

The Consolidated Document Relating to Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources

Rev. 1 (10h30, March 21, 2018) (clean)

LIST OF TERMS

[Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources]

Option 1

“Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources” means knowledge which is dynamic and evolving, generated in a traditional context, collectively preserved and transmitted from generation to generation including but is not limited to know-how, skills, innovations, practices and learning, [that subsist in] [that are associated with] genetic resources.]

Option 2

“Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources” means substantive knowledge of the properties and uses of genetic resources held by [rightful holders, including] indigenous [people[s]] and local communities [and which directly leads to a claimed [invention] [intellectual property]] [and where, but for the traditional knowledge, the invention would not have been made].]

Option 3

“Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources” means substantive knowledge of the properties and uses of genetic resources generated in a traditional context, collectively preserved and transmitted from generation to generation, held by [rightful holders, including] indigenous [people[s]] and local communities [and which directly leads to a claimed [invention] [intellectual property]] [and where, but for the traditional knowledge, the invention would not have been made].]

[Biotechnology]

“Biotechnology” [as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity] means any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms [or derivatives thereof], to make or modify products or processes for specific use.]

[Country of Origin]

“Country of origin” is the [first] country which possesses genetic resources in in-situ conditions.]

ALT

“Country of origin” is the [first] country which [possesses] first possessed genetic resources in in-situ conditions and still possesses those genetic resources.]

[[Country Providing] [Providing Country]]

“Country providing/Providing country” means, [in accordance with Article 5 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity], a [providing country] [country providing] that is the country of origin [or that has acquired the genetic resources

and/or that has accessed the traditional knowledge [in accordance] consistent with the [Convention on Biological Diversity].]]

[Country Providing Genetic Resources]

"Country providing genetic resources" is the country supplying genetic resources collected from in-situ sources, including populations of both wild and domesticated species, [or taken from ex-situ sources,] which may or may not have originated in that country.]

ALT

["Country providing genetic resources" is the country that possesses the genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge in in situ [or ex situ] conditions and that provides the genetic resource and/or traditional knowledge.]

[Derivative]

"Derivative" means a naturally occurring biochemical compound resulting from the genetic expression or metabolism of biological or genetic resources[, even if it does not contain functional units of heredity.]]

[[Invention] Directly Based On]

"[Invention] Directly based on" means that the [invention] [must] make [immediate] use of the genetic resource, and the inventive concept must depend on the specific properties of the resource of which the inventor [must] have had [physical] access.]

ALT

"[Invention] Directly based on" means that the [invention] [must] make [immediate] use of the genetic resource, and depend on the specific properties of the resource of which the inventor [must] have had [physical] access.]

Erroneous Grant/Granting of Patents

"Erroneous grant/granting of patents" means the granting of patent rights on inventions that are not novel, that are not obvious, or that are not industrially applicable.

Ex-Situ Conservation

"Ex-situ conservation" means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats.

Genetic Material

"Genetic material" means any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity [and includes derivatives thereof].

ALT

"Genetic material" means any material of plant, animal, or microbial [or other] origin containing functional units of heredity

Genetic Resources

"Genetic resources" are genetic material of actual or potential value.

In-Situ Conditions

"In-situ conditions" means conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystems and natural habitats, and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties [Article 2, CBD].

[Member State

"Member State" refers to a Member State of the World Intellectual Property Organization.]

[Misappropriation

Option 1

"Misappropriation" is the [acquisition] [utilization] of genetic resources, [and] [or] [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] without the [free] [prior informed] consent of [those who are authorized to give [such] consent] [competent authority] to such [acquisition] [utilization], [in accordance with national legislation] [of the country of origin or providing country].]

Option 2

["Misappropriation" is the use of genetic resources and/or [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] of another where the genetic resources or traditional knowledge has been acquired by the user from the holder through improper means or a breach of confidence which results in a violation of national law in a provider country. Use of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] that has been acquired by lawful means, such as reading publications, purchase, independent discovery, reverse engineering and inadvertent disclosure resulting from the holders of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] failure to take reasonable protective measures, is not misappropriation.]

[Intellectual Property Office] [Patent Office]

["Intellectual property office"] ["Patent office"] means the authority of a Member State entrusted with the granting of [intellectual property rights] [patents].

[[Physical] Access

"[Physical]/[Direct] access" to the genetic resource is its possession [or at least contact [which is sufficient enough to identify the properties of the genetic resource relevant for the [invention] [intellectual property]].]

ALT

"[Physical]/[Direct] access" to the genetic resource is its physical possession or at least contact [which is sufficient enough to identify the properties of the genetic resource relevant for the [invention] [intellectual property]]].]

[[Protected] Genetic Resources

"[Protected] genetic resources" means, genetic resources that are protected either pursuant to an intellectual property right or other legal right. Once intellectual property rights in a genetic resource expire, the genetic resource should be in the public domain and not treated as a protected genetic resource.^{1]}

[Source

[Option 1

"Source" refers to any source from which the applicant has acquired the genetic resource other than the country of origin, such as a resource holder, research centre, [gene bank] [Budapest depository] or botanical garden or any other depository of genetic resources.]

[Option 2

"Source" should be understood in its broadest sense possible:

- (i) Primary sources, including in particular [Contracting Parties] [Countries] providing genetic resources, the Multilateral System of ITPGRFA, [patent owners, universities, farmers, and plant breeders,] indigenous and local communities; and
- (ii) Secondary sources, including in particular ex-situ collections and [scientific literature],.]]

[Source of Traditional Knowledge with Associated Genetic Resources

"Source of Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources" means any source from which the applicant has acquired the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including indigenous and local communities, scientific literature, publicly accessible databases, and patent applications, and patent publications.^{2]}

¹ Several Member States expressed a difficulty in understanding the meaning of this definition. While it is retained in the list of terms, it is requested that the proponents provide greater clarity.

² This phrase does not appear verbatim in the document, but was introduced contemporaneously with the global deletion of "associated traditional knowledge" from the text. Upon reflection, it was felt that the Member State which introduced the phrase should have the opportunity to clarify its continuing relevance to the text.

[Unauthorized Use

"Unauthorized use" is the acquisition of genetic resources, [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] without the consent of the competent authority in accordance with national legislation of the providing country.]

[Utilization

"Utilization" of Genetic Resources means to conduct research and development, [conservation, collection, characterization, among others,] [including commercialization] on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] [including through the application of biotechnology] [as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity].]

ALT

["Utilization" of genetic resources means to conduct research and development [outside of the traditional uses by the knowledge holders] [including commercialization] on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] [including through the application of biotechnology] [as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity] [and to make a new product, or a new method of use or manufacturing of a product.]]]

[PREAMBLE

[Ensure [encourage] respect for [sovereign rights] [the rights] of [rightful holders, including] indigenous [people[s]] and local communities [as well as [people[s]] partially or entirely under occupation] over their genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources], including the principle of [prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms] and total and effective participation in accordance with international [agreements and] declarations [, in particular the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples].]

[Contribute to the prevention of misappropriation of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.]]

ALT

[Contribute to the prevention of [misappropriation] unauthorized use of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.]]

[Minimize the granting of erroneous [IP] [patent] rights.]

[Reaffirming the important economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial value of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources].]

[Acknowledging the important contribution of the patent system to scientific research, scientific development, innovation and economic development.]

[Stressing the need for members to ensure the correct grant of patents for novel and non-obvious inventions related to genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources].]

• Encourage respect for indigenous [people[s]] and local communities.

[The [intellectual property] [patent] system [shall]/[should] provide certainty of rights for legitimate users and providers of genetic resources and/or [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources].]

[Recognize the role the [intellectual property] [patent] system plays in promoting innovation, [transfer and dissemination of technology] to the mutual advantage of stakeholders, providers, holders and users of genetic resources and[/or] [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources].]

[Promote [transparency and] dissemination of information.]

[A global and compulsory system creates a level playing field for industry and the commercial exploitation of [intellectual property] [patents], and also facilitates the possibilities [under Article 15(7) of the CBD] for the sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.]

[Foster [patent] [industrial property] protection and the development of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] and encourage international research leading to innovation.]

[The disclosure of the source would increase mutual trust among the various stakeholders involved in access and benefit sharing. All of these stakeholders may be providers and/or users of genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources]. Accordingly, disclosing the source would build mutual trust in the North – South – relationship. Moreover, it would strengthen the mutual supportiveness between the access and benefit sharing system and the [intellectual property] [patent] system.]

[[Ensure] [recommend] that no [patents] [intellectual property] on life forms, including human beings, are granted.]

[Recognize that those accessing genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] in a country [shall]/[should], where required, comply with that country's national law providing protection for the genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources].]

[[IP][Patent] offices [shall]/[should] have a mandatory requirement for disclosure, as elaborated in this international legal instrument, when patenting of genetic resources would cause harm to the interests of indigenous [people[s]] and local communities.]

[Reaffirm, in accordance with the Convention *on* Biological Diversity, the sovereign rights of States over their [natural] [biological] resources, and that the authority to determine access to genetic resources rests with the national governments and is subject to national legislation.]]

ALT

[Reaffirm, [in accordance] consistent with the Convention *on* Biological Diversity, the sovereign rights of States over [their] [natural] [biological] [genetic] resources [within their jurisdiction other than those associated with human beings or those associated with intellectual property rights], and that the authority to determine access to genetic resources rests with the national governments and is subject to national legislation.]]

[Recognizing that the [IP][patent] system, which protects inventions and fosters innovation, intersects with the CBD and has a role to play in protecting genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.]

Ensure that patent offices have appropriate information available to them on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, which they need in order to make informed decisions, in terms of granting patents

Reaffirm the stability and predictability of correctly granted patent rights.

Recognize that the erroneous granting of patents can be effectively addressed by improving databases for storing information related to genetic resources and non-secret traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, which can thus be used to search prior rights and reference materials not only in the procedures of examination, but also in the proceedings of a procedure of invalidation against granted patents.

[ALTERNATIVE PREAMBLE]

Acknowledging the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Recognizing the principles of free and prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms in relation to accessing and utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Recognizing the role of the IP system in contributing to the protection of genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, including preventing misappropriation.

Ensuring mutual supportiveness with international agreements relating to the protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and those relating to IP.

Promoting transparency in the IP/Patent system in relation to of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

Emphasizing the the importance of IP/Patent Offices having access to the the appropriate information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to prevent the erroneous granting of IP/patent rights.

Recognizing the role of databases for storing information related to genetic resources and non secret traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, in preventing the erroneous granting of patents, pre and post grant.

Reaffirming the important economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial value of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

Reaffirming the stability and predictability of granted patents.

Recognizing and reaffirming the role the IP system plays in promoting innovation, transfer and dissemination of knowledge and economic development, to the mutual advantage of stakeholders, providers, holders and users of genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

Emphasizing that no [patents] [intellectual property] on life forms, including human beings, are to be granted.]

Reaffirming, (in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity,) the sovereign rights of States over their [natural] [biological] resources, and that the authority to determine access to genetic resources rests with the national governments and is subject to national legislation.

[I. [MANDATORY] DISCLOSURE]

[ARTICLE 1] OBJECTIVE

[The objective of this instrument is to contribute to the protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources within the [IP] [patent] system by:

- (a) Ensuring mutual supportiveness with international agreements relating to the protection of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and those relating to IP;
- (b) Enhancing transparency in the [IP][patent] system in relation to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; and
- (c) Ensuring that [IP] [patent] offices have access to the appropriate information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to prevent the erroneous granting of [IP] [patent] rights.]

[ARTICLE 2] SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUMENT

This instrument applies to genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources].

[ARTICLE 3] [DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT]

3.1 Where the [subject matter] [claimed invention] within a [IP] [patent] application [includes utilization of] [is directly based on] genetic resources and/or [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] each Member State [shall]/[should] require applicants to:

- (a) Disclose the [providing country that is the country of origin] [country of origin [and]] [or [if unknown],] source of the genetic resources, and/or [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.]
- (b) [If the source and/or [providing country that is the country of origin] [country of origin] is not known, a declaration to that effect.]

3.2 In accordance with national law, a Member State may require applicants to provide relevant information regarding compliance with ABS requirements, including PIC, [in particular from indigenous [people[s]] and local communities], where appropriate.]

3.3 The disclosure requirement should not place an obligation on the [IP] [patent] offices to verify the contents of the disclosure. But [IP] [patent] offices should provide guidance to [IP] [patent] applicants on how to meet the disclosure requirement.

3.4 [Each Member State [shall]/[should] make the information disclosed publicly available[, except for information related to privacy, business secrets, or other lawful confidentiality³.]

[ARTICLE 4] [EXCEPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS]

In complying with the obligation set forth in Article 3, members may, in special cases, adopt justifiable exceptions and limitations necessary to protect the public interest [in public health], provided such justifiable exceptions and limitations do not unduly prejudice the implementation of this instrument, or mutual supportiveness with other instruments.

ALT

4.1 A [IP] [patent] disclosure requirement related to genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] [shall]/[should] not apply to the following:

- (a) [All [human genetic resources] [genetic resources taken from humans] [including human pathogens];]
- (b) [Derivatives];
- (c) [Commodities];[/genetic resources when they are used as commodities];
- (d) [Traditional knowledge in the public domain];
- (e) [Genetic resources from areas beyond national jurisdictions [and economic zones]]; and
- (f) [All genetic resources [acquired] [accessed] before [entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity] [before December 29th 1993]] [entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on October 12, 2014].
- (g) [Genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment.]

4.2 [Member States [shall]/[should] not impose the disclosure requirement in this instrument on [IP] [patent] applications filed [or having a priority date] before entry into force of this instrument[, subject to national laws that existed prior to this instrument].]

[ARTICLE 5] SANCTIONS AND REMEDIES

ALT 1

Each Member State [shall]/[should] put in place appropriate, effective, and proportionate legal and administrative measures to address non-compliance with Article 3, including dispute resolution mechanisms.

ALT 2

5.1 Each Member State shall put in place appropriate, effective, dissuasive, and proportionate legal and/or administrative measures to address non-compliance with Article 3, including preventing further processing of patent applications.

³ An alternative formulation from the Nagoya Protocol Art. 14(2) is "without prejudice to the protection of confidential information".

5.2 Revocation of a patent as a sanction for non-compliance with Article 3 may be provided under national law for willful or deliberate instances of refusal to comply, but only after the patent holder has been offered the opportunity to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution with relevant parties, as defined under national law, and such negotiations have failed.]

ALT 3

5.1 Each Member State shall put in place appropriate, effective, dissuasive, and proportionate legal and/or administrative measures to address non-compliance with Article 3, including preventing further processing of patent applications.

5.2 Failure to fulfill the disclosure requirement, [shall]/[should] not affect the validity or enforceability of granted [IP] [patent] rights.

5.3 Material misstatements made with an intent to deceive the patent office regarding compliance with Article 3, shall be deemed perjury, lying to an official, or other similar infraction, and punishable as such in accordance with national law.

ALT 4

[Each Member State [shall]/[should] put in place appropriate, effective and proportionate legal and administrative measures to address non-compliance with paragraph 3.1[, including dispute resolution mechanisms]. Subject to national legislation, sanctions and remedies [shall]/[should] [may] [include, inter alia] consist of:

(a) Pre-Grant.

- (i) Suspending further processing of [IP] [patent] applications until the disclosure requirements are met.
- (ii) A [IP] [patent] office considering the application withdrawn [in accordance with national law].
- (iii) Preventing or refusing to grant an [IP right] [patent].
- (iv) Providing an opportunity for patent applicants to supplement the patent application with additional information to disclose the source or origin of any genetic resource or traditional knowledge used. Since such information is irrelevant to how to make and use the invention, there would be no impact upon the filing date of the application and no fee required for its submission after the filing date of the application.

(b) [Post-Grant.

- (i) Publication of judicial rulings regarding failure to disclose.
- (ii) [Fines or adequate compensation for damages, including payment of royalties.]

Other measures [including revocation, restorative justice, and economic compensation for holders of genetic resources, and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] including indigenous peoples and/or local communities] may be considered, in accordance with national law.]]

II. COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES

[ARTICLE 6] [DUE DILIGENCE]

6.1 As a complement to the disclosure obligation provided for in Article 3, and in the implementation of this instrument, a Member State may consider the use of databases on traditional knowledge and genetic resources in accordance with its needs, priorities, and safeguards as may be required under national laws and special circumstances.

6.2 Member states [shall]/[should] encourage or establish a fair and reasonable due diligence system to ascertain that genetic resources have been accessed in accordance with [applicable] access and benefit sharing legislation or regulatory requirements.

- (a) A database [shall]/[should] be used as a mechanism to allow monitoring of compliance with these due diligence requirements in accordance with national law. However, member states [shall]/[should] not be obliged to establish such databases.
- (b) Such databases [shall]/[should] be accessible to potential patent licensees [and potential investors] to confirm lawful chain of title of genetic resources upon which a patent is based.

[ARTICLE 7] PREVENTION OF THE ERRONEOUS GRANT OF PATENTS, DATABASES AND VOLUNTARY CODES OF CONDUCT

Member States [shall]/[should]:

- (a) Provide legal, policy or administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, to allow third parties to dispute the validity of a patent, by submitting prior art, with regard to inventions that include genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- (b) Encourage, as appropriate, the development and use of voluntary codes of conduct and guidelines for users regarding the protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- (c) Facilitate, as appropriate, the creation, exchange, dissemination of, and access to, databases containing information associated with genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for use by patent offices, with appropriate safeguards.

[II. ALTERNATIVES TO ARTICLES 1-7]

ALT [ARTICLE 1] [OBJECTIVE]

The objective of this instrument is to prevent the grant of patent rights on inventions that are not novel, non-obvious, and industrially applicable.

ALT

The objectives of this instrument are to:

- (a) prevent patents from being granted erroneously for inventions that are not novel or inventive with regard to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, which could protect Indigenous peoples and local communities from the limitations of the traditional use of genetic resources and their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that might result from the erroneous patenting thereof;
- (b) ensure that patent offices have the appropriate available information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated resources this morning needed to make informed decisions and granting patents; and
- (c) preserve a rich and accessible public domain in order to foster creativity and innovation.

ALT [ARTICLE 2] SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUMENT

This instrument [shall]/[should] apply to patent applications for inventions directly based on genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

ALT [ARTICLE 3] DISCLOSURE

3.1 Patent applicants may only be required to state where the genetic resource can be obtained if that location is necessary for a person skilled in the art to carry out the invention. Therefore no disclosure requirements can be imposed upon patent applicants or patentees for patents related to genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, for reasons other than those related to novelty, inventive step, industrial applicability or enablement.

3.2 Where the subject matter of an invention is made using genetic resources obtained from an entity, that entity may in the permit agreement or license granting the applicant access to the genetic resource or the right to use the genetic resource, require a patent applicant to:

- (a) include within a specification of any patent application and any patent issuing thereon a statement specifying that the invention was made using the genetic resource and other relevant information, and
- (b) obtain consent for uses not encompassed within the permit agreement or license.

3.3 Patent offices [shall]/[should] publish the entire disclosure of the patent on the Internet, on the date of the patent grant and should also make the contents of the patent application publicly accessible over the Internet.

3.4 Where access to a genetic resource or [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is not necessary to make or use the invention, information regarding the source or origin of genetic resource or the traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resource can be provided at any time after the filing date of the application and without payment of a fee.

3.5 The disclosure of the geographic location where the genetic material was obtained [shall]/[should]/[may][does] not place an obligation on the patent office to verify the contents of the disclosure. But patent offices [shall]/[should] provide guidance to patent applicants on how to meet the disclosure requirement as well as an opportunity for applicants or patentees to correct any disclosures that are erroneous or incorrect.

3.6 Failure to examine a patent application in a timely manner [shall]/[should] result in an adjustment of the term of the granted patent to compensate the patentee for delays. Applicants [shall]/[should] be provided an opportunity to correct any incorrect or erroneous disclosures.

ALT
[ARTICLE 6]
[DUE DILIGENCE]

6 Member states [shall]/[should] encourage or establish a fair and reasonable due diligence system to ascertain that protected genetic resources have been accessed in accordance with [applicable] legislation or regulatory requirements.

- (a) A database [shall]/[should] be used as a mechanism to allow monitoring of compliance with these due diligence requirements in accordance with national law. However, member states [shall]/[should] not be obliged to establish such databases.
- (b) Such databases [shall]/[should] be accessible to potential patent licensees [and potential investors] to confirm lawful chain of title of protected genetic resources upon which a patent is based.

ALT
[ARTICLE 7]
[[PREVENTION OF THE [ERRONEOUS] GRANT OF PATENTS] [PREVENTION OF THE GRANTING OF PATENTS WHICH DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENTABILITY OF THE INVENTION] AND VOLUNTARY CODES OF CONDUCT

7.1 Member States [shall]/[should]:

- (a) Provide legal, policy or administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, to prevent patents from being granted [erroneously] with regard to claimed inventions that include genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources where, under national law, those genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources:

- (i) anticipate a claimed invention (no novelty); or
 - (ii) obviate a claimed invention (obvious or no inventive step).
- (b) Provide legal, policy or administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, to allow third parties to dispute the validity of a patent, by submitting prior art, with regard to inventions that include genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- (c) Encourage, as appropriate, the development and use of voluntary codes of conduct and guidelines for users regarding the protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- (d) Facilitate, as appropriate, the creation, exchange, dissemination of, and access to, databases containing information associated with genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for use by patent offices, with appropriate safeguards.

Database Search Systems

7.2 Member States are encouraged to facilitate the establishment of databases [information associated with] of genetic resources, and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources for the purposes of search and examination of patent applications, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and taking into account their national circumstances, as well as the following considerations:

- (a) With a view towards interoperability, databases [shall]/[should] comply with minimum standards and structure of content.
- (b) Appropriate safeguards [such as filters] [shall]/[should] be developed in accordance with national law.
- (c) These databases will be accessible to patent offices [and other approved users].

WIPO Portal Site

7.3 Member States [shall]/[should] establish a database search system (the WIPO Portal) that links databases of WIPO members that contain information on genetic resources, and non-secret traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources within their territory. The WIPO portal site will enable an examiner [and the public] to directly access and retrieve data from national databases. The WIPO Portal will also include appropriate safeguards [such as filters].

7.4 Member States should provide effective legal policy or administrative measures, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, to implement and administer the WIPO portal.

[III. FINAL PROVISIONS]

[ARTICLE 8] RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

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

ALT

8.1 [This instrument should be consistent with international IP agreements. Members recognize the coherent relationships between policies that promote the granting of patents involving the utilization of genetic resources and/or [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] and policies that promote the conservation of biological diversity, promote access to genetic resources, and the sharing of the benefits of such genetic resources.]

8.2 [This instrument [shall]/[should] complement and is not intended to modify other agreements on related subject matter, and [shall]/[should] support in particular, [the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and] Article 31 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.]

8.3 [No provision in this instrument shall be interpreted as harming, or being to the detriment of the rights of indigenous people enshrined in the United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous people. In the case of a conflict of laws, the rights of indigenous people enshrined in such declaration shall prevail and any interpretation shall be guided by the provisions of such declaration.]]

[8.4 The [PCT] and [PLT] [shall]/[should] be amended to [include] [enable Parties to the [PCT] and [PLT] to provide for in their national legislation] a mandatory disclosure requirement of the origin and source of the genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources]. [The amendments [shall]/[should] also include requiring confirmation of prior informed consent, evidence of benefit sharing under mutually agreed terms with the country of origin.]]

[ARTICLE 9] INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

9 [[Relevant WIPO bodies [shall]/[should] encourage Patent Cooperation Treaty members to] [The PCT Reform Working Group [shall]/[should]] develop a set of guidelines for [the search and examination of applications related to genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources]] [administrative disclosure of origin or source] by the international search and examination authorities under the Patent Cooperation Treaty].

ALT

9 [Patent examination authorities should share information related to sources of information related to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge, especially periodicals, digital libraries and databases of information related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge. WIPO Members should cooperate in the sharing of information related to genetic resources and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, regarding the use of genetic resources.]

[ARTICLE 10]
TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

10 [In instances where the same genetic resources and [traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources] are found in in-situ conditions within the territory of more than one Member State, those Parties [shall]/[should] endeavor to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of indigenous [people[s]] and local communities concerned, where applicable, by taking measures that make use of customary laws and protocols, that are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of this instrument and national legislation.]

[ARTICLE 11]
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

11 [Relevant WIPO bodies [shall]/[should]] [WIPO shall]/[should] develop modalities for the creation, funding and implementation of the provisions under this instrument. WIPO [shall]/[should] provide technical assistance, cooperation, capacity building and financial support, subject to budgetary resources, for developing countries in particular the least developed countries to implement the obligations under this instrument.]

[ARTICLE 12]
[NO PATENTS ON LIFE FORMS]

12 [Genetic resources and as found in nature or isolated therefrom [shall]/[should] not be considered as [inventions] [IP] and therefore no [IP] [patent] rights [shall]/[should] be granted.]]

[End of Document]