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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 6 August 2012**

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Delegations will find attached the declassified version of the above document.

The text of this document is identical to the previous version.

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<sup>1</sup> Document declassified by the European Commission on 27 July 2012.

# RESTREINT UE



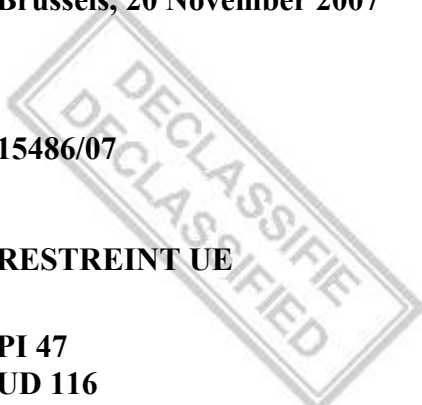
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## **COVER NOTE**

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from: Secretary-General of the European Commission,  
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 24 October 2007

to: Mr Javier SOLANA, Secretary-General/High Representative

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Subject: Recommendation from the Commission to the Council to authorise the  
Commission to open negotiations of a plurilateral anti-counterfeiting trade  
agreement

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Delegations will find attached Commission document SEC(2007) 1377 final.

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Encl.: SEC(2007) 1377 final



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 23.10.2007  
SEC(2007)1377 final

RESTREINT UE

**RECOMMENDATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL**

**to authorise the Commission to open negotiations of a plurilateral  
anti-counterfeiting trade agreement**

## A. EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) is important not only for promoting innovation and creativity, but also for developing employment and improving competitiveness. It should allow the inventor or creator to derive a legitimate profit from his/her invention or creation while maintaining an appropriate balance between protection and access to intellectual property, exclusive rights and competition. It should also allow the widest possible dissemination of works, ideas and new know-how. At the same time, it should not hamper freedom of expression, the free movement of information, or the protection of personal data.
2. However, without effective means of enforcing intellectual property rights, innovation and creativity are discouraged and investment diminished. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the substantive law on intellectual property, which is nowadays largely part of the *acquis communautaire*, is applied and enforced effectively internationally.
3. The proliferation of infringements of intellectual property rights poses an ever-increasing threat to the sustainable development of the world economy. The consequences of such infringements include (1) depriving legitimate businesses and their workers of income; (2) discouraging innovation and creativity; (3) threatening consumer health and safety; (4) providing an easy source of revenue for organized crime; and (5) loss of tax revenue.
4. At international level, all Member States, as well as the Community itself as regards matters within its competence, are bound by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (the TRIPS Agreement), approved, as part of the multilateral negotiations of the Uruguay Round, by Council Decision 94/800/EC(3) and concluded in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
5. The TRIPs Agreement contains, in particular, provisions on the means of enforcing intellectual property rights, which are minimum common standards applicable at international level and implemented in all Member States.
6. There are also international conventions to which all Member States are parties and which also contain provisions on the means of enforcing intellectual property rights. These include, in particular, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations.
7. Having identified IPR as one of their key competitive assets, there is a growing concern in the European Union, as well as in several other countries, about the increasing misappropriation of the intellectual property of their most competitive industries around the world. This led to a number of initiatives on the multilateral (WTO, G8, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Health Organisation (WHO)), bilateral (Free Trade Agreements with high IPR standards, IPR dialogues, technical assistance) and even unilateral (US 301 Special, EU Priority countries' list) fields. In the last few months, there have been new calls

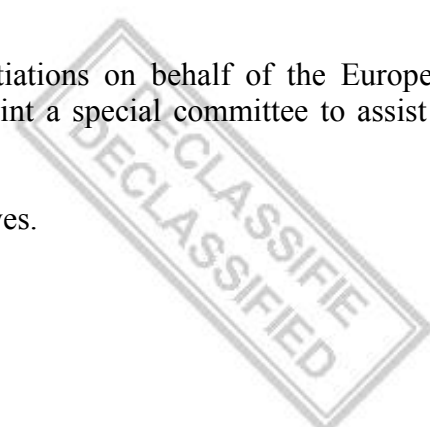
for a strengthening of the international IPR framework, namely in the framework of the G8 and the OECD.

8. The main proposal for the strengthening of IPR enforcement practices and rules is an initiative presented by the United States of America and Japan for a new Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA).
9. ACTA will establish, among nations committed to strong IPR protection, a common standard for IPR enforcement to combat global infringements of intellectual property rights by increasing international cooperation and coordination among enforcement authorities, promoting technical assistance and partnerships with industry, defining the framework of practices that contribute to effective enforcement of IPRs, and strengthening relevant IPR enforcement measures themselves. This last chapter should include provisions on civil, criminal and customs measures, as well as procedural rules. It also includes provisions on dispute settlement.
10. It is important for the European Union to be at the forefront of efforts to improve IPR enforcement and to work with other partners to make them as effective as possible. It would be politically damaging to do otherwise. Joining the ACTA negotiating process will send a strong message of our concern for the key competitiveness tool that is IPR. But, more importantly, it will have positive effects on the situation in the field, resulting from the increased level of cooperation between enforcement authorities and from the harmonised high standards of IPR enforcement.

## **B. RECOMMENDATION**

In the light of the above, the Commission hereby recommends:

- that the Council authorise the Commission to negotiate a plurilateral Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement.
- that, since the Commission will conduct these negotiations on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, the Council appoint a special committee to assist in this task, and;
- that the Council issue the appended negotiating directives.



## ANNEX

### **DIRECTIVES FOR THE NEGOTIATION BY THE COMMISSION OF A PLURILATERAL ANTI-COUNTERFEITING TRADE AGREEMENT**

#### **Vehicle**

1. A plurilateral Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement.

#### **Parties**

2. In the initial phase, ACTA will be negotiated among a number of interested trading partners in setting out the parameters for an enforcement system that will fight IPR infringements effectively. Preliminary contacts have taken place between the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Switzerland and the European Union.
3. At a second phase, but still before the launch of the negotiations, it is intended to outreach to other developed and developing countries sharing the concerns of the above mentioned partners. ACTA will be negotiated among this enlarged group of countries.
4. At a third phase, i.e. once ACTA is concluded, other countries would have the option to join the agreement as part of an emerging consensus in favour of a strong IPR enforcement standard.

#### **Provisions**

5. Provisions will be organised into three main categories:
  - 5.1. *International Cooperation*: Cooperation among the parties to the agreement is a key component of the agreement – including sharing of information and cooperation between national law enforcement authorities, capacity building and technical assistance and cooperation with the private sector.
  - 5.2. *Enforcement Practices*: It is necessary to establish enforcement practices that promote strong intellectual property protection in coordination with right holders and trading partners. Such “best practices” would support the respective application of the relevant legal tools by both authorities and right-holders, as outlined by the Legal Framework. Examples: public/private advisory groups; raising of consumer public awareness; fostering of IPR expertise within law enforcement structures; publication information on enforcement procedures and actions; promotion of domestic coordination between enforcement agencies; destruction of IP infringing goods and seizure of implementing materials.
  - 5.3. *Legal Framework*: It is essential to have a strong and modern legal framework so that law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and private citizens have the most up-to-date tools necessary to effectively bring counterfeiters and pirates to justice. Parties will agree on provisions designed to ensure that authorities and right holders have appropriate tools for strong IPR enforcement, particularly in the following areas:

- Customs enforcement
- Civil enforcement
- Criminal enforcement
- Optical disc piracy
- Internet distribution and information technology
- Dispute settlement
- Special measures for developing countries

#### **Structure and organisation of the negotiations**

6. The European Commission - on behalf of the European Community and its Member States - will be in charge of the overall negotiations of ACTA. The Commission shall conduct the negotiations in consultation with the Article 133 Committee.
7. The European Commission shall report regularly to the Article 133 Committee and to other relevant committees on the progress of the negotiations. On matters falling within their competence, Member States may attend the negotiating sessions and will be consulted for the establishment of negotiating documents through the Article 133 Committee.

#### **Start and conclusion of negotiations**

8. It is foreseen to start the formal negotiating process, including all the countries that may have decided to join ACTA after the outreach process in October 2007.
9. Such deadline is ambitious but possible. However, the European Commission will not put deadline constraints ahead of its goal to reach an agreement allowing for the effective improvement of the fight against IPR infringements internationally.