2. Each Party may provide limited exceptions to the exclusive rights conferred by a patent, provided that such exceptions do not unreasonably conflict with a normal exploitation of the patent and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the patent owner, taking account of the legitimate interests of third parties.

3. The Parties recognise the importance of providing a unitary patent protection system including a unitary judicial system in their respective territory.

4. The Parties shall continue to cooperate to enhance international substantive patent law harmonisation, *inter alia* on grace period, prior user rights and publication of pending patent applications.

5. The Parties shall give due consideration to the cooperation for enhancing mutual utilisation of search and examination results, such as that based upon the Patent Cooperation Treaty and any other utilisation[1], so as to allow applicants to obtain patents in an efficient and expeditious manner, without prejudice to their respective substantive patent examination.

[1] Such utilisation may include that based upon the Patent Prosecution Highway.

ARTICLE 14.34

Patents and public health

1. The Parties recognise the importance of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted on 14 November 2001 by the WTO Ministerial Conference. In interpreting and implementing the rights and obligations under this Chapter, the Parties shall ensure consistency with that Declaration.

2. The Parties shall respect the Decision of the WTO General Council of 30 August 2003 on the Implementation of Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and contribute to its implementation.