

C. 9146

The International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) presents its compliments and has the honor to refer to the Forty-Third Session of the *Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)*, which took place from May 30 to June 3, 2022. It is recalled that on information systems, registers and databases of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, the IGC requested the Secretariat “to issue an online survey which Member States and accredited observers could respond to, if they so wish”.

./ Member States and accredited observers are invited to respond to the enclosed survey by replying to questions directly in the survey, if they so wish.

The Secretariat has created a webpage on which the survey is available and responses will be published in all six languages. The details will be communicated in due course.

Any questions or other feedback you might have concerning the online survey may be sent to grtkf@wipo.int.

It would be appreciated if the online survey could be responded to by May 12, 2023.

December 20, 2022



ONLINE SURVEY ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS, REGISTERS AND DATABASES

prepared by
the Secretariat of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

This Online Survey has a fact-finding objective. The aim is to gather relevant experiences and already implemented practical solutions for the establishment, functioning and management of information systems on genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs).

The term “information systems” is used in this survey to generally cover databases, registers, inventories, lists and other kinds of documentation of GRs, TK and TCEs.

Such information systems may have been established for a wide variety of purposes, some related to intellectual property (IP) and others not. For example, many countries have established and maintain registers, lists and inventories for the safeguarding and preservation of intangible cultural heritage (which encompasses both TK and TCEs). In some cases, information systems may have both IP and non-IP purposes, or the distinction between the two may not be clear.

Therefore, while the purpose of this Survey is to gather information on information systems that have IP-related purposes and functions, respondents are invited to provide as much information as possible.

1. Is there any formal domestic or customary legal system in your country requiring, or at least relating to, the establishment and/or maintenance of an information system on GRs, TK and/or TCEs, such as:
 - conventional intellectual property (IP) law?
 - a specific law for the protection of TK and/or TCEs?
 - access and benefit-sharing legislation or legislation dealing with biodiversity, the environment, intangible cultural heritage, publicly-funded research, food and agriculture?
 - customary laws and practices?
 - the law of confidentiality/trade secrets/undisclosed information?

If so, please provide details, such as the title of the law(s) and the relevant provisions.

2. Is your country party to any international or regional legal instrument (such as a convention, treaty or declaration) that requires the establishment of or participation in information systems for the protection, promotion and/or safeguarding of GRs, TK and/or TCEs? If so, please indicate which international or regional legal instrument.
3. Does any information system(s) of GRs, TK and/or TCEs exist in your country (whether IP-related or not)? If so, please provide a description of such information system(s).

The following questions relate specifically to information systems that have an IP-related purpose or function.

4. Which IP-related objectives are sought to be achieved through this information system(s)?
 5. What types of information are included in such an information system, including potentially sensitive categories of information such as sacred TK/TCEs and/or secret TK/TCEs?
 6. What are the roles of various stakeholders in the establishment of the information system(s):
 - who characterizes and documents GRs?
 - who writes down, films, records, translates and compiles TK and/or TCEs?
 - who administers the information system/database/register(s)
 - who can add new entries/registrations?
 - what role do Indigenous Peoples, as well as local communities as appropriate, play?
 7. Which are the principles and modalities regulating access to relevant information:
 - who retains control of the information system?;
 - who is authorized to access the content?; and
 - are there tiered levels of access to different categories of content?
 8. What are the involvement and rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as local communities, in the process of the establishment, functioning and management of the information system(s)?
 9. What is the legal effect of inclusion of GRs, TK and/or TCEs, as the case may be, into the information system? For example, does inclusion establish IP rights?
 10. How are disputes resolved (for example, competing claims by more than one community to a certain body of GRs, TK or TCEs)? How are transboundary GRs, TK and/or TCEs dealt with?
 11. Are there interoperability standards between the existing information systems in your country and other information systems or services? Do these interoperability standards concern: (i) data formats (e.g., XML, data fields, etc.); (ii) content data (e.g., characterization, function, technical use of GRs, TK or TCEs); (iii) rights metadata (e.g., right holder, subject matter, date of documentation, etc.); or (iv) structures of the information systems and services (e.g., APIs, etc.)? If so, please provide a description of these standards.
 12. Do you have any other views or experiences relating to the establishment, functioning and management of information systems?
 13. Do you have any suggestions for future work under the auspices of the WIPO IGC and/or by the WIPO Secretariat on these issues?
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