



# **Practical Workshop for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge**

**Geneva, December 4 to 6, 2013**



## **Topic 1:**

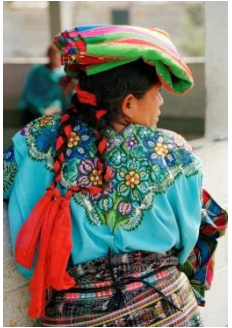
What are TK and TCEs? What is meant by protecting them?

# Examples of TK

- Thai traditional healers use plao-noi to treat ulcers
- The San people use hoodia cactus to stave off hunger while out hunting
- Sustainable irrigation is maintained through traditional water systems such as the aflaj in Oman and Yemen, and the qanat in Iran
- Cree and Inuit maintain unique bodies of knowledge of seasonal migration patterns of particular species in the Hudson Bay region
- Indigenous healers in the western Amazon use the Ayahuasca vine to prepare various medicines, imbued with sacred properties.

# Examples of TCEs

- **Forms** in which culture is expressed, cultural heritage elements
- Ex: rituals, songs, dances, paintings, drawings, handicraft, poems, legends, designs...



# What is Protection?

- Treating TK/TCEs as IP
- Holders have a say over **access and use** of TK/TCEs by third parties
- Using IP principles and values to prevent misuse and misappropriation: building a fence but there are holes in the fence
- **Balance and proportionality**: IP does not give perfect control
  - limitations and exceptions
  - limited term
  - public domain

In other words:

- Recognizing TK/TCEs as **“intellectual property”** – i.e., as comprising creations and innovations of the human mind
- Protecting TK/TCEs through a special system based on the kinds of **rights, measures, principles and trade-offs** that are found in the intellectual property system, adapted to respond to the particular features of TK/TCEs

# Protect? How?

Use of IP tools and principles to prevent unauthorized or inappropriate uses of TK/TCEs by third parties ...  
misuse/misappropriation

- Positive protection ... granting of rights that empower communities to promote their TK/TCEs, control their uses by third parties and benefit from their commercial exploitation.
- Defensive protection ... to stop people outside the community from acquiring IPRs over TK and TCEs.

# Positive protection: Provisional Act No. 2186-16, August 23, 2001, Brazil

- Provisional Act No. 2186-16 provides for the access to genetic heritage, to TK associated to genetic heritage, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic heritage and associated TK, among others. It protects associated TK from illicit use and exploitation and other harmful actions or those actions not authorized by the Genetic Heritage Management Council or by an accredited institution.
- According to article 9: “The indigenous communities and local communities that create, develop, hold or conserve traditional knowledge associated to genetic heritage are assured the right to:
  - I -Have acknowledged the origin of the access to the traditional knowledge in all publications, uses, exploitations and dissemination;
  - II - Prevent non-authorized third-parties to:
    - a) Use, test, research or exploit associated TK;
    - b) Disseminate, transmit or forward data or information that constitute associated TK, or part thereof;
  - III -Receive benefits from the economic use by third parties, directly or indirectly, of associated TK to which they hold rights, in accordance with this Provisional Act.”

# Defensive protection: The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

- Objective: Prevent misappropriation of Indian TK
  - Break language and format barriers
- Input: Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Yoga systems of medicine in local languages
- Output: Multilingual database (English, French, Spanish, German and Japanese)
  - For use of International Patent Offices, in the framework of access and non disclosure agreements: For search and examination only ... can give print outs to patent applicants for citation purposes
  - The content should not be disclosed to third parties





## **Tema 2:**

**¿Cuáles son las necesidades y las expectativas de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales con relación a la protección de los Conocimientos Tradicionales, las Expresiones Culturales Tradicionales y los recursos genéticos?**

**¿Cuál es el papel del derecho consuetudinario indígena?**

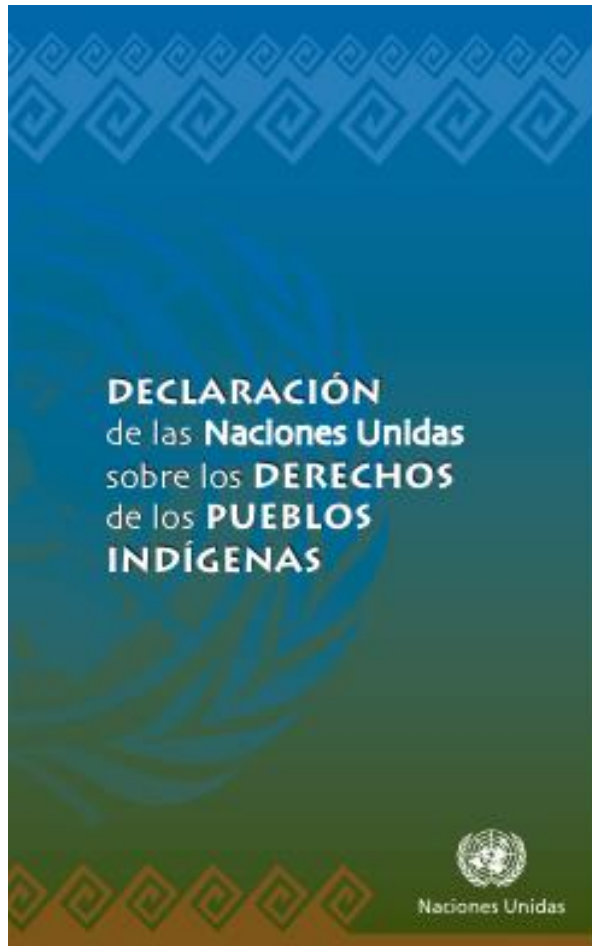
# Realidad de los pueblos indígenas

La Declaración de Naciones Unidas sobre derechos de los pueblos indígenas, adoptada el 13 de septiembre del 2007, funda una nueva comprensión de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas contextualizada a las situaciones concretas históricas, culturales y sociales de los pueblos indígenas.

*Informe del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales de los indígenas, S. James Anaya, A/HRC/9/9 (11 de agosto de 2008).*



# Declaración de Naciones Unidas sobre derechos de los pueblos indígenas



## Artículo 18

Los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a participar en la adopción de decisiones **en las cuestiones que afecten a sus derechos**, por conducto de representantes elegidos por ellos de conformidad con sus propios procedimientos, así como a mantener y desarrollar sus propias instituciones de adopción de decisiones.

## Artículo 3

Los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a la **libre determinación**. En virtud de ese derecho determinan libremente su condición política y persiguen libremente su desarrollo económico, social y cultural.

## Artículo 31

Los pueblos indígenas [...] tienen **derecho a mantener, controlar, proteger y desarrollar su propiedad intelectual de dicho patrimonio cultural**, sus conocimientos tradicionales y sus expresiones culturales tradicionales.

# Cuestiones a considerar

Los conocimientos tradicionales:

- Se transmiten de generación en generación.
- Tienen una naturaleza colectiva.
- Son prácticas cotidianas fundamentales para la reproducción material y cultural de los pueblos indígenas.
- Están expuestos a una apropiación y utilización indebidas.

# Cuestiones a considerar

Los pueblos indígenas han solicitado, en las reuniones del Comité Intergubernamental sobre Propiedad Intelectual y Recursos Genéticos, Conocimientos Tradicionales y Folclore (CIG), que se tome en consideración:

- su visión holística y comprensión tradicional de los conocimientos tradicionales, expresiones culturales tradicionales y recursos genéticos.
- el principio de no dañar, a fin de no limitar los derechos reconocidos en otros instrumentos a los pueblos indígenas.
- el derecho consuetudinario indígena.

# Rol del derecho consuetudinario indígena

- Los pueblos indígenas tienen sistemas de justicia que norman relaciones al interior de ellos.
- Estos sistemas indígenas de justicia o derecho indígena consuetudinario ya ofrece una protección a los conocimientos tradicionales.



## **Topic 3:**

# **Basic Introduction to Intellectual Property Principles, Policy and Law**



# Presentation outline

- Understanding intellectual property rights
- A brief overview of some main categories of intellectual property rights
  - *Trademarks*
  - *Patents*
  - *Copyright*

# Intellectual property?

- IP may be defined as the legal rights which result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields
- Broadly, intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.
- It aims at safeguarding the interests of creators and other producers of intellectual goods and services by granting them certain time-limited rights to control the use made of their productions
- The various rights grouped under the term “intellectual property” are quite distinct but may sometimes overlap

# Rationale

- Encourage and reward creative work
  - Technological innovation
  - Fair competition
  - Consumer protection
  - Transfer of technology
- 
- Two principal objectives underlie most of intellectual property law
    - The promotion of innovation and creativity [Patent, Copyright, trade secret law etc]
    - Ensuring the integrity of the market place [Trademark, competition law etc]

# **Some Major Forms of Intellectual Property**

# Trademarks

- A “trade mark” means:
  - any sign
  - capable of being represented graphically
  - which is capable of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings
- Evidence of the use of marks and brands to mark slaves, animals and goods exist in early civilizations
- with the industrial revolution and the emergence of a large middle ‘consumer’ class, marks assumed increased market significance as indicators of quality
- Perpetual protection for distinctive signs and marks to improve the quality of information in the market place

# Rationales

- Indicator of origin
- Goodwill and quality of goods
- Social function or lifestyle indicator
- Marketplace and competition function

- Registration of trademarks may be secured through:
  - National registration
  - Regional system of registration (for example in Europe, registration of a Community Trade Mark)
  - International filing
- The international system facilitates the acquisition of national marks
- No “International Mark”
- The international filing system is administered by the International Bureau of WIPO
- Madrid Agreement (1891)
- Madrid Protocol (1989)

# Principles

- A singular main criterion: Distinctiveness
  - The sign must be capable of distinguishing goods and services
  - Words, Designs , Letters, Numerals, The shape of goods or their packaging, Slogans, Colours, Sounds, Smells, Gestures, Taste may all qualify as “signs”
  - Under EU Law, this sign must however be capable of fixation/visible representation
- Trademark registration confers exclusive right to the use of the registered trademark.
  - i.e. exclusive use, right to license for use in return for payment.
  - provides legal certainty and reinforces the position of the right holder, for example, in case of litigation
- The term of trademark registration is usually ten years. May be renewed indefinitely.



# Slogans



**i'm lovin' it™**

# Colours



# Sounds



# Patents

- Patents have their origins in Renaissance Italy where the Republic of Venice passed a patent law in 1474 to attract international innovators with the incentive of a ten-year monopoly right to their “works and devices”
- Modern day patents generally viewed as representing a bargain in which inventors are granted limited monopoly rights by the government on behalf of society in exchange for the disclosure of technical information that is presumed to advance scientific and technological development.
- Three principal requirements for patent applicants:
  - Novelty
  - Inventive step / non-obviousness
  - industrial application /utility

- In principle, the patent owner has the exclusive right to prevent or stop others from commercially exploiting the patented invention.
- Patents are territorial rights - the exclusive rights are only applicable in the country or region in which a patent has been filed and granted, in accordance with the law of that country or region.
- The protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years from the filing date of the application.

# Rationales

- Reward inventors
- Creates incentives for further inventive activity
- Encourages the dissemination of new knowledge
- Allows the recoupment of investments in R&D
- Enriches society ultimately through:
  - A wider distribution of goods and services and technical information which arise from inventive activities
  - Further economic development based on existing disclosed information and inventions

# Copyright

- Copyright is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works.
- The types of creations that are protectable by copyright law usually fall within one of the following 8 categories of works:
  - literary works
  - dramatic works
  - musical works
  - artistic works
  - films
  - sound recordings
  - broadcasts
  - published editions (or typographical works)

- Under some jurisdictions, this is an exhaustive list – little opportunity for the courts to recognise new forms of subject matter
- All subject matter protected by copyright are called works
- The conditions under which rights are granted, their scope, nature and duration may differ from one type of work to another
- Ownership of a valid copyright protects a holder from unauthorized copying, public performance and display and entitles the holder to make derivative works and to control sale and distribution of the work



- Copyright protects against “copying” of the protected expression
- Independent creation of a copyrighted work does not violate the copyright act, nor does the copying of unprotected aspects of an expressed work
- Illegal copying is usually inferred from proof of access to the plaintiffs work and the demonstration of substantial similarity to protected aspects of the plaintiffs work.

- Generally copyright protection is easier to secure than patents and last substantially longer
- Ideas are not protectable in themselves, but the expressions of such ideas are protectable
- Copyright:
  - Arises automatically
  - Confers various distinct rights on the owner of copyright (These rights are limited in time)

# Duration

- Balance - The term of copyright should take into account the private interests of copyright owners and the interests of the public in ensuring access to creative works
- **The term of protection may change** depending on the type of work in question
- Life of the author plus 50 years (*Literary, Dramatic, Musical and Artistic Works*) (in some jurisdictions, 70 years – EU, US, Australia)
- Why the life-plus system?
  - The system **overcomes the problem of determining when a work was made or published and the complication that would arise in calculating duration when an author makes revisions to a work**

# Criteria for protection

- The work must be recorded in a material form (only applies to literary, dramatic and musical works)
- The work must be original (literary, dramatic, musical works)/not copied
  - *Idea v expression*: The word original does not in this connection mean that the work must be the expression of original or inventive thought. Copyright Acts are not concerned with the originality of ideas, but with the expression of thought, and in the case of “literary work”, with the expression of thought in print or writing
- The work is sufficiently connected to a territory
- The work is not excluded from protection on public policy grounds
- Protection governed by the laws of the country in which protection is secured. (Authorship and ownership as determined by national law).

# Rights conferred

- These determine the types of activities which, unless done with the consent of the copyright owner, amount to an **infringement**

---

## Economic Rights

*Allow the author to participate in the commercial exploitation of the work*

The copyright owner has the exclusive right to:

- copy the work (reproduction right)
- issue copies of the work to the public (distribution right)
- rent or lend the work to the public (rental or lending right)
- perform, show, or play the work to the public (public performance right)
- communicate the work to the public
- make an adaptation of the work, or do any of the above acts in relation to an adaptation (right of adaptation)
- authorize others to carry out any of these activities

## Moral Rights

*Protect the author's reputation and the integrity of the work*

*These are independent of economic rights and, in some countries are held in perpetuity*

*In several jurisdictions are also inalienable and cannot be transferred*

- Authors have:
  - the right of attribution (or paternity right) – right to be named when a work is copied or communicated
  - the right to object against false attribution – right not to be named as the author of a work which one did not create
  - the right of integrity – the right to control the form of the work

# Defences - Exceptions

- The exceptions provide that certain acts which might otherwise constitute an infringement of copyright do not incur liability
- Exceptions only come into play once a claimant has established that copyright has been infringed
- The onus of the proof then falls upon the defendant to prove that one of the exceptions apply
  - Fair dealing exceptions (research/private study, criticism/review, reporting current events)
  - Incidental uses eg in a sound recording, film, broadcasting
  - On rare occasions, use/disclosure in the public interest

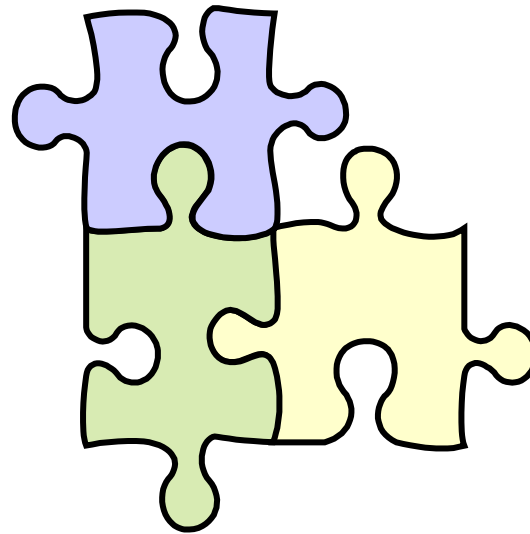


## **Topic 4:**

The relationship between intellectual property and access to and benefit-sharing in genetic resources



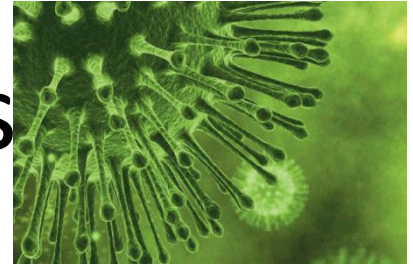
Genetic resources  
(GRs)



Traditional  
knowledge  
(TK)

Traditional cultural  
expressions  
(TCEs)

# Genetic resources



- “Genetic material of actual or potential value” (Art 2 CBD)
- “Genetic material” = “any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity”
- Ex: medicinal plants, traditional crops, animal breeds

# Genetic resources



- GRs are **subject to regulations on access and benefit-sharing (ABS)**
- International framework for ABS set by the:
  - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
  - Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the CBD (Nagoya Protocol)
  - International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) of the FAO

As implemented by regional and national systems.

# “Access and benefit-sharing”

- **Access** to GRs depends upon:
  - mutually-agreed terms, and
  - prior informed consent
  
- **Utilization** of GRs is subject to:
  - mutually-agreed terms, and
  - equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization

# Where does IP fit in?

- GRs as encountered in nature are not IP
- They are not creations of the human mind and cannot be directly protected as IP
- Therefore, WIPO is not the relevant forum for regulating access to GRs or their direct (positive) protection as such
- **HOWEVER**, inventions based on or derived from GRs may be patentable (or subject to other form of IP rights)

# IP issues associated with GRs

## – The prevention of erroneous patents

Through measures which prevent the grant of patents over GRs that do not fulfill the requirements of novelty and non-obviousness

Also, but more controversial, possible disqualification of patent applications that do not comply with CBD obligations on prior informed consent, mutually-agreed terms, fair and equitable benefit-sharing, and disclosure of origin

# IP issues associated with GRs

## – Ensuring and tracking compliance with ABS systems

In relation to the CBD, a number of countries have enacted domestic legislation putting into effect the CBD obligations that access to a country's GRs should depend on securing that country's prior informed consent and agreeing to fair and equitable benefit-sharing

A question that arises is whether, and to what extent, the IP system should be used to support and implement these obligations, for example, through a mandatory disclosure requirement?

# Proposed solutions include

- Databases/information systems + patent examination guidelines
- Disclosure requirement (mandatory or voluntarily), and/or
- Contract (IP clauses in mutually-agreed terms)



# What has been done so far (at WIPO)?

- Improved patent search and examination tools
- Draft patent examination guidelines
- Database of contractual practices
- Draft guidelines on IP clauses in ABS arrangements
- Technical analyses of the proposed mandatory disclosure requirement

# Working documents of the IGC on GRS

- Consolidated Document Relating to Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources
  - First developed at IGC 20
  - Further elaborated at IGC 23 and IGC 26

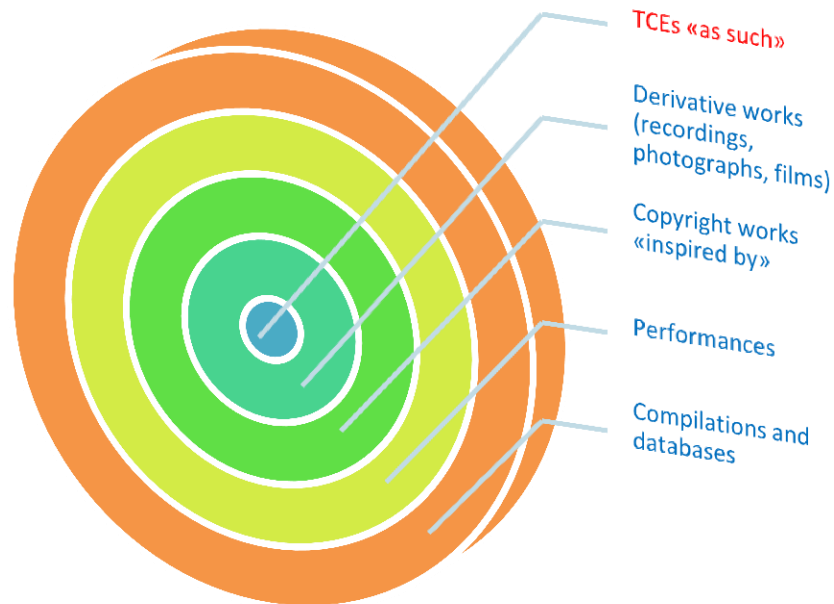


## **Topic 5:**

What are the conventional IP tools to protect Traditional Cultural Expressions and Traditional Knowledge?

# Aspects protected by current ©

- Copyright = bundle of exclusive rights given to creators in relation to their literary and artistic works
- Author's life + min. 50 years



# Aspects protected by current TM

- **What?** Distinctive sign or any combination of signs, capable of distinguishing a product or service from other products or services on the market
- **What for?** Individuate a product or a service – consumers are able to distinguish between different goods precisely on the basis of the marks
- Term of protection not limited; can be renewed indefinitely by the owner
- Example: LLADRÓ for hand-crafted porcelain sculptures. It derives from the surname of the original creators.
- Trademarks
- Collective marks
- Certification marks
- Labels of authenticity
- Can protect the reputation and goodwill associated with TCEs

# Aspects protected by current GIs

- TCEs can benefit from a protection of the place of origin, through a **geographical indication**
- Craft products = specific manufacturing skills and traditions that derive from their place of production
- Sign used on goods that:
  - have a **specific geographical origin**
  - possess **qualities, characteristics or reputation** that are due to their place of origin
- An **appellation of origin** is the geographical name of a country, region or locality, used to designate a product that:
  - originates there
  - has quality and characteristics that are due exclusively or essentially to the geographical environment, including human factors

# Aspects protected by current designs

- An industrial design is the **appearance** of the whole or part of a product resulting from features of, in particular, the:
  - lines
  - contours
  - colors
  - shape
  - texture
  - materials
- of the product itself and/or its ornamentation.
- Usually protected for up to a maximum of 15 or 25 years
- **Examples:** A new textile pattern, the unique shape of a piece of jewelry

# Conventional IP tools to protect TK



- Patents?
- Trademarks?
- Geographical indications?
- Trade secrets?



[http://parquedelapapa.org/esp/02somos\\_01.html](http://parquedelapapa.org/esp/02somos_01.html)



# New Zealand

- Under the New Zealand Trade Marks Act 2002, a trademark application can be denied on grounds of cultural offence to significant sections of the community, particularly Maori. In addition, the Act provides for the creation of an Advisory Committee to help the Commissioner of Trade Marks assess the potential offensiveness of a trademark.

# South Africa

4 No. 28319

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 9 DECEMBER 2005

Act No. 20, 2005

PATENTS AMENDMENT ACT, 2005

“(3A) Every applicant who lodges an application for a patent accompanied by a complete specification shall, before acceptance of the application, lodge with the registrar a statement in the prescribed manner stating whether or not the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use. 5

(3B) The registrar shall call upon the applicant to furnish proof in the prescribed manner as to his or her title or authority to make use of the indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or of the traditional knowledge or use if an applicant lodges a statement that acknowledges that the invention for which protection is claimed is based on or derived from an indigenous biological resource, genetic resource, or traditional knowledge or use.” 10



## **Topic 6:**

Gaps within the IP System that might need to be filled in to ensure the effective protection of Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions

# Subject Matter



## Conventional IP System

- Patent
  - TK based inventions
  - Defensive protection
- Trade Secret / Confidential Information
  - Undisclosed TK

## Not Covered

- TK which does not fulfill the patentability requirements (such as novelty and inventive step)
- Innovation which is cumulative and collective over generations within the community

# Rights

## Conventional IP System

- Exclusive rights
  - Granted patents
  - Trade secrets
  - ...

## Not Covered

- No such rights
  - TK as such



# Beneficiaries

## Conventional IP System

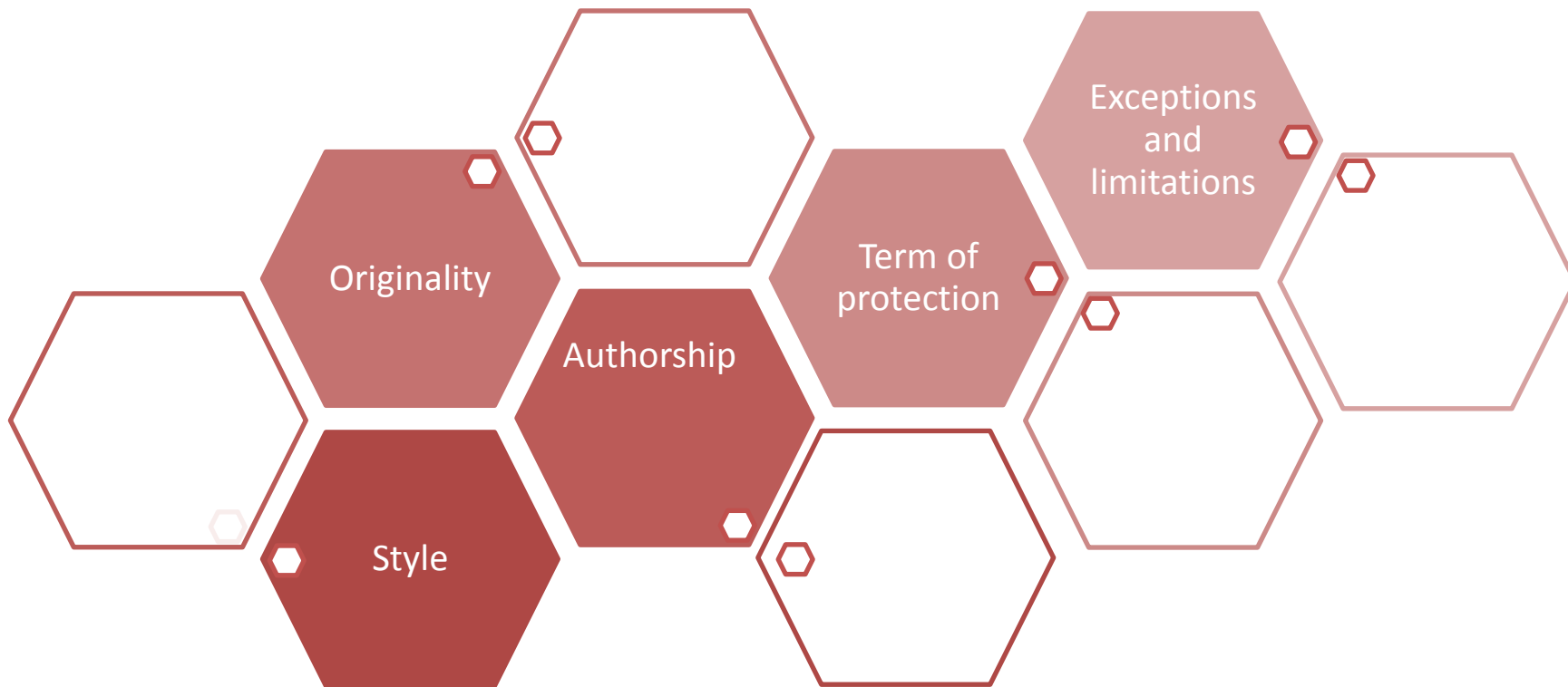
- A recognized inventor or inventors -- Patent
- A collective entity –  
Geographical indications,  
collective trademarks and  
trade secret

## Not covered

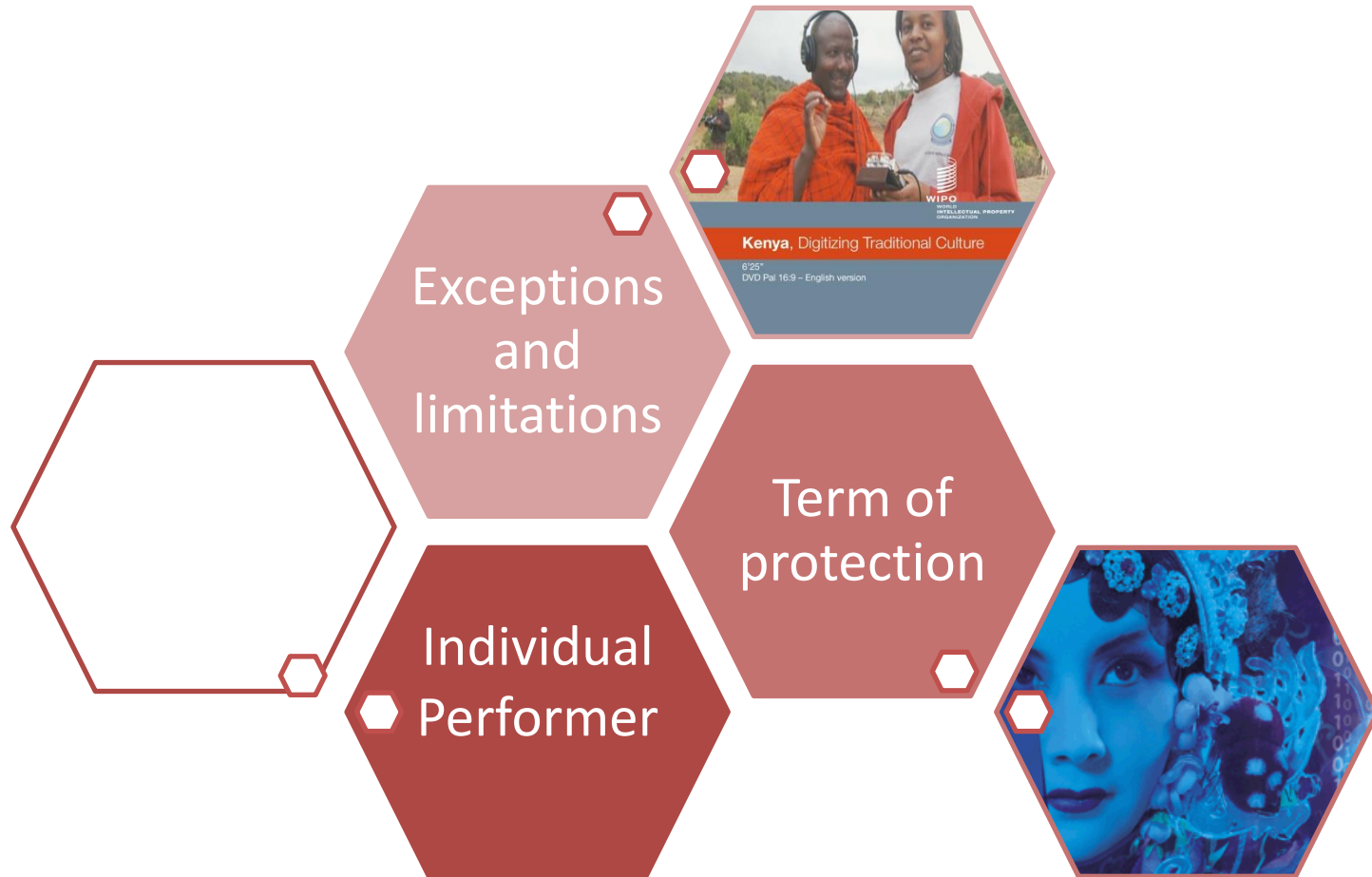
- Indigenous peoples and  
local communities  
collectively to be  
beneficiaries



# Copyright



# Performances





# Copyright and Related Rights Gaps

- TCEs may not be fully protected under current copyright laws
  - copyright requirement of originality (styles are usually not protected)
  - limited term of protection
  - need to identify the creator of a work can also pose problems
  - performers' rights will only protect an individual's performance
  - exceptions and limitations allow certain uses by third parties
- TCEs as such are often considered as being in the **public domain** from a conventional IP perspective
- Material is in the public domain once the IP protection term has expired or if the material was never protectable. If material is in the public domain, it can be used for any purpose by anyone
- However, indigenous peoples, local communities and other custodians of TCEs, strongly criticize this characterization, arguing that their TCEs are protected by **indigenous and customary laws** and are not therefore in the public domain

# Trademarks



# Trademark Gaps

- In order to be protected, a mark must be used in trade, which requires some form of commercialization
- Trademark rights are granted on a first come, first serve basis
- Although some offensive trademarks can be refused registration based on public order or morality principles, these are not always interpreted with indigenous concerns in mind



## **Topic 8:**

The IGC: History and current mandate

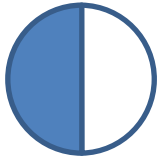
IGC =

The WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on  
Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources,  
Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

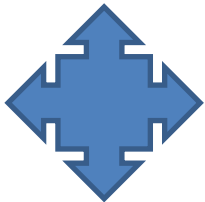
# RATIONALE BEHIND THE IGC (1990s...)



Renewed perspectives on GRs, TK and TCEs as intellectual valuables of developing countries and indigenous peoples, deserving IP protection against misuse and misappropriation



Perception of «gaps» within the current IP-system regarding their protection (see topic 6)



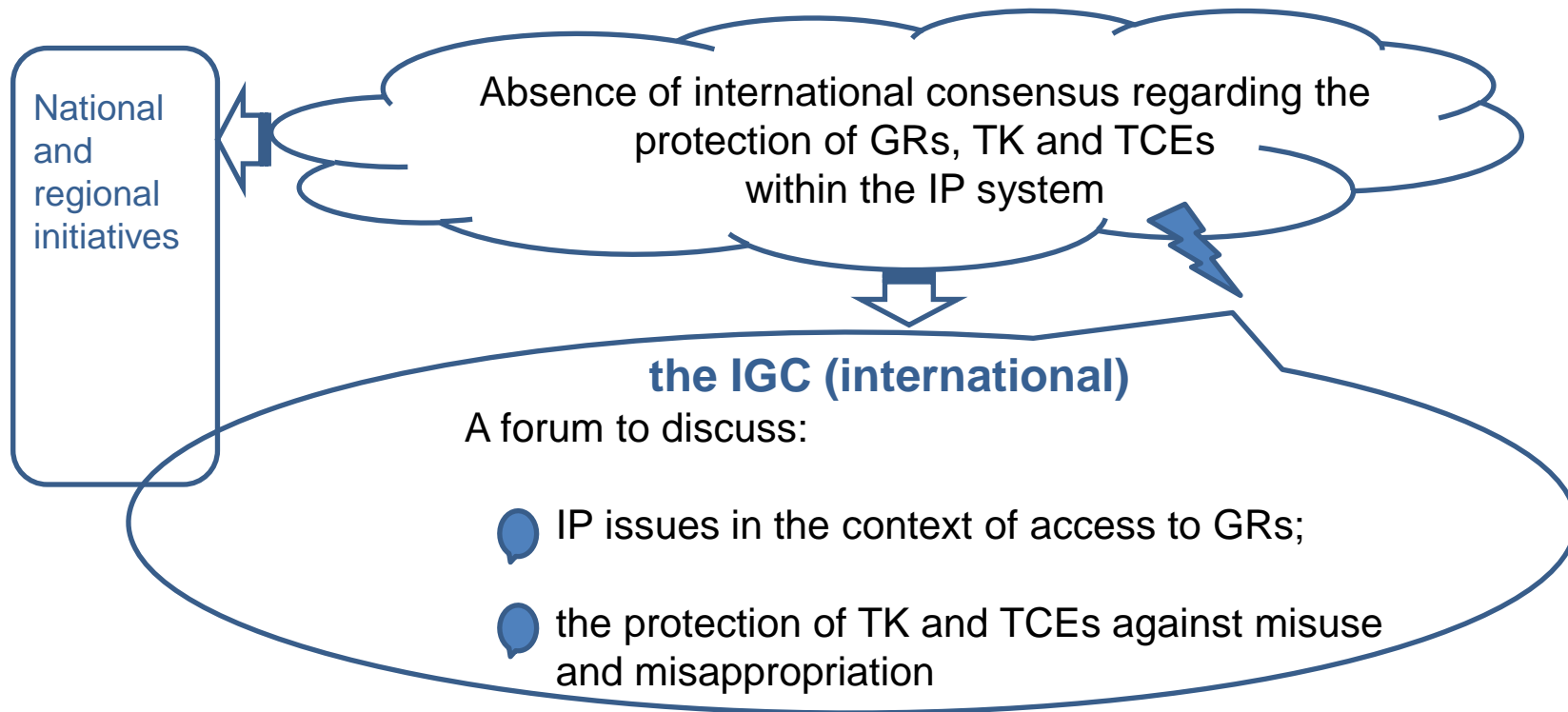
Endeavor by WIPO to move towards a more comprehensive and responsive IP-system that is fully consistent with developmental and environmental goals

Preparatory work :



1998-1999 Fact-Finding Missions  
involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

# CREATION OF THE IGC (2000)



## Main features of the IGC

- ◆ intergovernmental
- ◆ framed by mandates to be renewed by the General Assembly
- ◆ participation of *ad hoc* observers (🗣️ topic 11)
- ◆ participation facilities for Ind. Peoples and Local Communities as observers
- ◆ (until 2009) : focus on terminology, issues, options, and sharing information

# Some of the achievements of the IGC to date

- Practical tools

increased identification and recognition of TK as prior art within the patent system

- Information

clarification of terminology, issues and options

- Gap analyses, 2008, TK and the public domain, 2010
- Different forms of TK, 2010, Glossary of terms (... ...)

surveys and databases of existing legal instruments and practices

- Participation mechanisms (indigenous peoples)

- Engagement with the UN system (UNESCO, CBD, UNPFII)



# A new phase (2009)

UNDRIP (2007)



Negotiations mandates  
from the General  
Assembly (2009 - 2013)

IGC **negotiations**

IGC mandate  
(2012)



Indigenous  
Expert Workshop  
(April 2013)

CBD Nagoya Protocol



“... with the objective of reaching agreement  
on a text of an international legal instrument  
(or instruments) which will ensure the effective protection of  
GRs, TK and TCEs ...”

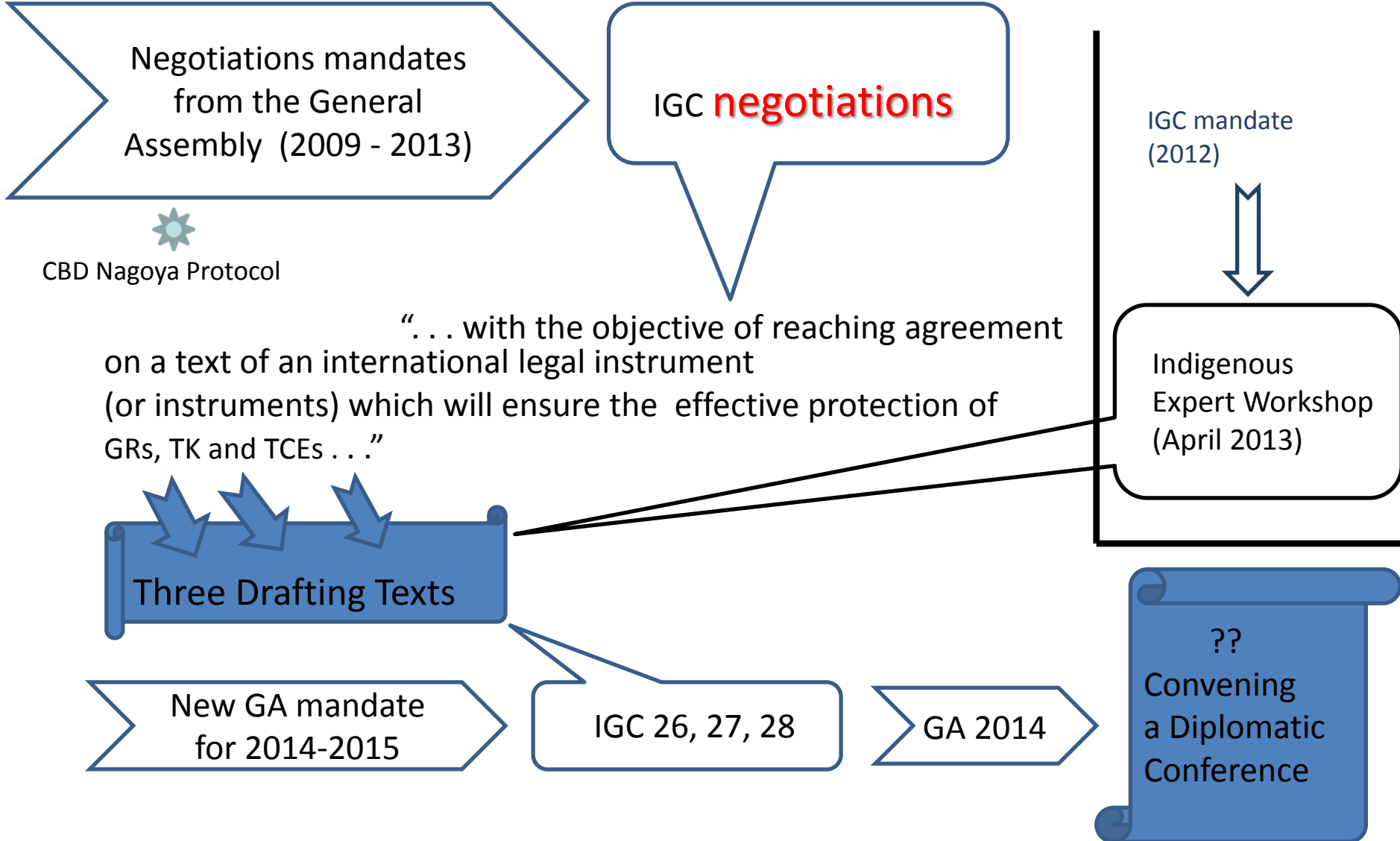
Three Drafting Texts

New GA mandate  
for 2014-2015

IGC 26, 27, 28

GA 2014

??  
Convening  
a Diplomatic  
Conference





## **Tema 11:**

**Participación de representantes de  
pueblos indígenas y comunidades  
locales en el CIG**

# El Comité Intergubernamental de la OMPI sobre Propiedad Intelectual y Recursos Genéticos, Conocimientos Tradicionales y Folclore (CIG)

“El Comité, durante el próximo ejercicio presupuestario 2014/2015, y sin perjuicio de la labor que se realice en otros foros, continúe agilizando su labor con la abierta y plena compromiso, en las negociaciones basadas en textos con el objetivo de llegar a un acuerdo sobre un texto (s) de un instrumento jurídico internacional (s) que asegurará la protección efectiva de los recursos genéticos, los conocimientos tradicionales y las expresiones culturales tradicionales.”

**Assemblies of Member States of WIPO, Forty-Third (21st Ordinary) Session, September 23 to October 2, 2013**



# Sesiones del CIG

- Febrero 2014, IGC 26 en RR.GG
- Abril 2014, CIG 27 en CC.TT. seguido de ECT
- Julio 2014, CIG 28 en temas transversales / Balance de las negociaciones

# Participación de los pueblos indígenas en el proceso del CIG



## Artículo 18

Los pueblos indígenas tienen derecho a participar en la adopción de decisiones en las cuestiones que afecten a sus derechos, por conducto de representantes elegidos por ellos de conformidad con sus propios procedimientos, así como a mantener y desarrollar sus propias instituciones de adopción de decisiones.

# Acreditación

- Proceso rápido desde 2001
- Más de 300 organizaciones acreditadas, muchas indígenas.
- Presentar el formulario con 2 meses de anticipación.
- Formulario en:  
<http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/igc/participation.html>

# Fondo Voluntario de la OMPI

Desde el 2005 viene apoyando de forma exitosa.

Pueden aplicar las organizaciones acreditadas en el CIG.

Formulario:

<http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/igc/participation.html>

# Caucus Indígena

Foro Consultivo indígenas se reúne un día antes de la sesión del CIG.

El Presidente del CIG celebra reuniones con el Caucus Indígena.



# Panel Indígena

## WIPO INDIGENOUS PANEL

### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PERSPECTIVES ON “... THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN, CONTROL, PROTECT AND DEVELOP THEIR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OVER... TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE...”

(Article 31, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

Organized by  
the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

**Monday, April 22, 2013**  
11:00 AM to 13:00 PM  
WIPO Headquarters, Room A  
Geneva, Switzerland

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

**Mr. Robert Leslie Malezer**, Co-Chair, National Congress of Australia's First Peoples,  
Sydney, Australia

#### PANELISTS

**Ms. Lucy Mulenkei**, Executive Director of the Indigenous Information Network (IIN),  
Kenya

**Mr. Preston Hardison**, Natural Resources Treaty Rights Policy Analyst for the Tulalip  
Tribes of Washington, USA

**Ms. Florina López Miro**, Coordinator of Red de Mujeres Indígenas para la Biodiversi-  
dad-RMIB, Panama

# Taller de expertos de las comunidades indígenas y locales sobre propiedad intelectual y recursos genéticos, conocimientos tradicionales y expresiones culturales tradicionales

El IGC apoyó la relación del Taller de Expertos Indígenas, que fue organización conjuntamente con la SPFII.

IGC 27 [WIPO/GRTKF/IC/27/INF/9](#)

Conformado por 7 expertos indígenas de las regiones socio-culturales

# Participación indígena en la Secretaría de la OMPI

- Desde el 2009, cinco diferentes fellows han acompañado a la Secretaría de la OMPI.

2009 – Eliamani Laltaika (Tanzania)

2010 – Patricia Adjei (Australia)

2011 – Gulnara Abbasova (Ukraine)

2012 -- Jennifer Tauli Corpuz (Philippines)

2013 – Q'apaj Conde (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia)

