SECOND ABS CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA, FROM 3rd TO 7th DECEMBER 2007 IN NAIROBI, KENYA

BIOPROSPECTING CASE ON THAUMATOCOCCUS DANIELLII IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Document elaborated by Pr. N'GUESSAN K. Edouard (University of Cocody-Abidjan)

Presented by : BROU YAO BERNARD, ABS National Focal Point (COTE D'IVOIRE) >NAME AND TYPE OF GENETIC RESOURCE **ACTORS INVOLVED USE OF THE RESOURCE ABS AGREEMENT BENEFITS REALIZED TO DATE DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION ELESSONS LEARNED**

NAME AND TYPE OF GENETIC RESOURCE

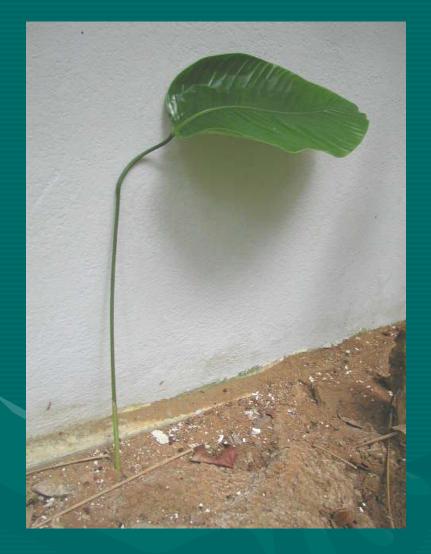
• Typically tropical Plant that lives almost exclusively in thick rainforest;

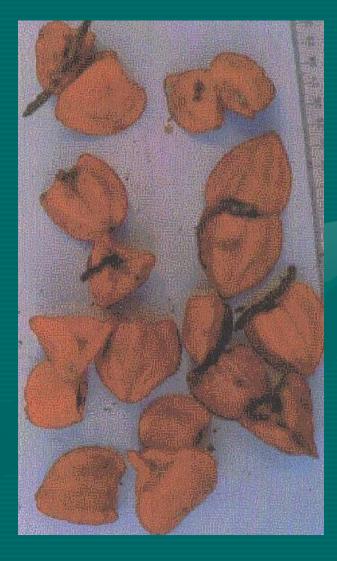
 Gregarious species forming stands on the sandy soils in the undergrowth;

 In Africa, this plant is found in dense rainforests from Sierra Leonne to Cameroon through Côte d'Ivoire;



Stand of *Thaumatococcus daniellii*





the plant



• Researchers at the University of Ifè were the first to identify its potential as a sweetener.

Http://www.ictsd.org/pubs/ictsd_series/iprs/dakar/Dakar_chapter8.pdf

- Extraction of a substance entirely (100%) natural from Thaumatococcus daniellii : thaumatin
- the gene has been cloned and used as a sweetener

 Thaumatin is composed essentially of two proteins: thaumatin I and II thaumatin which is comprised of 207 amino acids.

- Known in France under the name of SUTIN, pure thaumatin has 2000 to 3000 times the power of sugar (sucrose). Http://www.amcan ingredients.com/pages/scien_fr01.htm
- Thaumatin is 100000 times sweeter than sugar cane. Http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/004/V1430F/V1430F05.htm # ch4

ACTORS INVOLVED

Local Communities

california

Private sector (British firm Tate and Lyle, USA firm Xoma Corp, USA firm Beatrice Foods, Lucky Biotech Corporation)
Universities (University of IFE, University of

USE OF THE RESOURCE

Traditional use

- Use for different packages of food including attiéké: hence its name "Attiéké leaves" in Cote d'Ivoire;
- The Oubis, Tai ethnic group, use leaves to relieve tiredness of legs;
- The crushed seeds are mixed with water or palm wine or absorbed as pill for the treatment of lung disease (bronchitis and cough);
 The leaves and fruits are prescribed against poisons.

Industrial use

- Sweetener in confectionery (chewing gum);
- Composition and aromatic spice mix ;
- Drink (fruit juice, tea, coffee...);
- Dairy Product (yoghurt mousse);
- Ice cream;
- Pastry and biscuits;
- dietary Products and food supplement;
- Sauces and marinades;
- Cosmetic Products (bath mouth, toothpaste);
- Pharmaceuticals;
- Tobacco Industries;

ABS AGREEMENT

This bioprospecting case took place before the coming into force of the United Nations Convention on Biological Divertsity (29th december 1993).

Before, Biological diversity was considered as humanity resource not as national resource or property of each State.

Therefore, there was no ABS agreement regarding thaumatin

BENEFITS REALIZED TO DATE

Exclusively benefits for the genetic resource users

- The patents on thaumatin (No. US 4'011'206 and US 5'464'770) is owned by Tate & Lyle (UK) and Xoma Corp. (USA);
- Beatrice Foods (firm) patented in USA the cloning process of the gene in yeast and the firm obtained with his royalties approximately 25 million USD;
- The market for sweeteners in low calorie amounted to 900 million USD per year, only in USA.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The local communauties and government did not gaine any benefits. So their is no contribution to poverty alleviation.

 Moreover, For several years the British sugar company Tate and Lyle has marketed the product under the name Taline. As this plant does not bear fruit outside its natural habitat, the company imported fruits from its own plantations in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire...

 The people of Western Africa received nothing in term of profits sharing. In addition, the fact that researchers of Lucky Biotech Corporation and the University of California received a patent for all fruits, seeds and vegetables containing the transgenic gene that produces thaumatin, it is highly likely that user countries will no more come in countries of origin to acces the genetic resource.

LESSONS LEARNED

There was no benefit sharing regarding bioprospecting on thaumatin and to my mind it is due to:

- Absence of national ABS reglementation;
- The lack of knowledge relating to biological resources economic value by local communities;
- The poor mobilization of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

THANK YOU

CHOUKRAN