	Vasa bheda
1/60 -	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Vasa
1/61 -	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Hamsapadi bheda
1/62 -	<i>Adiantum capellus</i>	Hamsapadi bheda
1/63 -	<i>Adiantum flabellulatum</i>	Hamsapadi bheda
1/64 -	<i>Adiantum incisum</i>	Mayura Sikha (Substitute drug)
1/65 -	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i>	Hamsapadi. tamracuda
1/66 -	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Haridru

1/2148 -	Zingiber roseum	Rajuldumpa (telgu)
1/2149 -	Zingiber zerumbet	Vaca sthulogranthi
1/2150 -	Zizyphus mauritiana	Badra, kola
1/2151 -	Zizyphus jujuba	Gridhranakhi
1/2152 -	Zizyphus jujuba	Kola souvira
1/2153 -	Zizyphus nummularia	Karkaundhu
1/2154 -	Zizyphus oenoplia	Badara bheda
1/2155 -	Zizyphus rugosa	Curua sekara(Bihar)
1/2156 -	Zizyphus xylopyra	Ghonta
1/2157 -	Zornia diphylla	Dupatiya, samrapani

2/00 - Parts of the Medicinal plants

2/1 -	Bija Majja	(Endosperm)
2/2 -	Bija Tvak	(Seed Husk)
2/3 -	Bija	(Seed)
2/4 -	Ghana Satva	(Solid Extract)
2/5 -	Kanda Tvak	(Stem Bark)
2/6 -	Kantaka	(Thorn)
2/7 -	Kanda	(Stem)
2/8 -	Kanda	(Tuber)
2/9 -	Kastha Majja	(Heart Wood)
2/10 -	Kitaghrha	(Gall)
2/11 -	Kosa Patra	(Aril)
2/12 -	Ksira (Dugdha)	(Latex)
2/13 -	Mukula	(Flower Bud)
2/14 -	Mula	(Root)
2/15 -	Mulakanda	(Root-Tuber)
2/16 -	Mulatwak	(Root Bark)
2/17 -	Nala	(Stalk)
2/18 -	Niryasa	(Exudate)
2/19 -	Panchanga	(Whole Plant)
2/20 -	Paragakosa	(Anther)
2/21 -	Parnavmta	(Petiole)
2/22 -	Patra	(Leaf)
2/23 -	Phala Niryasa	(Fruit Exudate)
2/24 -	Phala Tvak	(Fruit Rind)
2/25 -	Phala	(Fruit)
2/26 -	Phalaraja	(Fruit Indumentum)
2/27 -	Prakanda	(Rhizome)
2/28 -	Praroha	(Shoot)
2/29 -	Purinkesara	(Androcium)
2/30 -	Puspa	(Flower)
2/31 -	Puspavyuha	(Inflorescence)

2/32 -	Sakha Kanda	(Stem Tuber)
2/33 -	Sakha Tvak	(Stem Bark)
2/34 -	Sunga	(Vegetative Buds / Young Bud)
2/35 -	Taila	(Oil)
2/36 -	Vartikagra	(Stigmia,
2/37 -	Virtika	(Style)

3/00- Characterised by physical form.

3/1 -	Amlakanjika	(Sour Vinegar)
3/2 -	Anjana	(Solid Collyrium)
3/3 -	Arista	(Fermentation(Alcoholic) product of aqueous ext.)
3/4 -	Arka	(Aqueous Distillate containing Volatile Oil)
3/5 -	Asava	(Fermented Product of Crude
3/6 -	Drug(Alcoholic)	
3/7 -	Avaleha	(Thick Semi Solid Preparation)
3/8 -	Bhasma	(Calcined Drug)
3/9 -	Curna	(Powder)
3/10 -	Dravaka	(Liquid preparations obtained from salt and alkalis)
3/11 -	Gauda	(Alcoholic Preparations With Guda)
3/12 -	Ghrta	(Clarified Butter/Fat Based Formulations)
3/13 -	Guda	(Jaggery & Its Preparations)
3/14 -	Guggulu	(Formulations Containing Guggulu)
3/15 -	Gutika	(Large Pill)
3/16 -	Kalka	(Herbal Paste)
3/17 -	Khanda	(Formulations Containing Jaggery)
3/18 -	Ksara	(Dried Water Soluble Ash/ alkali)
3/19 -	Kvatha	(Decoction / Water Extract)
3/20 -	Lavana	(Medicated salt)
3/21 -	Leha	(Sweet Semi Liquid Formulation)
3/22 -	Lepa	(Paste for local application)
3/23 -	Madya	(Alcoholic Drink)
3/24 -	Mandura	(Preparation containg ferric oxide)
3/25 -	Modaka	(Bolus Like Sweet Preparations)
3/26 -	Nasya	(Nasal Insufflation)
3/27 -	Paka	(Semisolid Preparation Containing Sugar/Jaggery)
3/28 -	Kupipakvarasayana	(Mercurial formulations)
3/29 -	Peya	(Thin Gruel)
3/30 -	Phanta	(Infusion)
3/31 -	Pisti	(Dried Aqueous Paste Of Minerals/Marine Shells)
3/32 -	Rasayoga	(Mercurial Formulations)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 3/33 - Sarkara | (Granular Sugar) |
| 3/34 - Sattava | (Dried Aqueous Extract) |
| 3/35 - Sauviraka | (Vinegar Prepared From Husked Barley Or Wheat) |
| 3/36 - Sita Srta | (Cool Decoction) |
| 3/37 - Sura Sara | (Alcoholic Extract) |
| 3/38 - Sura | (Fermentaed Drug Distillate Containing Alcohol) |
| 3/39 - Surasava | (Fermented Drug Distillate Containing Alcohol) |
| 3/40 - Svarasa | (Sap Or expressed Juice Of Plants) |
| 3/41 - Sveda | (Steam) |
| 3/42 - Taila | (Oil/Medicated Oil) |
| 3/43 - Varti | (Elongated Pill/Thin Sticks/ Suppository) |
| 3/44 - Vataka | (Large Pill) |
| 3/45 - Vati | (Pill) |
| 3/46 - Vilepi | (Thick Gruel) |
- 4/00 - Characterized by active ingredients extracted from plants**
- 5/00 - Characterised by unknown constituents not provided for from 1/00 to 4/00**

**Sub-class: A01B - Pharmaceutical preparations(Kalpana)
based on Jangama (animals).**

**Group: 1/00 -Based on animals and their products
Sub -Groups :**

1/1 - Anda	(Ovum/Egg)
1/2 - Ambara	(Ambergris)
1/3 - Amashaya	(Stomach)
1/4 - Agnyasya	(Pancreas)
1/5 - Amasayikinvatatva	(Pepsin)
1/6 - Agnyashayik Kinvatatva	(Pancreation)
1/7 - Avatugranthi	(Thyroid)
1/8 - Asthi	(Bone)
1/9 - Abhyantrika Srava	(Interstitial secretion)
1/10 - Abhivrkka Granthi	(Suprarenal gland)
1/11 - Balgraiveyak	(Isthmus)
1/12 - Beeja Kosa	(Ovary)
1/13 - Beeja Kosa Srava	(Oestrogen)
1/14 - Aparā	(Placenta)
1/15 - Bhunaga	(Earth Worm)
1/16 - Carma	(Skin)
1/17 - Chagapitta	(Bile Of The Goat)
1/18 - Dadhi	(Curd)
1/19 - Danta	(Tooth)
1/20 - Dhatu	(Seven Types Of Bodily Elements)
1/21 - Dugdha	(Milk)
1/22 - Gandhamarjara Virya	(Civet Cat's Semen)
1/23 - Ghrta	(Clarified Butter)
1/24 - Gomaya Rasa	(Fresh Liquid From Cow Dung)
1/25 - Gorocana	(Bile of ox-solid)
1/26 - Gandh Bilava	(Castorium/Beaver)
1/27 - Godanta	(Cow Teeth)
1/28 - Jalouka	(Leech)
1/29 - Kesa	(Hair)
1/30 - Khura	(Hoof)
1/31 - Kacchap Karkatak	(Sheilla Serrata)
1/32 - Kukkut	(Cock)
1/33 - Kasturi	(Musk)
1/34 - Abaresam	(Silk Pod)
1/35 - Lala	(Saliva)
1/36 - Laksa	
1/37 - Madhu	(Honey)
1/38 - Madhucchista	(Bee's Wax)

APPENDIX II

Present status of TKDL Project

A team of 30 Ayurvedic experts, 5 IT experts, 2 patent examiners, with 4 scientists have been working with effect from 15.10.2000. The scope of work on TKDL includes abstraction and classification into different languages, 35,000 drug formulation described in 21 authoritative Ayurvedic text books. Already software based on unicode methodology which extensively utilizes TKRC as classification and abstraction of tool has already been developed. Utilizing the software, the Ayurvedic experts have been able to classify 4000 formulations so far. Also work relating to scanning of these formulations in respect of about 5000 formulations have been accomplished. Pages 2 to 4 of Appendix II describe the manner in which details in Sanskrit and Hindi are available in original text say Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar. Page 11 of Appendix II provides details of abstraction of these formulations into TKDL Codes. These codes are then utilized through a software system where TKRC acts as a metadata and provide language independent solution for conversion into languages such as English, French, German, Spanish etc. These are available at pages 5 to 10 of Appendix II. India has planned to provide TKDL in at least 20 foreign languages so as to break the language barrier on TK documentation. It is expected that phase I of TKDL project shall be completed by November 2002. Phase I shall provide 20 language information on about 35000 drugs in 1,40,000 pages.



**भारत-
भैषज्य-
रत्नाकर**

श्री नगीनदास छगनलाल शाह रसवेद्य

भाग-3



कषायप्रकरणम्]

द्वितीयो भागः ।

[१३]

(रुकना) एवं सनिपातज्वरका नाश होता है । यह काय अत्यन्त दीपन पाचन (अग्निको वृद्धि करने और आहार तथा द्रोषादिको पचाने वाला) है ।

(प्र० वि० पोपलका चूर्ण ? माशा डालना चाहिए ।)

(११८५) गुडूच्यादि काथः (वं.से.। मे.रो.)

गुडूचीत्रिफलाकाथस्तथा लोहरजो युतः ।

अस्मजं महिषांसं वा तेनैव विधिना पिबेत् ॥

गिलोय और त्रिफलेके काथमें लोह चूर्ण अथवा शिलाजीत और भैंसिया गूगल मिलाकर सेवन करनेसे मेदरोग नष्ट होता है ।

(प्र० वि०-लोह चूर्णके स्थानमें एक रत्नी लोह-मत्स्यका प्रयोग किया जाय तो विशेष उत्तम है । शुद्ध लोह-चूर्ण भी उचित मात्रानुसार प्रयोग करनेमें कोई हानि प्रतीत नहीं होती । शिलाजीत और गूगलकी शाखोक मात्रा ४ माझे है, परन्तु आज कल रोगियोंके बलानुसार आधेसे २ माझे तक ही सेवन कराना पर्याप्त है ।)

(११८६) गुडूच्यादि काथः

(बं० से०। मयू० वि०)

गुडूची मधुकं रास्ना पञ्चमूलं कनिष्ठकम् ।

चन्दनं काश्मर्यफलं बलामूलं विकङ्कतम् ॥

पाककाले मसूर्यान्तु वातजायां प्रयोजयेत् ॥

वातज मसूरिकाके पकनेके समय गिलोय, मुलहठी, रास्ना, लघु पञ्चमूल (शाल्यपर्णा, शृष्टपर्णा, बड़ी कटैली, कटैली, गोसूरु), लाल चन्दन, खम्भारीके फल, खरैटीकी जड़ और कटैलीका काथ पिलाना हितकर है ।

टिपणों-जो ओषधि दो बार आती है वह द्विगुण ली जाती है यथा इस प्रयोगमें कटैली ।

(११८७) गुडूच्यादि काथः

(हा० सं०। स्था. ३, अ. २)

गुडूची शतपुष्पा च द्राक्षा रास्ना पुनर्नवा ।

त्रायमाणककाथश्च गुडैर्वातज्वरापहः ॥

गिलोय, सौंफ, मुनका, रास्ना, पुनर्नवा और त्रायमाण (बनफसा) के काथमें गुड़ डालकर पीनेसे वातज्वर नष्ट होता है ।

(प्र० वि० गुड़ एक तोला मिलाना चाहिए ।)

(११८८) गुडूच्यादि काथः

(हा० सं०। स्था. ३ अ. २)

गुडूचिनिम्बन्ववासकश्च

शठी किरातं मगधा बृहस्पौ ।

दाबीं पटोली कथितं कषायं

पिबेन्नरः पित्तकफज्वरश्च ॥

पित्तज और कफज ज्वरमें गिलोय, नीमकी छाल, बैस्ता (अडुसा), कचूर, चिरायता, पीपल, छोटी और बड़ी कटैली, दारुहन्दी और पटोलपत्र का काथ सेवन करना लाभदायक है ।

(११८९) गुडूच्यादि काथः (ग.नि.। ज्वरा.)

गुडूच्यतिविषोशीरं गिरिमिठी च मोचकः ।

कुष्ठं लज्जावतीपष्टीमधुचन्दनसारिवाः ॥

एषां कषायः कथितो मधुना च विमिश्रितः ।

इन्तिज्वरातीसारं सङ्कुशिशूलं निषेवितः ॥

गिलोय, अतीस, सस, कुड़ेकी छाल, मोचरस, कूट लज्जातु, मुलहठी, लाल चन्दन और सारिवाके काथमें शहद मिलाकर पीनेसे कुष्ठि शूल युक्त ज्वरात्तिसार नष्ट होता है ।

१ ज्वरे चेति साधुः

(११८६) गुडूच्यादि काथः

(बं० से० । मसू० चि०)

गुडूची मधुकं रास्ना पञ्चमूलं कनिष्ठकम् ।
चन्दनं काशमर्यफलं बलामूलं विकङ्कतम् ॥
पाककाले मसूर्यान्तु वातजायां प्रयोजयेत् ॥

English

Key Attributes of TKDL

BP/70

English

Title of Traditional Knowledge

Knowledge Known Since

Guducyadi Kvatha(14)

100 years

TKRC CODE : A01A-1/1512, A01A-1/1592, A01A-1/1789, A01A-1/1815, A01A-1/1824, A01A-1/1966, A01A-1/1988, A01A-1/2039, A01A-1/670, A01A-1/920, A01A-3/19, A01D-19/01

IPCCode : A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATION :

1.Guducyadi Kvatha(14) is a therapeutic single/compound formulation consisting of useful parts of following ingredient(s) *Tinospora cordifolia* (Guduci), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Substitute)), *Pluchea lanceolata* (Rasna), *Desmodium gangeticum* (Salaparni), *Uraria picta* (Prasniparni), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta)), *Solanum indicum* (Brahti), *Tribulus terrestris* (Goksura), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Rakta candana), *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhari), *Sida cordifolia* (Bala), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta))

2. Therapeutic composition/formulation is mentioned below :

1	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Guduci)	(Stem)	1	Part
2	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Substitute))	(Root)	1	Part
3	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (Rasna)	(Leaf)	1	Part
4	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Salaparni)	(Root)	0.2	Part
5	<i>Uraria picta</i> (Prasniparni)	(Root)	0.2	Part
6	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta))	(Root)	0.2	Part
7	<i>Solanum indicum</i> (Brahti)	(Root)	0.2	Part
8	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Goksura)	(Root)	0.2	Part
9	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (Rakta candana)	(Heart Wood)	1	Part
10	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gambhari)	(Fruit)	1	Part
11	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> (Bala)	(Root)	1	Part
12	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Laksamana (Substitute drugs) (Sveta))	(Whole Plant)	1	Part

**3. A composition as described above is formulated as
(Decoction / Water Extract)(Kvatha)**

**4. Therapeutic composition mentioned above is prepared
by Kvatha Curna/Kvatha: Drugs are cleaned and dried.**

5. It is useful in the treatment of Small pox(Masurika)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

**Nagin Das Chagan lal
Saha**

**Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar, Gopi nath Bhisakratnen
Vol II B. Jain publishers (New Delhi) Ed. Reprint - August 1999.**

**3. A composition as described above is formulated as
(Decoction / Water Extract)(Kvatha)**

**4. Therapeutic composition mentioned above is prepared
by Kvatha Curna/Kvatha: Drugs are cleaned and dried.**

5. It is useful in the treatment of Small pox(Masurika)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

PP 13

French

Key Attributes of TKDL

BP/70

French

Title of Traditional Knowledge

Knowledge Known Since

Guducyadi Kvatha(14)

100 years

TKRC CODE : A01A-1/1512, A01A-1/1592, A01A-1/1789, A01A-1/1815, A01A-1/1824, A01A-1/1966, A01A-1/1988, A01A-1/2039, A01A-1/670, A01A-1/920, A01A-3/19, A01D-19/01

IPCCode : A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATION :

1.Guducyadi Kvatha(14) composé thérapeutique contenant des parties utiles des ingrédients suivants *Tinospora cordifolia* (Goudouci), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Yastimadhou, Klitàka (Droque en remplacement)), *Pluchea lanceolata* (rasna), *Desmodium gangeticum* (Salaparni), *Uraria picta* (Prasniparni), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Droque en remplacement) (Chwéta)), *Solanum indicum* (Brahti (Kérala)), *Tribulus terrestris* (Goksüra), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (rakta chandana), *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhari), *Sida cordifolia* (Bala), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Droque en remplacement) (Chwéta))

2. la formulation thérapeutique est mentionnée ci-dessous

1	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Goudouci)	(Tige)	1	partie
2	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> (Yastimadhou, Klitàka (Droque en remplacement))	(Racine)	1	partie
3	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (rasna)	(Feuille)	1	partie
4	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Salaparni)	(Racine)	0.2	partie
5	<i>Uraria picta</i> (Prasniparni)	(Racine)	0.2	partie
6	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Droque en remplacement) (Chwéta))	(Racine)	0.2	partie
7	<i>Solanum indicum</i> (Brahti (Kérala))	(Racine)	0.2	partie
8	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Goksüra)	(Racine)	0.2	partie
9	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (rakta chandana)	(Bois de coeur)	1	partie
10	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gambhari)	(Fruit)	1	partie
11	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> (Bala)	(Racine)	1	partie
12	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Lakchamana (Droque en remplacement) (Chwéta))	(Plante entière)	1	partie

3. un composé comme décrit ci-dessus est formulé comme (Décoction / extrait d'eau)(Kvatha)

4. le composé thérapeutique mentionné ci dessus est préparé par Kvatha Curna/Kvatha:

Les Drogues sont nettoyées et sont séchées. Ils sont saupoudrés Grossièrement (yavakut), pesés selon la formule, et ensuite bien mélangés. Kvatha curna retient la puissance pour une année et devra être gardé dans un conteneur étanche. Ils sont aussi appelés srta,niryuha et kasaya du kas. Les curna

Kvatha peuvent être utilisés pour préparer kasaya, hima, phanta, etc. Kvatha est préparé en bouillant ce curna du kvatha sur le feu.

Praksepa Dravyas :

La poudre fine de quelques fragrantés et autres drogues comme honey,clarified beurre e.t.c. rendre la formulation plus d'un gout agréable et augmenter sa puissance sont appelés praksepa que dravyas. These sont mélangés généralement etc. dans kalpana du kalpana,asava- arista,kasaya de l'avaleha.

5. c'est utile dans le traitement de Petite vérole(Masourika)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

Nagin Das Chagan lal Saha Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar, Gopi nath Gupta Vol II Varanasi, Motilal banarsi Das 1985. pp 13

German

Key Attributes of TKDL

BP/70

German

Title of Traditional Knowledge

Knowledge Known Since

Guducyadi Kvatha(14)

100 years

TKRC CODE : A01A-1/1512, A01A-1/1592, A01A-1/1789, A01A-1/1815, A01A-1/1824, A01A-1/1966, A01A-1/1988, A01A-1/2039, A01A-1/670, A01A-1/920, A01A-3/19, A01D-19/01

IPCCode : A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

DETAILS OF PROCESS / FORMULATION :

1.Guducyadi Kvatha(14) ist eine therapeutische, die aus folgenden Zutaten besteht *Tinospora cordifolia* (Guduki), *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Ersatzdroge)), *Pluchea lanceolata* (Rasna), *Desmodium gangeticum* (Salaparni), *Uraria picta* (Prasniparni), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta)), *Solanum indicum* (Brahti (Kerala)), *Tribulus terrestris* (Goksura), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Rakt chandan), *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhari), *Sida cordifolia* (Bala), *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta))

2. Therapeutische Mischung/Formulierung ist unten erwähnt :

1	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Guduki)	(Stamm)	1	Anteil
2	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> (Yastimadhu, Klitaka (Ersatzdroge))	(Wurzel)	1	Anteil
3	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (Rasna)	Blatt	1	Anteil
4	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Salaparni)	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
5	<i>Uraria picta</i> (Prasniparni)	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
6	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta))	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
7	<i>Solanum indicum</i> (Brahti (Kerala))	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
8	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Goksura)	(Wurzel)	0.2	Anteil
9	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (Rakt chandan)	(Kernholz)	1	Anteil
10	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gambhari)	Frucht	1	Anteil
11	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> (Bala)	(Wurzel)	1	Anteil
12	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> (Kantakari, Lakschman (Ersatzdroge) (Sveta))	(Ganze Pflanze)	1	Anteil

3. Eine wie oben beschriebene Mischung ist auf solche Weise formuliert (Dekokt/Wasserextrakt)(Kvatha)

4. Oben erwähnte therapeutische Mischung ist so/von vorbereitet Kvatha Curna/Kvatha:

Die Medikamente werden gereinigt und getrocknet. Sie werden Grob pulverisiert, nach Formel gewogen und dann gut gemischt. Kvatha curna behält ein Jahr lang die Potenz und muss in einem luftdichten Behälter aufbewahrt werden. Sie werden auch srta, niryuha und kas kasaya genannt. Kvatha curna kann in der Vorbereitung von kasaya, hima, phanta usw. verwendet werden. Kvatha wird durch kochen dieses

kvatha curna auf einer Flamme vorbereitet.

Praksepa Dravyas :

Das feine Pulver einiger aromatischen und anderen Medikamente sowie Honig, zerlassener Butter usw., um die Formel mehr schmackhaft zu machen, und ihre Wirksamkeit zu erhöhen, werden praksepa dravyas genannt. Sie werden meistens in avaleha, kalpana, asava-arista, kasaya kalpana usw. gemischt .

5. Es ist bei der Behandlung von nützlich Pocken(Masurika)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH DATE OF PUBLICATION(PRIOR ART):

Nagin Das Chagan lal Bharat Bhaisjya Ratnakar, Gopi nath Gupta Band II Varanasi, Motilal pp 13
Saha banarsi Das 1985.

Knowledge Known Since

Date Known Date not Known

100 Years

200 Years

500 Years

Formulation ID

BP/70

Formulation Name

Guducyadi Kvatha(14)

IPC Code

A61K35/78,A61K9/08,A61P31/12

Bibliography :

	Bib Code	Page No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AB12	13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Process :

Step No	Sub Step	Table Name	Code	Value	TKRC
▶ 1	1	Structural	AS3	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	1	Structural	AS4	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	1	Structural	AS5	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	2	TKRC	A01A-3/19	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	1	Structural	AS6	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	2	Preparation	AM23	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	1	Structural	AS8	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	2	TKRC	A01D-19/01	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*					<input type="checkbox"/>

Composition :

Step No	Item Name	Item Info	Quantity	Unit	TKRC	OR
▶ 1	A01A-1/1966	A01A-2/7	1	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	A01A-1/920	A01A-2/14	1	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	A01A-1/1512	A01A-2/22	1	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	A01A-1/670	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	A01A-1/2039	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	A01A-1/1824	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	A01A-1/1815	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	A01A-1/1988	A01A-2/14	0.2	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	A01A-1/1592	A01A-2/9	1	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	A01A-1/1001	A01A-2/25	1	AS14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total Parts: Total Quantity:

[Appendix III follows]

APPENDIX III

A 61 K

- 35/78 . Materials fom plants
- 35/80 .. *Algae*
- 35/82 .. *Lichens*
- 35/84 .. *Higher fungi*
- 35/841 ... *Clavicipitaceae*
- 35/843 *Cordyceps*
- 35/846 ... *Polyporaceae*
- 35/848 *Ganoderma*
- 35/849 *Poria*
- 35/85 .. *Bryophyta*
- 35/86 .. *Pteridophyta*
- 35/861 ... *Filicopsida*
- 35/863 *Drynaria*
- 35/87 .. *Gymnospermae*
- 35/871 ... *Ginkgoaceae*
- 35/872 ... *Pinaceae*
- 35/873 ... *Cupressaceae*
- 35/874 ... *Ephedraceae*
- 35/88 .. *Angiospermae*
- 35/881 ... *Magnoliaceae*
- 35/8811 *Magnolia*
- 35/8812 *M. officinalis* Rehd. et Wils., *M. officinalis* Rehd. et
Wils. var. *biloba* Rehd. et Wils., *M. wilsonii* Rehd.,
M. sprengeri pamp. , *M. sargentiana* Rehd. et Wils.,
M. rostrata W.W.sm., *M. obovata* Thunb.
- 35/8813 *Schisandra*
- 35/882 ... *Lauraceae*
- 35/8821 Extraction from *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) Presl
- 35/8822 Tender branch of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl
- 35/8823 Bark of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl
- 35/883 ... *Piperaceae*
- 35/884 ... *Saururaceae*
- 35/885 ... *Nymphaeaceae*
- 35/886 ... *Ranunculaceae*
- 35/8861 *Paeonia*
- 35/8862 Wild variety of *P. lactiflora* Pall., *P. obovata* Maxim.,
P. veitchii Lynch

- 35/8863 Cultured variety of *P. lactiflora* Pall.
35/8864 *P. suffruticosa* Andr.
35/8865 *Aconitum*
35/8866 Main root of *A. carmichaeli* Debx., *A. kusnezoffii* Reich., *A. chinense* Paxt., *A. vilmorinianum* Kom., *A. soongoricum* Stapf, *A. japonicum* Thunb.
35/8867 Processed product of lateral root of *A. carmichael* Debx.
35/8868 *Clematis*
35/8869 *C. chinensis* Osbeck, *C. hexapetala* Pall, *C. mandshurica* Rupr., *C. finetiana* Levl. et Vant.
35/8870 *Coptis*
35/888 *Berberidaceae*
35/8881 *Epimedium*
35/889 *Menispermaceae*
35/890 *Papaveraceae*
35/8901 *Corydalis*
35/8902 *C. yanhusu* W. T. Wang, *C. ambigua* Cham. Et Schlecht var *amurensis* Maxim., *C. remota* Fisch. ex Maxim.
35/891 *Eucommiaceae*
35/892 *Moraceae*
35/8921 *Morus*
35/893 *Aristolochiaceae*
35/8931 *Asarum*
35/8932 *Aristolochia*
35/894 *Caryophyllaceae*
35/895 *Amaranthaceae*
35/896 *Polygonaceae*
35/8961 *Rheum*
35/8962 *Polygonum*
35/8963 *P. multiflorum* Thunb.
35/8964 *P. cuspidatum* S. et Z.
35/8965 *P. tinctorium* Ait.
35/898 *Plantaginaceae*
35/899 *Violaceae*
35/900 *Thymelaeaceae*
35/9001 *Aquilaria*

Appendix III, page 3

Subsystem: KERNEL

Error: IllegalOperatorSequence

Operator: EndChar

Position: 1220

- 35/901 ... *Cruciferae*
- 35/9011 *Isatis*
- 35/902 ... *Crassulaceae*
- 35/903 ... *Rosaceae*
- 35/9031 *Rosa*
- 35/9032 *Sanguisorba*
- 35/9033 *Prunus*
- 35/9034 *P. armeniaca* L., *P. armeniaca* L. var. *ansu* Maxim.,
P. sibirica L.
- 35/9035 *P. persica* (L.) Batsh.
- 35/9036 *P. mume* (Sieb.) S. et Z.
- 35/9037 *Crataegus*
- 35/9038 *Chanomeles*
- 35/904 ... *Leguminosae*
- 35/9041 *Cassia*
- 35/9042 *Gleditsia*
- 35/9043 *Astragalus*
- 35/9044 *Pueraria*
- 35/9045 *Sophora*
- 35/9046 *S. japonica* L.
- 35/9047 *S. flavescens* Ait.
- 35/9048 *Glycyrrhiza* (For *Radix Glycyrrhizae*, including
exclusively those relating to the research of *Radix
Glycyrrhizae* alone)
- 35/9049 *Psoralea*
- 35/9050 *Millettia*
- 35/9051 *Gueldenstaedtia*
- 35/906 ... *Myrtaceae*
- 35/908 ... *Euphorbiaceae*
- 35/909 ... *Rhamnaceae*
- 35/9091 *Ziziphus* (For *Fructus Ziziphi Jujubae*, including
exclusively those relating to the research of *Fructus
Ziziphi Jujubae* alone)
- 35/910 ... *Sapindaceae*
- 35/911 ... *Burseraceae*
- 35/9111 *Boswellia*
- 35/9112 *Commiphora*
- 35/912 ... *Anacardiaceae*
- 35/913 ... *Rutaceae*

- 35/9131 *Phellodendron*
35/9132 *Citrus*
35/9133 Exocarp of ripe fruit of *C. reticulata* Blanco and
its variety or cultured variety
C. reticulata Blanco
35/9134 Unripe fruit or its green exocarp of *C. reticulata*
Blanco.and its variety or cultured variety
35/9135 Nearly ripe fruit of *C. aurantium* L. and its variety or
cultured variety, *C. wilsonii* Tanaka and *Poncirus*
trifoliata (L.) Rafin.
35/9136 Immature fruit of *C.aurantium* L. and its variety or
cultured variety, *C. wilsonii* Tanaka and *Poncirus*
trifoliata (L.) Rafin.
35/9137 *Evodia*
35/9138 *Zanthoxylum*
35/914 . . . *Polygalaceae*
35/915 . . . *Araliaceae*
35/9151 *Panax*
35/9152 *P. ginseng* C. A. Mey.
35/9153 *P. quinquefolius* L.
35/9154 *P. notoginseng* (Burk.) F. H. Chen (*P. pseudo-*
ginseng var. *notoginseng* (Burk.) Hoo et Tseng)
35/9155 *Acanthopanax*
35/9156 *A. gracilistylus* W. W. Smith. *A. sessiliflorus*
Seem. *A. giraldii* Harms.
35/916 . . . *Umbelliferae*
35/9161 *Bupleurum*
35/9162 *Saposhnikovia*
35/9163 *Notopterygium*
35/9164 *Angelica*
35/9165 *A. sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels *A. acutiloba*(Sieb. et Zucc.)
Kitag.
35/9166 *A. dahurica* (Fisch. ex Hoffm.) Benth. et Hook. f.
A. anomala Lallem. *A. taiwaniana* Boiss.
35/9167 *A. pubescens* Maxim. f. *biserrata* Shan et Yuan
A. pubescens Maxim.
35/9168 *Foeniculum*
35/9169 *Ligusticum*
35/9170 *L. chuanxiong* Hort.

- 35/9171 *Cnidium*
35/918 . . . *Gentianaceae*
35/9181 *Gentiana*
35/9182 *G. scabra* Bunge *G. triflora* Pall. *G. regescens*
Franch. *G. manshurica* Kitag.
35/9183 *G. macrophylla* Pall. *G. straminea* Maxim.
G. crassicaulis Duthie ex Burk. *G. dahurica* Fisch.
G. tibetica King
35/919 . . . *Loganiaceae*
35/920 . . . *Apocynaceae*
35/921 . . . *Asclepiadaceae*
35/922 . . . *Convolvulaceae*
35/9221 *Cuscuta*
35/923 . . . *Solanaceae*
35/9231 *Lycium*
35/9232 Fruit of *Lycium*
35/924 . . . *Boraginacea*
35/925 . . . *Verbenaceae*
35/9251 *Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum* Turcz.
35/926 . . . *Oleaceae*
35/9261 *Forsythia*
35/9262 *Ligustrum*
35/927 . . . *Labiatae*
35/9271 *Scutellaria*
35/9272 *Leonurus*
35/9273 *Mentha*
35/9274 *Agastache*
35/9275 *Schizonepeta*
35/9276 *Prunella*
35/9277 *Salvia*
35/9278 *Perilla*
35/928 . . . *Scrophulariaceae*
35/9281 *Scrophularia*
35/9282 *Rehmannia*
35/9284 Processed product of root of *R. glutinosa* Libsch.,
R. glutinosa (Gaertn) Libsch. f. *hueichingensis* (Chao
et Schin.) Hsiao
35/929 . . . *Orobanchaceae*
35/930 . . . *Acanthaceae*

Appendix III, page 6

- 35/9301 *Strobilanthes*
35/931 . . . *Campanulaceae*
35/9311 *Codonopsis*
35/9312 *Adenophora*
35/9313 *Platycodon*
35/932 . . . *Rubiaceae*
35/9321 *Gardenia*
35/9322 *Morinda*
35/9323 *Oldenlandia*
35/933 . . . *Caprifoliaceae*
35/9331 *Lonicera*
35/934 . . . *Cucurbitaceae*
35/9341 *Trichosanthes*
35/9342 *Gynostemma pentaphyllum (Thunb.) Mark*
35/935 . . . *Compositae*
35/9351 *Atractylodes*
35/9352 *A. lancea (Thunb.) DC. , A. chinensis*
 (DC.) Koidz., A. japonica Koidz. ex Kitam.
35/9353 *A. macrocephala Koidz. (Atractyllis ovata Thunb.)*
35/9354 *Artemisia*
35/9355 Young plant of *Artemisia*
35/9356 *Carthamus*
35/9357 *Vladimiria*
35/9359 *Aucklandia*
35/9361 *Chrysanthemum*
35/9362 *Taraxacum*
35/937 . . . *Alismataceae*
35/938 . . . *Araceae*
35/9381 *Pinellia*
35/9382 *Arisaema*
35/9383 *Acorus*
35/939 . . . *Cyperaceae*
35/9391 *Cyperus*
35/940 . . . *Gramineae*
35/9401 *Coix*
35/9402 *Hordeum*
35/941 . . . *Sparganiaceae*
35/942 . . . *Palmae*
35/9421 *Calamus*

- 35/943 ... *Zingiberaceae*
35/9431 *Curcuma*
35/9432 Root of *C. aromatica* Salisb., *C. longa* auct. non
L. (*C. domestica* Valet.), *C. aeruginosa*
Roxb. (*C. zedoaria* Rosc. , *C. kwangsiensis*
S. G. Lee et C. F. Liang
35/9433 Rhizome of *C. aromatica* Salisb., *C. aeruginosa*
Roxb. (*C. zedoaria* Rosc. , *C. kwangsiensis* S. G. Lee
et C. F. Liang
35/9434 Rhizome of *C. longa* auct. non L. (*C. domestica* Valet.)
35/9435 *Zingiber*
35/9436 *Alpinia*
35/9437 *Amomum*
35/9438 *A. villosum* Lour., *A. xanthioides* Wall. ,
A. longiligulare T. L. Wu
35/944 ... *Liliaceae*
35/9441 *Lilium*
35/9442 *Fritillaria*
35/9443 *Anemarrhena*
35/9444 *Polygonatum*
35/9445 *P. sibiricum* Red., *P. cyrtonema* Hua, *P. kingianum*
Coll. et Hemsl., *P. cirrhifolium* Royle
35/9446 *P. odoratum* (Mill.) Druce *P. officinale* All. ,
P. involucreatum Maxim., *P. macropodium*
Turcz., *P. roseum* (Ledeb.) Kunth, *P. prattii* Baker
35/9447 *Asparagus*
35/9448 *Ophiopogon*
35/9449 *Smilax*
35/9450 *Allium*
35/946 ... *Stemonaceae*
35/947 ... *Dioscoreaceae*
35/9471 *Dioscorea*
35/9472 *D. opposita*
35/948 ... *Orchidaceae*
35/9481 *Dendrobium*
35/9482 *Gastrodia*

A 61 P THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITY OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OR MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS [7]

Notes

(1) This subclass covers therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations already classified as such in subclasses A61K or C12N, or in classes C01, C07 or C08. [7]

(2) In this subclass, the term "drugs" includes chemical compounds or compositions with therapeutic activity. [7]

(3) In this subclass, therapeutic activity is classified in all appropriate places. [7]

(4) The classification symbols of this subclass are not listed first when assigned to patent document. [7]

1/00 Drugs for disorders of the alimentary tract or the digestive system [7]

1/02. Stomatological preparations [7]

(N)1/022..drugs for caries

(N)1/024..materials for repairing or filling teeth

(N)1/026..drugs for cleansing teeth

(N)1/027..drugs for peridentitis

(N)1/028..drugs for removing halitosis or peculiar smell of oral cavity

(N)1/03..drugs for buccal inflammation, e.g. drugs for aphthae, ulcer in the oral cavity, stomatitis

1/04 .drugs for ulcers , inflammations of alimentary tract [7]

(N)1/042..drugs for esophagitis

(N)1/044..drugs for gastritis

(N)1/046..drugs for gastric ulcer

(N)1/048..drugs for duodenitis and duodenal ulcer

(N)1/05..drugs for enteritis

1/06. Anti-spasmodics, e.g. drugs for colics, esophagic dyskinesia [7]

1/08. for nausea, cinetosis or vertigo; Antiemetics [7]

1/10. Laxatives [7]

1/12. Antidiarrhoeals [7]

(N)1/126..drugs for diarrhea

(N)1/13..drugs for dysentery

1/14. Prodigestives, e.g. acids, enemas, appetite stimulants, antidyspeptics, tonics, antifatulents [7]

1/16. for liver or gallbladder disorders, e.g. hepatoprotective agents, cholagogues, litholytics (drugs for resisting hepatitis virus 31/126) [7]

- 1/18.for pancreatic disorders, e.g. pancreatic enzymes [7]
3/00Drugs for disorders of the metabolism (of the blood or the extracellular fluid
7/00) [7]
3/02.Nutrients [7]
(N)3/026..minerals
(N)3/03..Vitamins
(N)3/032...Vitamin A
(N)3/034...Vitamin B
(N)3/036...Vitamin C
(N)3/037...Vitamin D
(N)3/038...Vitamin E
3/04.Anorexiant; Antiobesity agents [7]
3/06.Antihyperlipidemics [7]
3/08.for glucose homeostasis (pancreatic hormones 5/48) [7]
3/10..for hyperglycaemia [7]
(N)3/105..for diabetes
(N)3/11..for hypoglycemia
3/12.for electrolyte homeostasis [7]
3/14..for calcium homeostasis (vitamin D 3/02; parathyroid hormones 5/18;
calcitonin 5/22; osteoporosis 19/10; bone metastasis 35,04) [7]
5/00 Drugs for disorders of the endocrine system [7]
5/02.of the hypothalamic hormones, e.g. TRH, GnRH,CRH, GRH, somatostatin
[7]
5/04..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of the hypothalamic
hormones [7]
5/06.of the anterior pituitary hormones, e.g. TSH, ACTH,FSH,I,H,PRI,GH [7]
5/08..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of the anterior
pituitary hormones [7]
5/10.of the posterior pituitary hormones, e.g. oxytocin,ADH [7]
5/12..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of the posterior
pituitary hormones [7]
5/14.of the thyroid hormones, e.g.T3, T4 [7]
5/16..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of the thyroid
hormones [7]
5/18.of the parathyroid hormones [7]
5/20..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of PTH [7]
5/22..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of calcitonin [7]
5/24.of the sex hormones [7]
5/26..Androgens [7]

- 5/28..Antiandrogens [7]
- 5/30..Oestrogens [7]
- 5/32..Antioestrogens [7]
- 5/34..Gestagens [7]
- 5/36..Antigestagens [7]
- 5/38.of the suprarenal hormones [7]
- 5/40..Mineralocorticosteroids, e.g. aldosterone; Drugs increasing or potentiating the activity of mineralocorticosteroids [7]
- 5/42..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of mineralocorticosteroids [7]
- 5/44..Glucocorticosteroids; Drugs increasing or potentiating the activity of glucocorticosteroids [7]
- 5/46..for decreasing, blocking or antagonising the activity of glucocorticosteroids [7]
- 5/48.of the pancreatic hormones [7]
- 5/50..for increasing or potentiating the activity of insulin [7]
- 7/00 Drugs for disorders of the blood or the extracellular fluid [7]
- 7/02.Antithrombotic agents; Anticoagulants; Platelet aggregation inhibitors [7]
- 7/04.Antihaemorrhagics; Procoagulants; Haemostatic agents; Antifibrinolytic agents [7]
- (N)7/05..*drugs for traumatic bleeding*
- 7/06.Antianaemics [7]
- 7/08.Plasma substitutes; Perfusion solutions; Dialytics or haemodialytics; Drugs for electrolytic or acid-base disorders, e.g. hypovolemic shock (artificial tears 27/04) [7]
- (N)7/09..*for dialysis*
- 7/10.Antioedematous agents; Diuretics [7]
- (N)7/11..*Diuretics*
- 7/12.Antidiuretics, e.g. drugs for diabetes insipidus (ADH 5/10) [7]
- 9/00 Drugs for disorders of the cardiovascular system [7]
- 9/02.Non-specific cardiovascular stimulants, e.g. drugs for syncope, antihypotensives [7]
- 9/04.Inotropic agents, i.e. stimulants of cardiac contraction; Drugs for heart failure [7]
- 9/06.Antiarrhythmics [7]
- 9/08.Vasodilators for multiple indications [7]
- 9/10.for treating ischaemic [7]

*(N)9/104..for treating coronary heart disease, e.g. for treating recessive
Coronary atheromatosis heart disease, angina, myocardial infarction, myocardial
sclerosis, sudden death*

*(N)9/11..for treating retinopathy, cerebrovascula insufficiency, renal
arteriosclerosis*

9/12. Antihypertensives [7]

(N)9/124..for primary hypertension

*(N)9/13..for secondary hypertension, e.g. kidney disease, endocrine disease,
congenital coarctation of aorta, craniocerebral disease*

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

EXTRACT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/CE/31/8

“DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFICATION TOOLS FOR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

“31. The discussions of this item were preceded by presentations made by the Delegations of India and China.

“32. The Delegation of India made a presentation of the progress of the governmental project for establishing a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) relating to traditional Indian medicine. The Delegation outlined the background of the project and the organizational framework in which it was carried out.

“33. The Delegation explained that the Traditional Knowledge Resources Classification (TKRC) had been specifically developed for providing efficient access to the traditional knowledge data and it proved to be an indispensable tool for retrieval of the Indian traditional medicine data. The Delegation informed that medicinal formulations collected, which amounted to 35,000 formulations, were being translated into several languages for facilitating access to TKDL on the international basis. The Delegation indicated that completion of the first stage of the project, relating to traditional system of Ayurveda, was expected in 2002.

“34. The Delegation of China made a presentation of an internal classification scheme for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) developed by the Chinese Intellectual Property Office. The Delegation explained that this scheme, representing further extension of the IPC, proved to be very efficient for retrieval of patent information relating to traditional medicine.

“35. The Delegation indicated that classification rules applied in the internal classification scheme followed the classification philosophy of the IPC as the internationally recognized patent classification and that further extension of the IPC classification scheme was based on taxonomic names of plants used in TCM. The Delegation informed that, for facilitating the use of the complex botanical classification, a special searching system had been elaborated, which allowed retrieval of relevant classification symbols on the basis of the Chinese, English or Latin names of plants. This system had been supplemented by a manual searching table providing access to the classification scheme for users not having computer facilities.

“36. Discussions were based on document IPC/CE/31/6 containing a report of the Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge established at the thirtieth session of the Committee. The report described the work carried out by the Task Force and included recommendations concerning the development of classification tools for traditional knowledge.

“37. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work conducted by the Task Force and agreed with its conclusion that the most efficient way of developing classification tools for traditional knowledge would be their integration into the IPC.

“38. The Committee noted that the IPC, representing the worldwide system for classifying patent information, could also be applied for classifying non-patent documentation, such as traditional knowledge documentation. However, only a few entries in the IPC were available for classifying this subject matter, and substantial revision of the Classification could be required in this regard, including creation of a new subclass covering traditional knowledge subject matter.

“39. The Committee instructed the Task Force, accordingly, to continue its work and to start preparation of an IPC revision proposal with regard to classification of traditional knowledge documentation. The Committee indicated that, in view of the urgency of the matter, it would be highly desirable that the revision results were available already in the next edition of the IPC and requested the Task Force to prepare a revision request with a revision proposal and to submit it for consideration to the IPC Revision Working Group by the end of 2002, with the view of its inclusion in the IPC revision program.

“40. The Committee also requested the Task Force to consider, after the preparation of the revision proposal (see paragraph 39, above), how the future revised IPC could be linked to traditional knowledge resources classifications which may be developed in various countries, and how to best organize access to traditional knowledge documentation which was in public domain.

“41. The Secretariat informed the Committee of the ongoing activities of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) which is considering, among other tasks, the task relating to the integration of traditional knowledge documentation into searchable prior art. One of the activities approved by the IGC relates to the study of the feasibility of electronic exchange of public domain traditional knowledge documentation data, including the establishment of traditional knowledge databases and digital libraries. The IGC, however, noted that, in carrying out this activity, cost effectiveness, access to and use of such databases, and the protection of their contents, should be carefully investigated.

“42. The Committee noted that the IGC expressed the wish to coordinate its work with the other Committees of WIPO, in particular with the IPC Committee of Experts, and fully agreed that cooperation should be established between the two Committees.

“43. In order to initiate such a cooperation, the Committee agreed to submit to the IGC for information the report of the Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge and the part of this report reflecting its discussions of classification tools for traditional knowledge.

“44. The Committee also agreed to recommend to the IGC that a prototype traditional knowledge database which had been compiled by India and made available on the WIPO Web site, and the traditional knowledge sample patent database developed by the Chinese Intellectual Property Office and available on the Internet, be used for testing of classification and information exchange systems for traditional knowledge data.”