

# WIPO



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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES**

**PLENARY**  
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**AN OVERVIEW OF WIPO'S INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION  
TECHNOLOGY (ICT) STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS**

*Document prepared by the Secretariat*

## INTRODUCTION

1. At the first session of the Information Technology Projects Working Group (ITPWG) held in September 2001, the Secretariat gave an overview of WIPO's information technology projects demonstrating how, when taken together, they are intended to form a strategic, holistic business solution for many stakeholders in the global intellectual property (IP) community. As a result of this presentation the Secretariat was requested to produce a high-level strategic document for consideration by the next meeting of the SCIT Plenary (see document SCIT/ITPWG/1/13, paragraph 23).
2. This document sets out the elements of the strategic planning process that is currently underway in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Program of WIPO. It is the intention of the Secretariat that this process will culminate in the production of a new Strategic Plan for the ICT Program that will be presented to the SCIT for consideration at a future date.

## WIPO'S INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

3. The explosion in Internet use and the associated technologies has transformed business processes and the way people interact, exchange information and stay informed. Indeed, information technologies are today the driving force of communications and business operations the world over and WIPO is basing its ICT strategic planning on the opportunities now afforded in this environment.

4. In tandem with these unprecedented developments, Intellectual Property (IP) issues have come to the forefront of policy considerations as a strategically important tool for economic, cultural and social development. In today's information-driven global economy, the IP system is a key element in harnessing the value of knowledge and information, in safeguarding its integrity and in providing incentives to promote innovation and creativity. WIPO is committed to enhancing use of the global IP system through the provision of technical expertise and assistance in areas of legal advice, infrastructure development, capacity building and training.

5. Increasingly, economic trends indicate that a nation's socio-economic health, its ability to generate wealth and protect its cultural heritage depends on its access to and use of the IP system. Through its programs WIPO is working to assist its 179 Member States in their efforts to strengthen and modernize their national IP systems through better use of ICT. The information revolution presents countries around the world with an opportunity to take advantage of technological change and to accelerate development.

### THE ICT VISION

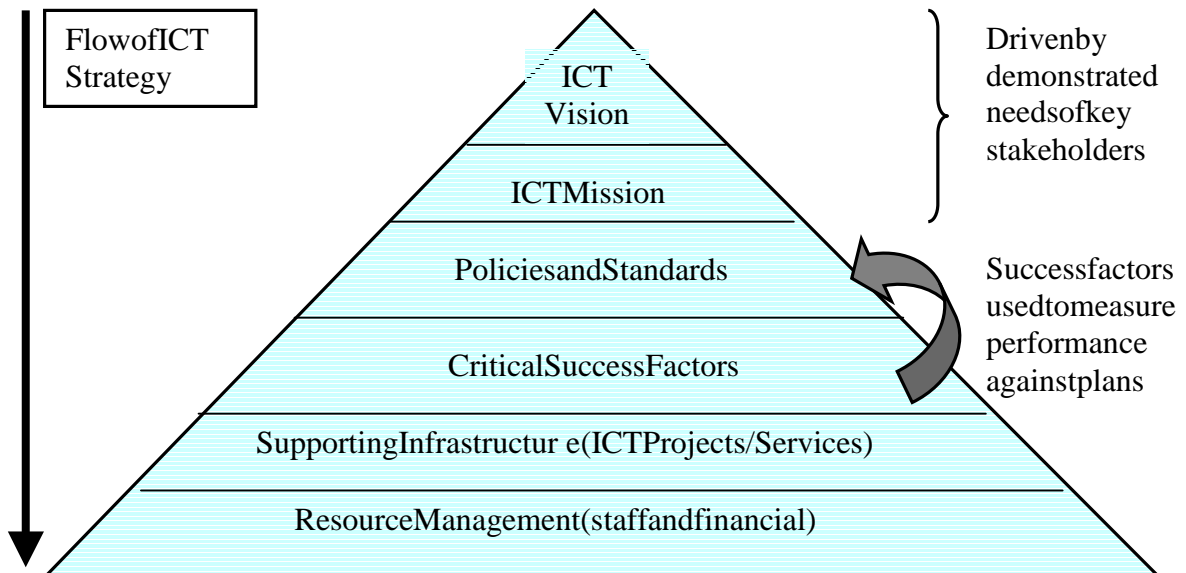
6. Within the global IP context, WIPO has secured a vision for its ICT program that seeks to provide global access to information and services in an integrated, secure and flexible environment and reduce the knowledge gap that exists between developed and developing countries. In implementing this vision a number of challenges will need to be addressed, for example, the fact that most IP business processes continue to rely heavily on paper and that patent applications themselves are growing in size and complexity (e.g., with the introduction of the patenting of sequence listings). Also, consumers expect value-added data, which often requires a costly and time-consuming conversion process when the initial information is only in paper form.

7. In meeting the challenges mentioned above it is important that the Secretariat is able to analyze its own operating environment and to recognize where exactly the ICT Program may or may not have a role to play. The identification of strengths and weaknesses will provide opportunities to leverage and optimize existing resources and, in the case of the latter, to mitigate risks through channels such as outsourcing or alliances with other like-minded bodies. A closer environmental analysis, such as that shown in the Annex to this document, also suggests strategies that the ICT Program may pursue to achieve its long-term objectives and goals as well as providing an important underpinning for other management activities e.g., resource planning.

## THE ICT MISSION

8. Having defined the strategic vision for the ICT Program the next step is to translate it into a workable mission. The WIPO Digital Agenda was established in late 1997 to implement technology which will primarily change the way people and offices work. It is no longer enough simply to automate existing workflows but it is now necessary to tailor business processes and procedures so as to maximize existing, and emerging, technological opportunities. In more concrete terms WIPO is building an ICT capacity that will focus on the business needs and requirements of the IP community; capitalize on Internet-based technologies and open standards; and recognize the importance of system interoperability and electronic data exchange between Member States and users of the IP system.

9. With this in mind, WIPO has developed an ICT Strategic Model (shown below) that seeks to cascade its vision and mission down through a number of strategic levels and addresses a hierarchy of stakeholders. It is also envisaged that the use of such a Model will allow for a systematic and logical approach to the eventual establishment of a well-founded and workable Strategic Plan for the ICT Program as a whole.



## POLICIES AND STANDARDS

10. The establishment of ICT policies is an important element to ensure that the investments that are being made in WIPO's ICT capacity are done based on agreed criteria. A number of such policies will need to be considered including *inter alia*, in the areas of:

(a) Systems integration: to enable the provision of an ICT infrastructure whereby data and information can be exchanged without additional investment. As a first step, WIPO will develop policies that focus on selecting preferred hardware, software and network platforms with the objective of avoiding a proliferation of different technologies; and

(b) Security: the security of WIPO's ICT infrastructure and the associated data is of the utmost importance. The implementation of WIPO's security policy for ICT will continue to remain a priority.

11. The policies and standards developed by the ICT Program will be based on the principles outlined in the vision statement in paragraphs 6 and 7 above and will be dynamic in nature based on the performance and effectiveness of the Program over time.

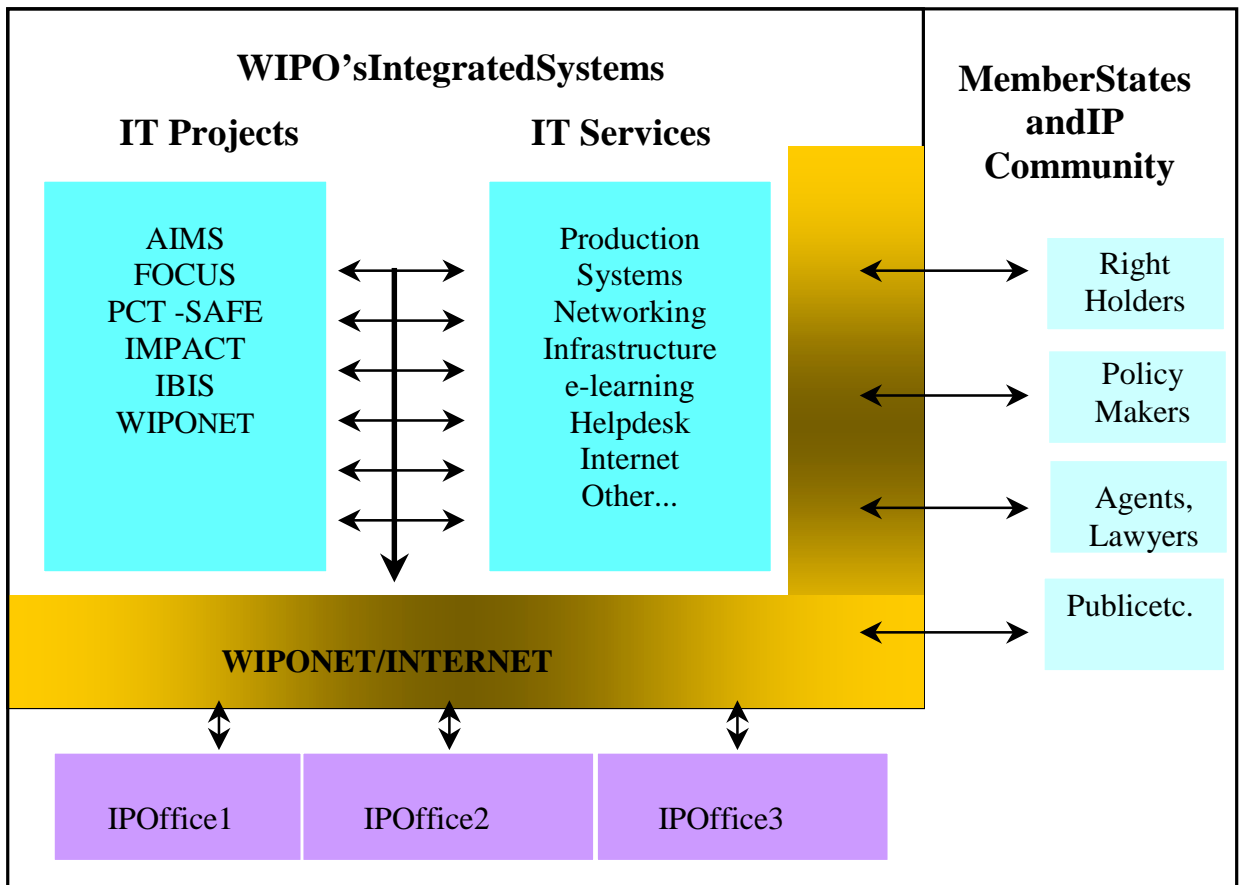
**CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS**

12. The definition and use of critical success factors will provide a framework for the performance measurement of the ICT Program against the Strategic Plan and will form the basis of an ongoing review and updating of the Plan. Success factors may be defined in a number of areas and be based on both quantitative and qualitative targets. It is envisaged that the forthcoming ICT Strategic Plan will include reference to a number of specific areas, such as:

(a) Performance measurements: based on predefined targets, as set out in the WIPO Program and Budget, critical success factors and, where applicable, benchmarking with comparable organizations.

(b) The complementarity of new and existing systems: the objectives of such an approach being the provision of integrated information and services, reductions in the costs of IP protection, the encouragement of innovation at the national level, built in system flexibility and scalability to meet emerging needs, and the closing of the digital/knowledge divide.

13. As indicated a fundamental requirement will be the need to demonstrate the full utilization of WIPO's information technology products and services in the delivery of integrated e-solutions that offer quality services. An overview model of the ICT Program is shown below:



## SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE (ICT Projects/Services)

14. WIPO now has a very advanced ICT infrastructure. The ICT Program has to maintain and develop WIPO's business systems that require an extremely high level of availability (on a 24/7 basis in some cases), performance and security. Although the application of a Strategic Plan based on principles of interoperability and system flexibility is expected to bring some economies of scale, the dynamic nature of the global IP and technology environment may require an ongoing investment to ensure that the underlying infrastructure is able to perform at the expected levels in all respects. However, any investments in ICT systems and infrastructure will need to be justified in the context of the Strategic Plan and be based on clear and justified business requirements. These requirements will be led by industry when existing technologies are no longer supported and by WIPO when new requirements emerge.

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

15. The staff of WIPO's Information Technology Divisions are responsible for ensuring the development, support and maintenance of WIPO's ICT infrastructure. It is expected that as technologies evolve the skill set of staff will continue to be updated. To enable this objective to be met WIPO will continue to invest in staff training.

16. As has been mentioned above financial investments are likely to be required as well as budgetary support to the ongoing running of production systems. The Secretariat will continue to provide the appropriate Program and Budget information to justify expenditures in the ICT Program as a set against a platform of expected benefits.

## CONCLUSION

17. As has been noted in this document, the WIPO ICT Program exists in an environment of dynamic change where the provision, availability and stability of mission critical systems is the highest priority. To meet this objective, WIPO is committed to being proactive by keeping abreast of industry standards, trends and emerging technologies. Through its own efforts and in collaboration with Member States, all efforts will be made to manage rapid changes in such a way that any negative impact on the business areas of the Organization may be mitigated. The global nature of the Organization's systems requires the establishment of an environment that is well managed and one in which the different user communities can have full confidence.

*18. The SCIT Plenary is invited to note the contents of this document.*

[Annex follows]