

Country Watch Lists as Global Norm-Setting Instruments on Copyright Flexibilities

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The normative foundations for copyright protection

- Copyright originally recognised as a monopoly right
 - Derives from press regulation, not property law
 - Normative basis in utilitarianism not natural rights
- More recent shift to thinking of copyright as property
 - Intellectual property popularised by WIPO in 1967
 - Knowledge sharing described as piracy and theft

Implications of the Access to Knowledge movement

- WIPO Development Agenda invites a further shift
 - Neither monopoly nor property but human rights
 - Advocacy for a treaty on Access to Knowledge
- Introduction of new protections of rights holders to be counterbalanced with new copyright flexibilities

Mechanisms for influencing copyright norms towards property

- Media campaigns and funded research
 - "You wouldn't steal a car"
 - Associating sharing with piracy, theft and terrorism
- Technical measures
- Multilateral policy fora and unilateral norm-setting
 - ACTA negotiations
 - USTR Special 301 Report

About the USTR 301 Report

- Mandated under s.182 of the Trade Act of 1974
- Issued by the United States Trade Representative
- Public input invited by 17 February 2009
- Government input invited by 2 March 2009
- Previous reports based strongly on input of PhRMA and International Intellectual Property Alliance
- Released around 30 April each year

Objectives of the USTR 301 Report

- Claims "to identify countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to U.S. persons who rely on intellectual property protection"
- Includes a Priority Watch List of egregious offenders
- Imposes TRIPS-plus expectations
 - eg. criticises compulsory licensing of drug patents

Mechanisms for influencing copyright norms towards A2K

- Media campaigns and funded research
 - WBU's Right to Read global campaign
 - CI research on impact of new copyright flexibilities
- Substitution of shrinking public domain commons with Creative Commons and FOSS
- Consumers International IP Watch List

Why an IP Watch List for Consumers?

- As an advocacy tool
 - To help drive a shift in copyright normativity
- As a counterpart to the USTR 301 Report
 - To balance its global normative impact
- To disseminate global best practices
 - To eventually feed into an international instrument

Conclusion

- The normative foundations of copyright in transition
- Rights-holders and captured governments challenged
- Watch lists can influence global copyright norms
 - USTR Special 301 Report towards TRIPS-plus
 - CI's IP Watch List towards Access to Knowledge

Contacts and references

- USTR Special 301 Report
 - http://www.ustr.gov/
- Consumers International IP Watch List
 - http://A2Knetwork.org/watchlist
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