

# WIPO



WIPO/GRTKF/IC/2/2  
ORIGINAL: English  
DATE: December 3, 2001

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
GENEVA

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE

**Second Session**  
**Geneva, December 10 to 14, 2001**

### ACCREDITATION OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS

*Document prepared by the Secretariat*

1. The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”), at its first session, held in Geneva, from April 30 to May 3, 2001, approved certain organizational and procedural matters, including according *ad hoc* observer status to a number of non-governmental organizations that had expressed their wish to have a role in the works of the Committee (see the Report, as adopted by Committee, document WIPO/GRKTF/IC/1/13, paragraph 18).

2. Since then, an additional number of non-governmental organizations have expressed to the Secretariat their wish to obtain the same status for the subsequent sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee. A document containing the names and other biographical details of the organizations which, before October 15, 2001, requested representation in the second session of the Intergovernmental Committee is attached to this document as an Annex. The biographical details on the organizations contained in the Annex were received from each organization.

*3. The Intergovernmental Committee is invited to approve the accreditation of the organizations referred to in the Annex to this document as ad hoc observers.*

[Annex follows]

ANNEX

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE REQUESTED  
REPRESENTATION AS OBSERVERS IN SESSIONS OF  
THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

American Folklore Society

Copyright Research and Information Center (CRIC)

Fondation Africaine pour le renouveau moral, l'apprentissage professionnel, universitaire international et le commerce électronique, et la coordination des trades points aux Rwanda, R.D.C., et Grands Lacs (FARMAPU — Inter & CECOTRAP — RCOGL)

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE)

International Council for Science (ICSU)

International Environmental Law Research Center (IELRC)

American Folklore Society

Founded in 1888, the American Folklore Society (“the Society”), an international non-governmental organization, is the largest organization of professional folklorists worldwide, and also serves as the primary organization for professional folklorists in the U.S. The Society has more than 1,100 members, who reside in the U.S. and in more than 25 countries abroad, including scholars, students, community organizers, educators, and public agency professionals.

As an international organization, the Society is very concerned with the issues being addressed by the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore. Its quarterly journal publishes articles and reviews by scholars worldwide on folk traditions across the globe. Its Executive Board created a standing International Issues Committee a decade ago, which remains active as a conduit for the Society’s support of folklorists abroad and for the consideration of issues affecting international practice in its field.

The Society recently convened a significant symposium on “Folk Heritage Collections in Crisis” focusing on conservation and intellectual property concerns and matters affecting ethnographic collections, and it has participated in other national and international forums on the conservation of folklife, copyright, intellectual property and related issues. The Society thus takes the work being addressed at the Geneva event in December very seriously.

If the Society is accredited, Dr. J. Sanford Rikoon of the University of Missouri-Columbia, will serve as its official representative at the Sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Copyright Research and Information Center (CRIC)

Main Objectives

The Copyright Research and Information Center (CRIC or “the Center”) is a voluntary non-profit organization established in 1959. It is the only organization in Japan that carries out research and information services in all areas of copyright, and its membership comprises almost all major copyright organizations in Japan, such as JASRAC, GEIDANKYO (a performers’ society), NAB-Japan (National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan), RIAJ, etc.

Main activities

The Center’s main national and international activities include:

1. Monthly seminars on copyright and neighboring rights;
2. International cooperation (a) Asia-Pacific Copyright and Neighboring Rights Seminars (annual); (b) APACE Training Programs;
3. Publication and information services (a) “Copyright System in Japan”; (b) “Copyright Law of Japan;” (c) “Copyright” (monthly journal);
4. Counselling on Copyright and Neighboring Rights;
5. Scholarships for Asian and Pacific scholars;
6. Academic projects (e.g., “Exhaustion,” “Distribution Rights,” “Copyright Industry in Japan”).

Contact information

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[Tel: 81-3-5353-6921, Fax:81-3-5353-6921].

If the Center is accredited, Ms. Mitsue Dairaku (Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, Hokuriku University) will act as its representative at the Intergovernmental Committee.

African Foundation for Moral Renewal, International Vocational Apprenticeship and  
Electronic Commerce and Coordination of Trade Points in Rwanda, Democratic Republic of  
Congo and  
The Great Lakes (FARMAPU – Inter & CECOTRAP— RCOGL)

Historical Background

FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP – RCOGL is a non-governmental development organization (ONGD) founded in Bangui, Central African Republic, on August 25, 1981. It existed in the form of a two-year project known by the acronym FARMAP. On January 23, 1996, it was founded in Kisangani under the acronym FARMAPU and approved by the notary of Kisangani City Hall. On October 17, 1999, the international headquarters was established in Kigali under the new acronym FARMAPU—Inter. On January 21, 2001, new statutes were adopted that incorporated electronic commerce and commercial concerns, giving rise to the new acronym FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL. Between April 2 and 6, 2001, the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee gave its approval in New York to the participation of FARMAPU— Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL in the Third United Nations Conference for the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from May 14 to 20, 2001, and in the NGO Forum held in the same city between May 10 and 20, 2001. On April 24, 2001, a tacit contract was signed between UNCTAD and FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL as an entity and program trade point in Rwanda, making it possible for FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL to be granted advisory status within UNCTAD in the near future. Since June 18, 2001, FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL is a founder member of the NGO Forum of Rwanda working on the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Mission

The mission of FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL is to serve as a platform or forum for several NGOs or associations having the same objectives as its own elsewhere in Africa. It is essentially involved with training, electronic commerce and commercial concerns for Great Lakes countries.

Action Strategy

- (a) to collaborate effectively with organizations having the same objectives as FARMAPU—Inter & CECOTRAP—RCOGL at both the national and the international level;
- (b) to collaborate with existing UN agencies;
- (c) to induce African leaders to exercise good governance;
- (d) to collaborate in the establishment of subregional and African common markets;
- (e) to give Africans the means of benefiting from globalization;

- (f) to publish a monthly information and edification magazine for its members and the general public, and to organize conferences, symposia and seminars, first at Great Lakes levels, then Africa-wide;
- (g) to collaborate in the creation of a Rwandan and African court of economic rights for mankind;
- (h) to intervene with the African authorities on the one hand and on the other hand to offer legal assistance to the victims of abuse and human rights violations;
- (i) to watch over the ecosystem, and to give it the benefit of reforestation, training, information and the protection of human rights.
- (j) to fight hunger and contagious diseases by subscribing to the global policies of the UNDP and WHO;
- (k) to prevail on African leaders to build major and minor highways;
- (l) to encourage sport in our training centers by means of sponsoring and sports marketing.

Contact address

FARMAPU – INTER & CECOTRAP – RCOGL  
P.O. Box 4450, KIGALI  
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If granted accreditation, FARMAPU will be represented by its President, Mr. Saidi Asenge, at forthcoming sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee.

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (CIDSE)

Created in September 1967, CIDSE – International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity – is an international coalition of Catholic development organizations from Europe and North America, working with organizations and partners in all continents on issues of advocacy and lobbying, development programmes, peace and conflict and development education. CIDSE aims to be an effective and strong voice in international fora, articulating through advocacy its clear analysis of world poverty and structural socio-economic injustices.

CIDSE advocacy work currently focuses on trade and food security, social development, debt and structural adjustment, peacebuilding and coherence of policies. This work is undertaken in close collaboration with Caritas Internationalis. With regard to intellectual property, CIDSE has been focusing on the TRIPs Agreement, in particular on Article 27.3(b) and the protection of traditional knowledge.

CIDSE only has a direct presence in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam through its CLV programme. Established in 1978, this programme supports integrated development and seeks to establish genuine solidarity and partnership with the people and the church in the region.

Contact information

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postmaster@cidse.org, Web: <http://www.cidse.org>

CIDSE's EU Advocacy Officer, Mr. Bob van Dillen, will represent CIDSE at the IGC sessions, should CIDSE be granted an accreditation.

### International Council for Science (ICSU)

The International Council of Scientific Unions was created in 1931 to promote international scientific activity in the different branches of science and their applications for the benefit of humanity. At an Extraordinary General Assembly in April 1998 the name was changed to ICSU: the International Council for Science.

ICSU is a non-governmental organization with two categories of membership: National Scientific Members (scientific academies or research councils) which are national, multidisciplinary bodies (98 members), and Scientific Unions, which are international, disciplinary organizations (26 members). The combination of these two groups provides a wide spectrum of scientific expertise enabling members to address major international, interdisciplinary issues which none of them could handle alone. ICSU regularly assesses which areas merit strengthening or new attention. In addition, ICSU has 28 International or Regional Scientific Associates, which are organizations in the natural sciences or fields cognate to those of ICSU (such as the humanistic, medical, social and technical sciences) and whose scientific activities do not fall within the scope of a single Scientific Union Member of ICSU.

The Council seeks to accomplish its role in a number of ways. First, it initiates, designs and co-ordinates major international, interdisciplinary research programmes, such as the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme: A Study of Global Change (IGBP). Many will remember important programmes of the past such as the International Geophysical Year (1957-58) and the International Biological Programme (1964-74). Second, ICSU fosters interdisciplinary bodies which undertake activities and research programmes of interest to several member bodies. Examples of such activities include antarctic, oceanic, space and water research, problems of the environment, solar-terrestrial physics, genetic experimentation and biotechnology. In addition to these programmes and activities, which seek to break the barriers of specialization, several bodies set up within ICSU address matters of common concern to all scientists, such as: capacity building in science; data; science and technology in developing countries; ethics; and freedom in the conduct of science. Since its creation, ICSU has vigorously promoted the rights and freedom of scientists throughout the world to engage in international scientific activity without regard to such factors as citizenship, religion, creed, political stance, ethnic origin, race, colour, language, age or sex. The Council also acts as a focus for the exchange of ideas, the communication of scientific information and the development of scientific standards. Scientific conferences, congresses and symposia are organized by ICSU members all round the world - the total in excess of 600 a year, and a wide range of newsletters, handbooks, learned journals and proceedings of meetings is published. ICSU also assists in the creation of international and regional networks of scientists with similar interests. ICSU maintains close working relations with a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular with UNESCO, in cooperation with which a number of international programmes have been launched and are being run, and with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).



Finally, because ICSU is in contact, through its membership, with hundreds of thousands of scientists worldwide, it is being increasingly called upon to speak on behalf of the world scientific community and act as an adviser in matters ranging from ethics to the environment.

Contact Information

Dr. Larry Kohler, Executive Director, ICSU, 51 Blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris France (Tel. 33 145 25 03 29; Fax 33 142 88 94 31).

International Environmental Law Research Center (IELRC)

IELRC is an independent, non profit research organization established in 1995 whose headquarters are in Geneva. It is legally an Association under Articles 60ff of the Swiss Civil Code. The Centre seeks to promote sustainable patterns of world development through collaborative research, policy studies, consensus building and public information. With a focus on issues of equity and justice, IELRC works in an interdisciplinary way, addressing the connections between law, the environment and human needs. The Centre's research addresses general and specific international legal issues in the field of sustainable development. The Centre focuses on local, national and international legal and examines in particular the implementation and transformation of international legal norms in the national legal frameworks or selected developing countries. IELRC also seeks to establish and maintain a dialogue between researchers in the North and the South on cutting edge theoretical and practical issues pertinent to IELRC's objectives. IELRC research focuses in particular on Indian and Kenyan law.

The main activity of the Centre is the publication of its research findings. A limited number of working papers are published by the Centre itself on its website. All major publications are published in internationally recognised academic journals. IELRC's list of publications is available on its website at: <http://www.ielrc.org/publications.html>. Two of IELRC's research programmes focus exclusively or mainly on intellectual property rights: The Natural Resource and Biodiversity Management Programme generally considers legal issues related to the management of biological resources. One of the areas of specific expertise concerns the development of property rights regimes over biological resources at the local, national and international levels. IELRC focuses on the allocation of real and intellectual property rights over biological resources and associated knowledge given the importance of all property rights in current and developing international legal regimes in the field of biodiversity. IELRC has made significant contributions to debates over the implementation of article 27.3.b of the TRIPS agreement concerning plant variety protection, the development of access and benefit-sharing mechanisms under the Biodiversity Convention and the development of farmers' rights in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources. The Intellectual Property Rights Programme focuses on the international and national legal regimes concerning intellectual property rights and patents in particular. It generally analyses the impacts of evolving intellectual property rights standards for the management of natural resources, the agricultural sector and the pharmaceutical sector in developing countries including the consequences for the adequate meeting of basic food and health needs.

Contact information

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Proposed representative at the IGC: Dr Philippe Cullet, [pcullet@ielrc.org](mailto:pcullet@ielrc.org).

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