

The Protection of Traditional Knowledge: Draft Articles

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PREAMBLE/INTRODUCTION

1. ACKNOWLEDGING the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, and the aspirations of indigenous [peoples] and local communities [therein];
2. [[Recognizing that indigenous [peoples] and local communities have the right] Recognizing the rights of indigenous [peoples] and the interests of local communities] to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over their cultural heritage, including their traditional knowledge;]
3. Recognizing that the situation of the indigenous [peoples] and local communities varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration;
4. Recognizing that the traditional knowledge of indigenous [peoples] and local communities have [intrinsic] value, including social, cultural, spiritual, economic, scientific, intellectual, commercial and educational values;
5. Acknowledging that traditional knowledge systems are frameworks of ongoing innovation and distinctive intellectual and creative life that are [intrinsically] important for indigenous [peoples] and local communities;
6. Respecting the continuing customary use, development, exchange and transmission of traditional knowledge by, within and between communities;
7. Promoting respect for traditional knowledge systems, for the dignity, cultural integrity and spiritual values of the traditional knowledge holders who conserve and maintain those systems.
8. Acknowledging that the protection of traditional knowledge should contribute toward the promotion of creativity and innovation, and to the transfer and dissemination of knowledge to the mutual advantage of holders and users in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare and to a balance of rights and obligations.
9. [Promoting intellectual and artistic freedom, research or other fair practices and cultural exchange [based on mutually agreed terms including fair and equitable sharing of benefits and subject to the free, prior and informed consent and approval and involvement of indigenous [peoples],[local communities and nations/beneficiaries];]
10. [Ensuring mutual supportiveness with international agreements relating to the protection and safeguarding of traditional knowledge, and those relating to IP;]
11. Recognizing and reaffirming the role the IP system plays in promoting innovation and creativity, transfer and dissemination of knowledge and economic development, to the mutual advantage of stakeholders, providers and users of traditional knowledge;
12. Recognizing 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 and preserve the public domain];
13. [Recognizing 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;]

14. [Nothing in this instrument may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous [peoples] or local communities have now or may acquire in the future.]

[ARTICLE 1

USE OF TERMS

For the purposes of this instrument:

[Misappropriation means

Alt 1

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

Alt 2

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.]

Alt 3

Any access or use of traditional knowledge of the beneficiaries in violation of customary law and established practices governing the access or use of such traditional knowledge.

Alt 4

Any access or use of traditional knowledge of the [beneficiaries] indigenous [peoples] or local communities, without their free, prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in violation of customary law and established practices governing the access or use of such traditional knowledge.

[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.]

[Protected traditional knowledge is traditional knowledge that satisfies the criteria for eligibility under Article 1 and the scope and conditions for protection under Article 3.]

Alt

[Protected traditional knowledge is traditional knowledge that is distinctively associated with the cultural heritage of beneficiaries as defined in Article 4, and is created, generated, developed, maintained, and shared collectively, as well as transmitted from generation to

generation for a term as has been determined by each Member State, but for not less than 50 years or a period of five generations, and satisfies the scope and conditions for protection under Article 5.]

[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 is knowledge that is created, maintained, and developed by the beneficiaries as defined in Article 4, and[/or] that is linked with, or is an integral part of, the national or social identity and/or cultural heritage of indigenous [peoples], local communities; that is transmitted [collectively, where applicable,] between or from generation to generation, whether consecutively or not; [which subsists in codified, oral, or other forms;] and which may be dynamic and evolving[, and may take the form of know-how, skills, innovations, practices, teachings or learnings].]

[Secret traditional knowledge] is traditional knowledge that is held and regarded as secret by applicable indigenous [peoples] and local communities [beneficiaries] in accordance with their customary laws, protocols, practices under the understanding that the use or application of the traditional knowledge is constrained within a framework of secrecy.]

[Sacred traditional knowledge] is traditional knowledge that in spite of being secret, narrowly diffused, or widely diffused, constitutes part of the spiritual identity of the beneficiaries.]

[Narrowly diffused traditional knowledge] is [non-secret] traditional knowledge that is shared by beneficiaries amongst whom measures to keep it secret are not taken, but is not easily accessible to non-group members.]

[Widely diffused traditional knowledge] is [non-secret] traditional knowledge which is easily accessible by the public [but is still culturally connected to its beneficiaries' social identity].]

[Unlawful appropriation] is the use of [protected] traditional knowledge that has been acquired by a user from a [protected] traditional knowledge holder through improper means or a breach of confidence which results in a violation of national law in the [protected] traditional knowledge holder's country. Use of [protected] traditional knowledge that has been acquired by lawful means such as independent discovery or creation, reading publications, reverse engineering, and inadvertent or deliberate disclosure resulting from the [protected] traditional knowledge holders failure to take reasonable protective measures, is not unlawful appropriation.]

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

[["Use"]/["utilization"]] means

- (a) where the [protected] traditional knowledge is included in a product [or] where a product has been developed or obtained on the basis of [protected] 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 [protected] traditional knowledge is included in a process [or] where a process has been developed or obtained on the basis of [protected] 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 [protected] traditional knowledge in non-commercial research and development; or
- (d) the use of [protected] traditional knowledge in commercial research and development.]]

[ARTICLE 2

OBJECTIVES

[Alt 1

This instrument [should provide] [aims at protecting traditional knowledge by providing] beneficiaries with the means to:

- a. prevent the [misappropriation], [misuse], and [unauthorized use] of their traditional knowledge;
- b. encourage and protect [tradition-based] creation and innovation, whether or not commercialized;
- c. prevent the erroneous grant [or assertion] of intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge; and
- d. achieve the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their traditional knowledge.]

[Alt 2

The objective of this instrument is to [ensure][support] the [appropriate use] [protection] of traditional knowledge within the intellectual property system, in accordance with national law, recognizing the rights of [traditional knowledge holders][beneficiaries].]

[Alt 3

The objectives of this instrument are to:

- (a) contribute toward the protection of innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of knowledge, to the mutual advantage of holders and users of [protected] traditional knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare and to a balance of rights and obligations;
- (b) recognize the value of a vibrant public domain, 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; and
- (c) prevent the erroneous grant of intellectual property rights [over traditional knowledge and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources][that are directly based on [protected] traditional knowledge obtained by unlawful appropriation].]

[Alt 4

This instrument should provide beneficiaries with the means to:

- a. prevent the misappropriation, misuse, and unauthorized use of their traditional knowledge;

- b. encourage and protect creation and innovation, whether or not commercialized, recognizing the value of public domain and the need to protect, preserve and enhance the public domain; and
- c. prevent the erroneous grant [or assertion] of intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge.]]

[ARTICLE 3

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE INSTRUMENT

[Alt 1

This instrument applies to traditional knowledge.]

[Alt 2

This instrument applies to traditional knowledge that:

- (a) is created, maintained, and developed by the beneficiaries as defined in Article 4, and[/or] is linked with, or is an integral part of, the national or social identity and/or cultural heritage of indigenous [peoples] and local communities;
- (b) is transmitted [collectively, where applicable,] between or from generation to generation, whether consecutively or not;
- (c) [subsists in codified, oral, or other forms;]
- (d) may be dynamic and evolving[, and may take the form of know-how, skills, innovations, practices, teachings or learnings]; and
- (e) has been used for a [reasonable] term as has been determined by each Member State, but not less than 50 years.]]

[ARTICLE 4
BENEFICIARIES

[Alt 1

The beneficiaries of this instrument are indigenous peoples, local communities, and other beneficiaries,¹ as may be determined under national law.]

[Alt 2

Beneficiaries of [protection under] this instrument are indigenous [peoples] and local communities who hold [protected] traditional knowledge.]

[Alt 3

The beneficiaries of this instrument are indigenous [peoples], local communities, and other beneficiaries, [such as states [and/or nations]], as may be determined under national law.]]

¹ The term other beneficiaries may include states or nations.

[ARTICLE 5

SCOPE OF [AND CONDITIONS OF] PROTECTION

[Alt 1

Member States [should/shall] [safeguard] [protect] the economic and moral [interests] [rights] of the beneficiaries concerning [protected] traditional knowledge as defined in this instrument, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, [taking into consideration exceptions and limitations, as defined in Article 9, and in a manner consistent with Article 14] [in a reasonable and balanced manner.]

[Alt 2

Member States [should/shall] safeguard/protect the economic and moral interests of the beneficiaries concerning traditional knowledge as defined in this instrument, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, in a reasonable and balanced manner, and in a manner consistent with Article 14, in particular:

- (a) Where access to traditional knowledge is restricted, including where the traditional knowledge is secret or sacred, Member States [should/shall] take legislative, administrative and/or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that:
 - i. Beneficiaries have the exclusive and collective right to maintain, control, use, develop, authorize or prevent access to and use/utilization of their traditional knowledge; and receive a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from its use.
 - ii. Beneficiaries have the moral right of attribution and the right to the use of their traditional knowledge in a manner that respects the integrity of such traditional knowledge.
- (b) Where the traditional knowledge is narrowly diffused, Member States [should/shall] take legislative, administrative and/or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that:
 - i. Beneficiaries receive a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from its use; and
 - ii. Beneficiaries have the moral right of attribution and the right to the use of their traditional knowledge in a manner that respects the integrity of such traditional knowledge.
- (c) Where the traditional knowledge is widely diffused, Member States [should/shall] use best endeavors to protect the integrity of traditional knowledge, in consultation with beneficiaries where applicable.]
- (d) For traditional knowledge that may be classified as narrowly diffused or widely diffused, indigenous [peoples] and local communities may request the relevant authorities for protection as reflected in paragraph (a), as appropriate, taking into account all moral rights, historical facts, intentions, indigenous and customary laws, national and international laws, and evidence of cultural harms that would come from the application of the classification schemes in paragraphs (b) and (c).

[Alt 3

- 5.1 Where the [protected] traditional knowledge is secret, whether or not it is sacred, Member States [should/shall] [ensure] [encourage] that:
- (a) Beneficiaries [that directly communicate traditional knowledge to users] have the [exclusive and collective right] [possibility under national law] to maintain, control, use, develop, authorize or prevent access to and use/utilization of their [protected] traditional knowledge; and receive a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from its use.
 - (b) Users [attribute] [identify clearly discernible holders of] said [protected] traditional knowledge [to the beneficiaries], [when using said traditional knowledge], and use 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 traditional knowledge.]
- 5.2 Where the [protected] traditional knowledge is narrowly diffused, whether or not it is sacred, Member States [should/shall] [ensure] [encourage as a best practice] that:
- (a) Beneficiaries [that directly communicate [protected] traditional knowledge to users] receive a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from its use [by said users]; and
 - (b) Users identify clearly-discernable holders of the [protected] traditional knowledge when using said traditional knowledge, and use 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 traditional knowledge].
- 5.3 Member States should use best endeavors [, in consultation with indigenous and local communities,] to [protect the integrity of] [archive and preserve] [protected] traditional knowledge that is widely diffused [and sacred].]

[Alt 4

- 5.1 Member States [should/shall] [safeguard] [protect] the economic and moral [interests] [rights] of the beneficiaries concerning [protected] traditional knowledge as defined in this instrument, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, [taking into consideration exceptions and limitations, as defined in Article 9, and in a manner consistent with Article 14] [in a reasonable and balanced manner].
- 5.2 Protection under this instrument does not extend to traditional knowledge that is widely known or used outside the community of the beneficiaries as defined in this [instrument], [for a reasonable period of time], in the public domain, or protected by an intellectual property right].]

[ARTICLE 5BIS

[DATABASE], [COMPLEMENTARY] [AND] [DEFENSIVE] PROTECTION

Database Protection

Recognizing the importance of cooperation and consultation with indigenous and local communities in determining access to traditional knowledge, Member States should endeavor to, subject to and consistent with national and customary law, facilitate and encourage the development of the following national traditional knowledge databases to which beneficiaries may voluntarily contribute their traditional knowledge:

5BIS.1 Publicly accessible national traditional knowledge databases for the purpose of transparency, certainty, conservation, and transboundary cooperation, and to facilitate and encourage, as appropriate, the creation, exchange and dissemination of, and access to traditional knowledge.

5BIS.2 National traditional knowledge databases accessible only by intellectual property offices for the purpose of prevention of the erroneous grant of intellectual property rights. Intellectual property offices should seek to ensure that such information is maintained in confidence, except where the information is cited during the examination of an application for intellectual property protection.

5BIS.3 Non-public national traditional knowledge databases for the purpose of codifying and conserving traditional knowledge within indigenous and local communities. Non-public national traditional knowledge databases should only be accessible by beneficiaries in accordance with their respective customary laws and established practices that govern the access or use of such traditional knowledge.

[Complementary][Defensive] Protection

5BIS.4 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] should [endeavour to], subject to and consistent with national and customary law:

- (a) facilitate/encourage the development of [publicly accessible] 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, [publicly accessible] 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 [publicly accessible] 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;
- (ii) there should be minimum standards to harmonize the structure and content of such databases;
- (iii) 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;]

5BIS.5 [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 [publicly accessible] databases of traditional knowledge.]]

5BIS.6 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] consider cooperating in the creation of such databases, especially where traditional knowledge is not uniquely held within the boundaries of a [Member States]/[Contracting Parties]. [If [protected] traditional knowledge pursuant to Article 2 is included in a database, the [protected] traditional knowledge should only be made available to others with the free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of the traditional knowledge holder.]

5BIS.7 Efforts [should]/[shall] also be made to facilitate access to such databases by intellectual property offices, so that the appropriate decision can be made. To facilitate such access, [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [should]/[shall] consider efficiencies that can be gained from international cooperation. The information made available to intellectual property offices [should]/[shall] only include information that can be used to refuse a grant of cooperation, and thus [should]/[shall] not include [protected] traditional knowledge.

5BIS.8 Efforts [should]/[shall] be made by national authorities to codify the publicly accessible information related to traditional knowledge for the purpose of enhancing the development of [publicly accessible] databases of traditional knowledge, so as to preserve and maintain such knowledge.

5BIS.9 Efforts [should]/[shall] also be made to facilitate access to publicly accessible information including information made available in [publicly accessible] databases relating to traditional knowledge by intellectual property offices.

5BIS.10 [Intellectual property offices [should]/[shall] ensure that such information is maintained in confidence, except where the information is cited as prior art during the examination of a patent application.]]

[ARTICLE 6

SANCTIONS, REMEDIES AND EXERCISE OF RIGHTS/APPLICATION

[Alt 1

Member States shall put in place appropriate, effective, dissuasive, and proportionate legal and/or administrative measures to address violations of the rights contained in this instrument.]

[Alt 2

6.1 [Member States [should]/[shall] ensure that [accessible, appropriate and adequate] [criminal, civil [and] or administrative] enforcement procedures[, dispute resolution mechanisms][, 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.]

6.2 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.]

6.3 [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.]

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

6.5 [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].]

6.6 [Where, under applicable domestic law, the [intentional] wide diffusion of [protected 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.]

6.7 If an infringement of the rights protected by this instrument is determined in the procedure established in Paragraph 6.1, the sanctions may consider the inclusion of restorative justice measures, according to the nature and effect of the infringement.]]

[ARTICLE 7

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT

[Alt 1

Where required by national law, the users of traditional knowledge shall comply with requirements concerning the disclosure of source and/or origin of traditional knowledge.]

[Alt 2

7.1 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] 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 free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement to access and use has been obtained.]

7.2 [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] applicant collected or received the traditional knowledge.]

7.3 [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 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 intellectual property office may reject the application.]

7.4 [Rights arising from a grant shall be revoked and rendered unenforceable when the applicant has failed to comply with mandatory requirements or provided false or fraudulent information.]]

[Alt 3

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

7.2 [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] applicant collected or received the [protected] traditional knowledge.]

7.3 [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] 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] intellectual property office may reject the application.]

7.4 [Rights arising from a granted patent 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, provided for in national law, including criminal sanctions such as fines, may however be imposed.]

7.5 [Rights arising from a grant shall be revoked and rendered unenforceable when the applicant has knowingly provided false or fraudulent information.]]

[Alt 4

[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.]]]

[ARTICLE 8

ADMINISTRATION [OF RIGHTS]/[OF INTERESTS]

[Alt 1

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

[Alt 2

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

[Alt 3

Member States may establish competent authorities, in accordance with national and customary law, that are responsible for the national traditional knowledge databases provided for by this [instrument]. Responsibilities may include the receipt, documentation, storage and online publication of information relating to traditional knowledge.]]

[ARTICLE 9]

EXCEPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

[Alt 1]

In complying with the obligations set forth in this instrument, Member States [may in special cases,] [should] adopt justifiable exceptions and limitations necessary to protect the public interest, provided such exceptions and limitations shall not unreasonably conflict with the interests of beneficiaries nor unduly prejudice the implementation of this instrument.]

[Alt 2]

General Exceptions

9.1 [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [may] [should] adopt appropriate limitations and exceptions under national law [with the free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement 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.]]

9.2 [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

9.3 [[In addition to the limitations and exceptions provided for under Paragraph 1,] [Member States]/[Contracting Parties] [may] [should] 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, to protect public health or the environment [or in cases of public non-commercial use];

- (d) [the creation of an original work of authorship inspired by traditional knowledge];
- a. to exclude from protection diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for the treatment of humans or animals.

This provision, with the exception of Subparagraph (c), [should]/[shall] not apply to traditional knowledge described in Article 5(a)/5.1.]

9.4 Regardless of whether such acts are already permitted under Paragraph 1, the following shall be permitted:

- (a) the use of traditional knowledge in cultural institutions recognized under the appropriate national law, archives, libraries, museums for non-commercial cultural heritage or other purposes in the public interest, including for preservation, display, research and presentation should be permitted; and
- (b) the creation of an original work of authorship inspired by traditional knowledge.]

9.5 [[There shall be no right to [exclude others] from using knowledge that:]/[The provisions of Article 5 shall not apply to any use of knowledge that:]

- (a) has been independently created [outside the beneficiaries' community];
- (b) [legally] derived from sources other than the beneficiary; or
- (c) is known [through lawful means] outside of the beneficiaries' community.]

9.6 [[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 free, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement; 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.]]

9.7 [National authorities shall exclude from protection traditional knowledge that is already available without restriction to the general public.]]

[Alt 3

In complying with the obligations set forth in this instrument, Member States may adopt exceptions and limitations as may be determined under national and customary law.]]

ARTICLE 10

TERM OF PROTECTION/RIGHTS

[Member States]/[Contracting Parties] may determine the appropriate term of protection/rights of traditional knowledge in accordance with [Article 5/[[which may] [should]/[shall] last as long as the traditional knowledge fulfills/satisfies the [criteria of eligibility for protection] according to Article [3]/[5].]

ARTICLE 11

FORMALITIES

[Alt 1

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

[Alt 2

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

[Alt 3

[The protection of traditional knowledge under Article 5 [should]/[shall] not be subject to any formality. However, in the interest of transparency, certainty and the conservation of traditional knowledge, the relevant national authority (or authorities) or intergovernmental regional authority (or authorities) may maintain registers or other records of traditional knowledge to facilitate protection under Article 5.]]

ARTICLE 12

TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

12.1 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 [3]/[5].

[Optional addition]

12.2 [[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]

12.2 [[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]

12.2 [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 13

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

13.1 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.]

[13.2 Nothing in this instrument shall be interpreted as prejudicing or detrimental to the rights of indigenous [peoples] enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.]

[13.3 In case of legal conflict, the rights of the indigenous [peoples] included in the aforementioned Declaration shall prevail and all interpretation shall be guided by the provisions of the said Declaration.]

ARTICLE 14

NON-DEROGATION

Nothing in this [instrument] may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous [[peoples]] or local communities have now or may acquire in the future.

[ARTICLE 15]

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 3, accord within its territory to beneficiaries of protection as defined in Article 4, 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 16

TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

Where the same [protected] traditional knowledge [under Article 5] is found within the territory of more than one [Member State]/[Contracting Party], or 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].]

[End of Document]