



National Intellectual Property Strategies: Objectives, Processes and the Role of WIPO

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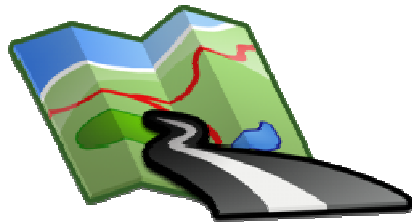
- Objectives, Key Processes and Benefits
- The Role of WIPO

New WIPO Publication

- Title: “*World Intellectual Property (IP) Report 2011 – The Changing Face of Innovation*”
- Full report is available at the following link:
http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/intproperty/944/wipo_pub_944_2011.pdf

What is a National IP Strategy?

- A set of policy measures formulated and implemented by a government to promote and facilitate the effective creation, protection, management and use of IP as a strategic tool for economic, social, cultural and technological development.



General Framework

- Traditional (i.e. industrial property and copyright and related rights) and non-traditional areas of IP (e.g. traditional knowledge)
- Policy, legal, institutional and human resource aspects
- Integration/links with relevant areas of public policy, e.g. science and technology, health, trade, culture, environment, etc.

Main Elements (Structure)

- Identification of clusters – e.g. promoting domestic innovation
- Specific areas of interest – e.g. facilitate access to patent information and increase patent filings by nationals
- Summary of challenges – e.g. lack of facilities in providing easy access to patent databases and lack of skills in searching patent documents
- Strategic objectives/actions – e.g. establish a technology and innovation support center, training of staff on patent searches and acquire access to patent databases

Key Processes (Formulation)

Commitment by Government

Establishment of a National IP Strategy Formulation Committee

1. Defining vision and objectives
2. Stock taking
3. Needs assessment
4. Drafting of national IP strategy with action plan

Presentation of draft strategy before stakeholders

Government approval of national IP strategy

Key Processes (Implementation)

National IP Strategy Implementation Committee

Implementation

Review

Report

Revision



Importance and Benefits

- Enable a country to use its IP system in an effective and optimal manner while ensuring that it contributes to overall national development policies and goals
- Provides a clear picture of where a country wants to go and how it will get there by using the IP system
- Helps ensure the development of a balanced national IP system that fits with the specific needs and expectations of a country
- Provides an effective framework of cooperation between the country concerned and WIPO (and other agencies providing technical assistance in the areas related IP)

Other advantages

- More tangible/concrete results



- Better coordination and cohesion among all parties concerned (increasing synergies)

- Optimal use of available resources



Commitment and Involvement by the Country Concerned

■ Essential element – Political will and support by the government

- Setting the vision and allocating resources
- Creation of a national coordination mechanism for strategy formulation and implementation

■ Participation of all relevant stakeholders in the process is essential



The Role of WIPO

- Strategic partnership through carefully formulated national IP strategy commensurate with the country's existing development policies and objectives
- Providing technical expertise and advice
- Support and assistance in the implementation of national IP strategy

Main Principles

■ Comprehensive

■ Inclusive

■ Ownership

Phase One: « IP Audit »

- **Purpose:** To assess the status of the existing IP system (administration, protection, utilization, IP policies, etc) and to determine the orientation of IP in specific priority areas (R&D, business growth, human resource development, etc)
- **Primary research**
 - Conduct a survey through a set of questionnaires
 - Arrange focus group meetings and consultations with national authorities and various stakeholders concerned
 - Collect and analyze data based on the surveys and meetings conducted
- **Secondary research**
 - Collection and examination of existing policies related to IP
 - Analysis of IP laws in force and IP statistics

Phase Two: « Drafting »

- Preparation of the first draft and subsequent revisions
- Interactive process among all concerned
- Collection and analysis of supplementary data and information as necessary
- Development of the draft strategy until it has reached a relatively “matured” level

Phase Three: « Finalization »

- Final round of consultations with the national authorities concerned and all relevant stakeholders
- Further revision/fine-tuning of the draft strategy
- Draft strategy to be approved/adopted by the Government

Final Thoughts

- IP is not an end in itself but a means to achieve public policy goals and development objectives
- IP is relevant to all countries, both developed and developing, but one size does **NOT** fit all
- Integration of IP in national development policies is imperative for development
- WIPO at the service of the Member States

Thank you for your kind attention

(<http://www.wipo.int>)