

## **Program and Budget Committee**

**Thirty-Eighth Session**  
**Geneva, May 19 to 23, 2025**

### **PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK AND BUDGET 2026/27 QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES**

In accordance with the “Mechanism to Further Involve Member States in the Preparation and Follow-up of the Program of Work and Budget”, when submitting replies to the questionnaire seeking Member State input for the Program of Work and Budget, Member States can choose whether they wish their response to be published on the website. For those who have opted for publication, Member States’ responses to the questionnaire are in the Annex in their original language.

[Annex follows]

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Albania	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	
Algeria	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	Bien que ces services aient de nombreux avantages, il existe également certains inconvénients ou défis associés à leur utilisation, en particulier les services payants fournis par les services mondiaux d'enregistrement de la PI. D'après notre expérience et les observations présentées par les opérateurs économiques de notre pays on distingue les limitations ou inconvénients qu'il y a lieu de remédier à long terme : 1.Les services payants de l'OMPI peuvent être relativement coûteux, surtout pour les petites entreprises ou les inventeurs individuels. Par exemple : □L'enregistrement d'une marque ou d'un brevet à l'échelle internationale via les systèmes comme le Système de Madrid pour les marques ou le Système PCT pour les brevets peut entraîner des frais considérables, notamment des frais de dépôt, des frais annuels de maintien en vigueur, et des frais de traduction. □Bien que les frais de dépôt initiaux soient uniformisés, les frais supplémentaires peuvent varier d'un pays à l'autre, ce qui complique la gestion des coûts. 2.L'utilisation des systèmes mondiaux d'enregistrement implique un processus administratif parfois complexe, notamment pour les petites entreprises ou les personnes non familières avec le droit de la PI. Les formalités et exigences peuvent être difficiles à naviguer, notamment : □La traduction des documents dans des langues officielles spécifiques. □Le respect des exigences locales de chaque pays, qui peuvent varier en fonction des législations nationales. 3.L'OMPI offre principalement des services standardisés, mais il manque parfois un soutien personnalisé pour les demandeurs. Par exemple : □Les petites entreprises ou les startups peuvent avoir du mal à obtenir des conseils pratiques sur les spécificités des procédures internationales. □L'OMPI ne fournit pas de représentation légale directe ou de conseils juridiques détaillés, ce qui nécessite souvent de recourir à des avocats spécialisés en PI, augmentant ainsi les coûts. 4.L'enregistrement international via les services de l'OMPI n'est pas universel, et tous les pays ne sont pas membres de certains des principaux systèmes, comme le Système de Madrid pour les marques ou le Système PCT pour les brevets. Certaines régions ou pays peuvent ne pas être inclus dans ces systèmes, ce qui limite la couverture internationale. 5.Bien que l'OMPI facilite l'enregistrement international, elle ne résout pas les conflits ou les litiges de manière proactive. Si un tiers conteste un brevet ou une marque dans un pays, l'OMPI n'interviendra pas directement dans la résolution du conflit. Les parties devront souvent gérer les litiges au niveau national, ce qui peut être coûteux et long. 6.Les services de l'OMPI reposent principalement sur des plateformes en ligne pour la soumission des demandes et la gestion des dossiers. Bien que cela offre de la flexibilité, cela peut aussi poser des problèmes pour ceux qui ont des difficultés avec les technologies numériques ou qui préfèrent des interactions en personne.

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Australia	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	Australia supports ongoing modernisation and simplification of regulatory frameworks across all Working Groups. The efficient and well-managed operation of the PCT and Madrid systems should continue to be important for the 2026/27 biennium with a focus on streamlining, quality and accessibility. We remain concerned that the Lisbon system, with its inherent limitations in fee structures and potentially membership, due to non-inclusive provisions, will have greater difficulty in addressing ongoing deficits. We remain concerned that efforts to promote and thus expand membership of the Lisbon system, which will increase the financial burden of the system, lack balance in relation to promotion of different methods to protect geographical indications. Australia welcomes the opportunity for innovation and collaboration regarding the prevention and resolution of international and domestic IP disputes through alternative dispute resolution methods. Australia commends WIPO's efforts in continually developing ICT infrastructure that is targeted at the needs of users and contributes to the efficient functioning of the IP system worldwide. We are encouraged by the enhancement of information quality through platforms such as the Global Databases, WIPO DAS and WIPO Lex. We encourage the continued uptake and use of these platforms by Member States. We support the continued development and promotion of ePCT functions for the benefit of both applicants and Offices. Continued enhancement and support as well as promotion of WIPO CASE, WIPO DAS and ePCT are of significant interest to Australia. These initiatives support work sharing between IP offices, which reduces duplication of work and increases efficiency and transparency, thereby allowing Offices to focus on producing quality work. We have particular interest in collaborating on development and improvement of Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), to increase Office functionality and interoperability. We encourage the ongoing maintenance and improvement of the WIPO Sequence Suite of software. We see the leveraging of new and improving existing technical solutions and integration of multiple platforms as extremely beneficial.
Bahrain	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	We acknowledge the vital role of WIPO's services in advancing the global IP ecosystem. Enhancing the accessibility and affordability of fee-paying services under the PCT, Madrid, Hague, and Lisbon systems would significantly benefit Bahrain's SMEs and innovators, encouraging broader participation. Continuous updates and training on IPAS are essential to streamline registration processes and integrate advanced technologies like AI for prior art searches. Priorities for our national IP office are how to use the IP registries by local IP officials and how to guide applicants using PCT and Madrid systems. WIPO continues to support providing excellent services and useful training webinars on how to use these systems. The benefit of these systems for local official and applicants are not only to apply but also to use search tools and extract related IP statistics. In addition, Hague and Lisbon systems are also important for Bahrain as we plan to join these two systems. It will be important if there are such useful training webinars that introduce the features of the Hague and Lisbon systems. This also applied to WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center and WIPO Case or new services. We highly values WIPO's publications, including the Global Innovation Index, World IP Report, and Patent Landscape Reports, and encourages greater regional customization to address the specific needs and priorities of our country.
Belarus	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	Помимо указанных услуг и возможностей по предоставлению данных Республика Беларусь также заинтересована в придании русскому языку статуса рабочего языка в рамках Мадридской системы товарных знаков, консультации о чем ведутся уже с 2018 года, особенно ввиду скорого начала функционирования альтернативной системы зарубежной регистрации товарных знаков в рамках Евразийского экономического союза. А также белорусская сторона заинтересована в более широком использовании русского языка в рамках функционирования Гаагской системы промышленных образцов и Лиссабонской системы географических указаний.

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Cambodia	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	As a Least Developed Country (LDC), Cambodia emphasizes the critical role of WIPO's services and data in strengthening copyright systems, supporting creators, and fostering the creative economy. Expanded priorities include: •Establishing localized copyright database systems with WIPO's support to streamline copyright registration, monitor infringements, and analyze data effectively. •Expanding digital literacy initiatives to enable creators to utilize WIPO's online platforms and global registries. •Collaborating with regional partners to exchange data and experiences in copyright enforcement through interconnected IP systems. •Encouraging simplified procedures from WIPO tailored for LDCs, improving access to global IP services like PCT and Madrid for Cambodian creators. •Introducing workshops and training to equip copyright professionals with skills in digital rights management and anti-piracy technologies.
Czech Republic	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	<p>In general: The Czech Republic continues to support the unique role of WIPO in the field of intellectual property protection and its further strengthening. We continue to support the activities of WIPO carried out in accordance with WIPO’s mandate and goals, i.e. to make IP work and to enable users to realize the potential of IP for innovation and creativity for benefit of all. We also welcome and support the WIPO’s focus on new challenges like Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence, frontier technologies or a robust, durable and broad-based economic recovery and others. The Czech Republic reiterates its resolute condemnation of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, which constitutes a manifest violation of the UN Charter, and we reaffirm our continued support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders. Taking into account the territorial scope of IP rights, we legitimately expect that the WIPO registries shall respect the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine in all data indicating the origin of the parties. We are grateful for the assistance and support measures provided by WIPO Secretariat based on the relevant Decision of the 64th General Assemblies, aiming to help Ukraine rebuild its innovation and creativity sector and intellectual property system, as has been described in the updated factual report (A/65/7). The report provides evidence of the negative impact of the Russian war on Ukrainian IP ecosystem and innovative and creative sector, as well as of the continued need of assistance from WIPO. The Czech Republic strongly supported the recent GA decision on WIPO Assistance and Support for Ukraine's Innovation and Creativity Sector and Intellectual Property System and welcomes regular updates on its implementation.</p> <p>Part I: Services and Data The Czech Republic continues to attach great value to the improvement of global intellectual property protection systems, the PCT, the Madrid System, the Hague System and the Lisbon System and other services provided to users, namely the one-stop shop for online IP services "WIPO IP Portal". The high quality of these services provided by WIPO to users is highly appreciated. We fully appreciate further improvements in accordance with new technological developments. As for the PCT system, the Czech Republic especially appreciates the continuous improvement of access to information which refers to international applications as well as to the entire procedure under the PCT, namely the availability of data and information on international applications and the search options offered by PATENTSCOPE. Under the PCT system, we appreciate the addition of new services to the ePCT system, which have proven highly useful. The timelines of applications with marked deadlines for individual tasks/actions to take are very practical. Quarterly provision of statistics on international applications at a certain level of the PCT procedure is also welcome. These statistics represent practical and useful information. We welcome that the implementation of WIPO Standard ST.26 for the presentation of sequence listings in patent applications and the extension of the Standard to cover digital transfer of sequence listings</p>

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		<p>as part of priority documents was successfully put into practice. We welcome progress in the processing of international applications in full-text format in solving the related problems and sharing of results, especially to the receiving offices. The Czech Republic continues to support the development of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Centre as an efficient, cost-effective and attractive dispute resolution system. Following the successful launch of specialised IP mediation services at the national level through the establishment of the IP Mediation Centre in Prague, the Czech Republic welcomes the support of the WIPO Centre and EUIPO. The support could include, for example, mediation training for mediators, seminars/workshops for the public on the benefits of mediation in IP disputes, legal advice and sharing of experience on the application of mediation methods and techniques in the field of IP, as well as ADR awareness programmes for SMEs and research universities. The Czech Republic will appreciate the continuation of cooperation in the field of education and awareness raising. We would like to take advantage from the services of the WIPO Academy not only for our staff but also for the public interested in the field of IP, for example a regular intensive training seminar on IP law and IP infrastructures, WIPO's global IPR protection systems and procedures within WIPO targeted at newly appointed (junior) Geneva-based diplomats responsible for WIPO-related affairs and issues. We would also welcome WIPO expanding its range of materials for children and young people not only in the field of trademarks and copyright, but also in the field of patents, designs, know-how and trade secrets. For example – preparation of awareness and educational videos for various target groups, mainly secondary schools and universities on the topic: 'How to search in WIPO databases'. In the past, we translated the series of three comics into Czech, which met with great success with our clients. Continuation with on-line courses and seminars, at various knowledge levels would be also welcome. We support WIPO Academy online seminars as well as the creation of an accessible repository of electronic learning resources. As for Databases and Classifications we would appreciate the following improvements: Expanding Patentscope, Global Brand Database and Haag Express Database to other participating countries. Improving search possibilities for experts and the general public (namely SMEs). Enabling the possibility to 'personalize' data access, both to information on the website as well as in databases (for example I am only interested in some IP and under my 'account' I want to find only selected information for me). In Hague Express Database, we would strongly welcome improvements in the search function, for example: •ā more comfortable and user-friendly environment, e.g. a general image gallery is missing, •ūnsuitable presentation of results from the database – only 30 search results per page, •ōccasional impossibility of downloading results of a search in pdf format. Improvements in IT support when solving problems with databases, such as the Hague Express, which tends to have frequent outages, or the impossibility of searching according to the name of the subject</p>



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		<p>or saving search results in pdf format. Improvement of data exchange and development of webservices for data exchange and verification. We would welcome especially further development of data Exchange and webservices within the field of Madrid system. For example, a webservice for the Madrid System Fee Calculator tool which is currently available at <a href="https://madrid.wipo.int/feecalapp/">https://madrid.wipo.int/feecalapp/</a>. A further example would be a webservice related to the list of member states of the Madrid Agreement/Protocol which is currently available in the form of PDF file only (<a href="https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/docs/pdf/madrid_marks.pdf">https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/treaties/en/docs/pdf/madrid_marks.pdf</a>).</p> <p>We welcome the creation and further maintenance of the API Catalog project. The continuation of usage of AI in the various fields of IP is strongly supported. Further developments and improvements of search tools in accordance with the new technological developments are appreciated and supported. As far as Locarno classification is concerned, we would welcome developing industrial design classification, extending and specifying the database with other classifications due to the increase in industrial designs and thereby improve the search possibilities in databases, better elaborating the list of classes and subclasses including explanations. The Czech Republic highly appreciate the elaboration of the WIPO patent landscape reports recently published and focused on generative artificial intelligence and patenting in the agrifood sector. The reports provide patent trends with a comprehensive and up-to-date understanding of the patent landscape in the respective technological fields. The Czech Republic also highly welcomes the delivery of the annual Global Innovation Index containing high-quality data, studies, papers and country rankings.</p>
Ecuador	<p>I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.</p>	<p>La optimización de la interoperabilidad y acceso a bases de datos es esencial para mejorar la eficiencia en la gestión de la propiedad intelectual (PI). La integración de bases de datos con sistemas locales puede reducir esfuerzos administrativos, agilizar la verificación de información, minimizar conflictos de derechos y facilitar la vigilancia en contextos transfronterizos. Este enfoque es particularmente beneficioso para pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYMES) que buscan acceder a nuevos mercados, proporcionando un soporte más eficaz y alineado con sus necesidades. Además, incluir reportes específicos sobre tendencias de PI en mercados dentro de los informes contribuirá a una toma de decisiones más informada. En el caso del Centro de Mediación de Ecuador, su implementación tiene como objetivo central acelerar los trámites de registro y observancia en PI. Con el apoyo de la OMPI, se busca establecer sinergias con otros centros de mediación para fomentar un enfoque de beneficio mutuo entre las partes. Mediante un sistema estructurado, se plantea desarrollar una red de centros de mediación, donde las actas emitidas sean vinculantes tanto en el país de origen como en otros con intereses comerciales o de PI involucrados. Este modelo de colaboración facilitará la resolución ágil de conflictos de PI, promoviendo un entorno más dinámico y eficiente en la protección y gestión de derechos de propiedad intelectual.</p>

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Ethiopia	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	The Ethiopian Intellectual Property Authority (EIPA) is committed to enhancing the intellectual property system and fostering innovation in a country and WIPO's support in the following areas of "Services and Data" will help EIPA achieve its goals. 1.Enhancement of IPAS Infrastructure We request WIPO's continued technical assistance and training for our staff in the use of the Intellectual Property Administration System (IPAS). This includes updates on best practices, system upgrades and user training to ensure that our operations remain efficient and user-friendly. 2.Support for Collective Management Organizations As we work to establish and strengthen collective management organizations, in particular CMOs implementing the Royalty payment for Copy right and neighboring rights holders., we would appreciate WIPO's expertise in guiding the development of frameworks and best practices. Access to resources such as the WIPO Connect platform will facilitate better management and distribution of rights among creators and rights holders. 3.Research Publications and Reports We would benefit from ongoing access to WIPO's research publications, including the Global Innovation Index and World IP Report. These resources provide valuable insights that can inform our policies and strategic initiatives. We also request assistance in interpreting and applying findings from the Patent Landscape Reports to enhance our national IP strategies. 4.Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) As our national office is involved in establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in Universities and R&D institutions, we seek WIPO's guidance in developing training programs and resource materials tailored to the needs of these centers. This will empower local innovators and researchers with the tools necessary to navigate the IP landscape effectively.
Italy	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	
Kuwait	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	نعم ، لأن هذه الخدمات تهدف إلى تعزيز الابتكار وحماية الحقوق الفكرية في جميع أنحاء العالم.
Kuwait	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	تسهيل عملية البحث في الموقع الرسمي للمنظمة. ارسال رسائل إخبارية لمن يود استلامها عبر البريد الالكتروني او الرسائل النصية.

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Latvia	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	It is of significant importance to step away from the misconception and presumption that an IP institution's sole purpose is the registration of IP rights as there are far more responsibilities that an IP office must take part in, in particular the following: Explore the possibility to develop common IT infrastructures with the Member States and the WIPO at a global level; Implement open data (open data should be machine-readable or, at the very least, in an Excel format, not limited to simple public databases); Continue to research the impact of counterfeiting and piracy to provide national offices and the public with up-to-date and objective data. It is crucial to explore the new trends and methods of infringers, to provide the enforcers and policy makers with evidence-based reports, as well as to develop an interactive and visually appealing manner or way about how to display the research or historical data; Encourage alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms to provide faster and more affordable options for resolving IP conflicts. Explore new tools and services that can be used to raise SMEs awareness of the importance and value of IP rights as well facilitate the SMEs introduction to system of registered IP rights, especially in countries where SMEs are activity choosing not to protect their IP rights. -It would be immensely beneficial to work with the Member states on implementing new and innovative initiatives at the regional and national level for the benefit of its users, like IP valuation and IP backed financing. To add, the Patent Office of the Republic of Latvia by using this opportunity would suggest organising technically-focused cooperation events or even projects, for example, in the IT field. Such an informative event would be with a focus on solutions within the IT area, urging the member states to use them, to join in them, etc. The member states could propose the WIPO to initiate such events (projects) and inform the member states accordingly. Such a technically-focused cooperation has been introduced in cooperation with the EUIPO and the EPO, with the inclusion of mutual projects, and the Patent Office of the Republic of Latvia would involve in this as well to gain mutual benefits both on the WIPO and the Patent Office's of the Republic of Latvia part.
Paraguay	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	Con respecto a este punto y teniendo en cuenta el MoU entre las partes, es de suma importancia contar con asistencia técnica para mejorar la base de datos IPAS y fortalecer la infraestructura alrededor de la misma, con APIS que ayuden a la interconexión de los sistemas locales con los proveídos por la organización, además de capacitación para el área de producción de sistemas y manejo de las herramientas de trabajo proveídas por el sistema operativo, los cuales consideramos fundamentales para el uso adecuado y eficaz del IPAS. Además, consideramos importante conocer sobre los sistemas de pagos de tasas, en especial sobre lo relacionado al Sistema de la Haya, en consideración a la posible adhesión a este tratado. Interés en conocer más sobre la herramienta WIPO Connect a través de capacitaciones. Continuar la colaboración entre el Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la OMPI y la DINAPI, específicamente en el uso de la plataforma para la gestión de casos y realización de audiencias.
San Marino	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	The support of WIPO to establish our digital system with IPAS was crucial since 2007 and it is today essential for our Office in the implementation of fully digitalised process. The fee paying service for Madrid and Hague System are working perfectly.
Saudi Arabia	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	في ما يتعلق بالأولويات والنتائج التي نأمل تحقيقها خلال الثنائية 27/2026 في ما يخص الخدمات والبيانات التي تقدمها الويبو نرى التركيز على النقاط الآتية: 1-تحسين الوصول إلى البيانات وأن تكون أكثر شمولية. 2-تقديم الدعم الفني المستمر. 3-التأكيد على استمرار التحسين بالقدرة على استخدام اللغة العربية في البحث بكل سهولة.



Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Spain	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	La OEPM reconoce el gran trabajo llevado a cabo por la OMPI, si bien considera imprescindible seguir fortaleciendo y expandiendo ámbitos clave en beneficio de los usuarios del sistema a nivel global. En este sentido, de cara al bienio 26/27, se considera necesario incidir en algunas de las prioridades de cada uno de los ámbitos mencionados: -Así, respecto a los sistemas del PCT, Madrid, La Haya y Lisboa, sería oportuno incrementar la difusión de las ventajas que suponen los sistemas para incrementar por un lado, el número de parte scontratantes en los mismo, y por otro, el incremento de registros. Por otro lado, garantizar que el foco siga orientado hacia el usuario, de cara a reducir cargas administrativas innecesarias y facilitar la gestión en las operaciones. -En cuanto al Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la OMPI, abogamos por promover y difundir estos servicios a través de campañas de sensibilización, especialmente en aquellas jurisdicciones que se detecte que pudieran adolecer de mecanismos más limitados de resolución alternativa de disputas en su ecosistema de PI. A estos efectos, podrían introducirse programas de formación regional para capacitar mediadores y árbitros especializados, de cara a la transferencia de conocimiento técnico en PI. -En lo que respecta a los servicios de apoyo a las Oficinas Nacionales y organismos de gestión colectiva, consideramos que IPAS y WIPO Connect son buenas iniciativas, que favorecen la interoperabilidad y la asistencia técnica en la gestión de los derechos de PI. Al efecto, sería oportuno publicar los datos actualizados para conocer el nivel de implementación entre los Estados Miembros y en su caso, priorizar recursos para la puesta en marcha de programas personalizados destinados a Países Menos Adelantados. - En relación con las bases de datos, revitalizar el Proyecto LATIPAT, dotando de mayores recursos al proyecto sería una buena manera de garantizar un acceso equitativo y promover el intercambio de información en materia de patentes.
Syrian Arab Republic	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	Improving the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services to increase resources is important to WIPO. This will help to make services more user-friendly and increase the number of the global IP users. WIPO can make a positive impact on IP services and data by increase support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations and providing advanced technological solutions, simplifying administrative procedures, and enhancing international cooperation in this area. For example: Developing systems and infrastructure (IPAS) by including the ability to search for images within the IPAS System using modern technologies such as AI. The possibility of localizing the IPAS System and its latest versions within the national cloud environment in Syria if available.
Thailand	I. Services and Data, including fee paying services provided by the global IP registries, i.e. the PCT, Madrid, Hague and Lisbon systems, and those offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, as well as other services like WIPO Case, the Global Databases, our support to IP Offices to enhance their systems and infrastructure (IPAS) and to collective management organizations through WIPO Connect, etc. Our publications and research papers, including the Global Innovation Index, the World IP Report, the Patent Landscape Reports etc.	As a trademark registrar of the Madrid applications, I wanted a Madrid monitoring system that could be processed quickly, and the "Real-time Status" tab could be easily accessible and faster to download the PDF of Total Provisional Refusal of Protection.
Albania	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	

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Algeria	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	<p>L'OMPI joue un rôle clé dans le développement de normes internationales concernant la propriété intellectuelle (PI) et l'élaboration de politiques mondiales sur des questions telles que les brevets, les droits d'auteur, les marques, les dessins et modèles industriels, etc. Cependant, comme pour toute organisation internationale, il peut y avoir des défis et des manquements dans ces processus. Voici quelques éléments qui pourraient constituer des manquements ou des défis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▣ Certaines normes de l'OMPI, bien qu'ayant une portée mondiale, ne sont pas adoptées uniformément par tous les pays. Cela peut créer des incohérences dans la manière dont la propriété intellectuelle est protégée et appliquée à travers le monde, ce qui peut rendre difficile la gestion des droits de PI dans un environnement global.</li><li>▣ En outre, certains pays en développement peuvent avoir du mal à adopter des normes de PI strictes, en raison de priorités nationales différentes ou de capacités limitées dans le domaine de la gestion de la PI.</li><li>▣ L'OMPI élabore des politiques qui visent à établir un cadre commun, mais il existe parfois des tensions entre les intérêts des pays développés et ceux des pays en développement. Par exemple, les pays riches, qui sont souvent les principaux détenteurs de droits de PI, peuvent avoir des priorités différentes de celles des pays plus pauvres, qui peuvent chercher à favoriser l'accès à la technologie et à l'innovation sans faire face à des obstacles trop stricts en matière de brevets ou de droits d'auteur.</li><li>▣ Les évolutions rapides de la technologie, comme l'intelligence artificielle, et l'édition génétique, soulèvent de nouveaux défis pour les normes de PI. L'OMPI doit constamment réévaluer ses politiques pour prendre en compte ces avancées. Par exemple, la question de savoir comment protéger les inventions basées sur l'IA ou la génétique est un domaine où les normes existantes sont parfois inadéquates.</li><li>▣ Le processus d'élaboration des normes et des politiques à l'OMPI peut parfois être perçu comme étant dominé par des pays plus puissants économiquement et technologiquement, ce qui peut marginaliser les voix des pays en développement ou des petites économies.</li><li>▣ L'OMPI travaille sur la représentation de tous ses membres dans les discussions, mais certains comités peuvent être accusés de ne pas prendre suffisamment en compte les besoins spécifiques des pays en développement ou des parties prenantes moins influentes. Les priorités futures pour les comités de l'OMPI devront probablement se concentrer sur plusieurs domaines cruciaux, notamment :</li><li>▣ Révision des normes internationales pour s'adapter aux nouvelles technologies</li><li>▣ Promotion de l'inclusion et de l'équité : Assurer une plus grande participation des pays en développement dans les discussions internationales sur la PI</li><li>▣ Soutien à l'innovation inclusive : Soutenir des politiques qui facilitent l'accès aux technologies et aux innovations, tout en équilibrant les intérêts des créateurs, des inventeurs, et des utilisateurs, notamment dans les secteurs de la santé et de l'éducation.</li><li>▣ Renforcement des mécanismes de règlement des différends : L'OMPI pourrait jouer un rôle accru dans le renforcement des mécanismes internationaux de règlement des différends en matière de PI, pour garantir une application plus juste des droits de propriété intellectuelle à l'échelle mondiale.</li><li>▣ Réflexion sur la durabilité et l'impact social des droits de PI : Dans un monde de plus en plus tourné vers la durabilité et la responsabilité sociale, l'OMPI pourrait explorer comment les politiques de PI peuvent contribuer à des objectifs plus larges comme le développement durable, l'innovation inclusive, et l'accès aux technologies essentielles.</li><li>▣ Adoption par tous les bureaux de PI : L'un des défis majeurs réside dans l'adoption uniforme de la norme ST.26 par tous les offices de brevets nationaux et régionaux. Certains pays peuvent être confrontés à des défis techniques ou financiers pour mettre en place les systèmes nécessaires pour accepter les demandes de brevets au format ST.26.</li><li>▣ Formation des utilisateurs : Les entreprises, les avocats spécialisés en PI et les chercheurs doivent être formés pour soumettre correctement les informations conformément à la norme ST.26. Cela peut représenter un coût et un effort considérables, en particulier pour les petites entreprises ou les inventeurs individuels.</li><li>▣ Mise à jour continue des normes : Les normes techniques doivent évoluer pour suivre les progrès dans les domaines de la biotechnologie et des sciences de la vie. L'OMPI doit donc assurer une mise à jour régulière de la norme ST.26 pour répondre aux nouvelles découvertes scientifiques et aux besoins émergents de l'industrie.</li></ul>

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Australia	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	Australia welcomes the continued focus on the normative framework and supports WIPO efforts to promote ongoing development of international IP law and practice in an effective and balanced way. We encourage WIPO to continue to facilitate, as appropriate and under the guidance of Member States, measures that: increase meeting efficiency; minimise time spent on procedure over substantive issues; and encourage the ongoing engagement and attendance of capital-based officials. Australia welcomes the successful conclusion and adoption of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty. This Treaty is an important step forward in realising the economic benefits of IP for creative industries worldwide. Following the successful conclusion of the WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge, Australia looks forward to building on the momentum to continue discussions at the WIPO IGC about other possible legal instruments looking at protections for Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs). Australia supports ongoing funding for the IGC (as part of Global Challenges and Partnerships) and work on developing a balanced and effective international normative framework with respect to Genetic Resources, TK and TCEs. Exploring protections for TK and TCEs is a strong interest for Australia and we would like to see a positive outcome in the near future. Securing the ability of Indigenous Peoples to attend and participate in IGC meetings is crucial to progressing this work. Australia is keen to see dedicated funding allocated in the WIPO budget to support Indigenous Peoples to attend IGC meetings. A further priority for Australia is progress in discussions on important features of international patent law and uptake of mechanisms for work-sharing. Australia views the balanced discussion of geographical indications as an important issue, and the SCT as an appropriate forum given the broad base of views likely to be held by its wide membership. Australia has concerns regarding the expansion of the membership of the Lisbon system, which will increase not only the financial burden of the system but lead to a potential lack of balance in relation to the promotion of different methods to protect geographical indications. Australia supports work to advance a treaty on the protection of broadcasting organisations as we believe an international instrument is needed to bring international copyright law up to a standard similar to our own and to address present and emerging technological issues. Australia continues to support work through the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights towards convening a Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of a treaty on the protection of broadcasting organisations, and welcomes information sharing on issues relating to Generative AI and copyright. Australia welcomes further discussions in areas of new and emerging policy and technology. The WIPO Conversation on IP and Frontier Technologies sessions have provided a global forum for considering the impact of these technologies, including AI, on IP rights. We look forward to substantive work in this area to facilitate consistency of decision making between Member States. Australia welcomes progress by the Committee on WIPO Standards and is pleased to be an active member in the Committee and on the relevant task forces. Member States, with the assistance of WIPO, should continue to identify areas of common interest needing attention at the international level and which are well defined in scope and supported by a strong evidence base to help ensure productive committee agendas.
Bahrain	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	We recognizes the importance of WIPO's norm-setting and policy-making activities in fostering a balanced global IP ecosystem. Support for implementing WIPO treaties and aligning national laws with international standards is critical, particularly in areas impacted by frontier technologies like AI and blockchain. We encourages prioritizing harmonization efforts, such as ST.26, to ensure consistent application of technical standards. Strengthening the work of WIPO committees and working groups by addressing emerging issues like IP financing and integrating IT solutions can enhance their relevance. We also supports initiatives that promote global Communities of Practice to exchange knowledge and best practices and emphasizes the need for targeted capacity-building programs to build respect for IP and raise awareness of its societal and economic value. We look forwards to participating in upcoming virtual meetings or meetings of these WIPO committees and working groups. Also, to read the feedback reports and analytical comments of WIPO team groups and member states officials in these working groups.



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Belarus	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	Республика Беларусь также заинтересована в получении всесторонней методологической поддержки от ВОИС по вопросам нормотворческой деятельности и разработке политики в сфере интеллектуальной собственности в учреждениях высшего образования и научно-исследовательских организациях.
Cambodia	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	Cambodia remains committed to engaging with WIPO's norm-setting initiatives to address global copyright challenges and modernize national frameworks. Additional focuses include: •Advocating for international guidelines on copyright exceptions and limitations, particularly for educational and research applications. •Supporting WIPO's efforts to create norms addressing cross-border copyright enforcement issues, including digital piracy and online marketplaces. •Participating in global discussions on the implications of AI-generated works for copyright, ensuring fair treatment of creators and equitable distribution of benefits. •Collaborating with other member states to develop regional policy roadmaps addressing shared copyright challenges.
Czech Republic	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	The Czech Republic continues to attach great importance to further improvement of the international normative framework for balance and effectiveness in the international intellectual property system. Based on the decision of the GA to convene a diplomatic conference for the adoption of the Design Law Treaty, the Czech Republic welcomes the adoption of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty in November 2024. The Czech Republic continues to reiterate its interest in greater progress towards the adoption of a long-awaited international treaty for the up-to-date of the protection of broadcaster’s rights. We still believe that the finalization of the text of this treaty should be a high priority of the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights. The Czech Republic is satisfied with the progress made by the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents. In this sense, we would like to recall our expectation to reach more technical debate relating to substantive patent law harmonization at this Committee. The Czech Republic is pleased to note the continuous expansion of the Lisbon Union family since last year. We extend a warm welcome to the new members to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement concerning Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications. The Czech Republic firmly believes that increasing the membership of the Lisbon system necessitates sustained and targeted promotional efforts. We welcome reconvening the Working Group next year to further the development of the Lisbon System. In the domain of IPR enforcement, we continue to support the work of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement, which serves as the multilateral forum for sharing best practice with respect to IPR enforcement. We welcome the growing engagement of the Member States from all regions in this Committee. We continue to pay great attention to the work of the Standing Committee on Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications as well as to the Committee on WIPO Standards. We appreciate continuous support by WIPO in the creation and development of WIPO Standards under the Committee on WIPO Standards. Following on from the decision of the GA to convene a Diplomatic Conference to conclude an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources, the Czech Republic takes note the adoption of the GRATK Treaty in May 2024. The Czech Republic remains committed to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore and the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property as well. The Czech Republic would highly welcome the attendance of IP experts from the national IP offices of the WIPO Member States to contribute to the work of both committees. Artificial Intelligence is one of the priorities areas for the Czech Republic. Therefore, we strongly welcome the continuation of the debate on Artificial Intelligence from the IP perspective going forward. The Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic focuses on the use of AI in search and classification tools and will actively participate in activities in this field. We believe that the regular sharing of knowledge and information on the use of AI for IP examination procedures at the national IP offices is highly beneficial for all Member States.

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Ecuador	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	La OMPI puede desempeñar un papel activo en el establecimiento de estándares y normas de PI relevantes y útiles mediante el fomento del intercambio de experiencias entre oficinas de PI, creando redes técnicas que permitan compartir buenas prácticas normativas y de procedimiento. Estas redes pueden impulsar un ecosistema global más equilibrado y eficaz, promoviendo la colaboración entre diferentes actores de la PI. Es crucial que la OMPI apoye la organización de talleres y reuniones internacionales para la elaboración de normas flexibles que respalden el desarrollo de países en vías de desarrollo y adapten sus necesidades a las nuevas tecnologías. Estas normas deben evitar distorsiones y obstáculos en el comercio y la tecnología, asegurando un progreso equilibrado. Asimismo, es indispensable respaldar el desarrollo de políticas que permitan a los países aprovechar los avances en inteligencia artificial (IA), fomentando su integración en los sistemas de PI y beneficiando a los usuarios finales. La creación de guías y estándares específicos para el uso de tecnologías disruptivas en la PI es otra herramienta clave. La OMPI puede impulsar comunidades de práctica globales, proporcionando espacios para el intercambio de conocimientos entre oficinas de PI, empresarios y académicos. Además, sus publicaciones pueden incluir análisis comparativos y reportes detallados que orienten la formulación de políticas nacionales y regionales, destacando tendencias de PI en mercados emergentes y ofreciendo una base sólida para decisiones informadas en el ámbito global.
Ethiopia	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	The Ethiopian Intellectual Property Authority (EIPA) is actively working on a legal reform that focuses on joining/acceding to/WIPO administered treaties. Having recently enacted a proclamation to accede to the Paris Convention and the Madrid Protocol, we plan to accede to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 2025. WE have also a clear plan of action to accede to the Berne Convention, Hague Agreements, Budapest treaty and other WIPO administered treaties until 2026. The legal reform includes National IPR laws revision and enacting new laws such as the GI, TK & TCEs, we seek WIPO's comprehensive support in the following areas: 1.Assistance in Reforming National IP Laws We require WIPO's expertise and guidance in reforming our existing IP legislation, including our patent, copyright, and trademark laws. This reform is essential to ensure compliance with international standards and treaties, such as TRIPS, and to foster a more robust IP framework that encourages creativity and innovation. 2.Implementation of WIPO Treaties To effectively implement the obligations arising from the treaties we have begun recently acceding/ratifying, we request WIPO's tailored training programs and resources that facilitate our understanding and application of these treaties within our legal context. 3.Support for Norm-setting and Policy Development We encourage WIPO to continue its norm-setting activities and to provide platforms for dialogue on emerging issues, particularly related to frontier technologies and their implications for IP law and policy. We would benefit from participating in global communities of practice that address these topics and share best practices. 4.Harmonization of Technical Standard As we align our practices with global standards, WIPO support in understanding and implementing harmonized technical standards, such as ST.26, will be crucial in advancing our patent examination and application processes.
Italy	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	A working hypothesis to develop could be the creation of codes to univocally identify the protected works that are registered, at the national level, in the various voluntary copyright Registers. In addition to the works, the information relating to the authors, producers, publishers and all the other actors in the copyright value chain should also be made homogeneous. This standardization and internalization operation should lead to interoperability of data between Registries of the various countries; furthermore, it could be used to implement a mechanism to allow rights holders to effectively exercise the opt-out in the case, for example, of text and data mining (TDM) operations under an exception regime.



# Program and Work and Budget 2026/27 Questionnaire Responses

Annex

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Kuwait	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	نعم، لأن هذه الأنشطة تهدف إلى تحسين الفهم والتطبيق الفعال للملكية الفكرية على المستوى العالمي، مما يعزز الابتكار والتنمية المستدامة.
Kuwait	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	
Latvia	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	-Interoperability between different IT solutions across the field. Closer cooperation with/between the WIPO, the EPO and the EUIPO, especially in the IT area. -Explore the use of blockchain technology for internal IP management, ensuring secure record-keeping and facilitating transparent tracking of ownership rights. -As reliance on digital tools increases, invest in robust data security measures to protect sensitive IP information. - Research on challenges and opportunities linked to the digitalization of creative works and safeguarding of digital content could also be considered. -Utilizing AI and other technologies to streamline IP infringement detection and enforcement across borders. This could reduce costs and ensure swift action against counterfeiting and piracy. -Ensuring effective enforcement across different countries with varying legal systems is crucial. -Developing criteria, conditions and guidelines for IP valuation, and IP backed financing.
Paraguay	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	De acuerdo con los objetivos estratégicos de la institución, se considera de gran utilidad el apoyo en la aplicación de tratados de la OMPI, y a todo lo relacionado con la implementación efectiva. La revisión normativa es fundamental para adecuar la legislación nacional a los lineamientos internacionales por lo que contar con asistencia en esta materia es de suma utilidad para lograr nuestros objetivos. Apoyo para el desarrollo del Plan Nacional de Observancia de los Derechos de PI. Apoyo sobre las mejores prácticas para la implementación del Tratado de Marrakech para facilitar el acceso a las obras publicadas a las personas ciegas, con discapacidad visual o con otras dificultades para acceder al texto impreso.
San Marino	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	The assistance of WIPO started in the last 3 years for the implementation of Copyright Traties in our country is still in opera.

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Saudi Arabia	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	نأمل ان يكون هناك تعزيز للعمل على تطوير المعايير كون ان تطويرها يسهم في تحسين التوافق بين الدول الأعضاء في القرارات ويزيد من الكفاءة والفعالية، كما نأمل دعم الدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ المعاهدات ونؤكد على أهمية تقديم الدعم الفني والتقني للدول الأعضاء، مما يساهم في تحقيق الامتثال. كما نقترح إقامة حوارات عالمية حول التحديات المشتركة بين الدول الأعضاء في ما يخص تأثير تكنولوجيا المعلومات والذكاء الاصطناعي على مجالات الملكية الفكرية، ونؤكد على معالجة تأثير التكنولوجيا الحدودية التي لها القدرة على إحداث تغييرات في مختلف القطاعات في ظل التطور السريع للذكاء الاصطناعي وضمان حقوق المبتكرين والمبدعين في هذا السياق الجديد. كما نرى إعطاء أولوية لتعزيز احترام الملكية الفكرية وزيادة الوعي بأهمية حماية هذه الحقوق في الثنائية 27/2026. وعليه، نرى أن التركيز على هذه الأولويات سيسهم في تحقيق التوازن بين الحاجة إلى وضع معايير ورسم سياسات حديثة وبين دعم الدول الأعضاء في تطبيق هذه المعايير بشكل فعال، مما يعزز النظام العالمي للملكية الفكرية ويواكب التحديات والتطورات المستقبلية.
Spain	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	Por su parte, en la elaboración normativa y política aún hay diversos desafíos que atender, de cara al fortalecimiento de los derechos de PI en el contexto global: en este sentido, se sugiere que la OMPI concentre esfuerzos en la armonización de normativas que faciliten la convergencia de estándares entre los Estados miembros. Esto incluye priorizar iniciativas relacionadas con las tecnologías emergentes más novedosas como la inteligencia artificial (IA) o la blockchain, así como las potenciales implicaciones de estas tecnologías en los sistemas de PI. En cuanto a la IA, resulta imprescindible adoptar estrategias para medir su impacto en el ecosistema de PI. Así, en primer lugar, profundizando en la regulación sobre el uso de obras generadas por IA, promoviendo estándares claros que reconozcan los derechos de los creadores y usuarios. En segundo lugar, reforzando los foros de diálogo global para anticipar los desafíos legislativos que conlleva la adopción masiva de esta tecnología disruptiva. Además, los recientes tratados internacionales concluidos por la OMPI: Tratado de Riad sobre el Derecho de los Diseños y el Tratado sobre la Propiedad Intelectual, los Recursos Genéticos y los Conocimientos Tradicionales Asociados contemplan que se provea asistencia técnica a los estados miembros que lo soliciten y cumplan los requisitos establecidos en dichos tratados para poder cumplir con las obligaciones derivadas de la implementación de estos tratados, una vez se hayan adherido a ellos. Por último, la OEPM apoya las iniciativas de armonización normativa como la ST.26. y considera esencial continuar ofreciendo formación técnica que garantice la implementación efectiva cuando estas se adopten.
Syrian Arab Republic	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	Suggestions: - Providing capacity building workshops and technical assistance to help the Directorate of Commercial and Industrial Property Protection (DCIP) keep pace with frontier technologies such as AI, IoT, and 3D printing. - Focus on addressing digital copyright issues, including licensing in the digital environment and Blockchain-based smart contracts. - Explore harmonization of patent laws and procedures, particularly in emerging technologies like AI and blockchain. - Developing new norms or guidelines for protecting intellectual property in the context of frontier technologies such as AI, IoT, and 3D printing. - Foster discussions on cross-cutting issues like IT and data protection in the digital age. - Explore the possibility of setting standards for IP financing mechanisms to support innovation and entrepreneurship.
Thailand	II. Norm-setting and Policy-making Activities, including upcoming priorities for WIPO committees, including any new possible norm or standing setting work. Support for Members in implementing WIPO Treaties and any new ways in which the substantive work of the various Committees and Working Groups can bring value. It also includes global conversations on cross-cutting issues like IT, the formation of global Communities of Practice, as well as emerging issues like the impact of frontier technologies on IP laws and ecosystems and IP financing. Our work on building respect for IP and increasing the harmonization of technical standards like ST.26.	Funds should be provided for countries that are parties to the Madrid Protocol to send participants to travel to join the annual "Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks".

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Albania	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Albania would be very interested in the Reginal and National Development. We have been supported by WIPO in many initiatives toward the startups, young generation, SMEs, and judges. In the upcoming budget 2026/7 please consider Albania/ General Directorate of Industrial Property in the field of IP education, IP 4Youth, startups and SME and Technology transfer office. We have been in contact with LDCs division and agreed some activities to be organized by the next year. Our focus will be Technology transfer office to be established in the coming years, IP and young generation, Teachers, women and startups. The training of judges remains one of our priorities in order to raise awareness in the field of WIPO. Including Albanian Judges in the WIPO forum it is a good opportunity for them. As well raising administrative capacities of the office remains crucial for the new staff of the General Directorate of Industrial Property.
Algeria	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Le développement régional et national, liés à l'utilisation de la propriété intellectuelle (PI) comme moteur de la croissance et du développement dans les pays développés et en développement, présente quelques défis, qu'il ya lieu de les analyser et de les discuter aux comités concernés de l'OMPI : □ Accès inégal aux technologies : Les pays développés ont souvent une plus grande capacité à exploiter la propriété intellectuelle (PI) pour stimuler l'innovation, car ils disposent d'infrastructures solides, d'un accès aux marchés mondiaux et de systèmes juridiques efficaces pour la protection des droits de PI. En revanche, les pays en développement font face à des obstacles majeurs, comme un accès limité aux technologies avancées et des systèmes juridiques de PI moins développés. Cela engendre un déséquilibre entre les régions et une fracture numérique. □ Coûts de protection de la PI : Les coûts associés à la création et à la protection de la PI (brevets, droits d'auteur, marques) sont souvent prohibitifs pour les entreprises des pays en développement, limitant leur capacité à utiliser la PI comme levier pour leur croissance économique. Les frais de dépôt, de maintenance des brevets, et les litiges peuvent constituer une barrière importante. □ Monopolisation et verrouillage des marchés : Lorsque les droits de PI sont utilisés de manière excessive, cela peut mener à des monopoles , où les grandes entreprises des pays développés contrôlent les technologies clés et les produits dérivés, limitant l'accès pour les petites entreprises et les consommateurs, particulièrement dans les pays en développement. Par exemple, dans le secteur pharmaceutique, les brevets sur les médicaments peuvent empêcher l'accès à des traitements abordables pour les populations les plus vulnérables. □ Verrouillage de l'innovation : Les systèmes de PI peuvent parfois favoriser les grandes entreprises au détriment des petites entreprises ou des startups, qui peinent à protéger leurs innovations face à des concurrents plus riches en ressources. De plus, les brevets stratégiques (utilisés non pas pour innover, mais pour bloquer la concurrence) sont souvent une tactique de grandes entreprises dans des secteurs comme la technologie, ce qui peut limiter la compétitivité dans le marché mondial. □ Infrastructure juridique insuffisante : Pour que la PI fonctionne comme un moteur de croissance, il est essentiel d'avoir une infrastructure juridique solide pour protéger les droits de PI. Les pays en développement, en particulier, peuvent rencontrer des défis importants pour établir et maintenir des systèmes judiciaires et des bureaux de PI efficaces. Cela peut entraîner un manque de confiance dans les mécanismes de PI et des incitations réduites à l'innovation. □ Manque de sensibilisation et de formation : Une autre difficulté est le manque de sensibilisation et de formation sur la PI dans de nombreuses régions. Beaucoup d'entreprises, en particulier les petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) dans les pays en développement, ne comprennent pas l'importance de la PI, ni comment l'utiliser pour protéger leurs créations et se défendre contre les violations des droits de PI. □ Impact limité des accords régionaux : Bien que certains pays en développement aient signé des accords régionaux pour renforcer la

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
		<p>coopération en matière de PI, la mise en œuvre de ces accords reste souvent fragmentée. Les différences dans les systèmes juridiques, les niveaux de ressources et les priorités nationales peuvent limiter l'efficacité des efforts régionaux pour harmoniser les règles de PI et stimuler une croissance économique plus inclusive.</p> <p>□Barrières à l'accès à la technologie : Dans certains secteurs comme l'édition de médicaments, l'agriculture ou les technologies vertes, les droits de PI peuvent restreindre l'accès aux connaissances et aux innovations. Par exemple, les pays en développement peuvent avoir du mal à accéder à des technologies de santé avancées ou à des semences génétiquement modifiées, car elles sont protégées par des brevets coûteux. Cela empêche ces pays d'exploiter pleinement les avantages d'innovations potentiellement cruciales pour leur développement.</p> <p>□Licences obligatoires et politique de PI : Le recours aux licences obligatoires (permettant aux gouvernements de produire ou d'importer des médicaments sous brevet à un coût réduit en période d'urgence sanitaire) est une solution utilisée par certains pays pour contourner les coûts élevés associés à la PI, mais elle est souvent sujette à des conflits avec les détenteurs de brevets, en particulier dans le domaine pharmaceutique.</p> <p>□Risques de fuite des cerveaux : Une forte protection de la PI dans les pays développés peut inciter certains inventeurs et chercheurs à émigrer vers des pays où ils peuvent mieux valoriser leurs inventions et protéger leurs droits de PI, contribuant ainsi à un phénomène de fuite des cerveaux dans les pays en développement.</p>
Australia	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Australia continues to support the work of WIPO in assisting Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries in the design, development and implementation of national IP strategies notwithstanding the challenges presented by the diversity of country circumstances. Australia supports ongoing work to consolidate and advance the progress achieved in implementation of the Development Agenda. Australia supports WIPO's efforts to deliver, monitor and evaluate development activities that are needs based and demand driven, ensuring practical and sustainable benefits are delivered to Member States to enhance their capacity to use the IP system. When considering and evaluating any technical assistance and capacity-building activities, WIPO should continue to adopt sound financial and transparent management practices to avoid the duplication of activities.
Bahrain	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	We support WIPO's efforts to leverage IP for regional and national development, emphasizing tailored approaches to address diverse needs, including LDCs, SIDS, and LLDCs, through modalities like south-south and triangular cooperation. Focused initiatives to bring IP to grassroots levels, particularly targeting SMEs, start-ups, women, youth, and indigenous communities, are crucial for inclusive growth. We value the role of the WIPO Academy and its training networks in advancing IP education and skill-building, particularly for judicial and administrative professionals. Promoting IP awareness among young people and fostering a culture of creativity and respect for innovation will empower future generations to contribute meaningfully to the IP ecosystem. Collaborative programs with WIPO to localize these efforts and align them with Bahrain's development priorities are key to maximizing impact. Also, notice the remarkable WIPO continued support in providing technical and legal assistance for member states are remarkable. Tailored IP reports providing analytical statistics on how IP as a tool can be used in the development and growth of economies, cultures heritages, and technologies to the Countries also can assists members to initiate new IP-related policies tailored to differ market segments. i.e. access to medical technologies, international trade, blockchain, and AI in administrative IP national office work, trade, or industries. E.g. WIPO assistance in national IP strategies for member states.



# Program and Work and Budget 2026/27 Questionnaire Responses

Annex

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Belarus	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Белорусская сторона заинтересована в продолжении работы по охвату целевых изобретателей, с представителями сегмента малых и средних предприятий, дальнейшему вовлечению судейского корпуса для ознакомления с проблематикой повестки дня по интеллектуальной собственности. Также белорусская сторона выражает надежду на поддержку со стороны ВОИС ежегодного международного конкурса в сфере интеллектуальной собственности «Открывая мир интеллектуальной собственности», который проводится для граждан из государств-участников Евразийской патентной конвенции и лиц без гражданства, проживающих в указанном регионе, в возрасте от 13 лет и не достигшие 19 лет по состоянию на дату начала 1 этапа конкурса. Целями конкурса являются: <input type="checkbox"/> привлечение внимания подрастающего поколения к вопросам интеллектуальной собственности; <input type="checkbox"/> популяризация и распространение знаний в сфере интеллектуальной собственности среди обучающихся; <input type="checkbox"/> повышение правовой и экономической грамотности молодежи; <input type="checkbox"/> стимулирование молодого поколения заниматься изобретательством и инженерно-техническим творчеством с последующим патентованием и коммерциализацией своих разработок; <input type="checkbox"/> стимулирование учреждений образования и педагогического состава содействовать популяризации и распространению знаний в сфере интеллектуальной собственности среди обучающихся.
Cambodia	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Copyright is seen as a foundational element of Cambodia's cultural and economic progress, especially in marginalized and underrepresented communities. Expanded priorities include: •Strengthening the capacity of cultural institutions to manage copyright for traditional and modern creative works, ensuring equitable benefits for local communities. •Providing platforms and resources for indigenous creators to protect and showcase their traditional knowledge and cultural expressions internationally. •Establishing mentorship programs for emerging artists to navigate copyright issues and market their works effectively. •Creating regional copyright networks to promote peer learning and share enforcement strategies with neighboring countries.
Czech Republic	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	The Czech Republic continues to attach great importance to the WIPO Cooperation Program with Transition and Developed Countries. We strongly support the various forms of technical assistance and cooperation under this program carried out in accordance with the respective needs of a particular country. The Czech Republic would like to highlight the significant contribution of jointly organised events, namely seminars, workshops and conferences organised either in person or virtually, to an increased awareness of the importance of the industrial property protection system. The Czech Republic supports the broadening and enhancement of webinars supplied by the WIPO Secretariat to users of the IP system such as SMEs, R&D organizations, TTOs, industry, universities, patent attorneys etc. and to other stakeholders. The Czech Republic welcomes the intensified activities of WIPO in the field of facilitating transfers of technology. This is a challenging topic for the Czech Republic and other members of the CEBS Group. Further activities and websites dedicated to IP and young generation and continuation of cooperation in the field of education and IP awareness for various target groups are appreciated and supported. The Supreme Court of the Czech Republic also recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with WIPO concerning the „WIPO Lex-Judgements" which cements our joined effort to increase the visibility and knowledge of important developments in IP jurisprudence through dissemination of leading judgements in the field of intellectual property.



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Ecuador	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	La OMPI puede seguir apoyando a creadores e innovadores para integrarse y beneficiarse del ecosistema global de PI a través de acciones concretas que destaquen los impactos positivos de proteger y gestionar activos de propiedad intelectual. Experiencias como las iniciativas dirigidas a mujeres emprendedoras de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales han demostrado cómo la PI puede generar beneficios tangibles, visibilizando su impacto práctico y fomentando su uso en diversos sectores de creación e innovación. Es fundamental implementar acciones que permitan a creadores e innovadores reconocer y aprovechar el valor de la PI en sus proyectos. Además, es clave que la OMPI fomente talleres y capacitaciones adaptados a diferentes etapas de la vida. Desde programas audiovisuales para niños que promuevan una cultura temprana de PI hasta formaciones avanzadas para jóvenes, estas iniciativas pueden impulsar la inserción de sus creaciones e innovaciones en mercados comerciales y globales. Este enfoque ayuda no solo al desarrollo individual de los innovadores, sino también al avance económico y social de los países en un contexto de globalización económica. Un eje estratégico esencial es el desarrollo de capacidades en Instituciones de Educación Superior. La inclusión de planes y programas específicos sobre PI en estas instituciones puede formar a las futuras generaciones de creadores, convirtiéndolas en aliados estratégicos para promover la innovación, inclusión y desarrollo. De esta manera, se puede orientar el uso eficiente de los recursos disponibles, conectando las innovaciones con las necesidades del mercado y contribuyendo al crecimiento de las comunidades y sectores productivos. A través de estas acciones, la OMPI puede no solo comunicar y promover el valor de la PI más eficazmente, sino también apoyar objetivos económicos, sociales, culturales y de desarrollo, asegurando una incidencia positiva y sostenible en las diversas realidades globales.
Ethiopia	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	As an Intellectual Property Authority (IPA) in a Least Developed Country (LDC), we recognize the crucial role that intellectual property (IP) plays in fostering growth and development, empowering our young population, which constitutes 70% of our citizenry. To harness this great potential, we seek WIPO's support in the following areas: 1.IP Education and Awareness We request WIPO's assistance in implementing educational initiatives aimed at increasing awareness of the importance of IP among youth, women, and local communities. This includes tailored workshops and awareness campaigns that emphasize the value of innovation and creativity in driving economic growth and addressing socio-economic problems. 2.Capacity Building for SMEs and Start-ups Ethiopia is striving to create conducive ecosystem to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and start-up businesses, which requires continuous support to navigate the complexities of IP rights protection. We seek WIPO's expertise in developing training programs that equip SMEs and Start-up businesses with essential IP knowledge, tools, and resources to leverage their innovations and compete effectively. 3.Utilization of the WIPO Academy and Training Institutes We are keen to strengthen our cooperation with the WIPO Academy and the global IP Training Institute network to promote IP skills-building. Developing a robust training framework, which has already been established recently, will surely empower our communities with the knowledge necessary to protect their creations and to understand the IP landscape. 4.Community Engagement and Inclusive Practices We emphasize the need for inclusive IP strategies that engage local communities and address the specific challenges faced by marginalized groups. Collaborative projects that promote respect for IP among youth and foster a culture of innovation will drive grassroots development.

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Italy	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	
Kuwait	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	نعم، لأن هذه المبادرات تسهم في تعزيز قدرة الدول والمجتمعات على الاستفادة من الملكية الفكرية بشكل شامل ومستدام.
Kuwait	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	لا بد من عمل زيارات ميدانية للمدارس والجامعات ومعاهد التعليم ونشر ثقافة الملكية الفكرية بين الطلبة والعقول الناشئة، إقامة ندوات ودورات ميدانية حضورية في الصفوف والمحاضرات.
Latvia	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	SMEs and start-ups should be incentivised to take advantage of the value of their IP. However, it is not always clear how to calculate and extract the value with minimal risk. The process could be broken down and simplified for the start-ups and SMEs, by providing a step-by-step process guide on how to access funding, driven by IP. Successful case studies and examples (local) could be used to spotlight the success stories and engage SMEs to explore the benefits of registering and accessing funding through IP, showcasing different models and the profit (value) generated through these models. Global IP Education Platform: a universally accessible online platform offering multilingual, interactive learning modules on intellectual property. This could bridge knowledge gaps and empower individuals worldwide to understand and utilize the IP system. Broader support to NPO's for promotional and sustainable educational activities on the national level. To have a significant impact on the national systems, NPO's have to work with schools and universities to develop and include in the standardized educational curriculum topics on intellectual property and its protection, including patents. Therefore, it could be worth considering expanding support activities to NPO's in this area. It would ensure benefits not only for national intellectual property systems, but would also promote WIPO.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Paraguay	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Llevar la PI a comunidades vulnerables como los pueblos indígenas es parte de nuestro plan de diseño de política nacional de protección de los conocimientos tradicionales, por lo que contar con recursos y experiencias de la OMPI son esenciales para este sector de nuestra población. Desde la Dirección Nacional de Propiedad Intelectual, contamos con un Comité Permanente para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres, el cual ha elaborado un Plan de Acción, aprobado por resolución institucional, que tiene como objetivo principal acortar las brechas existentes en el acceso al conocimiento y protección de activos de propiedad intelectual. Una de las vías principales es la generación de espacios de capacitación para las funcionarias y funcionarios que ayuden a fortalecer el enfoque institucional de género; así como también la posibilidad de extensión de estos ciclos de capacitación a la sociedad civil, de manera a generar conciencia sobre la importancia de la protección temprana de derechos de propiedad intelectual, con especial énfasis a emprendedores, innovadores y creadores nacionales. Por tanto y, de manera a dar continuidad a las prácticas que se vienen llevando a cabo, consideramos de suma importancia el apoyo de la Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual a las actividades contenidas en nuestros planes de acciones institucionales, para el fortalecimiento de las mismas y la generación de espacios de formación académica, como webinars, seminarios y ciclos de capacitación, con presencia de referentes extranjeros, que puedan aportar sus conocimientos para el desarrollo de la propiedad intelectual en el Paraguay.
San Marino	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	The building of IP knowledge is fundamental even for a small country and can be increase with training, skill building, cooperation, dissemination of knowledge.
Saudi Arabia	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	نعتقد أن الملكية الفكرية يمكن أن تكون أداة فعالة لدعم التنمية الاقتصادية من خلال تعزيز الابتكار وتشجيع ريادة الأعمال، ويشمل ذلك توفير بيئة تنظيمية داعمة تمكن الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة والشركات الناشئة من حماية ابتكاراتها بشكل أفضل، مما يعزز قدرتها على النمو، كما نؤكد على تعزيز التعاون بين الدول المتقدمة والنامية حيث يلعب دوراً حيوياً في تبادل الخبرات والمعرفة ونقل التكنولوجيا، كما نؤكد أيضاً على ضرورة جلب الملكية الفكرية إلى أوسع قاعدة من الجمهور بطرق مؤثرة وأكثر شمولاً، من حيث استهداف الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة والناشئة والنساء والشباب وكذلك الشعوب الأصلية والجماعات المحلية من خلال برامج التوعية والتدريب في تمكين هذه الفئات من الاستفادة من حقوق الملكية الفكرية لحماية ابتكاراتهم وهي جزء لا يتجزأ من أعمال أكاديمية الويبو وبالتالي نقترح وجود بند خاص بالعمليات التي تقوم بها الأكاديمية ضمن الثنائية 27/2026.

# Program and Work and Budget 2026/27 Questionnaire Responses

Annex

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Spain	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	En esta área del desarrollo, la OEPM considera prioritario enfocar esfuerzos en diversas dimensiones: - Priorizar el apoyo a PYMES y emprendedores, fomentando el acceso a las herramientas de PI con especial atención en la inclusividad, para garantizar la participación en equidad de mujeres, jóvenes y comunidades locales. Así, se propone extender el ámbito de actuación en la red global de formación, para lo cual la OEPM pone a entera disposición su red de expertos y su gran experiencia en la interacción con la Academia de OMPI, para una programación de capacitación orientada además de los países iberoamericanos, a terceros países que se detectasen susceptibles de estrategias de apoyo al crecimiento y desarrollo. A su vez, fomentar la creación de cursos en colaboración con el Instituto Judicial de la OMPI e instituciones locales de formación en PI, aprovechando redes de colaboración establecidas en antecedentes como la actividad del Foro para Jueces y Fiscales. -Consolidar modalidades de cooperación internacional que promuevan la educación en PI en edades tempranas, reforzando la creatividad e innovación desde la infancia. -Extender programas específicos para difundir y facilitar la adopción generalizada del gran catálogo de servicios a disposición de usuario y herramientas ofrecidas por la institución, como WIPO Green, que puede resultar un modelo beneficioso para el intercambio de información adaptado a las necesidades de sectores emergentes. -Interacción con otras organizaciones internacionales como la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC) o el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) para abordar cuestiones transversales en materia de desarrollo y reducción de las desigualdades, como la financiación de la innovación y las ayudas al emprendimiento. -Por último, crear una cultura de respeto por la PI, como motor del desarrollo económico, adaptada a los contextos locales y en adherencia a la diversidad lingüística.
Syrian Arab Republic	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	Strengthening the work of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) through the WIPO Academy and the Global Intellectual Property Training Institute network to provide high-quality educational and training programs in the field of intellectual property for professionals, students and stakeholders. Contributes to spreading the culture of intellectual property in societies. The Syrian Arab Republic - Ministry of Internal Trade and Consumer Protection launched the activation of the National Center for Training on Intellectual Property in cooperation with WIPO by holding the second training course for university students during this month, which will contribute to raising awareness of the importance of intellectual property in highlighting the value of intellectual property and inspiring young minds to engage in innovation and entrepreneurship.
Thailand	III. Regional and National Development, including the use of IP to support the growth and development of developed and developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, and through south-south, north-south and triangular cooperation modalities. Bringing IP to the grassroots in an impactful manner and in a more inclusive manner targeting SMEs and start-ups, women, youth as well as indigenous peoples and local communities. IP education, training and skills building through the work of the WIPO Academy, the global IP Training Institute network and the WIPO Judicial Institute. The building of a culture of confidence, joy and respect for IP, innovation and creativity amongst youths and young children.	WIPO and the Department of Intellectual Property Thailand should collaborate to organize more seminars for SMEs, educational institutions, or trademark representatives.
Albania	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	In the coming years the focus it will be to establish a TTOs in one of the universities in Albania. We are working with WIPO in order to assess the current situation and then to see the possibilities to establish one TTOs in Albania.



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Algeria	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	<p>Bien que l'Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI) joue un rôle essentiel dans la promotion de l'innovation et de la protection de la propriété intellectuelle (PI) à l'échelle mondiale, certains aspects de ses mécanismes et écosystèmes présentent des limites et des défis :</p> <p>□ Barrières économiques : L'un des principaux inconvénients de l'écosystème de la PI mis en place par l'OMPI est que les coûts de protection de la PI (brevets, marques, dessins et modèles industriels) peuvent être prohibitifs, en particulier pour les pays en développement. Par exemple, les frais d'enregistrement de brevets, les coûts associés à la maintenance de ces droits et les frais juridiques peuvent être un fardeau financier important pour les innovateurs dans les économies moins développées.</p> <p>□ Accès limité aux systèmes de PI : Les petites entreprises et les créateurs dans les pays en développement peuvent avoir un accès limité aux systèmes de PI, faute de connaissances ou d'infrastructures. Cela peut nuire à leur capacité à protéger leurs innovations et à participer efficacement à l'économie mondiale de l'innovation.</p> <p>□ Bureaucratie et délais longs : Le processus d'enregistrement de la PI peut être complexe, long et bureaucratique, ce qui dissuade de nombreux créateurs et innovateurs, notamment dans les pays en développement. Par exemple, le système mondial de brevets, bien que facilitant l'enregistrement international via le Traité de coopération en matière de brevets (PCT), peut prendre plusieurs années pour obtenir une protection efficace dans plusieurs juridictions. Cette lenteur peut réduire l'incitation à innover, surtout dans des secteurs technologiques où l'innovation rapide est essentielle.</p> <p>□ Différences dans les législations nationales : Bien que l'OMPI œuvre pour l'harmonisation des normes de PI au niveau mondial, il existe encore des disparités importantes entre les systèmes juridiques des différents pays. Ces différences peuvent entraîner des incohérences et des complexités supplémentaires pour les innovateurs qui cherchent à protéger leurs créations à l'international. Par exemple, le système de brevets et de marques varie considérablement d'un pays à l'autre, ce qui peut rendre difficile pour une entreprise de protéger ses droits dans plusieurs territoires sans encourir des coûts élevés et des délais considérables.</p> <p>□ Incompatibilité avec les réalités locales : Les pays en développement peuvent avoir des besoins et des priorités spécifiques qui ne sont pas toujours bien pris en compte dans les discussions internationales sur la PI. Certaines règles de PI proposées par l'OMPI, comme la durée des droits d'auteur ou la protection des logiciels, peuvent ne pas correspondre aux besoins locaux de ces pays, limitant ainsi l'efficacité du système.</p> <p>□ Freins à l'accès aux médicaments et technologies de base : Dans des secteurs comme la santé, la protection des brevets pharmaceutiques empêche parfois l'accès à des médicaments essentiels dans les pays en développement. L'OMPI a soutenu l'utilisation de licences obligatoires dans des situations d'urgence, mais le système de PI peut parfois être perçu comme une barrière à l'accès aux technologies critiques et à l'innovation dans des domaines essentiels comme la médecine et l'éducation.</p> <p>□ Absence de soutien pour les petites entreprises et les créateurs indépendants : Bien que l'OMPI offre des ressources pour aider les petites entreprises et les créateurs, ces derniers peuvent encore se sentir isolés dans un système de PI dominé par de grandes entreprises ou des pays développés. Le soutien pour les startups et les PME dans les pays en développement reste insuffisant, et ces créateurs peuvent avoir du mal à naviguer dans le système mondial de PI sans une aide concrète et spécialisée.</p> <p>□ Programmes d'accompagnement souvent peu accessibles : L'OMPI met en place divers programmes de soutien, comme les formations et les conseils techniques pour aider les créateurs et les innovateurs. Cependant, ces programmes sont souvent insuffisamment accessibles aux petites entreprises, aux créateurs individuels ou aux innovateurs dans les pays en développement, en raison de barrières linguistiques, du manque d'infrastructure locale, ou de la difficulté d'accès à Internet.</p> <p>□ Difficulté de mise en œuvre des politiques au niveau local : Les initiatives de l'OMPI, bien qu'elles soient globalement positives, dépendent souvent de l'engagement des gouvernements locaux pour leur mise en œuvre effective. Dans certains pays, la PI n'est pas considérée comme une priorité ou les politiques ne sont pas appliquées de manière uniforme, ce qui peut limiter les effets bénéfiques des programmes d'accompagnement proposés par l'OMPI.</p> <p>□ Appropriation des savoirs indigènes : Un autre inconvénient du système de PI est qu'il peut conduire à l'appropriation injustifiée des savoirs traditionnels et des ressources génétiques des communautés indigènes, en particulier dans les pays en développement. Par exemple, des entreprises peuvent breveter des connaissances ancestrales relatives aux plantes médicinales sans obtenir le consentement ou partager les bénéfices avec les communautés d'origine. L'OMPI travaille sur des solutions pour protéger ces savoirs, mais la mise en œuvre reste complexe et insuffisante.</p>



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Australia	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	Australia supports work that ensures the IP system meets the needs and is respectful of innovators and creators, and in particular SMEs. SMEs play an important role in spurring economic growth and development. They are often responsible for innovative services and technology, which in turn facilitates job creation. A strong IP regime allows SMEs to generate valuable IP portfolios which assists growth of these businesses. Australia welcomes the successful adoption of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty, making it easier for creators to protect their designs both at home and abroad. The Treaty will bring greater certainty, particularly for SMEs, who may not use legal representation, or who do not usually seek to protect their designs overseas due to complexity of meeting various requirements in other countries. Australia supports collaborative work across other United Nations bodies such as The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Australia supports avenues for technical assistance and capacity building projects to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including in the Indo-Pacific region, that promote IP, innovation and creative ecosystems.
Bahrain	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	We appreciate WIPO's initiatives to strengthen IP, innovation, and creative ecosystems, enabling innovators, creators, and enterprises to take their ideas to market. Support in developing national strategies, policies, and institutions is essential, alongside legislative advice and economic analysis to enhance Bahrain's IP framework. Bahrain values the role of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) and seeks further capacity-building in tech transfer skills to empower universities, researchers, and start-ups. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) are instrumental in equipping creators with essential IP knowledge, and we encourage expanding such initiatives. Collaborative efforts to develop metrics for measuring the creative economy and foresight-driven strategies to future-proof the IP ecosystem will ensure Bahrain remains competitive and aligned with global innovation trends. In addition, we think that to build such successful initiatives, it's important to begin or to start with assisting the development of National IP offices in member states to be a hub or focal point of IP initiatives to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups, SMEs, and enterprises. This will build solid legal structure and administrative framework of these IP offices in public sector, to contribute in creating varied innovation outputs by innovators, creators, and enterprises.
Belarus	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	Белорусская сторона также выражает заинтересованность в дальнейшей поддержке ВОИС по развитию ЦПТИ в Республике Беларусь, а также в продолжении реализации совместного пилотного проекта ВОИС-ЕАПВ по расширению возможностей технопарков в области коммерциализации РИД в государствах-участниках Евразийской патентной конвенции

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Cambodia	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	To support its creative economy, Cambodia is fostering a copyright ecosystem that empowers creators and innovators. Key priorities include: •Setting up copyright innovation hubs for creators to access legal support, collaborate, and manage intellectual property effectively. •Encouraging private sector investment in creative industries, particularly copyright-driven enterprises. •Expanding educational programs such as CLIP (Creators Learn IP) to include practical case studies and real-world copyright management scenarios. •Collaborating with WIPO to establish metrics and indices that better measure the economic impact of copyright-intensive industries.
Czech Republic	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	The Czech Republic would welcome collaboration with WIPO on the Czech language version of IP Panorama 2.0 with the right to share its content on the web site of the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic. Equally, the Czech Republic would welcome cooperation on raising awareness of IP at schools in the form of the translation of four textbooks that have been delivered by WIPO in cooperation with KIPO, JPO and MCST, preferably in electronic form. Namely, we are interested in translating and obtaining copyright for the following publications: "RESPECT FOR TRADEMARKS" - Teaching Materials Students' Notes and Teachers' Notes, "Teaching Materials on Respect for Copyright" – Students' Notes and Teachers' Notes, "How to make GREAT Ideas for INVENTIONS. A Book for Young Inventors", "Getting Creative with Pororo". From the point of view of the Czech Republic, the WIPO Green initiative is very thorough. We would welcome a more tailored and concrete approach to green innovation support which would be applicable in the specific conditions of our country which has, due to its location and geography, limited possibilities. The Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic has been cooperating with WIPO on the WIPO Training, Mentoring and Matchmaking Program on Intellectual Property for Women Entrepreneurs from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. There has been a very positive response from the local community to the offer of participation in this program. The applicants who could not be accepted in this programme could potentially take part in other WIPO programs which would support local entrepreneurs/SMEs. The Czech Republic would welcome WIPO activities encouraging entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity related to traditional and historical knowledge and traditional, historical and artistic cultural expressions by strengthening the capacity of micro enterprises.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Ecuador	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	La OMPI puede seguir apoyando a investigadores, inventores, creadores, emprendedores y empresas para llevar sus ideas al mercado mediante estrategias integradas que potencien su capacidad de innovar y comercializar sus productos. En primer lugar, es esencial promover la formación en PI, realizar concursos y brindar apoyo a proyectos que apliquen la PI como un recurso estratégico. La creación de un espacio virtual dedicado a emprendedores que utilicen PI en sus negocios podría ser una herramienta clave. Este espacio permitiría conectar a emprendedores con potenciales inversores y compradores, facilitando la comercialización de sus ideas. Asimismo, la contribución económica de estos actores es fundamental para una economía sostenible, por lo que es indispensable un enfoque conjunto entre la OMPI y los gobiernos para apoyar la transferencia de tecnología e innovación. Esto podría incluir el desarrollo de incubadoras tecnológicas en colaboración con instituciones académicas, empresas privadas y pymes. Estas incubadoras podrían fomentar la creación de spin-offs y startups que aprovechen la PI para resolver problemas específicos y promover el desarrollo sostenible, especialmente en países en desarrollo. Por otro lado, fortalecer la función de los Centros de Apoyo a la Tecnología e Innovación (CATI) es crucial. Esto incluye proporcionarles acceso a bases de datos para realizar vigilancia tecnológica y análisis de inteligencia competitiva. Es necesario capacitar a los equipos de los CATI en negociaciones sobre activos intangibles y transferencia de tecnología, especialmente en contextos con recursos limitados. Además, se podrían establecer fondos concursables destinados a los CATI, permitiéndoles atender sus necesidades específicas y fortalecer su labor en el ecosistema de innovación. En Ecuador, donde la mayoría de los CATI están vinculados a instituciones de educación superior, este enfoque articulado con academia, SENADI y empresas podría ser clave para maximizar el impacto de la PI, fomentando la economía creativa y la sostenibilidad del desarrollo.
Ethiopia	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	As an Intellectual Property Authority (IPA) in a Least Developed Country (LDC), our mission is to cultivate a vibrant innovation and creative ecosystem that empowers our creators, innovators, and enterprises. To achieve this, we seek WIPO's support in the following areas: 1.Development of National IP Strategies We need strong assistance in formulating coherent national strategies and policies that align with our local context, enabling artists, researchers, and entrepreneurs to effectively utilize IP to commercialize their ideas and reach broader markets. This requires strong collaboration between our office and WIPO to create awareness among policy makers, parliamentarians, law enforcement organs and administrators. 2.Technology and Innovation Support Centers We advocate for the enhancement of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in our Universesties and R&D institutions. These centers would provide vital resources and training to support our innovators in navigating the IP landscape, promoting technology transfer, and fostering collaboration between academia and industry. 3.Economic Analysis and Metrics We seek WIPO's expertise in developing frameworks for measuring our creative economy and understanding the economic impact of IP. Access to relevant data and statistics will empower us to make informed policy decisions and demonstrate the value of innovation and creativity to stakeholders. 4.Capacity Building and Training Initiatives Programs like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) are essential to provide training on IP rights and their importance. We request WIPO's support in implementing such initiatives to enhance the understanding of IP among all stakeholders, particularly youth, artists, and entrepreneurs. 5.Future-Ready IP Ecosystem To ensure our IP ecosystem is responsive to future needs, we call for WIPO's guidance in foresight initiatives that anticipate emerging trends and challenges. This proactive approach will help us adapt and enhance our innovation strategies over time.

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Italy	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	
Kuwait	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	نعم، لأن هذه الأنشطة تهدف إلى خلق بيئة مواتية تعزز الابتكار والإبداع، مما يساهم في التنمية الاقتصادية المستدامة.
Kuwait	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	لماذا لا يتم عمل تطبيق هاتف ذكي موثوق ومدعوم من منظمة الملكية الفكرية يتم من خلاله شرح وتوضيح أصحاب الحقوق بإبداعاتهم وابتكاراتهم وتوضيح ماتمنحه الملكية الفكرية من شروط ومزايا قانونية تخص قوانين الملكية الفكرية. يكون التطبيق سهل الاستطلاعو مختصر ويشرح بشكل مبسط قوانين الملكية الفكرية.
Latvia	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	-Standardized KPI for IP, innovation and creative ecosystems. -Creation of European and global innovation networks to facilitate knowledge exchange. -Adaptable IP and licensing strategies that cater to different types of innovations and industry requirements are beneficial. -Equipping researchers and entrepreneurs with the necessary skills in entrepreneurship and commercialization is vital. Programs and workshops that educate researchers about IP management, market needs, and business skills to enhance commercial outcomes. -Comprehensive support encompassing legal, business, and technical advice facilitates the journey of technologies from inception to market. -National strategy for long-term support mechanisms for successful development of science-based technology spin-off companies from scientific institutions and clear process for how scientific organizations support and provide access to laboratories and other necessary services for spin-off companies. -Broader support to NPO's on new initiatives. It would be immensely beneficial to see that during the strategy period, WIPO would support NPO's on implementing new and innovative initiatives on the national level for the benefit of its users, like IP commercialization, IP valuation, IP backed financing, tech transfer etc.



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Paraguay	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	Consideramos oportuno la puesta en marcha de proyectos similares a la plataforma CLIP, destinadas a la formación de profesionales nacionales capacitados en la redacción de patentes y crear una red nacional que apoye a los investigadores nacionales a la correcta y oportuna redacción de las memorias descriptivas con sus respectivos pliegos reivindicatorios. Además, creemos conveniente el aporte de la Organización para la creación de boletines de vigilancia tecnológica para contribuir al ecosistema de innovación nacional. Proyectos que impulsen las capacidades de emprendedores, Pymes, empresas emergentes, Innovadores e Investigadores para el reconocimiento y generación de PI, para trabajar localmente las herramientas de la OMPI tales como: las Guías de buenas prácticas de comercialización de PI, Diagnóstico de PI, entre otros. Intercambio de experiencias y buenas prácticas con expertos para el asesoramiento a universidades y oficinas de transferencia y resultados de investigación (OTRIs). Interés en tener conocimiento sobre las iniciativas que permitan la medición del impacto de la Propiedad Intelectual en la economía creativa.
San Marino	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	
Saudi Arabia	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	نرى أهمية تكثيف جهود الويبو في تقديم الاستشراف المستقبلي بالتحليل وتوقع الأحداث والاتجاهات المستقبلية لضمان استعداد الأنظمة الإيكولوجية عبر مجتمعات حيوية تؤثر على عملية الابتكار وتطوير الأفكار الجديدة للملكية الفكرية للتحديات التي قد تنشأ، على ان يشمل ذلك نشر دراسات تأثيرات التكنولوجيا الناشئة على الأنظمة الإبداعية وتطوير سياسات مرنة وقابلة للتكيف تتيح للدول الأعضاء مواكبة هذه التطورات.
Spain	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	Desde la OEPM abogamos por fomentar la asistencia técnica para la modernización de los marcos normativos, en aras de un ecosistema de innovación no solo sostenible, si no también preparado ante desafíos cambiantes y tecnologías disruptivas. Así, podría valorarse reforzar los Centros de Apoyo a la Tecnología y la Innovación (CATI) y realizar un sondeo para detectar las necesidades comunes, a fin de permitir una actividad eficiente en la transferencia tecnológica. También promover colaboraciones entre sectores académicos, públicos y privados, para así impulsar la economía creativa y proteger la actividad de pequeños emprendedores y artesanos Incidiendo en lo anterior, se podría apoyar la generación de estadísticas y análisis económicos, en torno a estudios de mercado, para medir el impacto y concienciar acerca del peso de la economía creativa en cada contexto individualizado. Por último, hay que hacer hincapié en la creación de redes regionales de innovación, que permitan conectar empresas emergentes con formadores y expertos en PI, así como potenciales inversores para las PYMES.



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Syrian Arab Republic	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	WIPO can play a critical role in creating an enabling environment for innovators and creators to use IP rights effectively, driving economic growth through innovation, and helping to ensure that the IP system is well prepared for future challenges and opportunities, particularly in new technologies.
Thailand	IV. IP, Innovation and Creative Ecosystems to help innovators and creators, such as artists, musicians, designers, universities, researchers, start-ups and enterprises use IP to take their ideas to the market. It includes support for Member States in the development of their IP, innovation and creative ecosystems, including through national level strategies, policies and institutions, the provision of legislative advice and the use of economic analysis and statistics. The Technology and Innovation Support Centers would be included in here, as well as our efforts to support the building of tech transfer skills. Projects like CLIP (Creators Learn IP) would also be included here, as well as our efforts to help countries measure and find the appropriate metrics to measure the creative economy. It also includes how WIPO can help to ensure that the IP ecosystem shapes and is ready for the future, including through stronger foresight efforts.	Produce animated cartoons about intellectual property to help raise awareness among people in society or develop tools that facilitate the registration of various types of intellectual property.
Albania	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	

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Algeria	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	<p>La vision future des partenariats et collaborations de l'OMPI avec les institutions du système des Nations Unies (ONU) et les organisations internationales, repose sur les axes suivants : □L'OMPI, comme d'autres agences de l'ONU, pourrait jouer un rôle clé dans la réalisation des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD), en particulier les ODD liés à l'innovation, à l'éducation, à la réduction des inégalités, et à la lutte contre le changement climatique. À travers une coopération renforcée avec des agences comme l'UNESCO (pour la culture et l'éducation), l'OMS (dans le domaine de la santé), ou le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), l'OMPI pourrait faciliter un accès plus équitable aux technologies, au savoir-faire et à l'innovation pour les pays en développement. □L'OMPI pourrait collaborer avec des agences comme l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) pour encourager des pratiques de PI qui soutiennent l'agriculture durable, la biodiversité et les savoirs traditionnels. □L'OMPI a déjà un rôle dans la résolution des différends en matière de PI (par exemple, avec ses services de médiation et d'arbitrage), mais il pourrait renforcer sa collaboration avec des agences comme le Bureau des Nations Unies pour les affaires juridiques et l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC) pour résoudre les différends complexes, notamment en ce qui concerne la contrefaçon et la protection des droits de propriété intellectuelle dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales. □L'OMPI pourrait renforcer ses collaborations avec des ONG axées sur l'accès équitable à la santé (par exemple, Médecins Sans Frontières) pour aborder les questions de licences obligatoires, de brevets pharmaceutiques et d'accès aux médicaments essentiels. □L'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC) et l'OMPI travaillent déjà ensemble sur des questions de propriété intellectuelle, notamment à travers l'Accord sur les aspects des droits de propriété intellectuelle qui touchent au commerce (ADPIC). À l'avenir, les deux organisations pourraient collaborer davantage pour résoudre les tensions entre liberté commerciale et protection des PI, en particulier en ce qui concerne les questions liées aux brevets et aux licences obligatoires dans des domaines sensibles comme la santé. □Dans les pays en développement, l'OMPI pourrait collaborer avec des institutions financières internationales comme la Banque mondiale et des agences régionales comme la Banque africaine de développement (BAD) pour renforcer les capacités nationales en matière de PI, en particulier dans les domaines du transfert de technologie, de l'innovation durable, et du financement de la recherche. □Les partenariats peuvent également inclure des initiatives pour aider les PME et les startups à protéger leurs innovations et à comprendre les opportunités offertes par la PI, afin de stimuler l'entrepreneuriat et la compétitivité économique. □L'OMPI pourrait intensifier ses partenariats avec des organisations de normalisation comme l'ISO (Organisation internationale de normalisation) ou la CEI (Commission électrotechnique internationale) pour favoriser l'adoption de standards mondiaux en matière de PI, notamment dans les domaines technologiques émergents tels que l'intelligence artificielle ou la cybersécurité. L'adoption de standards ouverts et la collaboration avec ces organisations pourraient permettre de mieux gérer la protection des innovations dans un environnement numérique en constante évolution. □Un partenariat avec des institutions comme le Forum économique mondial (WEF) ou l'Internet Governance Forum (IGF) pourrait permettre de mieux intégrer la PI dans la gouvernance numérique mondiale, en assurant des régulations qui équilibrent les intérêts économiques et l'accessibilité pour tous.</p>

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Australia	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Australia values the contribution of WIPO expertise to global policy issues, particularly in relation to the use of IP to deal with challenging global issues and to promote economic prosperity. It is important to ensure WIPO is at the forefront and upholds integrity in the IP system. The cross-cutting nature of IP requires WIPO to provide appropriate expertise across a variety of fora to ensure accurate and helpful information on IP and related issues is accessible. We expect that WIPO will continue to be innovative and strategic in its role as a disseminator of knowledge, bridging divides and striving to improve IP-based platforms and tools for knowledge transfer. Australia supports work that ensures the IP system is inclusive and accessible and welcomes outreach to women and youth.
Bahrain	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	We support WIPO's focus on global issues and partnerships to address pressing challenges like health, climate change, and sustainable development. Collaborating with the UN system, international organizations, and stakeholders across business and civil society sectors is vital for leveraging IP to achieve the SDG 2030 goals. We values initiatives like WIPO Green, which promote innovation in environmentally sustainable technologies, and encourages further support to ensure broader access to such programs. Joint efforts, such as the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral and collaborations with ITC, ITU, and UNODC, bring critical expertise to address cross-cutting global needs. We looks forward to aligning with these initiatives to harness IP for inclusive and sustainable development, benefiting both national priorities and global objectives.
Belarus	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Республика Беларусь заинтересована в поддержке со стороны ВОИС в отношении развития системы регистрации географических указаний, в т.ч. числе с привлечением экспертизы Продовольственной и сельскохозяйственной организации ООН
Cambodia	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Copyright is recognized as a tool to address global challenges and support sustainable development. Expanded initiatives include: •Partnering with WIPO and other UN agencies to develop copyright-based solutions for global challenges, such as climate adaptation and disaster resilience. •Promoting access to copyright-protected educational materials to bridge knowledge gaps in rural and underserved communities. •Strengthening collaboration with international copyright organizations to adopt best practices in rights management and creator support.
Czech Republic	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	The Czech Republic highly appreciate the elaboration of the WIPO patent landscape reports recently published and focused on generative artificial intelligence and patenting in the agrifood sector. The reports provide patent trends with a comprehensive and up-to-date understanding of the patent landscape in the respective technological fields. The Czech Republic would appreciate a closer cooperation of WIPO with the EPO in the field of patent law, frontier technology landscaping, patent information, patent administration, digitalisation and IT tools and services. The Czech Republic welcomes cooperation of WIPO with the EUIPO. The Czech Republic had the opportunity to attend the (Global) Symposium of Intellectual Property Authorities in 2009 and 2011 and considered that event as potential incentive for initiatives on the global level of cooperation, harmonisation and modernisation in different directions and fields of IP protection systems. The Czech Republic would welcome any renewed event with a similar intention and participation. In this area, we would also welcome: -support of projects focusing on environmental protection, mainly at secondary schools and universities; -announcing competitions for selected target groups with the aim of making the activities and mission of WIPO more visible. The Czech Republic appreciates the attention dedicated by WIPO to the topic of IP and Youth that is manifested in a number of WIPO's activities and websites.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Ecuador	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	La OMPI puede asociarse más eficazmente con otras partes interesadas a nivel mundial, regional y nacional para convertir la PI en un catalizador del crecimiento y desarrollo mediante estrategias colaborativas y programas innovadores. Primero, es fundamental fortalecer los vínculos existentes entre la OMPI y las oficinas nacionales de PI de los Estados Miembro. Estas oficinas pueden replicar e institucionalizar proyectos e iniciativas exitosas de la OMPI, adaptándolas a sus contextos locales. Esta colaboración puede garantizar una mayor uniformidad en la implementación de políticas y prácticas relacionadas con la PI. En el ámbito regional, se podrían desarrollar bases de datos compartidas entre oficinas de PI para articular conocimientos y establecer criterios uniformes en registros de marcas, patentes y otros derechos. Este enfoque promovería una armonización normativa que facilite la protección de la PI y mejore su ejercicio en los países participantes. A nivel nacional, como en el caso de Ecuador, se podría implementar un programa para identificar desarrollos tecnológicos y creaciones que contribuyan a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) 2030. Este programa permitiría mapear innovaciones en áreas clave, organizar ruedas de inversión y conectar innovadores con inversores y socios estratégicos. Para maximizar el impacto, sería esencial desarrollar una estrategia internacional de protección de PI para garantizar la competitividad global de estas innovaciones. Además, se deben establecer alianzas con entidades que financian investigación, desarrollo e innovación, incorporando etapas obligatorias de gestión del conocimiento que aprovechen el sistema de PI. Esto no solo facilitaría el acceso a recursos financieros, sino que también garantizaría una integración efectiva de la PI en el ciclo completo de innovación, desde la creación hasta la comercialización. Estas acciones conjuntas posicionarían a la OMPI como un actor clave en la promoción de la PI como un motor para el desarrollo sostenible y el crecimiento global.
Ethiopia	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	EIPA recognizes the vital role of intellectual property (IP) in addressing pressing global challenges, including health and climate change, and in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. To effectively contribute to these initiatives, we seek WIPO's support in the following areas: 1.Collaboration with UN Agencies We are eager to engage in partnerships with UN agencies such as WHO and ITC (International Trade Center) to leverage IP in promoting health innovations and sustainable development. Collaborative efforts in knowledge sharing and capacity building can significantly enhance our local capabilities to tackle these challenges. 2.Participation in WIPO Green Initiatives We are interested in actively participating in WIPO Green and other environmental IP initiatives. Our office aims to promote green technologies and sustainable practices among local businesses and communities, facilitating access to environmentally friendly innovations. 3.Addressing Local Needs through Global Expertise We seek to leverage the expertise and resources of international organizations to develop localized strategies that align with the SDGs. Our focus is on harnessing IP to support economic growth, public health, and environmental sustainability, particularly within our country context. 4.Engagement with Civil Society and Business Sectors Building partnerships with civil society and the business community is essential for fostering an inclusive approach to IP. We aim to create forums for dialogue that bring together various stakeholders to collaboratively address local and global challenges.
Italy	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	



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Kuwait	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	نعم، لأن هذه الشراكات تساهم في تعزيز القدرات العالمية على مواجهة التحديات المعقدة من خلال الابتكار والملكية الفكرية، مما يعزز التنمية المستدامة على جميع المستويات.
Kuwait	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	لابد من استعراض النماذج الناجحة السابقة كمثال يحتذى به وكنوع من أنواع التشجيع والتحفيز لباقي الدول في السير على خطى الدول التي تمكنت من إعادة تأهيل البيئة عن طريق الملكية الفكرية: سواء في العمران أو الطرق أو حتى الأنظمة الزراعية الجديدة.
Latvia	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Research on IP and climate change, and the proposal would be to explore the role of IP in fostering and incentivizing green technologies and sustainable practices. In this regard, a synergy between WIPO, EUIPO and the EPO might be developed.

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Paraguay	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Colaboración con UNODC para mejorar las capacidades investigativas. Apoyo para la implementación del desarrollo del Plan Nacional de Propiedad Intelectual 2030 y para la determinación de los mecanismos que permitan medir el índice de cumplimiento de dicho Plan. Así también, podríamos recibir apoyo para contar con mecanismos que permitan el logro de las metas ODS 2030, las cuales se encuentran en el PNPI 2030. Desde la Dirección Nacional de Propiedad Intelectual, hemos trabajado con diversos actores del sector público y privado, para la construcción del Plan Nacional de Propiedad Intelectual 2015 – 2030, el cual se centra en 6 ejes estratégicos distintos: Fortalecimiento de la Propiedad Intelectual, conciencia de la Propiedad Intelectual como instrumento de desarrollo, uso de la propiedad intelectual como herramienta de competitividad, acceso al conocimiento y transferencia de tecnología, impulsar estrategias en materia de propiedad intelectual en temas de interés para el desarrollo nacional y optimizar el nivel de cumplimiento de las leyes de propiedad intelectual; que a su vez, se subdividen en veintinueve objetivos estratégicos, cada uno de ellos con una línea de acción y plazo de implementación. De manera a poder dar cumplimiento a los objetivos macro establecidos en el Plan Nacional, desde la Dirección Nacional de Propiedad Intelectual hemos trabajado en la elaboración de un Plan Estratégico Institucional para el periodo 2024 – 2028, instrumento que contiene un conjunto de líneas de acción de mediano y largo plazo, que guiarán la toma de decisiones y la asignación de recursos. En ese orden de ideas, el trabajo de la institución como ente rector de las políticas públicas de propiedad intelectual es extenso y abarca un sinfín de desafíos, sin embargo, podemos afirmar que las acciones a corto plazo contenidas en los planes arriba mencionados, han sido exitosamente logradas y nos encontramos actualmente enfocados en la continuidad de las buenas prácticas, que nos lleven a obtener los resultados que nos hemos marcado a mediano y largo plazo. Destacamos especialmente la alineación de estos planes, a su vez, con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible 2030, que desde su creación han sido referencia a nivel mundial para la transformación de nuestra sociedad. En ese sentido contamos con proyectos internos que responden a los ODS, con la finalidad de generar una cultura institucional a favor del medio ambiente, ciudades sostenibles y seguras, igualdad, educación, industria, innovación e infraestructura. La proximidad del año 2030, trae aparejada consigo la necesidad de un despliegue mayor de recursos humanos y económicos para avanzar en la velocidad y escala necesarias para la consolidación de los objetivos pendientes, por lo que el acompañamiento y respaldo de la OMPI es una herramienta vital, sobre todo para países en vías de desarrollo, como Paraguay.
San Marino	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	
Saudi Arabia	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	نأمل ان تقوم الأمانة بإظهار تحسين نقل المعرفة وبناء القدرات لدى مختلف المستفيدين حيث سيسهم في تعزيز الاستفادة من الخبرات السابقة وتعزيز الجهود لمعالجة التحديات العالمية للصحة وتغير المناخ وإظهار أثرها على الملكية الفكرية.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Spain	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Durante el bienio 26/27 será prioritario fortalecer las alianzas entre la OMPI y el sistema de Naciones Unidas, junto a otras organizaciones internacionales (como EPO y EUIPO), el sector privado y la sociedad civil. Es vital un enfoque intercolaborativo para abordar los desafíos globales mencionados, como en el ámbito del cambio climático y la salud. Por ello, se sugiere priorizar las siguientes cuestiones mundiales: -Iniciativas sostenibles, promoviendo la transferencia de tecnologías verdes y dando visibilidad a soluciones innovadores que faciliten la mitigación del cambio climático y la transición energética. Incrementar colaboraciones en proyectos público-privados puede beneficiar a países desarrollados y PMA a reorientar hacia modelos de consumo más sostenibles y una economía más redistributiva y justa. -Al efecto, también coincidimos en que la iniciativa trilateral OMPI-OMC-OMS es clave para abordar cuestiones relacionadas con el ámbito de la salud, en el marco de los ODS. Así un nuevo impulso a los proyectos contemplados en la Agenda para el Desarrollo puede ser un espacio de oportunidad para abordar aspectos como el acceso equitativo a los medicamentos y las técnicas sanitarias más tecnológicas. Asimismo, intensificar la cooperación con organismos como la CCI es una buena vía para apoyar PYMES en economías emergentes. Así consideramos que la Red de PI para Empresarios es un claro ejemplo de una iniciativa efectiva, con buena adopción, y que estamos siguiendo de cerca en la OEPM. -Por último, podría analizarse la viabilidad de desarrollar nuevas herramientas y recursos que involucren las comunidades locales, especialmente de países en desarrollo, como guías prácticas para adoptar estrategias de desarrollo sostenible en sectores como la agricultura o la artesanía. Este tipo de proyectos junto al fortalecimiento de las iniciativas ya mencionadas, podrían impulsar ODS íntimamente ligados con la finalidad de esta institución como erradicar la pobreza, garantizar la educación de calidad o incluso, promover la igualdad de género. Al efecto, podría considerarse una campaña de difusión que recapitule y destaque historias de éxito en las que haya intervenido o colaborado la OMPI.
Syrian Arab Republic	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Continue to provide technical assistance and capacity building programs to help countries strengthen their intellectual property systems, promote technology transfer, and support innovation systems that contribute to achieving the SDGs.
Thailand	V. Global Issues and Partnerships which would include working with the UN system and international organizations and other stakeholders, such as those from international, business and civil society sectors, to address complex global challenges such as health and climate change, as well as the harnessing of IP to help us achieve the SDG 2030 goals. It also includes initiatives like WIPO Green and our joint efforts with other stakeholders e.g. the WIPO-WTO-WHO Trilateral, as well as our work with agencies like ITC, ITU, UNODC, to collaborate in various ways to bring expertise across the UN system to support various beneficiaries.	Organizing trade shows or knowledge exhibitions that address complex global challenges such as health and climate change.
Albania	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Algeria	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	<p>Les différents aspects et défis au sein de l'OMPI en matière de gestion et administration, nous pouvons les résumer comme suit :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ Ressources limitées pour les projets spécifiques : Certains programmes de l'OMPI qui visent à soutenir les pays en développement ou les PME dans leur gestion de la propriété intellectuelle manquent parfois de financement suffisant. Cela peut entraver la mise en œuvre de politiques efficaces pour renforcer l'innovation ou améliorer l'accès aux droits de PI dans ces pays.</li><li>□ Inadéquation entre les priorités et le financement : Le financement des initiatives liées à la santé publique, aux technologies vertes, ou aux savoirs traditionnels peut ne pas être à la hauteur des ambitions de l'OMPI. Le manque de ressources peut limiter l'impact des projets clés qui cherchent à équilibrer les intérêts économiques mondiaux avec les besoins des pays en développement.</li><li>□ Les revenus générés par l'OMPI, principalement issus des services de dépôt de brevets et des taxes sur les marques, peuvent créer une dépendance excessive à ces flux. Si des fluctuations économiques mondiales affectent les secteurs concernés (par exemple, en raison d'une récession ou d'une crise sanitaire mondiale), l'OMPI pourrait se retrouver confrontée à des difficultés financières. Cela pourrait avoir des répercussions sur les projets à long terme ou la gestion quotidienne.</li><li>□ Manque de diversité : L'OMPI peut également rencontrer des défis en matière de diversité et d'inclusion, notamment en ce qui concerne la représentation des femmes, des personnes issues de pays en développement. Une plus grande diversité pourrait enrichir les perspectives au sein de l'organisation, notamment dans les décisions stratégiques.</li><li>□ Formation et développement professionnel : Bien que l'OMPI offre des programmes de formation continue à son personnel, il existe des lacunes dans les programmes de développement professionnel et de renforcement des capacités, en particulier pour les pays à faible revenu ou les personnes issues de milieux moins privilégiés. Le manque d'opportunités pour les employés en termes de formation spécialisée ou de développement de compétences dans des domaines technologiques émergents (comme l'intelligence artificielle) pourrait limiter leur efficacité à long terme.</li><li>□ Système de gestion de la performance : Les mécanismes de gestion de la performance de l'OMPI peuvent être perçus comme peu efficaces dans certains domaines. Par exemple, il pourrait y avoir des disparités dans l'évaluation des performances des employés en raison de critères vagues ou de processus d'évaluation qui ne sont pas alignés avec les objectifs stratégiques de l'organisation. Cela peut entraîner une démotivation ou des inefficacités organisationnelles.</li><li>□ Manque d'intégration technologique : Malgré les efforts pour moderniser les services de PI, l'OMPI fait face à un défi constant pour mettre à jour et intégrer ses systèmes informatiques à mesure que les technologies évoluent. Les processus internes peuvent encore être trop basés sur des technologies anciennes, ce qui peut affecter l'efficacité des services proposés, notamment en matière de dépôt de brevets ou de gestion des bases de données.</li><li>□ Vulnérabilités en matière de sécurité des données : La protection des données sensibles, en particulier celles relatives à la propriété intellectuelle et aux inventions protégées par des brevets, est un domaine critique. L'OMPI, en tant que gestionnaire de données sensibles pour des millions d'inventions à travers le monde, doit investir continuellement dans la cybersécurité et la protection des données. Le risque de cyberattaques ou de violations de données pourrait avoir des conséquences graves sur la confiance des utilisateurs et des gouvernements dans ses systèmes.</li><li>□ Accessibilité et interopérabilité : De plus, l'accès à la plateforme de dépôt et aux services en ligne n'est pas toujours optimisé pour tous les pays, en particulier pour ceux à faible connectivité Internet. Cela pourrait limiter l'inclusivité du système de PI à l'échelle mondiale, en particulier pour les PME et les créateurs individuels dans les pays en développement.</li></ul>



# Program and Work and Budget 2026/27 Questionnaire Responses

Annex

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Australia	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Australia supports fiscal prudence and a realistic focus on what is achievable for WIPO in terms of adding value to the IP multilateral framework. Programs that play a key role in the management and administration of WIPO are a priority for Australia. We strongly support these programs and the efforts of the Director General to grow, consolidate and build upon outcomes envisaged in the Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2022-2026. Australia appreciates WIPO's efforts to improve the reporting of the results and outcomes of technical assistance activities. We encourage the expansion of these improvements to include information on how technical assistance activities have contributed to improvements in IP systems. Australia supports WIPO's effort to increase geographical representation of Member States amongst its workforce and to seek gender balance at all levels of WIPO. Mindful of achieving geographical diversity and gender balance, WIPO should continue to have a merit-based process to ensure that the best candidate is selected for positions.
Bahrain	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	We commend WIPO's commitment to excellence in management, operations, and resource oversight. Enhancing finance and performance management systems, alongside transparent resource allocation, is essential to ensure impactful and efficient delivery of services. We value investments in human resources, particularly capacity-building programs and opportunities for Member States to engage in knowledge exchange. Strengthening ICT, digitalization, and data management systems will improve accessibility and service delivery, while robust marketing and communication strategies can increase awareness of WIPO's initiatives. Internal oversight mechanisms are crucial for accountability, and we encourage WIPO to continue fostering organizational excellence through innovative, transparent, and inclusive practices that support Member States' evolving needs. We follow these sections through the WIPO meeting, reviewing their published reports on the website, and from E-documents emails. We support WIPO to keep pace with such remarkable work outputs and to let member states know and involve in meetings and work related to such areas.
Belarus	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Заинтересованы в расширении представленности представителей региональной группы ЦАКБЕ, в т.ч. граждан Республики Беларусь в штате ВОИС.
Cambodia	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Effective and transparent management of copyright systems is vital for maximizing their potential benefits. Additional priorities include: •Developing a roadmap for the digital transformation of Cambodia's copyright administration, ensuring accessibility and efficiency. •Providing training for stakeholders on best practices in modern copyright governance aligned with international standards. •Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the impact of copyright policies and refine strategies for greater benefits.
Czech Republic	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	The Czech Republic continues to encourage the WIPO Secretariat to carry out prudent financial management policy in accordance with the recommendations of the Program and Budget Committee. We continue to believe that the stable financial situation of WIPO will be maintained and enhanced despite the deteriorated global economic situation caused by conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East. We also continue to support the further improvement of efficient administrative, financial and control structures and information and communication technology within WIPO. As far as human resources management is concerned, the Czech Republic would like to see better geographical representation of the CEBS Group including the Czech Republic in the Secretariat.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Ecuador	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Para fortalecer la gestión y las operaciones, la OMPI puede enfocarse en implementar sistemas de información avanzados y mecanismos tecnológicos que faciliten la aplicación de tratados internacionales recientemente adoptados. Esto garantizaría una integración más eficiente y uniforme de las normativas globales en los países miembros, promoviendo la cooperación y la estandarización. Además, es crucial que la OMPI continúe apoyando la divulgación y el crecimiento de la PI, aprovechando el avance de las nuevas tecnologías. Este enfoque permite identificar y desarrollar nuevas formas de protección y uso de la PI, fomentando el desarrollo económico y tecnológico de los países. La innovación en herramientas y metodologías refuerza la capacidad de los sistemas nacionales para adaptarse a las necesidades actuales del ecosistema global. Asimismo, la implementación de plataformas interoperables y herramientas tecnológicas específicas para la vigilancia y mantenimiento de los derechos de PI resulta clave. Estas soluciones no solo facilitan la gestión eficiente de los recursos, sino que también potencian la capacidad de los países para monitorear, proteger y utilizar estratégicamente la PI en beneficio de su desarrollo sostenible. Estas acciones consolidan un enfoque integral que combina tecnología, administración eficiente y cooperación internacional para lograr la excelencia institucional y fortalecer la función de la OMPI como líder en la gestión de la propiedad intelectual a nivel global.
Ethiopia	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	As an Intellectual Property Office (IPO) in a Least Developed Country (LDC), we recognize the importance of effective IP system management and operational efficiency in achieving our national goals and fulfill our bilateral/multilateral responsibilities/obligations. Hence, to enhance our performance and resource management, we seek WIPO's support in the following areas: 1.Capacity Building in Human Resources We need support and guidance in our effort to train and strengthen our human resources capabilities , in particular in leadership and examination of Patents and Trade marks. Investment in our staff's professional development will enhance our operational excellence and improve service delivery to stakeholders. 2.Digitalization and ICT Improvements The adoption of advanced information and communication technology (ICT) is essential for streamlining our operations. We seek WIPO's expertise in digitalizing our processes, establishing efficient data management systems, and utilizing digital platforms to improve accessibility and transparency of IP services. 3.Marketing and Communications Strategy To effectively promote IP awareness and understanding, we need support in crafting a marketing and communications strategy that reaches diverse audiences, including SMEs, Start-ups and local communities.
Italy	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	
Kuwait	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	نعم، لأن هذه العناصر تساهم في تعزيز القدرة المؤسسية للويبو، مما يساعد في تحقيق الأهداف الاستراتيجية وتعزيز الابتكار في مجال الملكية الفكرية.
Kuwait	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	فرض بعض العقوبات على الدول التي لا تمتثل لقوانين الملكية الفكرية وتحقيقها بشكل كامل ومجزي بإقصائها من عضويتها في المنظمة، حرصًا من المنظمة العالمية للملكية الفكرية بإعطاء الحق لكل صاحب حقز فالسرقات والانتهاكات مستمرة بسبب أن بعض الدول الأعضاء قد لا تنفذ بشكل واف وكاف القوانين التي تحمي المؤلف.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Latvia	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Capacity strengthening activities for NPO's staff. The WIPO has established itself as a centre of knowledge and competence and sharing such knowledge and competencies therefore should be a priority, especially with its member states. The strategy should highlight the possibility to have tailored trainings, translations of existing training programs, as well as in-person organised trainings for NPO's. Providing a platform not only for effective learning, but also for networking and exchange of good practices (i.e., practical tailored training in-person for newly hired examiners for NPO's is a great struggle, especially because NPO's in this difficult geopolitical situation do not have the chance to raise wages or benefits and thus are exposed to risks of employees leaving the NPO's). The administrative resources could provide a detailed evaluation of all external offices aiming at efficiency as this question also is discussed during the General Assembly. This would also include the analysis of financial resources used incorporating advantages and disadvantages. Additionally, potential scenarios might be considered, provided that the WIPO considers to potentially apply them. WIPO Pathfinders activity: Mr Batalauskis engaged and took part in a meeting. A new project to explore and gain insights into the future landscape of the IP system, and an interview was held, based on "The 7-question technique", gathering strategic insights by interviewing a range of internal and external stakeholders and helping to identify conflicting or challenging views of the future and extract deep information about underlying concerns in a policy area.
Paraguay	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Continuar con la colaboración de la OMPI para proyectos similares al Plan de Acción de Diversidad Geográfica (PAG), Proyecto Piloto "Carreras en PI". Avanzar con la cooperación técnica en el área de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones (TICs) y la Digitalización. Apoyo a la institución para la difusión de los logros trascendentales de la institución.
San Marino	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	
Saudi Arabia	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	بوجه عام، تتبع معظم التقارير والعمليات المنشورة في الدورات السابقة نهجاً متميزاً في العرض دون وجود ملاحظات تذكر، ومع ذلك، نأمل تطوير آليات فعالة لتعزيز نسبة التوزيع الجغرافي في المنظمة ضمن تقرير الموارد البشرية، كما نأمل إيجاد حلول مناسبة لإغلاق البنود المؤجلة من الدورات السابقة وهي: •المشروع الأولي لمواصفات تقييم مكاتب الويبو الخارجية لعام 2021. •منهجية تخصيص الإيرادات والنفقات بحسب كل اتحاد.

Country	PILLARS	Original Response
Spain	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Finalmente, en este ámbito particular desde la OEPM queremos destacar algunos elementos de acción sobre los que establecer prioridades a futuro. -Así, la sostenibilidad financiera de la institución, sin comprometer los objetivos y líneas de acción implementadas constituye el principal reto del organismo. Por ello, optimizar los recursos disponibles, buscando la eficacia presupuestaria, requiere un análisis continuo de los costes y beneficios en todas las áreas operativas, trasladando a tal efecto comunicaciones actualizadas a los Estados Miembros y partes interesadas. Fomentar la transparencia financiera, para así poder conocer cómo se distribuyen los recursos y su impacto efectivo, debe suponer el eje rector en el ámbito de las Finanzas. En este sentido, se espera una mayor explicación y focalización en relación a dos temas fundamentales, como son: -el uso del activo neto (reservas) de la OMPI en diferentes políticas. -las liabilities que supone seguro médico pagadero tras la separación del servicio, que debe controlarse de forma prudente el cálculo actuarial a futuro (tasa de descuento y otros criterios) y el aprovisionamiento de la reserva de efectivo estratégico para financiarlo, así como definir una contabilización separada y afectación de recursos para financiarlo. -En vinculación con el punto anterior, las medidas a adoptar en materia de los Recursos Humanos de la institución deben ser prudentes y con mecanismos de adaptación que permitan preservar la sostenibilidad financiera. A su vez, sería oportuno reforzar los programas de formación continua del personal, que les permitan adquirir habilidades técnicas en nuevos campos como las tecnologías emergentes y aseguren la transferencia de conocimientos transversal, en pro de favorecer una movilidad intradepartamental que aporte dinamismo a la institución. Por su parte, también se hace necesario compartir métricas claras y actualizadas que permitan medir el impacto las políticas de diversidad e inclusión en las plantillas, con énfasis en la paridad de género y la representación lingüística. -En cuanto a la gestión del rendimiento, podrían revisarse los indicadores del desempeño, para detectar si es necesario refinar algún criterio de evaluación de la eficacia. También abogamos por analizar el enfoque y frecuencia de lasde las auditorías internas y externas, para garantizar mayor transparencia y una mejor rendición de cuentas en el uso de los recursos. De nuevo, tenderíamos a la planificación presupuestaria basada en resultados y en pleno cumplimiento con la alineación de los ODS. -Por último, en cuanto a las estrategias de Marketing y Comunicaciones, orientaríamos la actividad de difusión hacia un espectro de audiencia más amplio, apostando por herramientas digitales con mayor capacidad de impacto, como las RRSS, así como campañas interactivas de publicidad que acerquen nuevos usuarios al contexto de la PI. Como conclusión, se podría desarrollar contenido adaptado a segmentos específicos (PYMES, startups, Universidades, jóvenes creadores) para maximizar la adopción de servicios de la OMPI y aumentar la visibilidad de su página web, muy intuitiva en el acceso, y de sus herramientas y servicios disponibles.
Syrian Arab Republic	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Assist in digital transformation processes in the Directorate of Commercial and Industrial Property Protection (DCIP) to modernize operations, automate workflows and improve efficiency.
Thailand	VI. Management and Operations, Administration, Resources, and Oversight, including Finance, Performance and Resource Management, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology, Digitalization and Data, Marketing and Communications, Internal Oversight and other enablers for organizational excellence.	Request funding to support Department of Intellectual Property Thailand officials in attending more intellectual property training or seminars.