

The Protection of Traditional Knowledge: Draft Articles

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PREAMBLE/INTRODUCTION

Recognize value

- (i) recognize the [holistic] [distinctive] nature of traditional knowledge and its [intrinsic] value, including its social, spiritual, [economic], intellectual, scientific, ecological, technological, [commercial], educational and cultural value, and acknowledge that traditional knowledge systems are frameworks of ongoing innovation and distinctive intellectual and creative life that are [fundamentally] intrinsically important for indigenous peoples and local communities and have equal scientific value as other knowledge systems;

Promote awareness and respect

- (ii) promote awareness and respect for traditional knowledge systems; for the dignity, cultural [integrity] heritage and intellectual and spiritual values of the traditional knowledge [holders]/[owners] who conserve, develop and maintain those systems; for the contribution which traditional knowledge has made in sustaining the livelihoods and identities of traditional knowledge [holders]/[owners]; and for the contribution which traditional knowledge [holders]/[owners] have made to the [conservation of the environment] conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to food security and sustainable agriculture, healthcare, and to the progress of science and technology;

Alternative

- (ii) promote respect for traditional knowledge systems, for the dignity, cultural integrity and spiritual values of the traditional knowledge holders who conserve and maintain those systems;

[End of alternative]

Promote [conservation and] preservation of traditional knowledge

- (iii) promote and support the [conservation of and] preservation [of] [and respect for] traditional knowledge [by respecting, preserving, protecting and maintaining traditional knowledge systems [and providing incentives to the custodians of those knowledge systems to maintain and safeguard their knowledge systems]];

Consistency with relevant international agreements and processes

- (iv) take account of, and operate consistently with, other international and regional instruments and processes, in particular regimes that relate to intellectual property and access to and benefit sharing from genetic resources which are associated with that traditional knowledge;

[Promote access to knowledge and safeguard the public domain]

- (v) recognize the value of a vibrant public domain and the body of knowledge that is available for all to use, and which is essential for creativity and innovation, and the need to protect, preserve and enhance the public domain;]

Document and conserve traditional knowledge

- (vi) contribute to the documentation and conservation of traditional knowledge, encouraging traditional knowledge to be disclosed, learned and used in accordance with relevant customary practices, norms, laws, and/or understandings of traditional

knowledge holders, including those customary practices, norms, laws and/or understandings that require prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms before the traditional knowledge can be disclosed, learned or used by others;

Promote innovation

(vii) the protection of traditional knowledge should contribute toward the promotion of innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of knowledge to the mutual advantage of holders and users of traditional knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare and to a balance of rights and obligations;

Provide new rules and disciplines

(viii) recognize the need for new rules and disciplines concerning the provision of effective and appropriate means for the enforcement of rights relating to traditional knowledge, taking into account differences in national legal systems;

Relationship with customary use

(ix) not restrict the generation, customary use, transmission, exchange and development of traditional knowledge by the beneficiaries, within and among communities in the traditional and customary context, [in accordance with national law].

POLICY OBJECTIVES

This instrument should aim to:

Provide Indigenous [Peoples] and [local communities] [and nations]/[beneficiaries] with the [legal and practical/appropriate] means, [including effective and accessible enforcement measures/sanctions, remedies and exercise of rights], to:

- a. [prevent] the [misappropriation/misuse/unauthorized use/unfair and inequitable uses] of their traditional knowledge;
- b. control ways in which their traditional knowledge is used beyond the traditional and customary context;
- c. [promote [the equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use with prior informed consent]/[fair and equitable compensation], as necessary; and]
- d. encourage [and protect] tradition-based creation and innovation.

Prevent the grant of erroneous intellectual property/patent rights over traditional knowledge and [traditional knowledge] associated [with] genetic resources.

USE OF TERMS

For the purposes of this instrument:

[Misappropriation means*Option 1*

any access or use of the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] without prior informed consent and, where applicable, without mutual agreed terms, for whatever purpose (commercial, research, academic and technology transfer).

Option 2

is the use of protected traditional knowledge of another where the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] has been acquired by the user from the holder through improper means or a breach of confidence and which results in a violation of national law in the provider country, recognizing that acquisition of traditional knowledge through lawful means such as independent discovery or creation, reading books, receiving from sources outside of intact traditional communities, reverse engineering, and inadvertent disclosure resulting from the holders' failure to take reasonable protection measures is not [misappropriation/misuse/unauthorized use/unfair and inequitable uses.]

[Misuse may occur where the traditional knowledge which belongs to a beneficiary is used by the user in a manner that results in a violation of national law or measures endorsed by the legislature in the country where the use is carried out; the nature of the protection or safeguarding of traditional knowledge at the national level may take different forms such new forms of intellectual property protection, protection based on principles of unfair competition or a measures-based approach or a combination thereof.]

[Public domain refers, for the purposes of this instrument, to intangible materials that, by their nature, are not or may not be protected by established intellectual property rights or related forms of protection by the legislation in the country where the use of such material is carried out. This could, for example, be the case where the subject matter in question does not fill the prerequisite for intellectual property protection at the national level or, as the case may be, where the term of any previous protection has expired.]

[Publicly available means [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] that has lost its distinctive association with any indigenous community and that as such has become generic or stock knowledge, notwithstanding that its historic origin may be known to the public.]

Traditional knowledge [refers to]/[includes]/[means], for the purposes of this instrument, know-how, skills, innovations, practices, teachings and learnings of [indigenous [peoples] and [local communities]]/[or a state or states].

[Traditional knowledge may be associated, in particular, with fields such as agriculture, the environment, healthcare and indigenous and traditional medical knowledge, biodiversity, traditional lifestyles and natural resources and genetic resources, and know-how of traditional architecture and construction technologies.]

[Unauthorized use is use of protected traditional knowledge without the permission of the right holder.]

[[“Use”]/[“utilization”] means

(a) where the traditional knowledge is included in a product/where a product has been developed or obtained on the basis of traditional knowledge:

(i) the manufacturing, importing, offering for sale, selling, stocking or using the product beyond the traditional context; or

(ii) being in possession of the product for the purposes of offering it for sale, selling it or using it beyond the traditional context.

(b) where the traditional knowledge is included in a process/where a process has been developed or obtained on the basis of traditional knowledge:

(i) making use of the process beyond the traditional context; or

(ii) carrying out the acts referred to under sub-clause (a) with respect to a product that is a direct result of the use of the process;

(c) the use of traditional knowledge in non-commercial research and development; or

(d) the use of traditional knowledge in commercial research and development.

ARTICLE 1

SUBJECT MATTER OF [PROTECTION]/[INSTRUMENT]

The subject matter of [protection]/[this instrument] is traditional knowledge:

- (a) that is created, and maintained in a collective context, by indigenous [peoples] and local communities [or nations] [,whether it is widely spread or not];
- (b) that is [directly] [linked]/[distinctively associated] with the cultural [and]/[or] social identity and cultural heritage of indigenous [peoples] and local communities [or nations];
- (c) that is transmitted from generation to generation, whether consecutively or not;
- (d) which may subsist in codified, oral or other forms; and [or]
- (e) which may be dynamic and evolving.

[Criteria for Eligibility]

Protected traditional knowledge is traditional knowledge that is distinctively associated with the cultural heritage of beneficiaries as defined in Article 2, that is generated, maintained, shared and transmitted in a collective context, is intergenerational and has been used for a term as has been determined by each [Member State]/[Contracting Party] but not less than 50 years.]

ARTICLE 2

BENEFICIARIES OF PROTECTION

2.1 Beneficiaries of [protection] are indigenous [peoples], local communities and [nations] who [hold], maintain, use and/[or] develop the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] defined in Article 1.

Alternative

2.1 Beneficiaries of [protection] are indigenous [peoples], local communities¹ who [hold], maintain, use and/[or] develop the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] defined in Article 1.

[End of alternative]

2.2 [Where the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] [is not claimed by specific indigenous [peoples] or local communities despite reasonable efforts to identify them,] [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] may designate a national authority as custodian of the [benefits]/[beneficiaries] [of protection under this instrument] where the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] [traditional knowledge meeting the eligibility criteria in Article 1] as defined in Article 1:

- (a) is held by a community whose territory is entirely and exclusively coterminous with the territory of that [Member State]/[Contracting Party];
- (b) is not confined to a specific indigenous [people] or local community;
- (c) is not attributable to a specific indigenous [people] or local community; or
- (d) [is not claimed by a specific indigenous [people] or local community.]

2.3 The identity of any national authority established under Paragraph 2 [should]/[shall] be communicated to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

¹ Where a [Member State's]/[Contracting Party's] constitution does not recognize indigenous or local communities, then that [Member State]/[Contracting Party] may act as a beneficiary with regard to the traditional knowledge that exists within its territory. [Note: This footnote is to be read as part of the alternative to Paragraph 1.]

ARTICLE 3

SCOPE OF PROTECTION

Scope of Protection

3.1 Where the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] is sacred, secret or [otherwise known] [closely held] within indigenous [peoples] or local communities, [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] [ensure that beneficiaries have the right to]/[provide legal, policy and administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law], that:

- (a) allow beneficiaries to:
 - i. [create] maintain, control and develop said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge];
 - ii. discourage the unauthorized disclosure, use or other uses of [secret] [protected] traditional knowledge;
 - iii. authorize or deny the access to and use/utilization of said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] based on prior and informed consent; and
 - iv. [be informed of access to their traditional knowledge through a disclosure mechanism in intellectual property applications, which may [shall] require evidence of compliance with prior informed consent and benefit sharing requirements, in accordance with national law and international legal obligations].
- (b) [ensure that]/[encourage] users to:
 - i. attribute said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] to the beneficiaries;
 - ii. provide beneficiaries with [a fair and equitable share of benefits]/[fair and equitable compensation], arising from the use/utilization of said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] based on mutually agreed terms;

Alternative

- ii. enter into an agreement with the beneficiaries to establish terms of use of the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge];

[End of alternative]

- iii. use/utilize the knowledge in a manner that respects the cultural norms and practices of the beneficiaries as well as the inalienable, indivisible and imprescriptible nature of the moral rights associated with the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge].

3.2 [Where the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] is still held, maintained, used [and]/[or] developed by indigenous [peoples] or local communities, and is publicly available but neither widely known, sacred, nor secret, [Member States]/ [Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] [ensure that]/[encourage] that users]/[provide legal, policy and administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law to [ensure] [encourage] users [to]]:

- (a) attribute and acknowledge the beneficiaries as the source of the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge, unless the beneficiaries decide otherwise, or the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] is not attributable to a specific indigenous [people] or local community;
- (b) provide the beneficiaries with [a fair and equitable share of benefits]/[fair and equitable compensation] arising from the use/utilization of said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] based on mutually agreed terms;

Alternative

- (b) enter into an agreement with the beneficiaries to establish terms of use of the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge];

[End of alternative]

- (c) use/utilize the knowledge in a manner that respects the cultural norms and practices of the beneficiaries as well as the inalienable, indivisible and imprescriptible nature of the moral rights associated with the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge]; and[.]
- (d) [be informed of access to their traditional knowledge through a disclosure mechanism in intellectual property applications, which may [shall] require evidence of compliance with prior informed consent and benefit sharing requirements, in accordance with national law and international legal obligations].]

3.3 [Where the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] is publicly available, widely known [and in the public domain], and protected under national law, [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] [ensure that]/[encourage] users of said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] [to]:

- (a) attribute said [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge] to the beneficiaries;
- (b) use/utilize the knowledge in a manner that respects the cultural norms and practices of the beneficiary as well as the inalienable, indivisible and imprescriptible nature of the moral rights associated with the [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge]/[protected traditional knowledge].

Alternative

3.3 [Protection does not extend to traditional knowledge that is widely known or used outside the community of the beneficiaries as defined in Article 2.1, [for a reasonable period of time], in the public domain, protected by an intellectual property right or the application of principles, rules, skills, know-how, practices, and learning normally and generally well-known.]

ARTICLE 3 BIS

COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES

- 3BIS.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] should [endeavour to], subject to and consistent with national and customary law:
- (a) facilitate/encourage the development national traditional knowledge databases for the defensive protection of traditional knowledge, [including through the prevention of the erroneous grant of patents], and/or for transparency, certainty, conservation purposes and/or transboundary cooperation;
 - (b) facilitate/encourage, as appropriate, the creation, exchange and dissemination of, and access to, databases of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;
 - (c) provide opposition measures that will allow third parties to dispute the validity of a patent [by submitting prior art];
 - (d) encourage the development and use of voluntary codes of conduct;
 - (e) discourage information lawfully within the beneficiaries' control from being disclosed, acquired by or used by others without the beneficiaries' [consent], in a manner contrary to fair commercial practices, so long as it is secret, that reasonable steps have been taken to prevent unauthorized disclosure, and has value;
 - (f) consider the establishment of databases of traditional knowledge that are accessible to patent offices to avoid the erroneous grant of patents compile and maintain such databases in accordance with national law;
 - i. there should be minimum standards to harmonize the structure and content of such databases;
 - ii. the content of the databases should be:
 - a. languages that can be understood by patent examiners;
 - b. written and oral information regarding traditional knowledge;
 - c. relevant written and oral prior art related to traditional knowledge.
 - (g) develop appropriate and adequate guidelines for the purpose of conducting search and examination of patent applications relating to traditional knowledge by patent offices;
- 3BIS.2 In order to document how and where traditional knowledge is practiced, and to preserve and maintain such knowledge, efforts [should]/[shall] be made by national authorities to codify the oral information related to traditional knowledge and to develop databases of traditional knowledge.

ARTICLE 4

SANCTIONS, REMEDIES AND EXERCISE OF RIGHTS/APPLICATION

4.1 [Member States [should]/[shall] ensure that [accessible, appropriate and adequate] [criminal, civil [and] or administrative] enforcement procedures[, dispute resolution mechanisms][, border measures][, sanctions] [and remedies] are available under their laws against the [willful or negligent [harm to the economic and/or moral interest]] [infringement of the protection provided to traditional knowledge under this instrument] [[misappropriation/misuse/unauthorized use/unfair and inequitable uses] or misuse of traditional knowledge] sufficient to constitute a deterrent to further infringements.]

4.2 The procedures referred to in Paragraph 1 should be accessible, effective, fair, equitable, adequate [appropriate] and not burdensome for [holders]/[owners] of protected traditional knowledge. [These procedures should also provide safeguards for legitimate third party interests and the public interest.]

4.3 The beneficiaries [should]/[shall] have the right to initiate legal proceedings where their rights under Paragraphs 1 and 2 are violated or not complied with.

4.4 [Where appropriate, sanctions and remedies should reflect the sanctions and remedies that indigenous people and local communities would use.]

4.5 [Where a dispute arises between beneficiaries or between beneficiaries and users of traditional knowledge, each party [may]/[shall be entitled to] refer the issue to an [independent] alternative dispute resolution mechanism recognized by international, regional or [, if both parties are from the same country, by] national law [, and that is most suited to the holders of traditional knowledge].]

4.6 [Where, under applicable domestic law, the [intentional] wide diffusion of [subject matter]/[traditional knowledge] beyond a recognizable community of practice has been determined to be the result of an act of [misappropriation/misuse/unauthorized use/unfair and inequitable uses] or other violation of national law, the beneficiaries shall be entitled to fair and equitable compensation/royalties.]

[ARTICLE 4 BIS

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT

4 BIS.1 [[Patent and plant variety] Intellectual property applications that concern [an invention] any process or product that relates to or uses traditional knowledge shall include information on the country from which the [inventor or the breeder] applicant collected or received the knowledge (the providing country), and the country of origin if the providing country is not the same as the country of origin of the traditional knowledge. The application shall also state whether prior informed consent to access and use has been obtained.]

4 BIS.2 [If the information set out in Paragraph 1 is not known to the applicant, the applicant shall state the immediate source from which the [inventor or the breeder] applicant collected or received the traditional knowledge.]

4 BIS.3 [If the applicant does not comply with the provisions in Paragraphs 1 and 2, the application shall not be processed until the requirements are met. The [patent or plant variety] intellectual property office may set a time limit for the applicant to comply with the provisions in paragraphs 1 and 2. If the applicant does not submit such information within the set time limit, the [patent or plant variety] intellectual property office may reject the application.]

4 BIS.4 [Rights arising from a granted patent or a granted plant variety right shall not be affected by any later discovery of a failure by the applicant to comply with the provisions in Paragraphs 1 and 2. Other sanctions, outside of the patent system and the plant variety system, provided for in national law, including criminal sanctions such as fines, may however be imposed.]

Alternative

4 BIS.4 Rights arising from a grant shall be revoked and rendered unenforceable when the applicant has failed to comply with the obligations of mandatory requirements as provided for in this article or provided false or fraudulent information.]

[End of alternative]

Alternative

NO DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT

Patent disclosure requirements shall not include a mandatory disclosure requirement relating to traditional knowledge unless such disclosure is material to the patentability criteria of novelty, inventive step or enablement.]

[End of alternative]

ARTICLE 5

ADMINISTRATION [OF RIGHTS]/OF INTERESTS

5.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [may]/[shall] [establish]/[appoint] a competent authority or authorities, [with the free, prior and informed consent of] [in consultation with] [traditional knowledge [holders]/[owners]], in accordance with their national law [and without prejudice to the right of traditional knowledge [holders]/[owners] to administer their rights/interests according to their customary protocols, understandings, laws and practices].

Optional addition

[Where so requested by the beneficiaries, a competent authority may, to the extent authorized by the beneficiaries and for their direct benefit, assist with the management of the beneficiaries' rights/interests under this [instrument].]

[End of optional addition]

Alternative

5.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] may establish a competent authority, in accordance with national law, to administer the rights/interests provided for by this [instrument].

[End of alternative]

5.2 The identity of any authority established under Paragraph 1 [should]/[shall] be communicated to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

ARTICLE 6

EXCEPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

General Exceptions

6.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] may adopt appropriate limitations and exceptions under national law [with the prior informed consent of the beneficiaries] [in consultation with the beneficiaries] [with the involvement of beneficiaries][, provided that the use of [protected] traditional knowledge:

- (a) [acknowledges the beneficiaries, where possible;]
- (b) [is not offensive or derogatory to the beneficiaries;]
- (c) [is compatible with fair practice;]
- (d) [does not conflict with the normal utilization of the traditional knowledge by the beneficiaries; and]
- (e) [does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the beneficiaries taking account of the legitimate interests of third parties.]]

6.2 [When there is reasonable apprehension of irreparable harm related to sacred and secret traditional knowledge, [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [may]/[shall]/[should] not establish exceptions and limitations.]

Specific Exceptions

6.3 In addition to the limitations and exceptions provided for under Paragraph 1, [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] may adopt appropriate limitations or exceptions, in accordance with national law, for the following purposes:

- (a) teaching, learning, but not research resulting in profit-marking or commercial purposes;
- (b) for preservation, display, research and presentation in archives, libraries, museums or cultural institutions, for non-commercial cultural heritage or other purposes in the public interest; and
- (c) in the case of a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency or in cases of public non-commercial use;
- (d) the creation of an original work of authorship inspired by traditional knowledge.

This provision, with the exception of Subparagraph (c), [should]/[shall] not apply to traditional knowledge described in Article 3.1.

6.4 [[There shall be no right to [exclude others] from using knowledge that:]/[The provisions of Article 3 shall not apply to any use of knowledge that:]

- (a) has been independently created [outside the beneficiaries' community]; or
- (b) [legally] derived from sources other than the beneficiary.

6.5 [Protected traditional knowledge shall not be deemed to have been misappropriated or misused if the protected traditional knowledge was:

- (a) obtained from a printed publication;
- (b) obtained from one or more holders of the protected traditional knowledge with their prior informed consent; or
- (c) mutually agreed terms for [access and benefit sharing]/[fair and equitable compensation] apply to the protected traditional knowledge that was obtained, and were agreed upon by the national contact point.]

ARTICLE 7

TERM OF PROTECTION/RIGHTS

[Member States]/[Contracting Parties] may determine the appropriate term of protection/rights of traditional knowledge in accordance with Article 3/[which may] [should]/[shall] last as long as the traditional knowledge fulfills/satisfies the criteria of eligibility for protection according to Article 1.]

ARTICLE 8
FORMALITIES

Option 1

8.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] not subject the protection of traditional knowledge to any formality.

Option 2

8.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [may] require formalities for the protection of traditional knowledge.

ARTICLE 9

TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

9.1 These provisions [should]/[shall] apply to all traditional knowledge which, at the moment of the provisions coming into force, fulfills the criteria set out in Article 1.

Optional addition

9.2 [[Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] ensure [the necessary measures to secure] the rights [acknowledged by national law] already acquired by third parties are not affected, in accordance with its national law and its international legal obligations.]

Alternative

9.2 [[Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] provide that continuing acts in respect of traditional knowledge that had commenced prior to the coming into force of this [instrument] and which would not be permitted or which would be otherwise regulated by this [instrument], [should be brought into conformity with these provisions within a reasonable period of time after its entry into force], subject to respect for rights previously acquired by third parties in good faith]/should be allowed to continue].

Alternative

9.2 [Notwithstanding Paragraph 1, [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] provide that:

- (a) anyone who, before the date of entry into force of this instrument, has commenced utilization of traditional knowledge which was legally accessed, may continue such utilization of the traditional knowledge, subject to a right of compensation;
- (b) such right of utilization shall also, on similar conditions, be enjoyed by anyone who has made substantial preparations to utilize the traditional knowledge.
- (c) the foregoing gives no right to utilize traditional knowledge in a way that contravenes the terms the beneficiary may have set out as a condition for access.]

[ARTICLE 10

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

This instrument [should]/[shall] establish a mutually supportive relationship [between [intellectual property [patent] rights [directly based on] [involving] [the utilization of] traditional knowledge and with relevant [existing] international agreements and treaties.]

[ARTICLE 11
NATIONAL TREATMENT

[The rights and benefits arising from the protection of traditional knowledge under national/domestic measures or laws that give effect to these international provisions [should]/[shall] be available to all eligible beneficiaries who are nationals or residents of a [Member State]/[Contracting Party] [prescribed country] as defined by international obligations or undertakings. Eligible foreign beneficiaries [should]/[shall] enjoy the same rights and benefits as enjoyed by beneficiaries who are nationals of the country of protection, as well as the rights and benefits specifically granted by these international provisions.]

Alternative

[Nationals of a [Member State]/[Contracting Party] may only expect protection equivalent to that contemplated in this instrument in the territory of another [Member State]/[Contracting Party] even where that other [Member State]/[Contracting Party] provides for more extensive protection for their nationals.]

[End of alternative]

Alternative

[Each [Member State]/[Contracting Party] [should]/[shall] in respect of traditional knowledge that fulfills the criteria set out in Article 1, accord within its territory to beneficiaries of protection as defined in Article 2, whose members primarily are nationals of or are domiciled in the territory of, any of the other [Member States]/[Contracting Parties], the same treatment that it accords to its national beneficiaries.]

[End of alternative]

ARTICLE 12

TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

12.1 In instances where the same [protected] traditional knowledge [under Article 3] is found within the territory of more than one [Member State]/[Contracting Party], those [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities concerned, where applicable, with a view to implementing this [instrument].

12.2 Where the same [protected] traditional knowledge [under Article 3] is shared by one or more indigenous and local communities in several [Member States]/[Contracting Parties], those [Member States]/ [Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of the indigenous and local communities concerned, with a view to implementing the objectives of this [instrument].