Intellectual Property and TK and TCEs : Work on *sui generis* instruments at the international level

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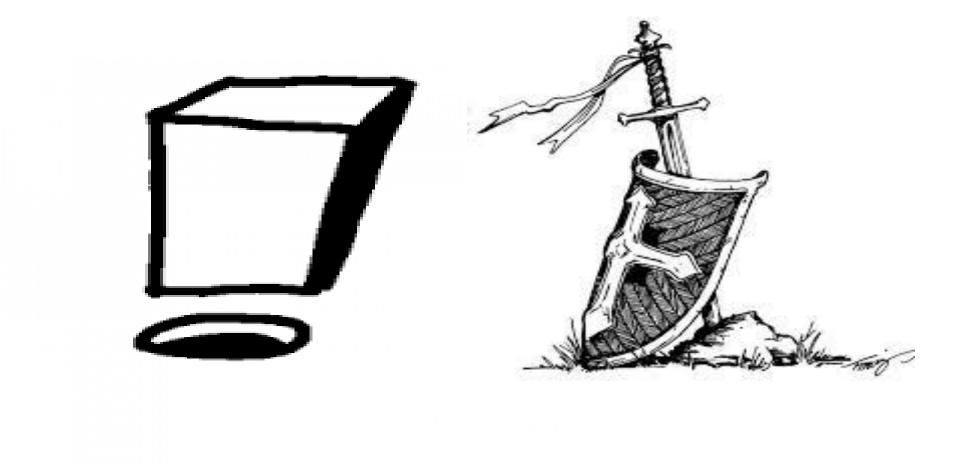
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Legislative vs.
practical options

• More effective use of existing IP system vs. new sui generis IP norms

 IP vs. non-IP options WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

Text-based negotiations . . . text(s) of an international legal instruments(s) . . .

BAHAMAS

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Significance

 For indigenous peoples, local communities and other beneficiaries:

New collective rights

• For international IP law-making:

A profound re-imagining of the IP system

First developing country-led normative process of this breadth and complexity

Challenges

• Little experience at national/regional level

Diverse demandeurs, diverse objectives

 Interface with other instruments and processes

Pacific Island Countries' initiatives

Model Law on TK and TCEs, 2002

Model Law on Traditional Biological Knowledge, Innovations and Practices

Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Framework Treaty on TK and TCEs, 2011

Scope of subject matter

Exceptions and limitations

Beneficiaries

Scope of rights



Competing objectives



How, if at all, to protect "publicly available" traditional knowledge

Nature of TK Nature of rights	Secret	Closely held	Publicly available	Widely diffused
Exclusive property rights				
Moral rights				
Unfair competition				
Compensation/ Benefit-sharing				



Questions and comments?

Source: AAAS TEK-PAD

Identify realistic, win-win outcomes

Define objectives

Clarify gaps

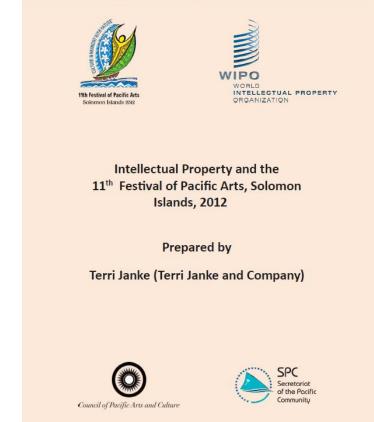
Demonstrate the harm, based on actual experiences and facts



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