



WIPO Regional Workshop on Effective Management of Intellectual Property Academies: Challenges and Responses, Jakarta, February 2 to 4, 2010

Optimizing the Function of IP Academies/IP Training Units: Building Training Institutions that Respond to Actual Needs

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Talking Points

- 1. What is the current function of INPIT?
- 2. Needs for IP human resources
- 3. What should the function of INPIT be? (Respond to need for IP HR)

Training Programs

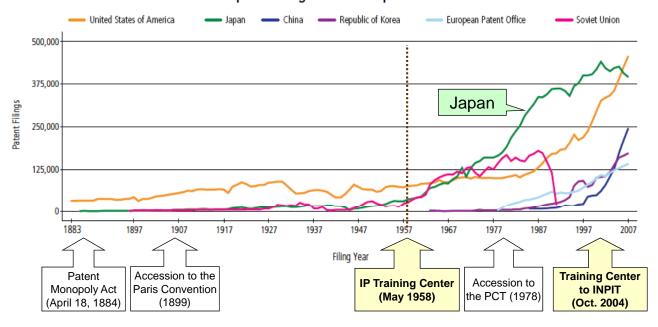






Footsteps of IP Training in Japan

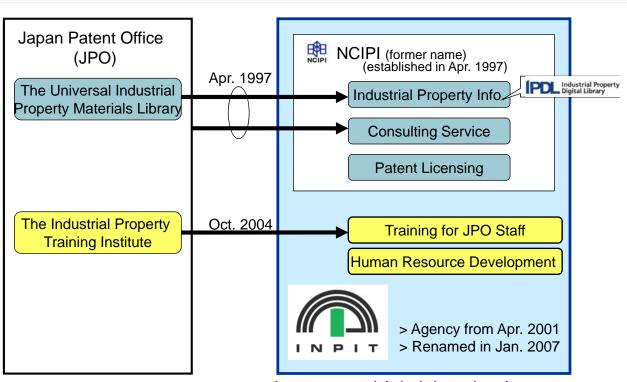
Trends in patent filings at selected patent offices



WIPO Regional Workshop on Effective Management of Intellectual Property Academies: Challenges and Responses, Jakarta, Feb. 2 to 4, 2010 World Intellectual Property Indicators 2009 (http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/pdf/wipo_pub_941.pdf) #3



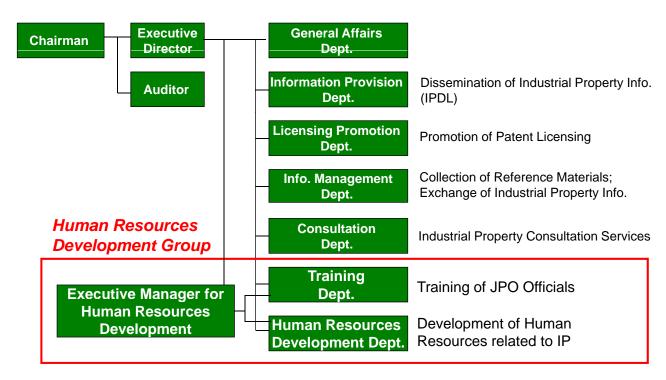
JPO and INPIT



Incorporated Administrative Agency



Organizational Chart of INPIT



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Institutional Environment surrounding INPIT

Government (JPO, etc.)

JPO Knowledge/Expertise

Training Institutions

INPIT

Cooperation

Cooperation

Training/IP awareness

User Needs/Satisfaction

Target Groups



Major Business of INPIT

INPIT

JPO

Knowledge & Expertise in the following areas:

- >Patent exam.
- >HRD
- >Int. affairs
- >ICT, etc.

Human Resources Development

Training of IP-related Personnel

- JPO officials
- (ii) Non-JPO personnel

Raising IP Awareness

- (i) Standard textbooks
- (ii) Contests



(i) University IP Advisors, etc.



IP Information (IPDL, etc.), Licensing, etc.



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Objective of INPIT

- Human Resource Development -

The objective of INPIT is

to promote the protection and utilization of **Industrial Property Rights**

by providing training to JPO officials and those who engage in IP-related tasks.



Constraints

INPIT deals with business in an efficient and effective manner that:

- Incorporates the public viewpoint and
- ➤ Does <u>not need</u> to be done directly by the government but may <u>not be</u> carried out spontaneously by private entities.

Government

INPIT

Private

What can be done in the private sector should be left to the private sector.

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Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency #9



Concentrating Area

INPIT conducts:

- 1. Training for JPO officials and
- 2. Development of Human Resources:
 - (1) by providing the knowledge/expertise of JPO
 - (2) by spreading and enlightening IP system

INPIT (Public Sector)

Training Institutes in the Private Sector





Basic Policy on IP Strategy in the Third term (Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters; April 6, 2009)

Provisional Translation

Term

1st Term FY2003-2005 2nd Term FY2006-2008 3rd Term FY2009-2013

Target

IP-based Nation Most Advanced IPbased Nation

Enhancement of Global IP Competitiveness

Charact eristics

Enhancement of *IP protection*

Enhancement of Intellectual Creation Cycle by focusing on IP exploitation

- 1. IP for Innovation
- 2. Global IP

- 4. Stable IP Right
- 5. User-Friendliness
- 3. Promotion of Soft Power Industries

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National Needs for IP Human Resources

(Intellectual Property Strategic Program 2009; June 24, 2009)

1. IP for Innovation

- (1) Developing IP human resources who contribute to the creation of innovation
- (2) Enhancing the comprehensive IP producing capability of universities, SMEs, etc.
 - > Dispatching teams headed by an IP producer

2. Global IP

- (1) Developing international IP experts
- (2) Providing support for Asian countries' IP capacity building including HRD





INPIT Functions - Response to the Needs

Needs

(Desired Human Resources)

Functions

(Meeting the Needs)

IP human resources who contribute to innovation



Cooperation with IP training institutes in Japan

Comprehensive IP producing capability



Conducting pilot project: "Dispatching IP Producers"

International IP experts



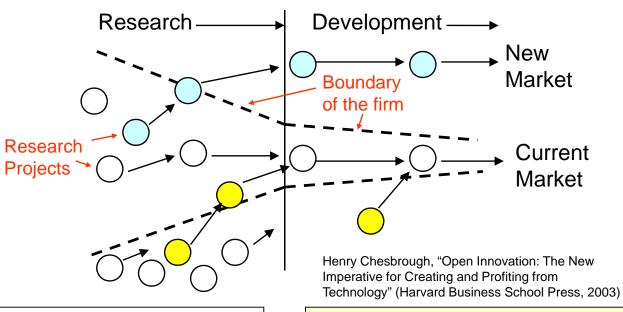
Cooperation with IP academies abroad

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Innovation



Closed Innovation

We should control our IP, so that our competitors don't profit from our ideas.



We should profit from others' use of our IP, and we should buy others' IP whenever it advances our own business model.

Open Innovation



Discussion of Open Innovation (2008) (Innovation



Progress of Open Innovation



Recommendations for Innovation (Extract)

- 1. Reconstruct an infrastructure for promoting innovation
- 2. Support the establishment of comprehensive production-type IP businesses
- 3. Facilitate utilization of IP related to standardization
- 4. Realize a seamless search environment
- 5. Introduce a community patent review system on a trial basis
- 6. Promote linkage between R&D policy and IP policy
- 7. Establish the program for dispatching IP producers

Policy Recommendations and Report of "Policy Committee on Innovation and Intellectual Property" (http://www.jpo.go.jp/cgi/linke.cgi?url=/torikumi_e/puresu_e/press_new_intellectual_property_policy.htm)

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Human Resources Desired for Innovation (Innovation)



Human resources in charge of strategic coordination of R&D, IP and business strategies

- (1) Business managers and executives who increase their understanding of IP and incorporate IP strategies into their business strategies and R&D strategies
- (2) Human resources who have comprehensive IP producing capabilities necessary for industry-academia-government collaboration
 - > Business strategies
 - > R&D strategies
 - > IP strategies



Three-in-one effects



Collaboration Activities in Japan

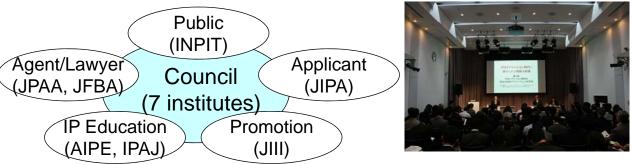


Seven training institutes in Japan formed the "Council for promoting the development of human resources related to Intellectual Property" (2006).

[Major Activities]

- 1. Proposal to government on human resources development
- 2. Event (e.g., Open Seminar in 2009)

 "IP Human Resources desired in the Pro-Innovation Era"



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Support for Universities



Mission of Universities

- (i) Education
- (ii) Research
- (iii) Contribution to society

Responsibilities of Universities

"Universities, etc. shall, in light of the fact that their activities are contributing to the creation of intellectual property in the whole society, endeavor voluntary and positive to develop human resources, disseminate research and the research results."

Intellectual Property Basic Act, Article 7 (Responsibilities, etc. of universities, etc.)



University IP Advisor



Objectives - To assist universities in the following:

- > Establishing their own IP management system, or
- > Enhancing IP management functions

University IP Advisor



Guidance, advice, consulting

18 universities in FY 2009 (52 univ. in total since FY 2002)



The person in charge of the university (Dean, Vice Dean)



"Manual for Developing IP Management System in the University"

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Creation of Innovation at Universities, SMEs, etc. Univ.

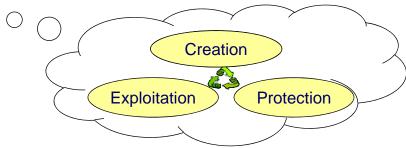


Comprehensive IP Producing Capability

"The GOJ will also drastically enhance the comprehensive producing capability to support the creation of innovative intellectual property at universities, SMEs and venture companies and the realization of commercialization through managing such created intellectual property appropriately and combining it with other resources."

(IP Strategic Program 2009)







IP Producer (Pilot Project)



IP Producer Dispatching Program (2008-)



dispatch

IP producer (team)

R&D consortium supported by national funds

(Two consortiums as of Jan. 2010)

Examples of Required Knowledge

- > IP & related laws & regulations
- > Technology
- > Business and market trends
- > Management, etc.

Examples of Required Skills

- > Strategic planning
- > Marketing research
- > Leadership
- > Communication, etc.

[Note] "The team is the preferred design principle for innovative work." Peter F, DRUCKER, "Management: tasks, responsibilities, practices"

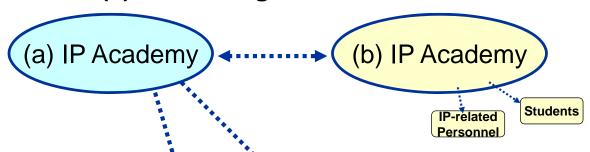
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Possible Cooperation among IP Academies /Training Units (My Viewpoint)



(1) IP Training Information



(2) Development of IP Experts

(3) IP Awareness
. Worldwide

Target Groups

IP-related Personnel (IP Experts, etc.)

Students, the Public



Some Examples of Cooperation (1)



IP Training Information

- (i) Exchange of IP Training Information
 - > Training curriculum, lecturers, textbooks, etc.
- (ii) Exchange of Experiences among IP Academies

(2) Development of IP Experts

- (i) Exchange of IP Information useful for HRD
 - > The latest information on IP systems
- (ii) Joint Event on IP Issues
 - > Training/seminars, etc. on IP systems abroad



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Some Examples of Cooperation (2)



(3) IP Awareness worldwide

- (i) Discussion for raising IP awareness worldwide
 - > Study on materials for raising public awareness of IP

[Note] Aim of IP Awareness

- > Development of a society in which IP rights are respected
- > Development of human resources who are rich in creativity





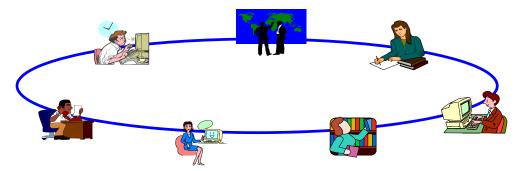
Challenges (Institutional Perspective)

- (1) Study & Discussion on Accelerating Innovation through IP Human Resources Development (IP Producers, etc.)
- (2) Domestic Cooperation
 - > Promoting Communication with IP Training Institutions in Japan
- (3) Asian/Global Cooperation
 - > Expanding cooperation with IP Academies and IP Training Units in Asia and globally

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Thank you for your kind attention



References

- > INPIT: http://www.inpit.go.jp/english/index.html
- > JPO: http://www.jpo.go.jp/index.htm
- > Intellectual Property Policy Headquarters: http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/titeki2/

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