

Effective Use of the Resources of the WIPO Project on the Establishment of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs): A Key to a Further Technical and Scientific Development

Elangi Botoy Ituku

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# I. The TISC Project: Objective

The objective is to *increase the level of technical* and scientific knowledge in Developing and Least-Developed Country members of WIPO in order to enable them to reduce the *existing gaps in the fields* between them and *industrialized* countries

Therefore, WIPO establishes TISCs in its member states in order to reach the above-mentioned goal



# Example of Technical and Scientific Gaps in 1990

- USA, Europe and Japan (20% of the world population)
- 90% of researchers and engineers
- 97% of computers
- 220 billion U\$ per year for R&D
- 90% of patent applications Source: Global Outlook 2000, an economic, social and environmental perspective, New York, Nations Unies, 1990, p. 139

- Third World (80% of the world population)
- 10% of researchers and engineers (Asia: 7%, Latin America: 1, 8%, Arab Countries: 0, 9%, Africa: 0,3%)
- 3% of computers
- 3 billion U\$ per year for R&D
- 10% of patent applications



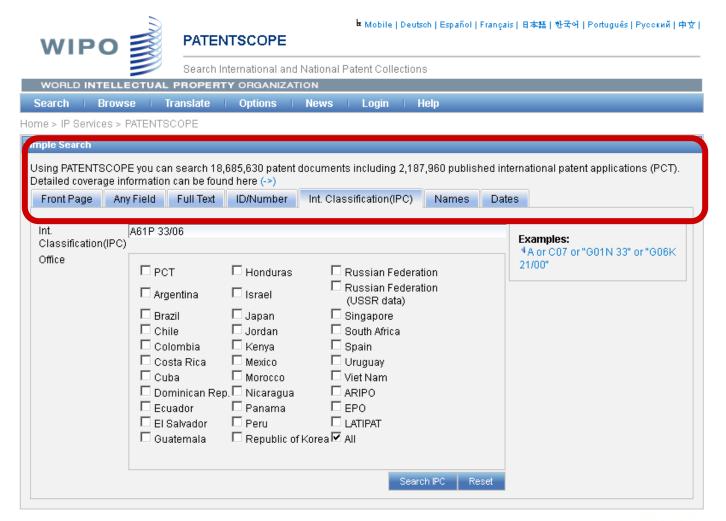
# Example of Reduction of Gaps: 2006-2012

- 2012: Patent
  Applications: USA,
  Europe, Japan (end of
  100 year monopoly)
- 2009: 1.43 million researchers (USA), 1.36 million (European Union)
- 330 billion U\$ for R&D (USA, 2006)
- 2008: 70 000
  Engineers/year (USA)

- 2012: China (Patent Applications: Number 1 in the world)
- 2009: 1.74 million de researchers (China)
- 198 billion U\$ in 2012 for R&D and 136 billion U\$ in 2006 (China)
- 2008: 214 000 Engineers/year (China)



# II. TISC Resources: 1. Patent/Technical Information stocked in <u>Free</u> Databases)





# Patent/Technical Information stocked in <u>commercial</u> databases (cost *per day/8hrs* and *per database*: about 2,400 U\$; Free access for URT)



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#### ACCESS TO SPECIALIZED PATENT INFORMATION

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PATENTS

Through the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program, patent offices and academic and research institutions in <u>developing countries</u> can receive free or low-cost access to sophisticated <u>tools and services</u> for retrieving and analyzing patent data. The ASPI program is made possible by a public-private partnership between the World Intellectual Property Organization and leading patent information providers.

www.wipo.int/aspi

# 2. Scientific Information: ~40 000 Publications

HINARI (WHO)

HINARI Research in Health

AGORA (FAO)



OARE (UNEP)



ARDI (WIPO)





# **ARDI: Portal**



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#### ACCESS TO RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (ARDI)

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# ARDI

#### Research for Innovation

The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program is coordinated by the World Intellectual Property Organization together with its partners in the publishing industry with the aim to increase the availability of scientific and technical information in developing countries. By improving access to scholarly literature from diverse fields of science and technology, ARDI seeks to:

- reinforce the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global knowledge economy; and
- support researchers in developing countries in creating and developing new solutions to technical challenges faced on a local and global level.

#### **ACCESS JOURNALS**

- Request Account
- Log in

#### SISTER PROGRAMS



Research for Life





# ARDI: Journal list (20 000 publications: cost about 500 000 U\$ per year; URT has <u>free</u> access)





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#### **Journals**

#### List of Journals from A to Z

[AIBICIDIEIFIGIHIIIJIKILIMINIOIPIQIRISITIUIVIWI zi

[Books | Reference works]

Α

AASRI Procedia (Elsevier) 2012 - Present
Academic Pediatrics (Elsevier) January/February 2009 - Present
Academic Radiology (Elsevier) January 1995 - Present
ACC Current Journal Review (Elsevier) January/February 1995 December 2005

#### FEEDBACK

Request support





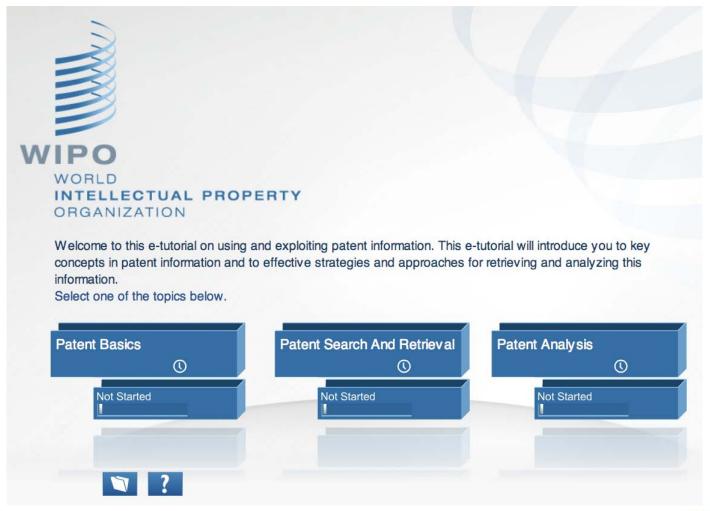
- Communication tool to facilitate exchange between TISCs and participants
- Launched in November 2012 (currently more than 950) participants from more than 80 countries)

#### Main features:

- discussion forums
- e-groups
- webinars
- e-tutorial
- helpdesk and more



# 4. e-Tutorial - Frontpage



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# 5. Distance Learning Courses

#### General Courses

- DL-001 Introduction on Intellectual Property
- DL-101 General Course on Intellectual Property
- PCT Distance Learning Course: Introduction to the Patent Cooperation Treaty

#### Advanced Courses

- DL-202 Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property
- DL-204 Biotechnology and Intellectual Property
- DL-301 Patents
- DL-302 Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications
- DL-318 Patent Information Search
- DL-320 Basics of Patent Drafting
- DL-401 Managing Intellectual Property in the Book Publishing Industry
- DL-450 Intellectual Property Management



# 6. WIPO Publications

Upon request, a TISC network can receive free-ofcharge any WIPO publication



# III. Effective Use of TISC Resources

- TISC trainings and seminars should go beyond mere awareness-raising activities
- Awareness-raising activities should increase the number of local participants (attention: not to change participants in every activity)
- Local participants should use the acquired knowledge in their fields (for instance, SMEs should practice technology found in patent information; incubators, offset legislation/regulations, and education in IP could help)
- The use of acquired knowledge in each field would generate personal and institutional/behavioral change
- Personal and institutional change would produce big impacts on the lives of people (for instance, economic and social change)
- The above-mentioned is a key to a further development

# IV. Role of the TISC

- A Digital Library: The local TISC will manage an on-line collection of over 80 million technologies and 40 000 scientific publications (more than 15 000 papers and 22 000 books), and distribute them to all local users (SMEs, inventors, universities, research centers, NGOs, etc.)
- A Technical and Scientific Support. By providing the above-mentioned information to local stakeholders, the local TISC will play an important role in enabling a country to create a sound and viable technological base from which it can effectively "master" all sciences (primarily those mentioned in the national development objectives)
- A Training Center. The local TISC will provide training to individuals and groups on searching technical and scientific information

# **TISC** as a Digital Library

### **Physical Library**

### **Digital Library**





# (Cont'd)

- To enable a country to create a sound and a viable technological base, the local TISC should organize *periodically* training events in specific technical areas (health, agriculture, trade, traditional knowledge, etc.) involving several government ministries and civil society in order to promote innovation in those sectors
- In coordination with different ministries, the local TISC should organize, for instance in the IP Day (April 26), exhibitions and shows in order to facilitate networking (e.g. an agricultural show, an exhibition of local inventions, an exhibition of traditional medicine, an exhibition of SMEs, a Book Fair particularly on university theses on sciences, etc.) so as to bring together local producers and users of technology and scientific knowledge; this could also foster private initiatives throughout the country
- A TISC could also become a National Center for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (case of NOTAP in Nigeria)



# (Cont'd)

For the sake of awareness, a TISC could organize periodically programs on radio and television, if possible, in the national language, and can also arrange publication of articles in local newspapers (at least once per month) on the importance of the use of patent information to encourage exploitation at the national level

A TISC can also organize, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, periodic projections of documentaries explaining inventions in technical schools in order to stimulate creativity



# TISC as a Business-Support Center

- Assist local users in searching patent and NPL
- Monitor technologies and competitors (economic intelligence)
- Search for business partners and essential know-how
- Analyze market (size, share, trends, imports & exports, industry and product forecasts, price trends, etc.) and assess the competition
- Evaluate viability and patentability of ideas, and advice on other possibilities of protection (utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, and <u>assist</u> in drafting applications
- Provide general information on IP laws



# **TISC Possible Locations**

- Ministries (appropriate)
- Industrial/Intellectual Property Offices
- Scientific Information Centers
- Librairies
- Research Centers
- Science and Technology Parks
- Chambers of commerce
- Universities/Institutions of Higher Education
- Specialized Training Schools or Colleges
- Technology, Innovation and/or Business Incubators
- Inventors' associations, etc.



# **TISC Networks**

- National Network
  - Central Focal Point: Ministry of Industry and Trade (just an example)
  - Peripheral Focal Points: Institutions coordinated by the Ministry
- Regional Network
  - Designated National Institutions of the region coordinated by WIPO
- WIPO Network
  - WIPO and other organizations in the world



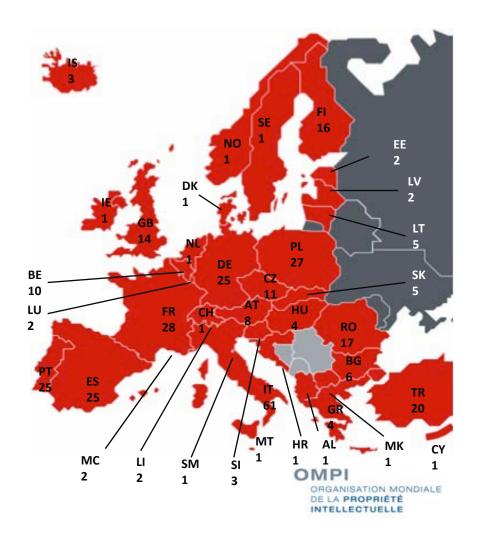
# V. WIPO Support

- While a member state is requested to ONLY provide staff and facilities, WIPO support will be the following:
  - Facilitating access to databases
  - Providing training of trainers and of local users
  - Supporting awareness-raising activities
  - Organizing sub-regional and regional conferences as experience-sharing platforms
  - Providing Distance Learning Courses (WIPO Academy)
  - Providing IP materials
  - Providing other ressources (mentioned above)



# VI. TISCs in Europe: Location

340 centers (including patent information units in national offices) in 37 member states of the European Patent Office (EPO)



## VII. TISCs in the Sub-Saharan Africa

- Mozambique (July 2011): National focal point: *Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia* (Ministry of Science and Technology)
- Madagascar (May 2012): National focal point: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
- **Togo** (August 2012): National focal point: Ministry of Industry, of the Free Zone and of the Technological Innovation
- Niger (November 2012): National focal point: Ministry of Mining and Industrial Development
- Nigeria (December 2012): National focal point: Ministry of Trade & Investment
- Cameroon (January 2013): National Focal Point: Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
- Rwanda (March 2013): National Focal Point: Ministry of Trade and Investment
- TISCs were also launched in 2013 in **Uganda**, **Zambia**, **Sao**

# VIII. Conclusion

- Through the TISC Project, technical and scientific gaps between industrialized countries and DCs as well as LDCs have already been considerably reduced in theory since the latter countries, in particular URT, have gained free access to 80 million technologies in all fields, and to 40 000 scientific publications (R4L programs among which ARDI)
- In this regard, TISC places DCs and LDCs, particularly URT, on more equal footing (at least as regards access to technical and scientific information) with industrialized and emerging countries
- Through the TISC Project, DCs and LDCs, in particular URT, will not need to reinvent the wheel in that they will ONLY use and adapt existing technical solutions to solve local problems; this will enable them, little by little, to concretely reduce gaps between them and industrialized countries and to ensure their effective takeoff in all fields (economic, scientific, social, etc.)



# ...their effective takeoff...



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# ...and their landing on their objective regardless of turbulence zones crossed



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# Thank you for your attention!

Ituku.elangibotoy@wipo.int

