



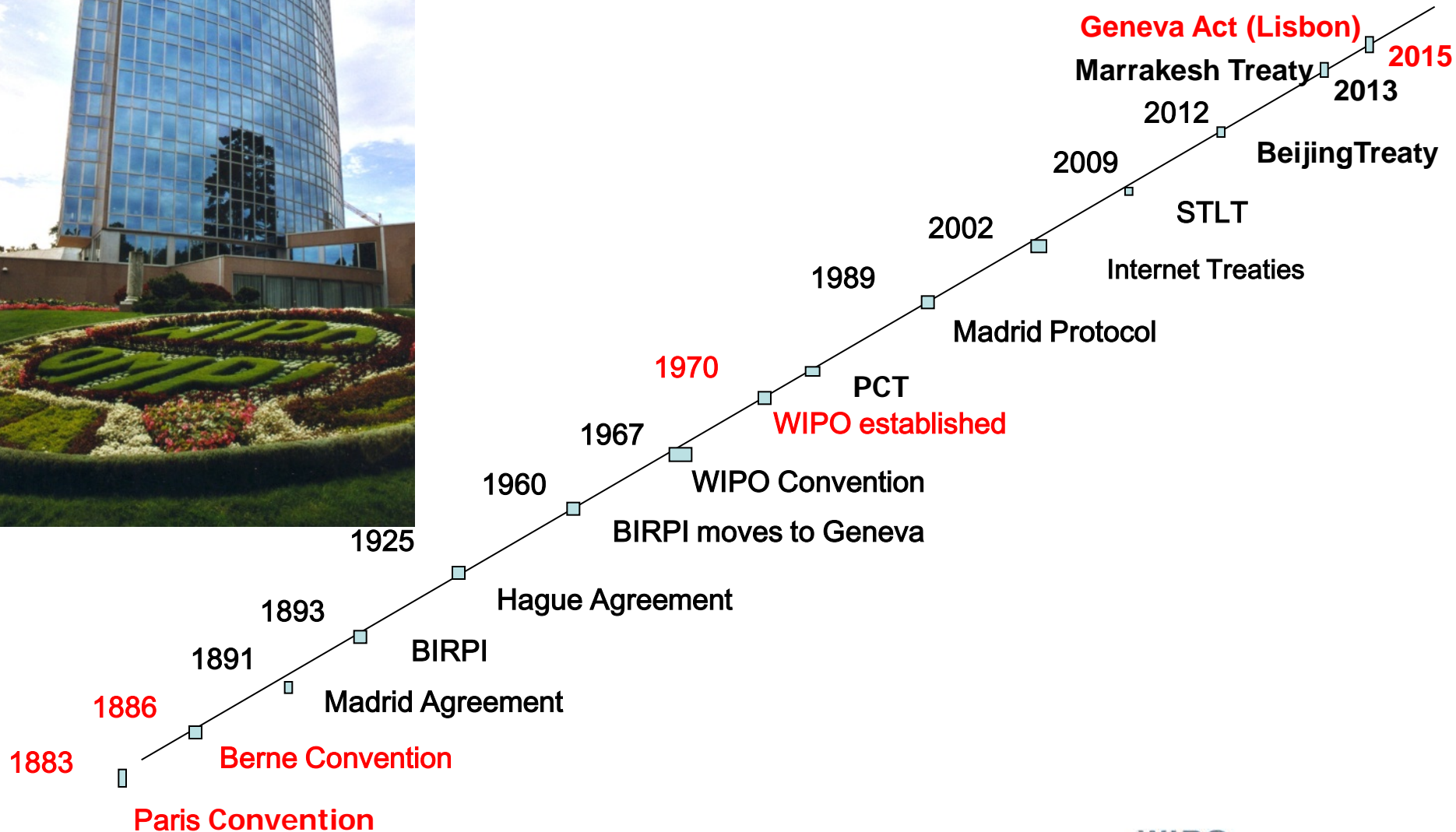
WIPO: An Overview

Std. WIPO Communications Division Text,
adapted by Edward Kwakwa
Senior Director, WIPO
Santa Clara Summer Abroad Program, July 2018

- WIPO: History, Facts and figures
- WIPO: Main activities (including registration systems)
- TK, TCEs, & GRs (after TRIPs classes)
- WIPO-WTO collaboration



Historical Milestones: 1883 to 2015



About WIPO



WIPO's Mission:

To enable governments, businesses and individuals in all member states to realize the potential benefits of IP as a driver of innovation and creativity

Status: An intergovernmental organization

Member States: 191

Observers: 350 +

Staff: 1,300 from 120 countries

Treaties Administered: 26

Decisions by: GA, CC, WIPO Conference



Geneva HQ

U.S.A.
(New
York)

Brazil
(Rio)

Russia
(Moscow)

China
(Beijing)

Japan
(Tokyo)

Singapore

Where we are

IP Outreach

~ for a shared understanding of the contribution and value of IP ~

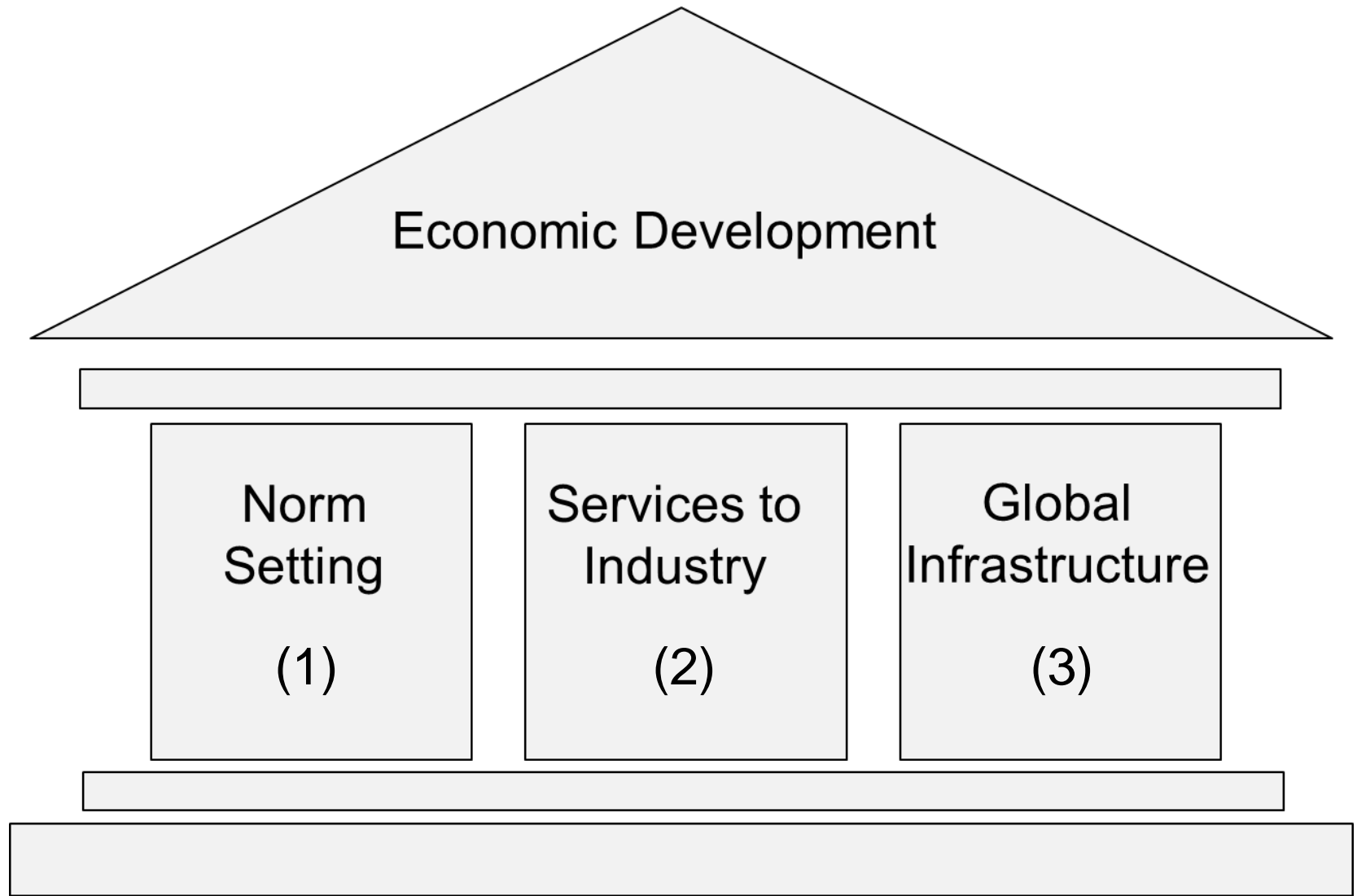
Public Sector and Policy Makers



Intellectual
Property
Offices

General Public and Civil Society

WIPO Areas of Activity



Norm Setting



- AIM: Progressive development of international IP law for an IP system that is:
 - balanced/responsive to emerging needs
 - effective in encouraging innovation/creativity
 - sufficiently flexible to accommodate national policy objectives
- Topical issues reviewed/discussed in Standing Committees


Patent Law

- Patent quality
- Exceptions & Limitations
- Patents & health
- Client-patent attorney privilege
- Technology transfer





Laws for Trademarks, Designs, Geographical Indications



The Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act)



Copyright Law:

- Protection of broadcasting organizations
- Limitations and exceptions for:
 - Libraries, archives
 - Educational and research institutions

A close-up, profile shot of a young man with dark skin and short, dark hair. He is looking down at a black smartphone held in his right hand. He is wearing a light blue button-down shirt. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

**Tackling the
book famine**

**Marrakesh
(VIP) Treaty**



Standing Committees

~ International IP law-making: building consensus ~

❖ **Patents (SCP)** (Patent Quality, E&Ls, Patents & Health, Client-Patent Adviser Privilege, Tech Transfer)

❖ **Copyright & Related Rights (SCCR)** (E&Ls – Libraries/Archives, Broadcasting)

❖ **Trademarks, Designs, Geographical Indications (SCT)** (Design Law Treaty/Protection of country names against registration and use as TMs)

Aim: (i) Build consensus on topical issues;
(ii) Take into account interests of all stakeholders for a balanced, reliable, efficient, user-friendly, cost-effective system.

N.B. Enforcement issues are discussed within the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE)



Norm Setting

Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge, Access to Genetic Resources, Folklore

- Aim:** Generate practical benefits from IP system to support:
socio-economic development; cultural integrity of communities; address concerns of indigenous peoples ...
- IGC:** debate broad policy and legal questions;
share practical experience; and
develop practical tools and mechanisms
- Status:** Maturing process - common objectives/core principles.
- Mandate:** Accelerated text-based negotiations - 1+ int'l instruments that will ensure the effective protection of GRs, TK, TCEs.

Indigenous knowledge



Cooperation for Development

~ building IP capacity ~

Four Major Pillars based on partnership:

1. Establish a **strategic plan** for IP in conformity with national dvpt plans
2. Strengthen **IP laws and regulations** for a balanced IP system that protects IP and also promotes innovation and creativity
3. **Strengthen infrastructure** esp. of IPOs for provision of 1st class services to all users/creative sectors & facilitate access to IP information from DBs around world
4. **Capacity-building** – training targeting all possible users (policy-makers, lecturers, creators, inventors)



What is the WIPO Development Agenda?

- To place development as the ultimate objective of the global IP system
- To make the IP system development friendly
- To take into consideration the specific needs and interests of developing countries and LDCs
- To ensure a balance between the rights of IP right holders and public interests
- To make development considerations integral to WIPO's work

Development Agenda for WIPO

- Adopted: September 2007
 - emphasis on use of IP for development
- Challenge: facilitate use of IP by developing countries for economic, social, cultural development
- 45 agreed proposals (6 clusters of activities)
 - Technical Assistance and Capacity Building;
 - Norm-setting, Flexibilities, Public Policy and Public Knowledge;
 - Technology Transfer, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Access to Knowledge;
 - Assessments, Evaluation and Impact Studies;
 - Institutional Matters including Mandate and Governance
- Committee on Development and Intellectual Property
 - monitor, assess, discuss and report on implementation of recommendations and discuss IP and development issues
- Development Agenda Coordination Division
 - Ensure agreed outcomes reflected in relevant programs

Global IP Infrastructure

~ improving operational efficiency ~

WIPO is coordinating with stakeholders to develop tools, services, platforms, standards, etc. that enable IP institutions to work **more efficiently** and **provide better** and **high quality services**.

For this purpose, WIPO uses the Internet and other networks, interoperable data standards, computers and databases in the virtual and knowledge economy.

Global IP Infrastructure

~ for an efficient & accessible IP system that benefits all ~

■ Activities include:

- Technical assistance for modernizing IP offices;
- Capacity building & networking by Technology Innovation Support Centers (TISCs)
- Common platform for e-data exchange among IPOs
- Tools (international classifications in TMs/design (IPC, Nice classification)
- Standards & technical agreements
- Databases (PATENTSCOPE, Global Brand DB, WIPO Lex etc)
- Forum for exchanging experience and lessons learned (Global Symposium of IP Authorities)



WIPO Academy

~ strengthening IP skills ~

- Provides training to promote use of IP for development in line with evolving IP landscape
- Int'l, interdisciplinary approach to IP education
- Face-to-face training/distance learning
- Aims to promote international cooperation to enhance human IP capital through global networking with stakeholders and partners
- **PROGRAMS:**
 - Professional Development (IPOs)
 - Distance Learning Program (expanding portfolio of courses)
 - Academic Institutions and Executive Program
 - Summer Schools Program

<http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/>

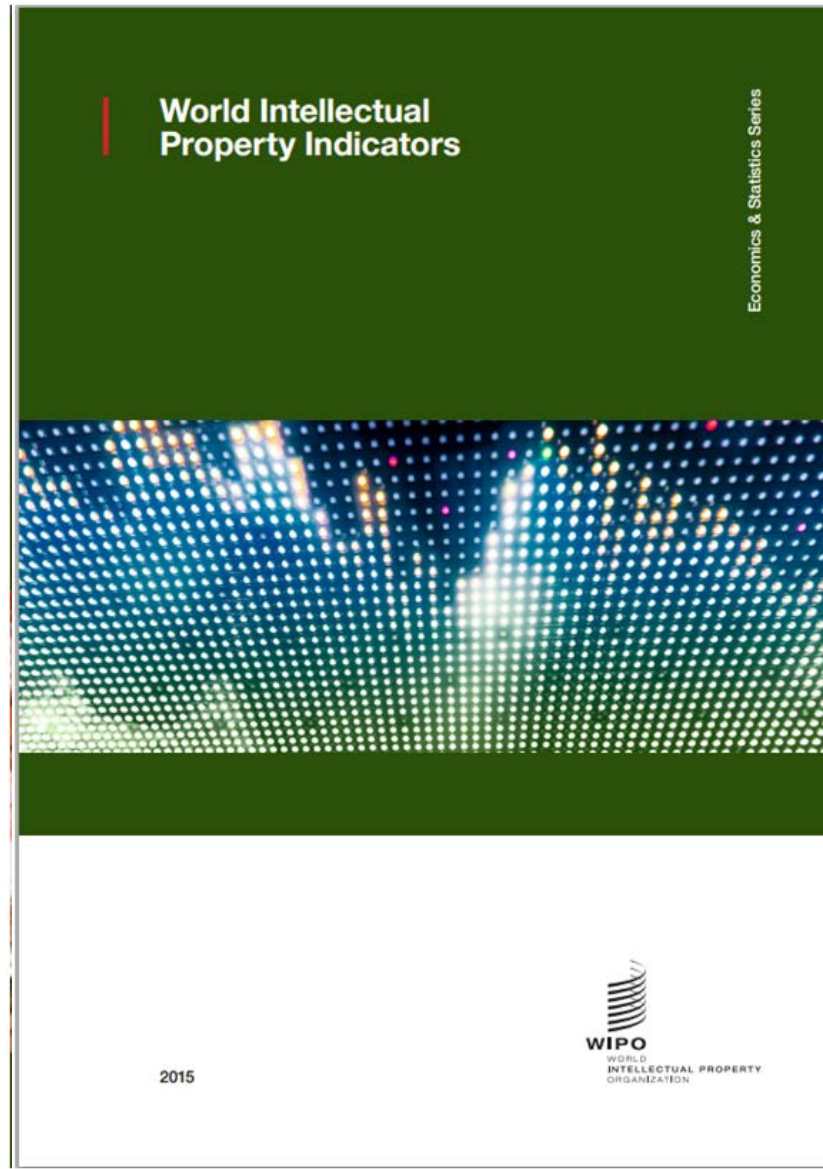
THE ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION

The Division applies statistic and Economic analysis to the use of WIPO services.

**Reflects the Growing
Consensus on the
importance of the
Economic
Dimension of IP.**

This structure also improves
WIPO economic insight on IP
Development.

Major Economic Studies on IP



The Global Innovation Index

RANKING 2015

1. SWITZERLAND
2. UNITED KINGDOM
3. SWEDEN
4. NETHERLANDS
5. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
6. FINLAND
7. SINGAPORE
8. IRELAND
9. LUXEMBOURG
10. DENAMRK
11. HONG KONG (CHINA)
12. GERMANY
13. ICELAND
14. REPUBLIC OF KOREA
15. NEW ZEALAND

RANKING 2016

1. SWITZERLAND
2. SWEDEN
3. UNITED KINGDOM
4. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
5. FINLAND
6. SINGAPORE
7. IRELAND
8. DENMARK
9. NETHERLANDS
10. GERMANY
11. REPUBLIC OF KOREA
12. LUXEMBOURG
13. ICELAND
14. HONG KONG (CHINA)
15. CANADA



WIPO's Global IP Services

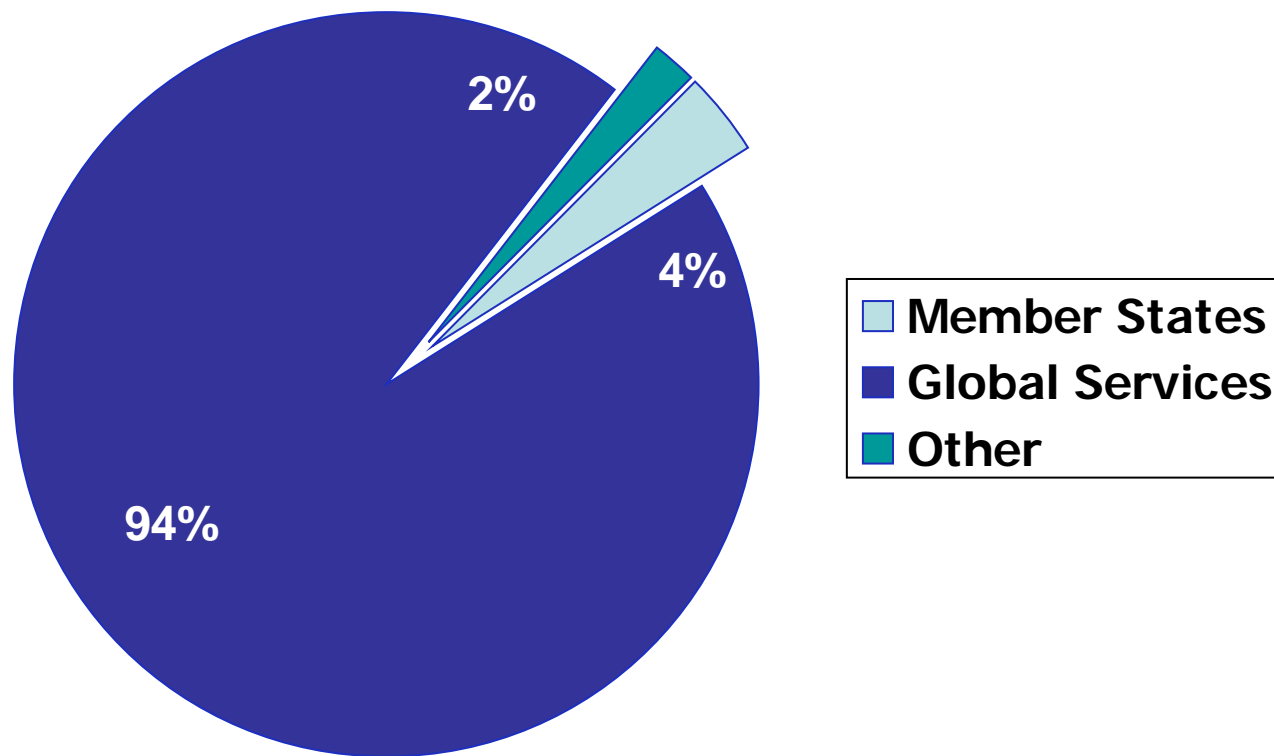
~ Providing cost-effective business solutions ~

Core income generating business areas:

- ✓ Patent Cooperation Treaty (Patents)
- ✓ Madrid System (Trademarks)
- ✓ Hague System (Industrial Designs)
- ✓ Lisbon System (Geographical Indications)
- ✓ WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

Aim: continue to offer first class services that are cost-effective, easy to use, and add value.

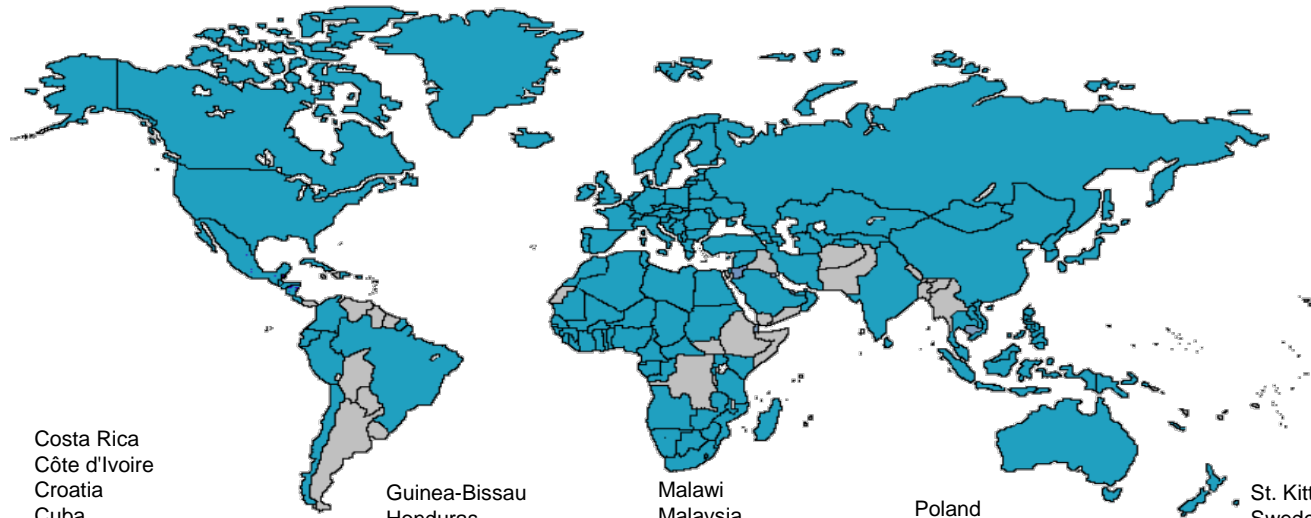
WIPO's Main Sources of Income



Budget 2016-2017: CHF 707 million

Budget 2018-2019: CHF 826 million (10.4% growth)

152 PCT States



Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo

Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea

Guinea-Bissau
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Dem Rep.
Latvia
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar

Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines

Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Rwanda
Russian Federation
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and
the Grenadines
San Marino
Sao Tomé e Príncipe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland

St. Kitts and Nevis
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

UN Member States not yet in PCT

Afghanistan
Andorra*
Argentina**
Bahamas
Bangladesh*
Bhutan
Bolivia
Burundi
Cape Verde
Democratic Republic of
Congo
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Guyana
Haiti
Iraq
Jamaica

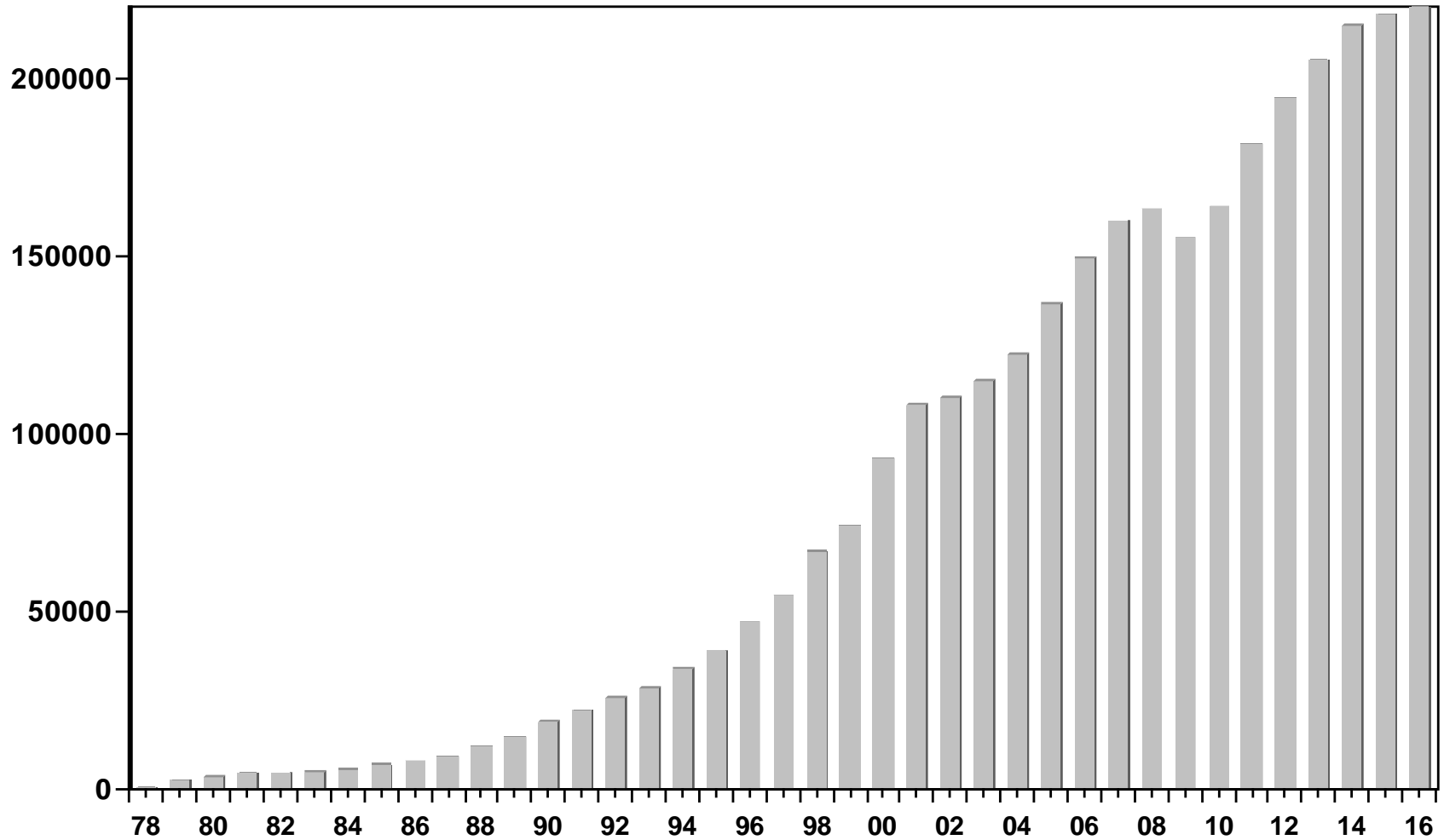
Kiribati
Lebanon
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mauritius**
Micronesia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Pakistan
Palau
Paraguay**
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Sudan
Suriname*

Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Uruguay**
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Yemen

(41)

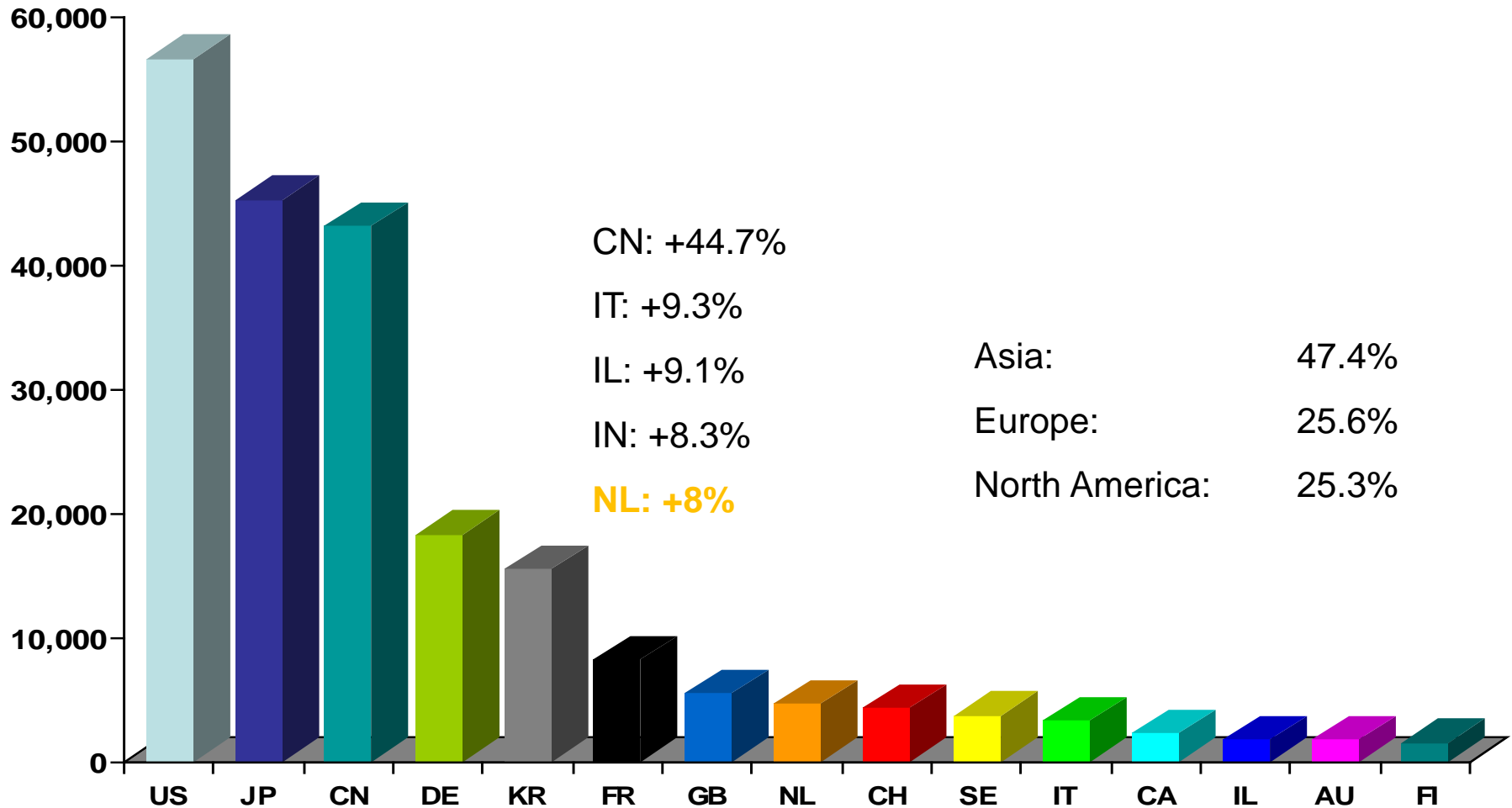
*Also in
discussions with
GCC Patent
Office about
linking its system
to PCT*

PCT Applications



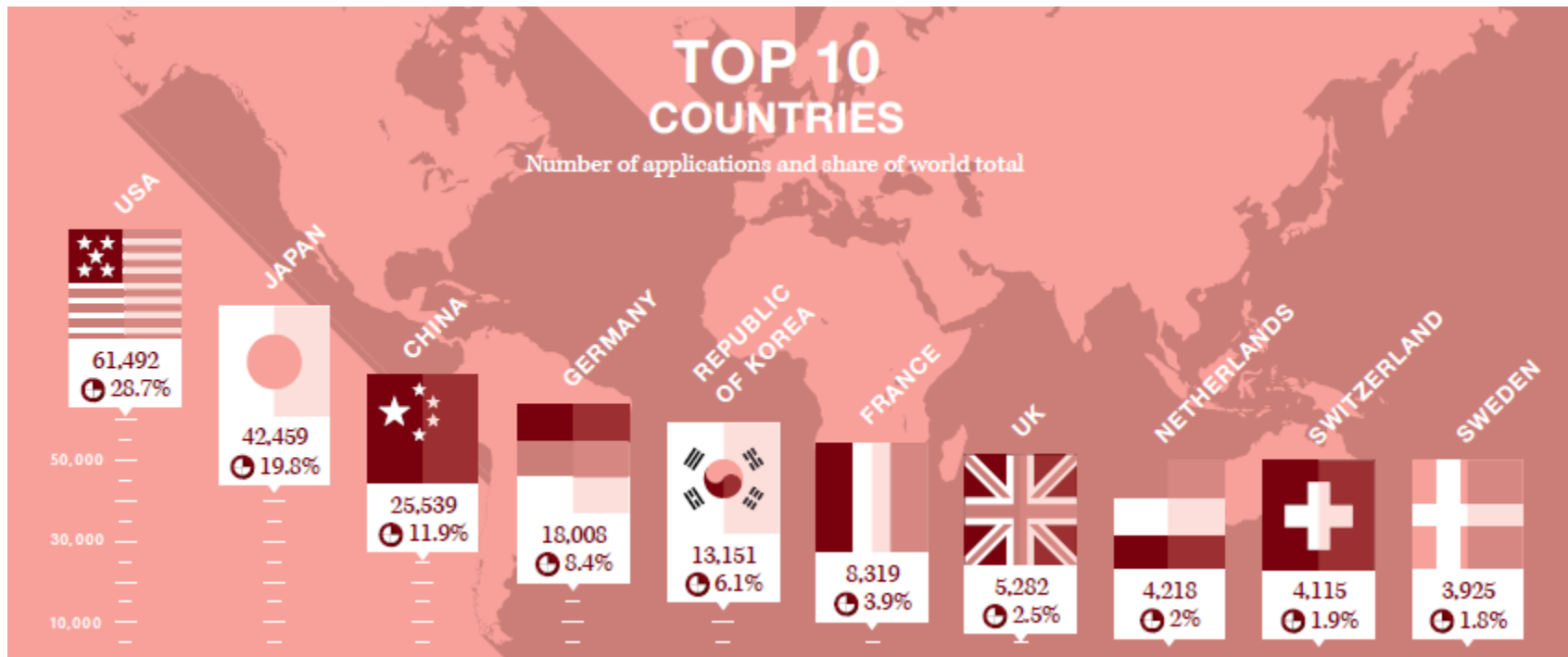
2016: 233,000 (+7.3%)

International applications received in 2016 by country of origin



- 25+% originating in US
- 76% from top 5 countries; 92+% of filings from top 15 countries

PCT Applications 2014 & 2015 - Top 10 Countries



214,500 international applications in 2014

218,000 in 2015

233,000 in 2016

Top 10 PCT Applicants in 2015

- 1. Huawei
- 2. Qualcomm
- 3. ZTE
- 4. Samsung
- 5. Mitsubishi
- 6. Ericsson
- 7. LG Electronics
- 8. Sony
- 9. Philips
- 10. Hewlett-Packard

Top 10 PCT Applicants in 2016

- 1. ZTE
- 2. Huawei
- 3. Qualcomm
- 4. Mitsubishi
- 5. LG Electronics
- 6. Hewlett-Packard
- 7. Intel
- 8. BOE Technology
- 9. Samsung
- 10. Sony

Top PCT Applicants 2016

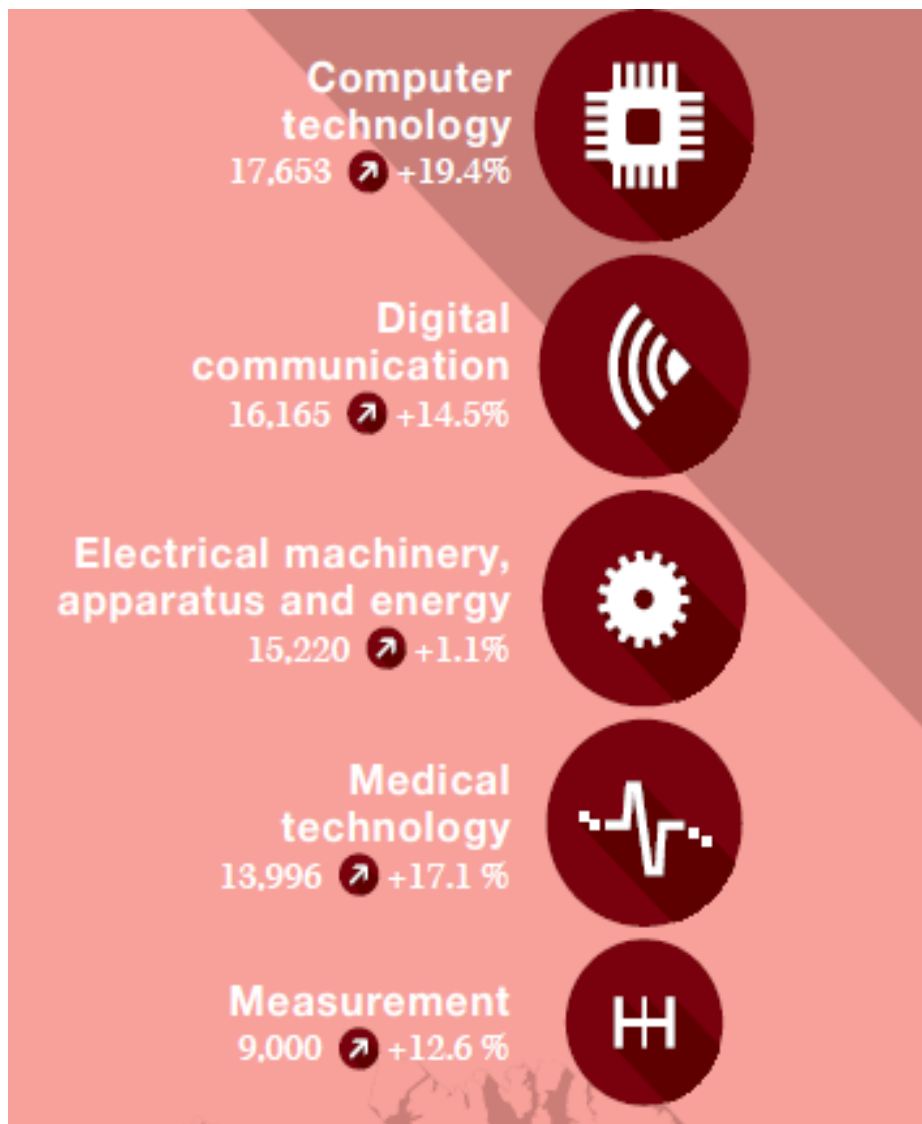
*() of published
PCT applications*

1. ZTE—CN (4,123)
2. Huawei Technologies—CN (3,692)
3. Qualcomm—US (2,466)
4. Mitsubishi Electric—JP (2,053)
5. LG Electronics—KR (1,888)
6. Hewlett-Packard—US (1,742)
7. Intel—US (1,692)
8. BOE Technology Group—CN (1,673)
9. Samsung—KR (1,672)
10. Sony—JP (1,665)
11. Ericsson—SE (1,608)
12. Microsoft—US (1,528)
13. Bosch—DE (1,274)
14. Sharp—JP (1,205)
15. Panasonic—JP (1,175)
16. Shenzhen China Star Optoelectronics—CN (1,163)
17. Siemens—DE (1,138)
18. Philips—NL (1,137)
19. Halliburton—US (1,097)
20. Olympus—JP (1,077)

Top University PCT Applicants 2016

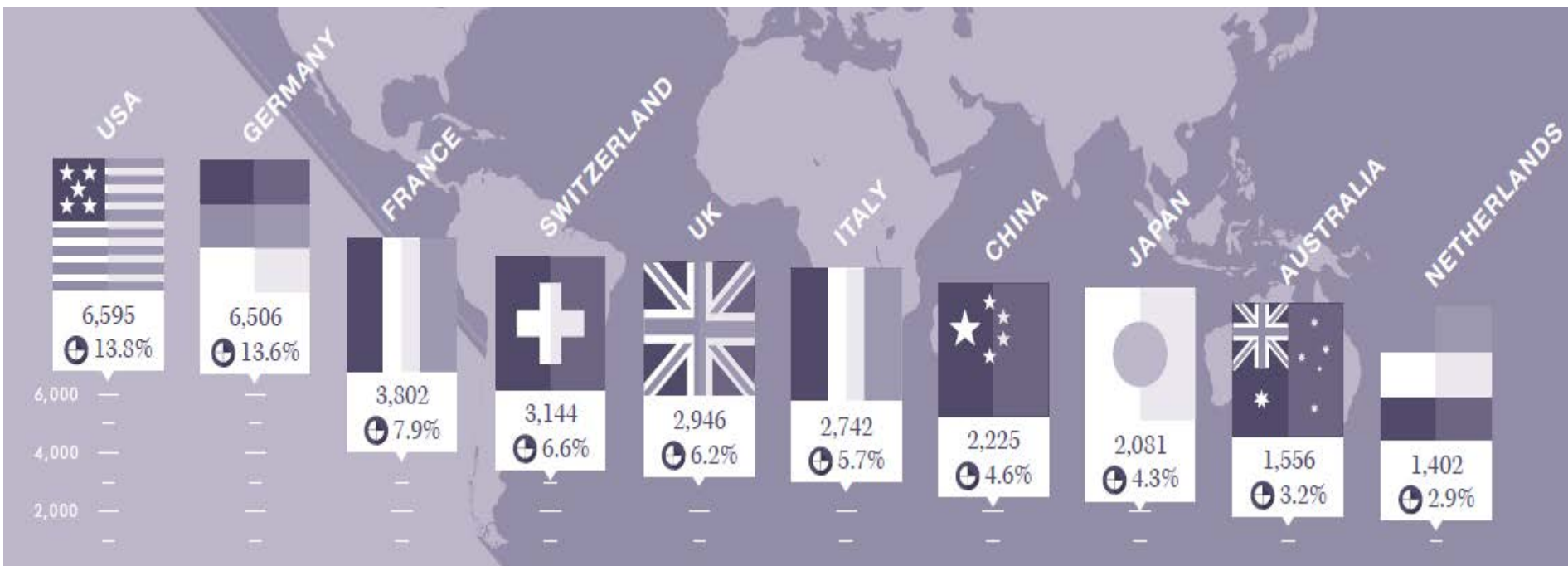
1. University of California (US)
2. MIT (US)
3. Harvard University (US)
4. Johns Hopkins (US)
5. University of Texas (US)
6. Seoul National University (KR)
7. University of Tokyo (JP)
8. Stanford University (US)
9. Hanyang University (CN)
10. University of Florida (US)
11. University of Pennsylvania (US)
12. University of Michigan (US)
13. Korea University (KR)
14. Shenzhen University (CN)
15. Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KR)
16. Tsinghua University (CN)
17. China University of Mining and Technology (CN)
18. CalTech (US)
19. King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (SA)
20. Kyoto University (JP)

Top 5 Fields of Technology



Number of published applications and growth rate 2013-14

MADRID Applications 2014 - Top 10 Countries



Record 52,550 applications in 2016

7.2% growth on 2015

100 contracting parties

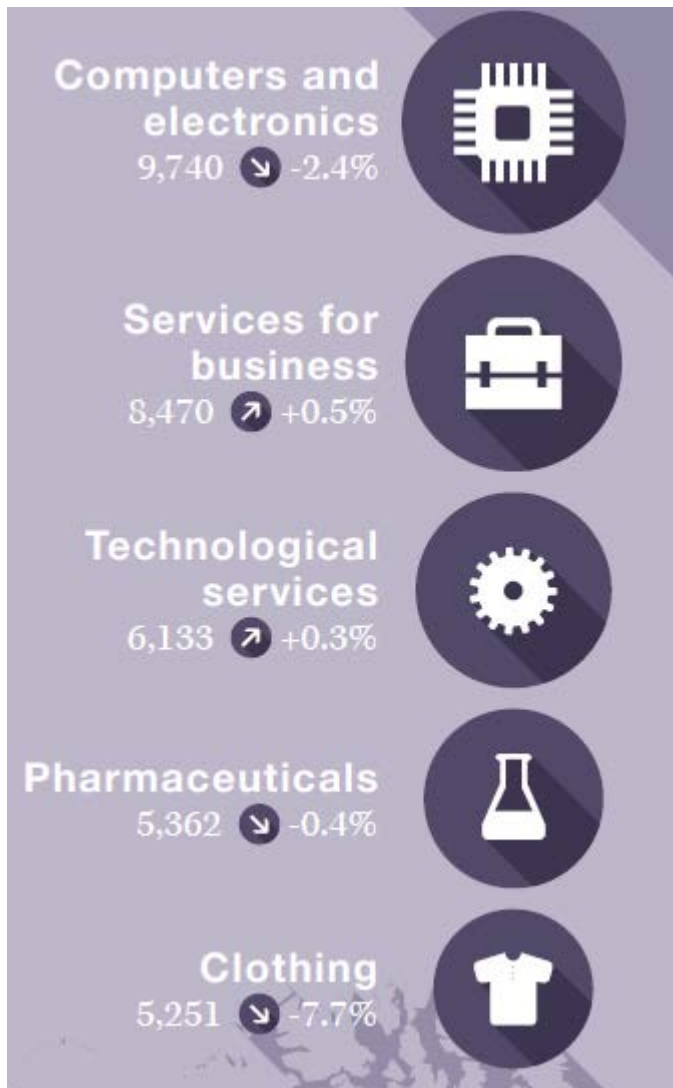
Top 10 Madrid Applicants in 2015 (position in 2014 indicated in brackets)

- 1. Novartis (1)(CH)
- 2. Lidl (4)(DE)(replaced Glaxo Group)
- 3. L'Oreal (6)(FR)
- 4. Richter Gedeon Nyrt (65)(HU)
- 5. Philips Electronics (9)(NL)(replaced Nestle)
- 6. Daimler AG (14)(DE)
- 7. Apple (16)(US)
- 8. Biofarma (8)(FR)
- 9. Boehringer (7)(DE)
- 10. Glaxo Group (2)(UK)

Top 10 Madrid Applicants in 2016 (position in 2015 indicated in brackets)

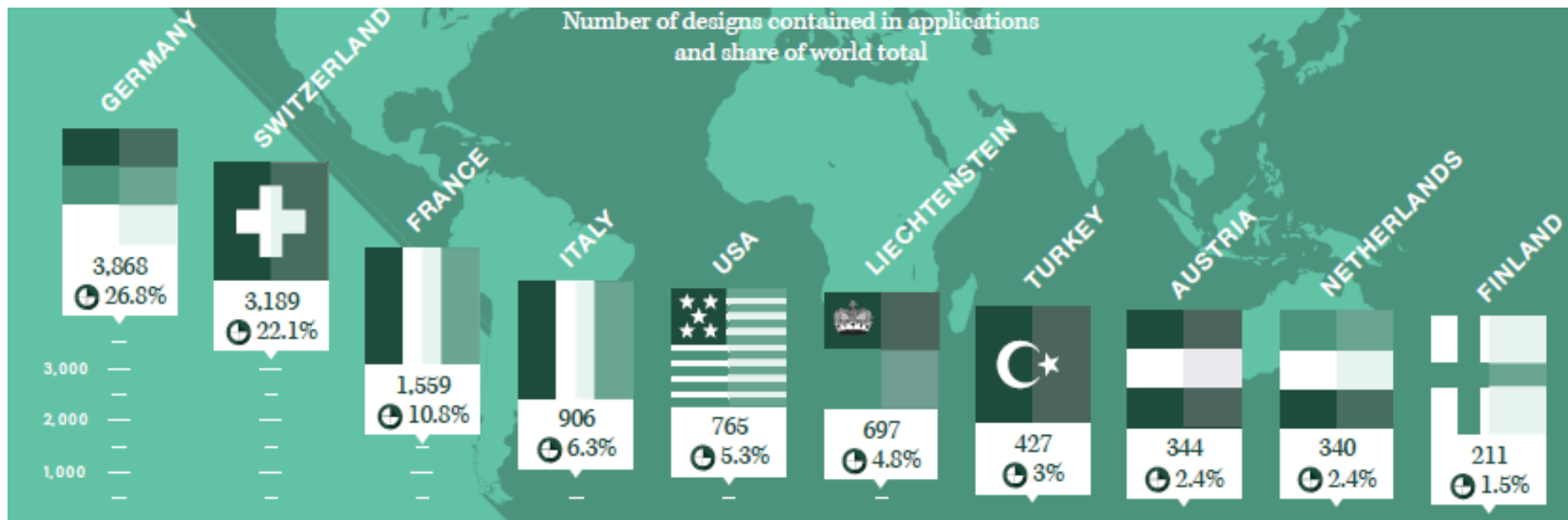
- 1. L'Oreal (3)(FR)
- 2. Glaxo Group (10)(UK)
- 3. Bayerische Motoren (17)(DE)
- 4. Richter Gedeon Nyrt (4)(HU)
- 5. Novartis (1)(CH)
- 6. Philips Electronics (5)(NL)
- 7. Boehringer (9)(DE)
- 8. Biofarma (8)(FR)
- 9. Daimler AG (6)(DE)
- 10. Nestle (15)(CH)

Top 5 Classes



Number of classes specified in international registrations and growth rate 2013-14

The Hague System - Top 10 Countries in 2014



18,716 designs in international design applications (13.9% growth over 2015)

64 contracting states

Top 10 Hague countries in 2016

- 1. Germany
- 2. Switzerland
- 3. Republic of Korea
- 4. U.S.A.
- 5. Netherlands
- 6. Italy
- 7. Japan
- 8. Turkey
- 9. Sweden
- 10. U.K.

Top 10 Hague Applicants in 2015

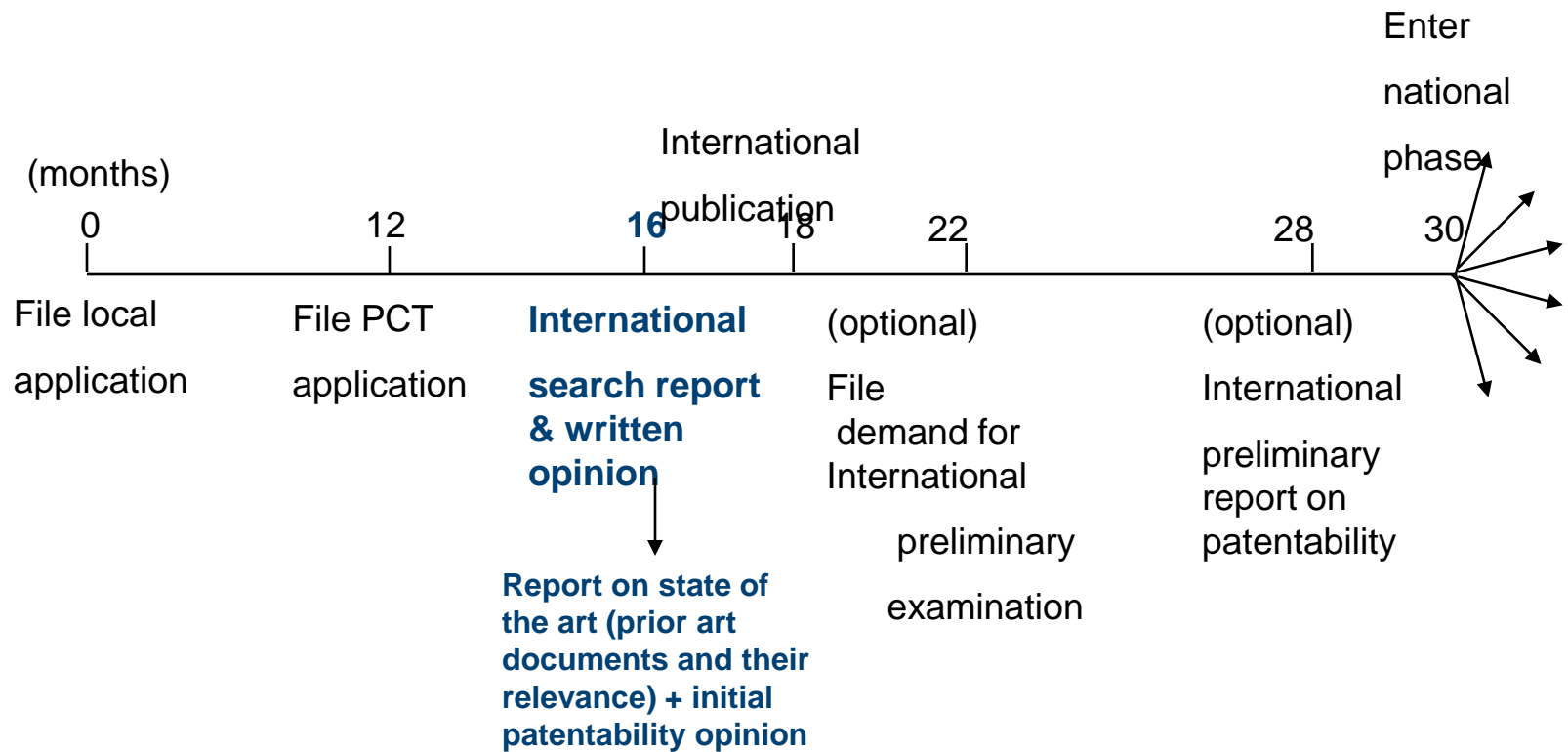
- 1. Samsung (KR)
- 2. Swatch (CH)
- 3. Fonkel Meublemarketing (NL)
- 4. Volkswagen (DE)
- 5. Procter & Gamble (US)
- 6. Thun (IT)
- 7. Gillette (US)
- 8. Thomas Sabo (DE)
- 9. Legero (AT)
- 10. Cartier (CH)

Top 10 Hague Applicants in 2016

- 1. Fonkel Meublemarketing (NL)
- 2. Samsung (KR)
- 3. LG Electronics (KR)
- 4. Swatch (CH)
- 5. Procter & Gamble (US)
- 6. Volkswagen (DE)
- 7. Renault (FR)
- 8. Microsoft (US)
- 9. Wenko-Wenselaar (DE)
- 10. Kronoplus (Cyprus)

The PCT System

--typical use, in more detail

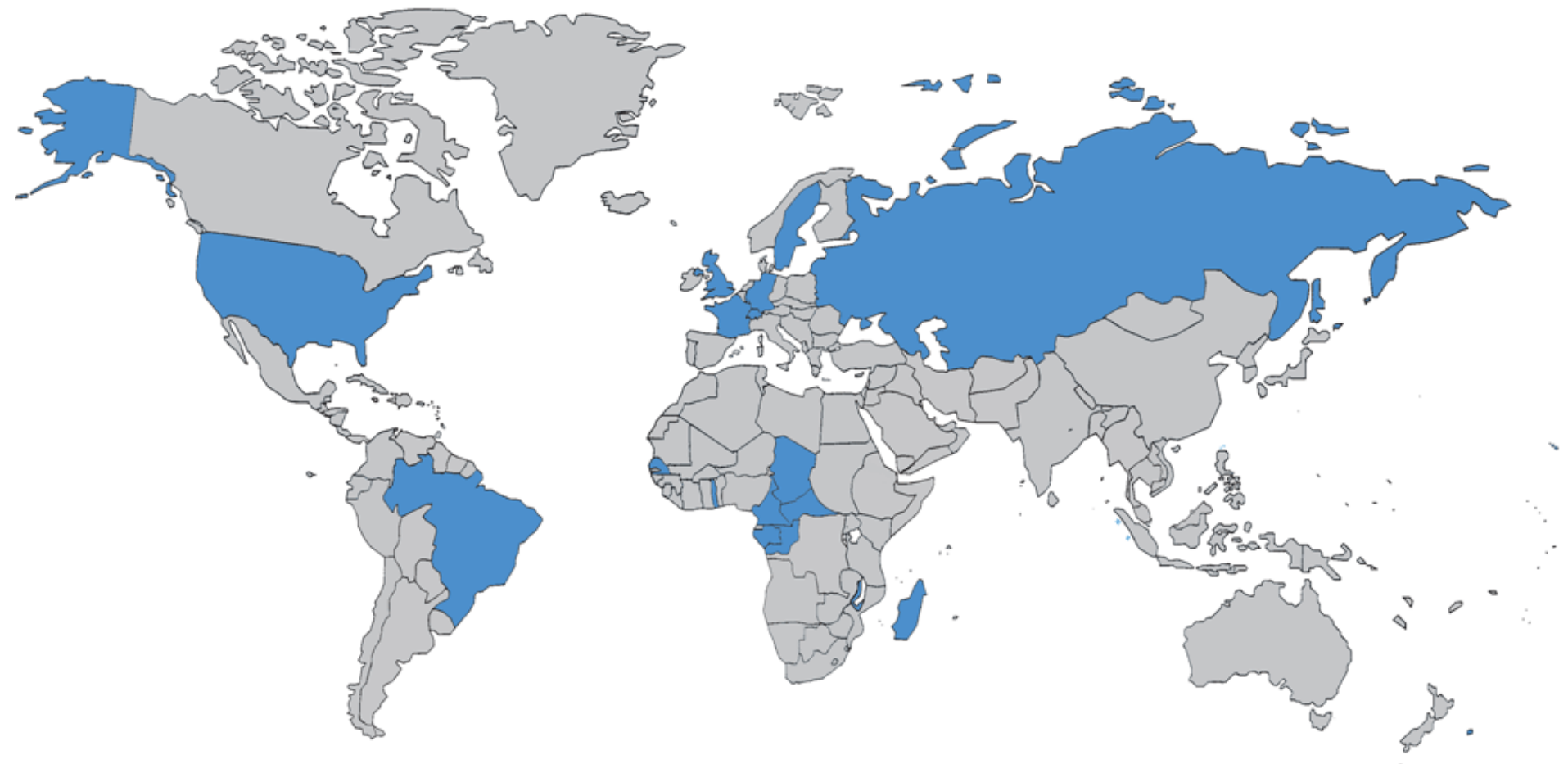


PCT International Searching Authorities

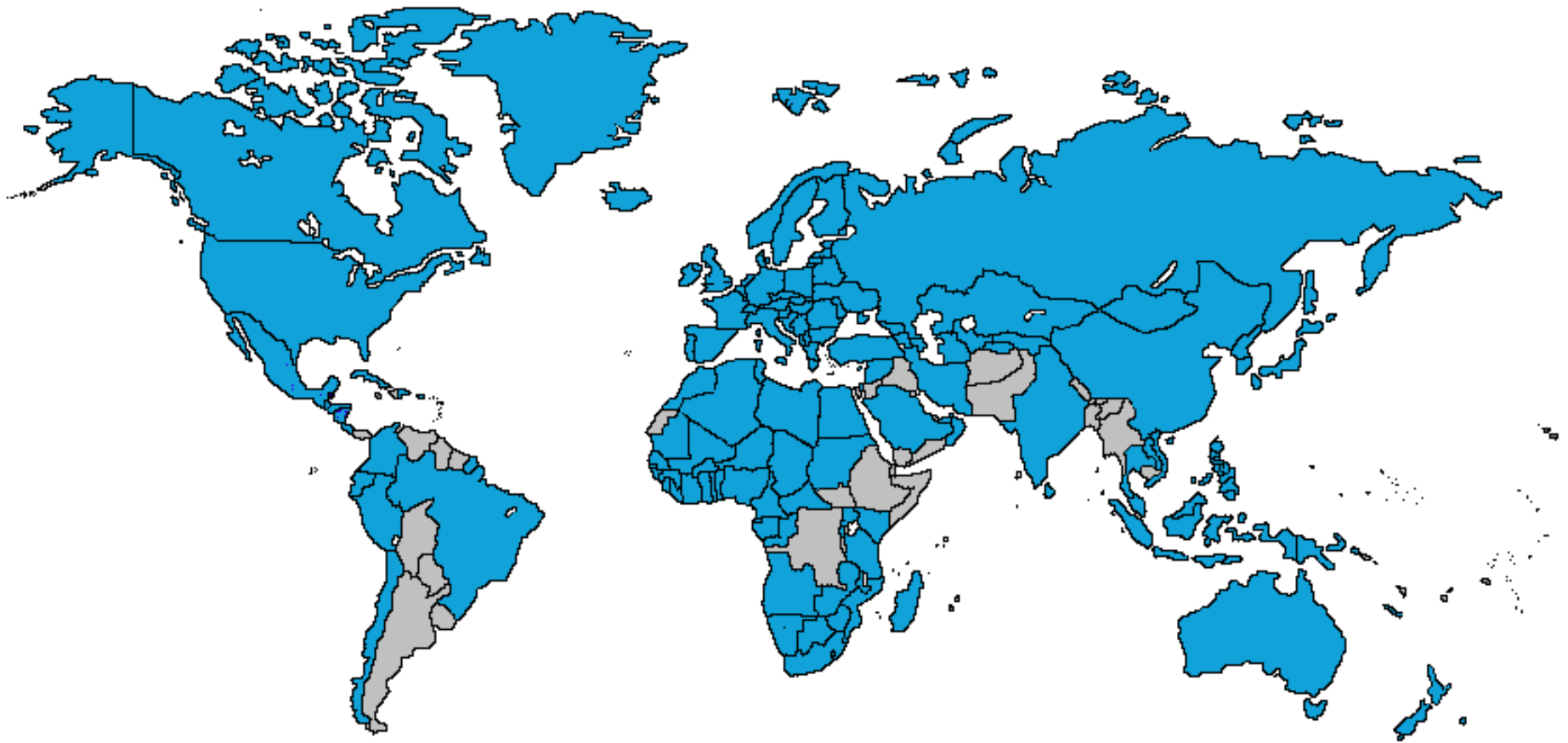
The ISAs are the following 23 offices:

Australia, Austria, Brazil
Canada, Chile, China
Egypt, Finland, India
Israel, Japan
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore, Spain
Sweden, Turkey
Ukraine
United States of America
European Patent Office
Nordic Patent Institute
Visegrad Patent Institute
The Philippines – Oct 2017

The PCT in 1978



PCT Coverage Today



General remarks on the PCT system

- The PCT system is a patent “filing” system, not a patent “granting” system. There is no “PCT patent” or “global patent”
- The decision on granting patents is made exclusively by national or regional Offices in the national phase
- Only inventions may be protected via the PCT by applying for patents, utility models and similar titles
- Design and trademark protection cannot be obtained via the PCT. There are separate international conventions dealing with these types of industrial property protection (the Hague Agreement and the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, respectively)

Certain PCT Advantages

The PCT, as the cornerstone of the international patent system, provides a worldwide system for simplified filing and processing of patent applications, which:

1. postpones the major costs associated with internationalizing a patent application
2. provides a strong basis for patenting decisions
3. harmonizes formal requirements
4. protects applicant from certain inadvertent errors
5. evolves to meet user needs
6. is used by the world's major corporations, universities and research institutions when they seek international patent protection

PCT Challenges (1)

- Trying to keep PCT from being politicized like certain other parts of WIPO's work
- Quality of international work products
- Building trust between patent offices, so duplicative international phase and national phase processing can be reduced
- Language issues
- Helping developing countries benefit from PCT
 - Top 15 countries responsible for 92.7% of IAs published in 2014
 - Top 32 countries filed approx. 96% of IAs
 - The other 4% of filings are spread across 110 countries

PCT Challenges (2)

- Making PCT accessible to applicants of all types from all Contracting States (for example, SMEs)
- Helping PCT users stay abreast of new developments and strategies
- Unscrupulous companies/individuals who want to mislead PCT applicants into paying unrelated and unnecessary fees

WIPO AMC fee reduction for PCT users

■ AMC=WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

■ ***AMC offers a 25% reduction in the Center's registration and administration fees where at least one party to the dispute has been named as an applicant or inventor in a published PCT application***

<u>Type of fee</u>	<u>Amount in dispute</u>	<u>Expedited Arbitration</u>	<u>Arbitration</u>
Registration fee	Any amount	USD 1,000	USD 2,000
Administration fee	Up to 2.5M	USD 1,000	USD 2,000
	Over 2.5M and up to 10M	USD 5,000	USD 10,000
	Over 10M	USD 5,000 +0.05% of amount over \$10M up to a maximum fee of \$15,000	USD 10,000 +0.05% of amount over \$10M up to a maximum fee of \$25,000

<u>Type of fee</u>	<u>Mediation</u>
Administration fee	0.10% of the value of the mediation, subject to a maximum of USD 10,000

Global Issues

Emphasis: The positive relationship between innovation & IP

Main focus:

- Climate Change
- Public Health
- Food Security

Practical solutions to leverage innovation:

- WIPO Green
- WIPO Re:Search

WIPO-WTO Cooperation

- Preamble to TRIPS
- 95 WIPO-WTO Agreement (1996)
- 3 areas:
 - Deposit of Laws and Regulations
 - Implementation of 6^{ter} of Paris for TRIPS
 - Legal-Technical Assistance to WIPO/WTO
 - Advice to Panels
 - Joint Symposia
 - Joint Initiatives (eg 1998 & 2001)

WIPO-WTO (ctnued)

- Incorporation of WIPO treaties in TRIPS
- Practical application of WIPO Treaties
 - Eg Appendix to Berne Convention
 - Eg Integrated Circuits Treaty
- WTO Dispute Settlement Panels

Characteristics of TK and TCEs

- Are handed down from generation to generation, either orally or by imitation
- Reflect a community's cultural and social identity
- Are often made by “authors unknown” and are regarded as “belonging” to a community under customary laws
- Are constantly evolving, developing and being recreated within a community

Traditional knowledge

- Content or substance of knowledge which results from intellectual activity in a traditional context
- Includes know-how, skills, innovations, practices, and learning
- Not limited to a specific technical field and may include, for example, traditional agricultural, environmental, medicinal knowledge, and any traditional knowledge associated with cultural expressions and genetic resources

Traditional cultural expressions

- Forms in which traditional knowledge and culture are expressed, communicated and manifested
- May be tangible, intangible or mixed
- Ex: songs, performances, crafts, names, art, narratives, designs



Genetic Resources

■ GRs are **subject to regulations on access and benefit-sharing** set by:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the CBD (Nagoya Protocol)
- The International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) of the FAO

And all

As implemented by regional and national systems

Intellectual property and genetic resources

- Genetic resources, as encountered in nature, are not “intellectual property”
- They are not creations of the human mind and cannot be directly protected as IP

WHERE DOES IP FIT IN?

Two IP-related questions/issues

- Inventions based on or derived from GRs may be patentable (or subject to other forms of IP rights).
 - Preventing the grant of erroneous patents over GRs that do not fulfill the requirements of novelty and non-obviousness
 - “*quality of patent examination*” issue
- Using the patent/IP system to ensure and track compliance with ABS systems in national laws established pursuant to the CBD, Nagoya, FAO Treaty
 - “*transparency/mutual supportiveness*” issue

■ Proposed responses/solutions include:

- databases/information systems, information exchange, patent examination guidelines
- mandatory disclosure requirement, i.e. to make it mandatory for patent applications to show the source of origin of GRs, as well as evidence of PIC and a benefit-sharing agreement
- and/or managing patent/IP rights through contract (IP clauses in mutually-agreed terms)

Relationship with intellectual property

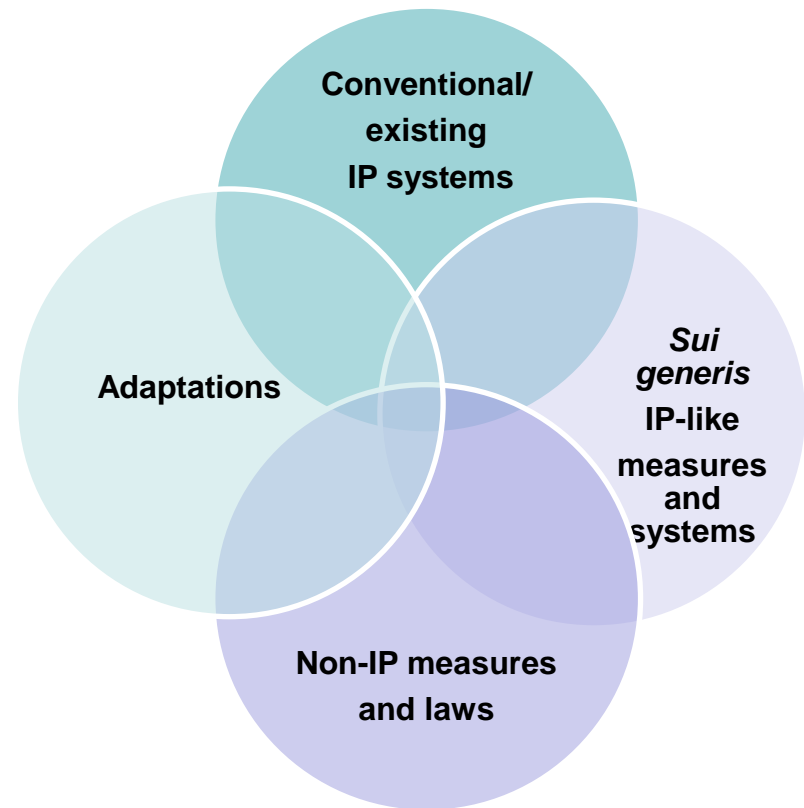
Where do TK and TCEs fit?

- TK and TCEs are innovations and creative expressions of **indigenous and local communities**
- They are products of creative intellectual activity; so they are “intellectual property”
 - Ex: traditional art, music, medicine...
- But since they are **“traditional”**, they cannot be fully protected by existing IP systems due to inherent inadequacies of the system:
 - Originality
 - Use in commerce
 - Novelty
 - Etc..

- Until recently, TK and TCEs were considered as belonging to the common heritage of humanity.. In the “public domain”
- Today, growing awareness of:
 - The risk of erosion of local knowledge systems
 - The economic potential – for communities and industries
 - Their value as cultural “assets” – part of social and cultural identity
 - Vulnerability to misuse and misappropriation

Protection with intellectual property rights

- Of course, TK and TCEs should be preserved, conserved and safeguarded..
- But should they get IP protection, and if so, how?
 - Protection with conventional/existing IP systems
 - Adaptation of conventional/existing IP systems
 - *Sui generis* protection
- Non-IP measures and laws



Sui generis IP protection of TK and TCEs

- TK and TCEs would be recognized as a **form of “intellectual property”** – i.e., as comprising creations and innovations of the human mind
- The protection of TK and TCEs would be provided by a special system or mechanisms **based on the kinds of measures, principles and values** that underlie the system established for the protection of intangibles (the intellectual property system)

- Features of this intellectual property system include:
 - **Property rights** (e.g. exclusive rights) and **non-property rights** (e.g. moral rights, unfair competition, right to equitable compensation)
 - **Balance and proportionality**: IP rights do not provide absolute and perfect control: limitations and exceptions/limited term/the role of the 'public domain'

Some policy objectives of protection

- Promote respect for traditional cultures
- Prevent misuse and misappropriation
- Be able to control and exploit
- Encourage community innovation and creativity
- Promote economic development and legitimate/appropriate trading opportunities
- Ensure remuneration for third party use
- Ensure acknowledgement
- Prevent the acquisition of unauthorized IP rights

Some key questions to be considered when developing a *sui generis* system of protection

- Why protect? *Aims and objectives*
 - What to protect? *Subject matter*
 - Who should benefit? *Beneficiaries*
 - What acts should be forbidden? *Scope*
 - Should there be exceptions and limitations?
-
- For how long? *Duration*
 - Should there be formalities?
 - What sanctions or penalties apply?
 - Should rights be retrospective?
 - How should foreign right holders be treated?

WIPO's work on GRs, TK and TCEs

- Find the appropriate role of IP in the protection, preservation and promotion of TK, TCEs and GRs
 - Normative development
 - Capacity building



WIPO IGC



- WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)
 - Created in 2000, first session in 2001
 - 34th session, June 12 - 16, 2017
 - Meets two to three times a year. 2018, 4X
 - Forum where negotiations take place for an international legal instrument on TK, TCEs and GRs
 - IGC participants: Member States, indigenous and local communities, business, civil society and other NGOs