

First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on IP Governance; Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (GRTKF); and Copyright and Related Rights

**Inter-Regional Meeting
Brasilia, August 8 to 10, 2012**

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

prepared by the Secretariat

The First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation was held in Brasilia as part of the implementation of the Development Agenda Project on *Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*.

1. Held at the Ministry of External Relations of the Government of Brazil, the meeting was opened by Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña, Senior Director-Advisor, Global Infrastructure Sector, WIPO, and Manager of the Project on *Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs*, who stressed, in his opening statement, the importance of South-South cooperation as another very important stream of international cooperation running in parallel, rather than as a substitute, to North-South and triangular cooperation. As a long-standing priority of the United Nations (UN) and an outstanding item on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, South-South cooperation had long been recognized as a key means of effecting technical cooperation with the adoption, in 1978, of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution 33/134 stressing the key role to be played by UN specialized agencies as promoters and catalysts of such cooperation. Organized against this background and in the framework of a Development Agenda (DA) project adopted by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) in November 2011 with the objective to enhance South-South cooperation in the area of IP, the First Interregional Meeting aimed to promote and harvest exchanges of national and regional experiences as well as best practices in the fields of IP Governance, GRTKF, and copyright and related rights. Rather than replacing the debates and negotiations taking place in the various WIPO Standing

Committees such as, amongst others, the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) and the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), the Meeting intended to provide a platform for dialogue and exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices related to the strategic use of IP for development in developing countries and LDCs in the three areas mentioned above. Referring to the WIPO South-South initiative as one of the most pragmatic results of the DA discussions to date, Mr. Jorge Avila, President of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade, Brazil, highlighted the importance for developing countries and LDCs to further collaborate in areas such as science and technology to contribute to the faster development of the South through participation, *inter alia*, in so-called open innovation networks. In this regard, he brought to the attention of the participants the fact that the Government of Brazil and WIPO would be signing a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote South-South cooperation in the field of IP with concrete initiatives and projects to be funded through a new Funds-in-Trust (FIT) to be managed by the WIPO Brazil Office. Mr. Kenneth Nobrega, Head of the Intellectual Property Division (DIPI), Ministry of External Relations, Brazil, speaking on behalf of the Ministry of External Relations of the Government of Brazil and in particular on behalf of the Sub-Secretary General for Economic and Technological Issues, also emphasized the importance of this South-South project and in particular the sharing of experiences among countries facing many similar challenges and limitations.

2. To set the stage on the state of play with regard to topic 1 on “*Traditional Knowledge (TK), Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) and Genetic Resources (GRs): Current Situation, Progress and Main Issues at the WIPO Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC)*”, a short video statement by Mr. Wend Wendland, Director of the Traditional Knowledge Division, WIPO, was screened. In his statement, Mr. Wendland highlighted the relevance of GRTKF and the role of WIPO in the field as well as the main challenges facing the preservation and protection of GRTKF. The role of WIPO, he stressed, in addition to technical assistance and capacity building, was to provide a platform for the negotiation of an international legal instrument for the effective protection of TK and TCEs and for dealing with the interface between IP and GRs. Considering the strong participation of developing countries and LDCs in the IGC negotiations on the subject, South-South cooperation, he stressed, represented an important vector for the exchange of valuable experiences and for the formulation of common positions in the field. Mr. Yonah Ngalaba Seleti, Chief Director of the Department of Science and Technology, Indigenous Knowledge System, South Africa, referred in his presentation to the importance of mobilizing the South towards the adoption of a legally binding instrument(s) for the protection of GRTKF. The role of developing countries in the IGC negotiations so far had been key, but the South still needed to distinguish its position to move forward towards a diplomatic conference. The South, for instance, could be mobilized in the framework of the Group 77 and China platform, a group presenting the advantage of enjoying political cohesion outside of the IGC. A number of important issues still had to be addressed, including the economic and moral rights to be derived from TK and TCEs, the question of the participation of observers, the tendency to separate GRs from associated TK, or the issue of mandatory and voluntary disclosure requirements. Only the South, in his opinion, could provide the necessary leadership in the IGC to bring the process forward, and in this regard, appropriate cohesion and leadership from developing countries and LDCs would be crucial.

3. Presenting the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization’s (ARIPO) experience on the protection of TK, TCEs and GRs (topic 2), Mr. Emmanuel Sackey, Chief Examiner, gave a brief overview of the main developments in the field, referring, in particular, to the Swakopmund Protocol on TK and Folklore as the main framework for the development of national legislative systems and to a documentation initiative to safeguard the disappearance of TK and TCEs in the region, inspired by the Indian Traditional Knowledge Digital Library initiative. In terms of capacity building, ARIPO was also seeking to identify and initiate concrete projects to empower TK holders in the region. Such projects would greatly benefit from the assistance of cooperating partners and in particular of the technical and financial assistance of

other developing countries with experience in this field. Enhanced South-South cooperation in the field would therefore greatly contribute to addressing some of these challenges and would also strengthen the position of the South in the IGC as one negotiating block.

Mrs. Rachel-Claire Okani Abengue, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, University of Yaoundé II, Cameroon, Mrs. Lilyclaire Bellamy, Deputy Director and Legal Counsel of the Jamaica Intellectual Property Office (JIPO), and Mr. Lim Heng Gee, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, then took the floor to present, respectively, the national experiences of Cameroon, Jamaica, and Malaysia on the protection of GRTKF. All stressed the importance of the sharing of experiences and best practices on the protection of GRTKF to move forward and to strengthen the position of the South in the IGC. The adoption of an international legally binding instrument(s) was crucial to harmonize procedures and safeguard GRTKF internationally. In Malaysia, while many IP laws could be used to provide for some form of positive and defensive protection of GRTKF, it was clear that there was a need for a sui generis legislation for the protection of GRTKF and that an international agreement was needed to strengthen national protection efforts. Due to the importance of cross-border endemic species and shared TK and TCEs, there was also clearly a need for a mechanism to handle trans-boundary issues.

4. Addressing topic 3 on *“Facilitating International Cooperation, in particular South-South, for the Use of IP for the Protection of TK, TCEs and GRs”*, Mr. Manuel Ruiz Muller, Director and Principal Researcher at the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law, International Affairs and Biodiversity Program, highlighted the fact that facilitating South-South cooperation required the creation of a policy, legal and institutional framework to enable cooperation and set common policies based on existing experiences and capacities in the South. In this regard, he stressed, a global mechanism to regulate the sharing of resources in the field of GRTKF was clearly needed, and South-South collaboration could play an important role in exchanging valuable experiences and addressing common challenges in the field. Mr. Paul Kuruk, Executive Director of the Institute for African Development, Ghana, on the other hand emphasized the importance of mutual recognition agreements in the field of GRTKF protection. Diverging views between developed and developing countries, he stressed, suggested that a regional approach reflecting cooperation among like-minded countries had a greater chance of success than a more encompassing global treaty. Such an approach could entail the adoption of separate and flexible mechanisms between interested TK-source countries and user countries, which would allow addressing specific user country concerns and would allow more flexibility than an international instrument, on the basis of the principles of reciprocity and national treatment. Mr. Mihály Ficsor, Chairman of the Central and Eastern European Copyright Alliance (CEECA), Hungary, finally pointed out that a number of important questions still needed to be addressed at the international level, including issues relating to beneficiaries, regional folklore, economic rights, exceptions and the status of derivative works or adaptations, before a diplomatic conference could be convened.

5. In the context of the general discussion on topics 1, 2 and 3, a number of Delegates underlined the importance of moving forward towards the adoption of an international legally binding instrument(s) for the protection of GRTKF. In this context, it was reiterated that the sharing of experiences among developing countries and LDCs was particularly important to better understand and identify common challenges and opportunities for collaboration. Referring to the adoption of an international instrument for the protection of GRTKF, Mr. Ahmed Abdel Latif, Senior Program Manager at the Geneva-based International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), Program on Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property, also pointed out the fact that the success of adopting such an instrument often required finding the lowest common denominator, leaving some flexibility for implementation at the national level.

6. With regard to topic 4 on *“Promoting Synergies between IP Governance and South-South Cooperation on IP and Development”*, Mr. Jorge Avila, President of INPI, Brazil, highlighted the

fact that the DA had fundamentally changed the perception of the role and nature of IP as a tool for economic, social and cultural development with the need to create environments that would facilitate the largest participation possible and collaboration of all stakeholders, both between developed and developing countries. South-South cooperation was in this regard a crucial tool to address common challenges imposed by the knowledge economy driven by innovation, and joint initiatives and partnerships would be strongly encouraged in the framework of the newly designed FIT Agreement between the Government of Brazil and WIPO. Mr. Ahmed Abdel Latif, Senior Program Manager at the ICTSD, Program on Innovation, Technology and IP, reiterating the fact that the WIPO South-South initiative was in fact carrying out a broader UN mandate, also underlined the importance of South-South cooperation based on the concept that IP should be sensitive to different levels of development. The sharing of experiences and best practices among countries with similar levels of development was very important to achieve IP for development through development-oriented IP (i.e. balanced IP regimes, use of flexibilities, limitations and exceptions) in developing countries and LDCs. Some areas such as the use of flexibilities, exceptions and limitations, and reforms of national IP laws, would in fact, he stressed, greatly benefit from enhanced South-South cooperation. At the multilateral level, there was also clearly a need for better coordination among developing countries and LDCs and for an institutional structure to support these efforts. In addition to organizing on a yearly basis more focused thematic meetings, Mr. Latif suggested further institutionalizing and mainstreaming South-South cooperation as a permanent feature of WIPO's work. An effort should also be made to consolidate the experiences and lessons learned in the form of publications, handbooks, policy guides or other types of relevant materials. Mr. Nirmalya Syam, Program Officer at the Geneva-based South Centre, Innovation and Access to Knowledge Program, also highlighted the importance of such inter-regional meetings as platforms to share good practices and lessons learned and stressed the need for greater South-South cooperation in the areas, in particular, of free trade agreement negotiations and the use of flexibilities.

7. As far as topic 5 on "*IP as a Tool in Addressing Main Challenges of Global Knowledge Governance in the Areas of Climate Change, Food Security, Internet, Innovation and Public Health*" was concerned, Mr. Anatole Krattiger, Director of the Global Challenges Division, WIPO, referring to Brazil's astounding agricultural developments based on its capacity to access and use GRs, highlighted the fact that most agricultural developments worldwide had in fact heavily relied on the exchange of plant genetic resources, livestock and knowledge. In this context, IP was to be seen as a driver of innovation and as a tool for access, in other words as a starting point for partnerships and inclusion in an open innovation environment. Mr. Krattiger pointed out, in this regard, two WIPO initiatives, namely the WIPO Re:Search consortium of public and private sector organizations in the field of neglected tropical diseases for the sharing of IP and expertise with the global health research community to promote the development of new drugs and treatments, and the WIPO GREEN platform to facilitate the sharing of information on existing environmentally sound technologies. Mr. Filipe Teixeira, IP Manager in the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), also highlighted the fact that the South, in view of its important agricultural resources and potential, had an important role to play in tackling some of today's global challenges such as access to food and clean water, and that South-South cooperation to promote the sharing of technology and access to markets in this field was strongly needed. With regard to the main challenges of global knowledge governance in the field of IP from the point of view of civil society (topic 6), Mrs. Diana de Mello Jungmann, IP Program Coordinator in the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), Brazil, and Mr. Pedro Paranaqua, Entrepreneurial Law Professor, *Fundação Getulio Vargas* (FGV), Brazil, both highlighted the importance of IP as a tool for development, focusing in particular on the need to find the right balance between IP protection and access to knowledge and technology, and the need for further education and awareness-raising, which would also benefit from enhanced South-South cooperation and joint initiatives.

8. The Roundtable on “*South-South Cooperation to Use IP for Development Goals. The Role and Status of the Development Agenda Process in WIPO*” provided an opportunity for Mr. Georges Ghandhour, Senior Program Officer in the Development Agenda Coordination Division (DACD), WIPO, to highlight the main principles and mandate of the DA and key developments since its adoption in 2007, with the mainstreaming of the DA principles into the Organization’s work and overall strategic framework. Recalling some of the DA’s achievements, Mr. Ahmed Abdel Latif, ICTSD, also pointed out some of the DA’s main challenges, in particular how to translate the DA recommendations into concrete activities (how, for instance, to operationalize the use of flexibilities and preserve the public domain), how to measure the development impact of DA activities and projects on the ground, and the need for a coordination mechanism on the DA and for a standing item agenda, in the CDIP, on IP and development. Referring to the MoU to be signed between the Government of Brazil and WIPO, through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and INPI, to promote South-South initiatives on IP, Mr. Marcio Lopez Correa, Coordinator for Multilateral Received Technical Cooperation at ABC, stressed the importance of triangular partnerships with organizations such as WIPO. In this regard, Mr. José Graça Aranha, Regional Director of the WIPO Brazil Office, also recalled the fact that Brazil had signed many cooperation agreements with WIPO since the first one in 1970, but that this new MoU would indeed, for the first time, aim to promote concrete South-South initiatives and projects.

9. In the context of the general discussion on these topics, the question was raised as to whether it was on WIPO’s agenda to institutionalize South-South cooperation, with the understanding that such cooperation and the regular exchange of information, experiences and best practices would be particularly beneficial for developing countries and LDCs. Referring to the project’s scope and delivery strategy, the Secretariat pointed out that such a decision would be in the hands of Member States after the project’s completion and evaluation in April 2014.

10. The discussion on topic 7 on “*South-South Cooperation in Establishing Development Oriented Approaches to Building Respect for IP, Addressing Benefits, Costs and Balancing Rights*”, started with a short video presentation by Mrs. Louise Van Greunen, Director of the Building Respect for IP Division, WIPO, to set the stage on the current state of play in the field of enforcement, reviewing the work of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) and the latest developments with regards to strengthening legislative frameworks and promoting strategic cooperation with partner organizations on enforcement related activities. Mr. Dissanayake Mudiyansele Karunaratna, Director of the National IP Office of Sri Lanka, then took the floor to present Sri Lanka’s perspective on the topic, highlighting the importance of awareness-raising and education on the concept of respect for IP and pointing out the importance of South-South cooperation as a tool to promote a better understanding of common challenges, in particular with regard to small economies and LDCs, and as a tool for increased access to knowledge and resources.

11. Topic 8 on the “*International Protection of Audiovisual Works and Performances. National Experiences Concerning the Protection of Audiovisual Works and Performances*” was introduced with another short video statement by Mrs. Geidy Lung, Senior Counselor in the Copyright Law Division, WIPO, who reviewed the main developments in the field leading to the adoption of the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances in June 2012, which provided a clearer legal basis for the international use of audiovisual productions both in traditional media as well as in digital networks, and which would greatly contribute to safeguarding the rights of performers. Presenting the national experience of Burkina Faso with regard to the protection of audiovisual works and performances, Mr. Balamine Ouattara, Director General of the Burkinabe Copyright Office (BBDA), described national legislative developments in the field, referring in particular to Law 032 of December 22, 1999, on the protection of literary and artistic works, and comparing it to the Beijing Treaty provisions, pointing out the importance of the collective management of rights in the audiovisual sector. Mr. Victor Drummond, Director General of Inter Artis Brazil (IAB), presented the Brazilian experience and pointed out, in particular, the need to

clearly define the rights that apply to audiovisual performers, such as for instance the right to equitable remuneration and the need for a balance when applying it, taking into account the fact that remuneration rights should for instance be proportional to the participation of each right holder.

12. With regard to topic 9 on the *“International Protection of Broadcasting Organizations. National Experiences Concerning the Protection of Broadcasting Organizations”*, a short video statement by Mrs. Carole Croella, Senior Counselor in the Copyright Law Division, WIPO, was also screened to set the stage on the current state of play in the field. Mrs. Croella referred in particular to the need to revise international rules on the protection of broadcasting which had not been updated since the 1961 Rome Treaty, at a time when cable was in its infancy and the Internet was not even invented. Both physical and virtual forms of piracy, or signal theft, had become a major problem for broadcasting organizations worldwide and the proposed international treaty currently under negotiation would aim to equip broadcasters with appropriate mechanisms to protect their signals. Mr. Octavio Pieranti, Director of the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation, Secretariat of Electronic Communications, at the Ministry of Telecommunications, Brazil, focused in his presentation on the Brazilian experience and context, pointing out the need to clarify the definition of broadcasting, which, he stressed, varied from one country to another. In Brazil, for instance, the concept referred exclusively to TV and radio transmitted using radio frequency, i.e. ‘open radio and TV’ and, therefore, the rules applying to pay-TV subscriptions were different than the rules applying to the former. In view of this, it was important for the debate at the international level to take into account national specificities. Mr. Joseph Fometeu, Professor at the Faculty of Legal and Political Sciences, University of Ngaoundéré, Cameroon, also pointed out the need to address terminology issues when discussing broadcasting and in particular the distinction between signal and content, taking into account the fact that in some cases the signal may also contain potentially protected content. In order to justify the need for an international treaty in this area, he stressed, it would be crucial to identify to what extent the signal was important. It was clear, however, that a treaty was needed since broadcasting organizations currently had no judicial means to cancel or block the transmission of a signal and only the content was presently protected under the Rome Convention. In the context of the general discussion on the topic, Mr. Ficsor also highlighted the importance of fighting signal piracy through a signal-based approach and raised the question of the concept of signal casting which, he stressed, also had to be addressed.

13. Setting the stage on topic 10 on *“Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries, Archives, Educational and Research Institutions and for Visually Impaired Persons. National Experiences and South-South Cooperation”*, Mrs. Geidy Lung, Copyright Law Division, WIPO, highlighted in her video statement the need for an appropriate balance between the interests of right holders and users of protected works, translated in the need for certain limitations and exceptions, especially with regard to three main groups of beneficiaries, that is persons with disabilities (visually impaired persons or persons with print disabilities (VIPs)), libraries and archives, and educational and research institutions. In the case of the first group of beneficiaries and access, in particular, to copyright-protected works, it was considered that greater quantities of copyright protected material, whether analog or digital, could be made available in accessible formats and disseminated across borders to enhance opportunities for the literacy, independence and productivity of VIPs, without contravening the legitimate interests of right holders. Referring to the Trusted Intermediary Global Accessible Resources (TIGAR) project which aims to facilitate the cross-border transfer of copyrighted books in accessible formats and to current negotiations for the adoption of an international instrument in this field, Mrs. Lung also highlighted other developments on limitations and exceptions for the other two groups of beneficiaries, with, in particular, the identification of eleven topics for discussion in the case of libraries and archives. Presenting Brazil’s perspective, Mrs. Natasha Pinheiro Agostini, Secretary of the IP Division in the Ministry of External Relations, welcomed the progress accomplished with regard, in particular, to the negotiations for an international instrument for VIPs. Joint efforts and enhanced cooperation among developing countries to finalize the

proposed text and work towards the convening of a diplomatic conference in 2013 would, in this respect, be very important. Brazil, she added, together with Chile, had proposed that the issue be included as a permanent topic on the agenda of the SCCR. Enhanced efforts and cooperation, and in particular South-South cooperation, she stressed, would greatly contribute to moving forward in this area. Referring to the question of limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives, Professor Fometeu from the University of Ngaoundéré, Cameroon, also pointed out that a distinction had to be made between independent libraries and libraries attached to an educational institution. Taking into account the fact that most countries did not have limitations and exceptions for these groups of beneficiaries, the treaty currently under negotiation was crucial, and enhanced South-South cooperation would further contribute to achieving common goals in this area. In this regard, he stressed, an important first step would be for each country to start by defining its own areas of interest in order to identify potential areas for mutual cooperation. This appeal for a South-South approach was reiterated in the context of the general discussion by the Delegate of South Africa who also advocated the adoption of an African position. In this context, he stressed, there was a need to undertake more studies to identify common patterns and trends and facilitate the adoption of common positions in the South.

14. Introducing topic 11 on *“Copyright and Related Rights and the Preservation of the Public Domain: Striking the Right Balance in Developing Countries”*, a short video statement by Mr. Victor Vazquez Lopez, Senior Legal Counselor in the Copyright Law Division, WIPO, was screened, in which Mr. Vazquez Lopez highlighted a number of initiatives, including surveys and studies, aiming at improving the delimitation, accessibility and preservation of the public domain. Surveys and studies on, for instance, voluntary registration legal deposit systems, private registration systems operating in the online environment, or collective management repertoire databases, had been showcased at a Global Meeting on Copyright Infrastructure and Documentation in October 2011, which had led to a broad consensus on the need to interconnect different initiatives in infrastructure and documentation. Recent developments, he also highlighted, included following-up on Professor Dusollier’s recommendations in the study on copyright and the public domain focusing, in particular, on copyright relinquishment, infrastructure and WIPO’s cooperation with UNESCO in the field of cultural heritage. Referring to Brazil’s experience in the field of copyright and related rights and the preservation of the public domain, Mrs. Marcia Regina Vicente Barbosa, Director, IP Rights, Ministry of Culture, underlined the fact that a major concern for developing countries was the maximization of the works that had entered the public domain, in other words the necessity to ensure access to these works. Brazil, she stressed, was looking at a digital registration platform which would require editors and producers to register works produced under their responsibility and which would contain information on potential successors/heirs or any other information such as the duration of protection that would allow identifying when the work would enter the public domain. Ultimately, it was crucial to identify and record all works that had entered the public domain to ensure that this information was made available for the benefit of society. Mr. Ficsor, Chairman, CEECA, pointed out to the three-step test as the general criteria for exceptions and limitations in the field of copyright, which, if implemented properly, allowed for a great range of freedom and flexibility. The three-step test, he stressed, included the conditions that exceptions and limitations may only be applied in certain special cases, in particular if justified by sound legal or political reasons, that they should not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work, that is that they should not undermine the market, and that they should have no unreasonable prejudice to the legitimate interests of the right owners. LDCs in particular had been recognized in the TRIPS Agreement and in the Berne Convention as deserving special treatment. How to apply this principle in the new digital environment was an important issue that clearly needed to be addressed.

15. Setting the stage for the Roundtable on *“Facing the Challenges of the Creative Industries in Developing Countries and Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights in the Digital Environment”*, a brief video statement by Mr. Dimiter Gantchev, Deputy Director of the

Creative Industries Section, WIPO, highlighted the importance of creativity as a source of economic growth. The main challenges facing creative industries, he stressed, were education, that is the need to educate creators and assist them in identifying how to manage their assets to create additional income streams, and how to ensure adequate copyright infrastructure for the sector. In his presentation, Mr. Ficsor focused on the importance of collective management for the protection and the promotion of creativity, and in particular of the existence of one single source of licensing in each country. The importance of collective management in the creative sector was reiterated by Mr. Ouattara, who highlighted the fact that many African countries were still facing numerous challenges related to collective management in the digital environment, and by Mr. Drummond, who pointed out to the main principles that should be governing collective management organizations, namely transparency, balance, proportionality and efficiency. With regard to the concept of a balance of interests in the digital online environment, Mr. Ficsor also stressed the fact that new business models were needed along with new means of enforcing copyright. Addressing this issue from the perspective of the media industry, Mr. Claudio Lins de Vasconcelos, Senior Partner at *Lins de Vasconcelos Advogados Associados*, and Director-Rapporteur of the Brazilian Association of Intellectual Property (ABPI), highlighted the fact that the digitalization of content had led to a shift in the balance between cost and revenue in the industry and that IP was mainly seen as a cost in terms of access to images, performances etc. The shift had occurred mainly at the stage of consumption and distribution. He nevertheless pointed out to the recent mobile media revolution which had led to the understanding that technology was nothing without content and that IP therefore had an important role to play in the sector. Mr. Cristiano Borges Lopes, General Coordinator, Copyright Regulation, IP Rights, in the Ministry of Culture, Brazil, also pointed out the need for clear regulatory frameworks that would add legal security for creative industries in the new digital environment, an area which, he further stressed, would also benefit from enhanced cooperation at the international level.

16. In the context of the general discussion on the topic, Mr. Latif, ICTSD, pointed out the existence of other initiatives such as the creative commons and the open access movement promoting access to educational resources which also had to be taken into account when assessing the various models and options available to developing countries and LDCs in the field. In this regard, he highlighted the fact that the World Bank had become, in July 2012, the first international organization to adopt creative common licenses for its content. With regard to collective management, this was clearly an area where South-South cooperation could play an important role as this remained a major challenge for many developing countries and LDCs. As far as the registration of works was concerned, the Delegate of South Africa also stressed the fact that challenges were particularly important in the field of TK, TCEs and other works that had been passed on orally from one generation to the next. In this context, he highlighted a South African initiative to develop a national recording system which would endeavor to register such works.

17. In the concluding observations of the First Interregional Meeting on South-South Cooperation, some Delegates emphasized the need for clear recommendations as an output of the meeting with a view, in particular, to harmonizing the position of the South in various WIPO bodies. Noting that these observations would be included in the report of the meeting which would be shared with Member States, the Secretariat underlined the fact that the objective of the meeting had been to initiate a process by promoting the sharing of experiences and best practices, and by identifying areas of interest for future work and South-South cooperation, but that it was not mandated to come up with specific recommendations, in line with the nature and scope of the project. The First Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on September 28, 2012, would nevertheless provide an opportunity to take this discussion further. The Delegate of Egypt also used the opportunity to mention the fact that Egypt would be interested in hosting the Second Interregional Meeting on South-South Cooperation to be organized under the DA project, scheduled to take place in 2013, a matter which would be further discussed with the Regional Groups in Geneva.

18. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Paulo Mesquita, Head of the Economic Department, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil, thanked WIPO for its leadership and cooperation and all Brazilian partners for their contribution to the meeting. The meeting, he stressed, had achieved its objective which was to share experiences, and a key message to retain, he added, was the need to build strong cooperation among developing countries and LDCs which required both common understanding and political will. The Secretariat also thanked the Government of Brazil, and in particular the Ministry of External Relations, for its support and cooperation in the organization and hosting of the First Interregional Meeting on South-South Cooperation, and reiterated the fact that all the discussions had been recorded and that the video would be made available for consultation on the WIPO website. The Secretariat would also be concentrating on other deliverables foreseen under the project, such as, in particular, the development of a dedicated webpage and interactive portal on South-South cooperation on IP, which would require the input of Member States.

19. On the occasion of this meeting, a MoU between the Government of Brazil (represented by Minister Marco Farani, Director of ABC, and Mr. Jorge Avila, President of INPI) and WIPO for the promotion of South-South cooperation in the field of IP through concrete projects and initiatives to be undertaken with other developing countries and LDCs was signed.

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