

**WIPO REGIONAL BUREAU FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
ASPAC**

WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP

Regional Technical Cooperation Implementation Plan

for

**the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
(ASEAN)**

(Draft)

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|--|
| AANZFTA | ASEAN Australia New Zealand Free Trade Agreement |
| ACG | ASEAN Committee in Geneva |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AMS | ASEAN Member States(s) |
| ARISE+ IPR | European Union project for ASEAN implemented by the EUIPO (2018-2022) |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| ASPAC | Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, WIPO |
| AWGIPC | ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Cooperation |
| BRIPD | Building Respect for IP Division, WIPO |
| CDD | Copyright Development Division, WIPO |
| CLD | Copyright Law Division, WIPO |
| CMD | Copyright Management Division, WIPO |
| CMO | Collective Management Organization |
| CP | Country Plan |
| DEDA | Department for Economics and Data Analytics, WIPO |
| ECAP | EU-ASEAN Project on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (2012-2016) |
| EUIPO | European Union Intellectual Property Office |
| GCD | Global Challenges Division, WIPO |
| GDD | Global Databases Division, WIPO |
| GII | Global Innovation Index |
| GIs | Geographical Indications |
| HIPOCs | Heads of IP Offices Conferences |
| ICSD | International Classifications & Standards Division, WIPO |
| IKID | Innovation and Knowledge Infrastructure Department, WIPO |
| IP | Intellectual Property |
| IPAS | Industrial Property Automation System |
| IPO | Intellectual Property Office |
| IPOBSD | IP Office Business Solutions Division, WIPO |
| IPR | Intellectual Property Rights |
| MLD | Madrid Legal Division, WIPO |
| MIPD | Madrid Information and Promotion Division, WIPO |
| MISD | Madrid Information Systems Division, WIPO |
| MOD | Madrid Operations Division, WIPO |
| P&B | WIPO Program and Budget |
| PCT | Patent Cooperation Treaty |
| PCT-ICD | PCT International Cooperation Division, WIPO |
| PCT-BDD | PCT Business Development Division, WIPO |
| PLAS | Policy & Legislative Advice Section (TMs, Industrial Designs and GIs), WIPO |
| PLD | Patent Law Division, Patents and Technology Sector, WIPO |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| RBM | Results-Based Management |
| SESD | SMEs and Entrepreneurship Support Division, WIPO |
| THR | The Hague Registry, WIPO |
| TISC | Technology and Innovation Support Center(s) |
| TKD | Traditional Knowledge Division, WIPO |
| TLR | The Lisbon Registry, WIPO |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| WJI | WIPO Judicial Institute, WIPO |
| WO-ACAD | WIPO Academy |
| WSO | WIPO Singapore Office |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The ASPAC Country Plans (CPs) – Background

The formulation of Country Plans (CPs) is an initiative of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (ASPAC) of WIPO aimed at providing coherent, long-term development assistance to countries in Asia and the Pacific region, coordinated across different WIPO sectors, and producing cumulative and sustainable outcomes to enable effective use of IP for development in those countries. The CPs incorporate WIPO's Strategic Goals, WIPO Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2016-2021, Development Agenda principles, Program and Budget guidelines and recommendations from internal and external technical assistance evaluation reports. The CPs are intended to be a comprehensive planning and implementation mechanism for delivering development assistance to countries based on project management methodology using the standard Results-based Management (RBM) Framework tools.

1.2 The Regional Technical Cooperation Implementation Plan for ASEAN (WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP) – General Overview

The Regional Technical Cooperation Implementation Plan for the Association of South-East Asian Nations (WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP) is the first such plan of a regional nature, addressing the needs of a community of countries, and formulated by ASPAC following a methodology similar to that applied to the CPs. The RTCIP for ASEAN aims at providing effective support to the ASEAN Members States (AMS) and the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) in the implementation of the ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Action Plan 2016-2025 (AIPRAP 2025). The overall objective of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP is to empower AMS to develop their IP systems as a contributing factor in achieving their national development goals and to leverage the participation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in the global knowledge and innovation economy. Considering its wide scope, the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP comprises 19 initiatives organized around four Specific Objectives that correspond to the four Strategic Goals of the AIPRAP 2025.

The WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP is planned for implementation over a period of five (5) years starting from 2021 up to 2025, while building on the achievements of WIPO's past cooperation with ASEAN. The RTCIP embraces WIPO's overall planned cooperation for the region, including both the activities organized by ASPAC and those organized by other WIPO Sectors, under their respective work plans. Though the various WIPO Sectors will implement those activities with the resources allocated under their respective Programs, the coordination in the design, implementation and monitoring of these combined set of ASEAN activities shall be led by ASPAC to ensure optimal synergy and coherence with the overall assistance provided to the region¹. ASPAC will harness the inter-sector synergies and add value through its intrinsic knowledge and perspective of the region that it has acquired over the years as well as its ongoing interaction with the relevant stakeholders.

1.3 Inception Phase

The formulation of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP began in September 2018 with preliminary consultations held between ASEAN Secretariat and ASPAC Bureau. In 2019, a preliminary discussion paper was submitted for feedback from ASEAN stakeholders (ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, AWGIPC) and relevant WIPO sectors. Based on the feedback received, the RTCIP final document is being completed in 2020. The RTCIP will be ready for implementation as from 2021.

¹ "The first role of the Development Sector in addressing WIPO Strategic Goal III is coordination of the various inputs of the Organization into coherent plans and projects that are delivered in a coherent manner" WIPO Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2016-2021, p13.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP is designed to provide coherent, long-term development assistance to the ASEAN community, coordinated across different WIPO Sectors for cumulative and sustainable outcomes, to enable effective exploitation of IP, innovation and creativity to achieve the ASEAN national and regional socio-economic development goals. It is fully aligned with the ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Action Plan 2016-2025 (AIPRAP 2025) and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2025 that should bring about a more productive and internationally competitive ASEAN region. At the same time, the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP embodies WIPO's Strategic Goals², Medium-Term Strategic Plan³, Program and Budget 2020/21⁴ and Development Agenda⁵.

The AIPRAP 2025 has highlighted the importance for AMS as well as the ASEAN region to view possible future IP scenarios in the broad context of the projected evolution of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) over the next ten years. IP, as an instrument for development, is considered in terms of its linkages to other components of socio-economic development, including strategies focusing on poverty reduction, health, education, industrial development, and especially trade.

In the post-2015 environment, AMS are making significant progress in aligning national laws and policies on IP to cater to the AEC framework. National IP regimes are working on technical and procedural convergence, and IP Offices are adopting modern business models and practices to enable provision of efficient and effective “world class” services to clients. It is expected that the AEC will bring about a more competitive and productive ASEAN region through the effective exploitation of IP and creativity, and at some stage could be one of the contributory factors towards increases in the volume and value of exports, increases in flows of domestic and foreign direct investment, and improved national rankings in the World Competitiveness Yearbook.

ASEAN and WIPO have a longstanding tradition of cooperation on IP, which has been intensified over the past decade. Since 1993, WIPO maintains a regular dialogue with the ASEAN Committee in Geneva (ACG), represented by the ASEAN Ambassadors and senior officials from the AMS' Permanent Missions. In addition, WIPO also engages regularly with the *ASEAN Working Group on IP Cooperation (AWGIPC)*, composed of the Heads/Directors General and senior representatives from the ASEAN IP Offices, to review cooperation programs both at national and regional levels. The WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP will enable the ACG and the AWGIPC to follow even more closely the progress made in ASEAN-WIPO cooperation from a medium and long-term perspective.

The WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP has a wide scope comprising 19 initiatives organized around four result areas or Specific Objectives that correspond to the four Strategic Goals of the AIPRAP 2025. The specific objectives of WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP are the following:

- Specific Objective 1: A robust ASEAN IP System based on strengthened IP Offices and IP infrastructures in the region
- Specific Objective 2: Regional IP platforms and infrastructures contributing to enhancing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
- Specific Objective 3: An expanded and inclusive ASEAN IP Ecosystem
- Specific Objective 4: Regional initiatives to promote IP asset creation and commercialization in ASEAN.

² <https://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/goals.html>

³ https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=347516

⁴ <https://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/budget/>

⁵ <https://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/>

The 19 initiatives envisaged under the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP are expected to result in 46 outcomes over the period 2021-2025. Those 46 outcomes correspond, in broad terms, to 36 expected deliverables of the AIPRAP 2025 (out of a total of 57 deliverables envisaged in that Plan). The RTCIP expected outcomes correspond to those deliverables identified by the ASEAN stakeholders as being the deliverables on which WIPO's cooperation should focus as a matter of priority during the remaining duration of the AIPRAP 2025 (2021-2025).

In order to achieve those outcomes, the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP envisages a large number of activities to be implemented by various WIPO Sectors, Departments, Divisions and Sections, in close cooperation with ASEAN stakeholders. It specifies the activities' rationale, their feasibility, the value-added contribution they are expected to make, baseline indicators, the resources needed to carry them out, the means and sequence of their implementation, the expected outputs and outcomes along with the assumptions, risks and pre-conditions for their successful completion and sustainability.

The main components of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP are presented in its RBM Framework (Section 3.9) which brings together in one place all its key elements, rationally linking its activities to expected outputs and outcomes, specific objectives, and eventually overall goals, identifying their means of verification, resources, assumptions and risks. The RBM Framework is designed to facilitate the planning, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP.

The main stakeholders of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP include the ASEAN Working Group on Intellectual Property Cooperation (AWGIPC), the Country Champions for the various deliverables under AIPRAP 2025, the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), the ASEAN Committee in Geneva (ACG), as well as relevant institutions in the ASEAN Member States (AMS), including national IP Offices, competent Ministries, R&D institutions, universities, SME promotion agencies, etc.

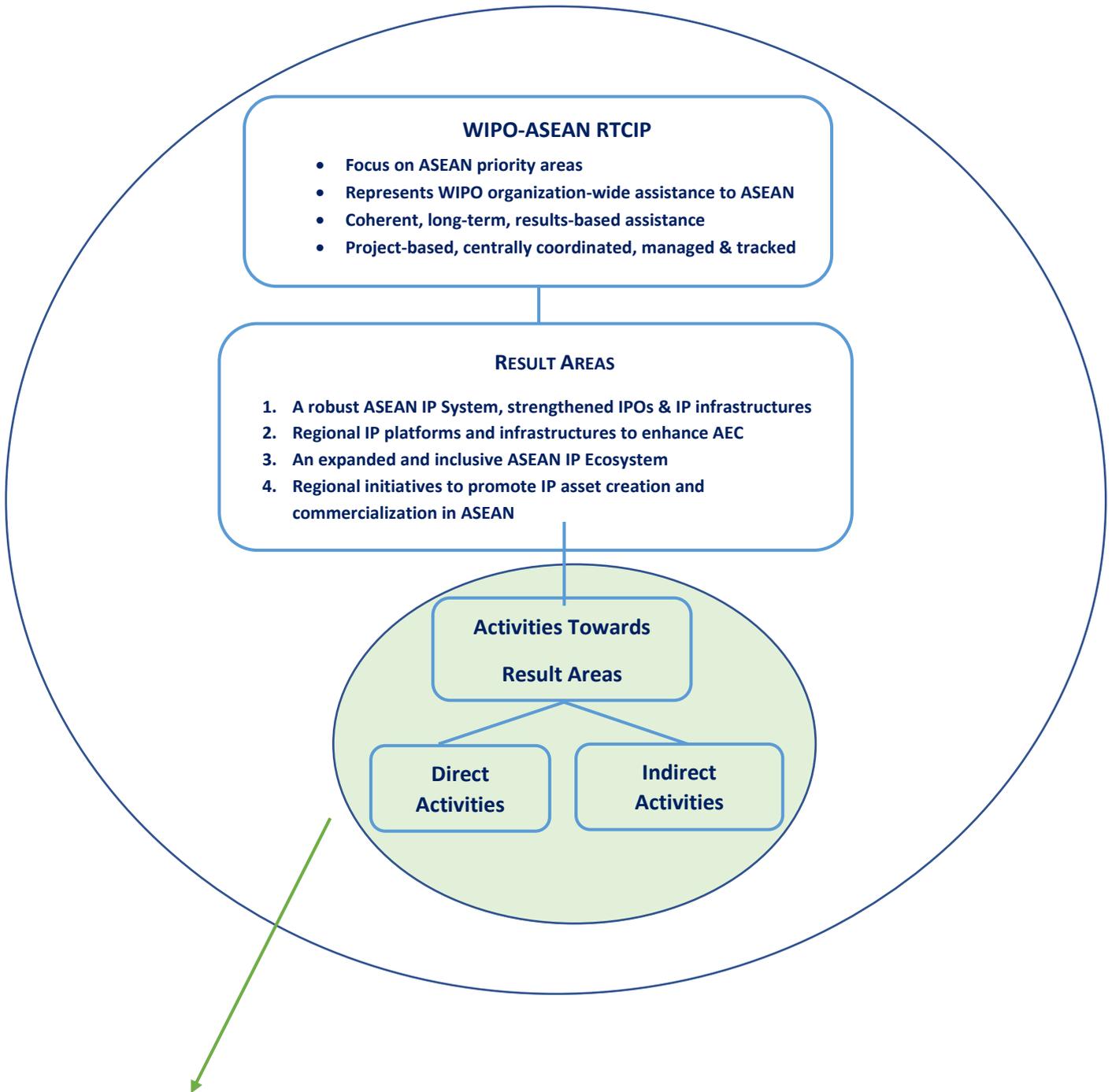
The implementation of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP shall be regularly monitored and reviewed as from 2021. The activities necessary to achieve the RTCIP expected outcomes shall be included within the ASPAC annual work plans. The RTCIP Implementation Reports shall be elaborated following the RBM Framework and specify the degree of achievement of each expected outcome.

Overall management and coordination of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP will be led by the ASPAC Bureau. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by ASPAC's desk officers throughout the plan's implementation period with regular progress reports being prepared for consideration at ASEAN-WIPO consultation meetings to be held twice a year (one in Geneva during the WIPO-ACG consultation meeting, and the other one in an ASEAN venue, back-to-back to one of the AWGIPC meetings).

Post-implementation arrangements are planned to ensure the takeover of responsibility and sustainability of each delivered result by the competent ASEAN partner. A final review is also planned at completion of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP implementation to take stock of the results achieved and lessons learned. This review would, in turn, provide valuable inputs for the development of the next ASEAN IPR Action Plan for the post-2025 period.

The WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP Overview Diagram below highlights the plan's main elements and the scope of its proposed project management and coordination approach.

WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP Overview Diagram



Centrally coordinated, managed & tracked
(Integral part of RTCIP implementation)

NOTE:

Direct Activities: WIPO activities targeted directly in support of the AIPRAP 2025

Indirect Activities: Other WIPO activities (at national or ASPAC levels) with AMS participation

3 THE WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP – DESIGN & PROPOSAL

3.1 CONTEXT & RELEVANCE

(This Section describes the rationale for assistance, the need for improvements in the specific areas targeted, earlier efforts undertaken, and the value-added that the program is expected to contribute with linkages to the ASEAN IP development policy/strategy and priorities)

The relevance and importance of IP in stimulating social and economic growth have been repeatedly emphasized in several high-level policy documents within ASEAN, including the ASEAN IPR Action Plan 2011-2015 and the ASEAN IPR Action Plan 2016-2025 entitled “Meeting the Challenges of “One Vision, One Identity, One Community” through Intellectual Property” (AIPRAP 2025)⁶. In line with the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025 and the AIPRAP 2025, the ASEAN countries are striving to modernize their IPR systems to better serve their economic and social development goals. The policies formulated in this respect comprise not only the adoption of modern IPR legal frameworks and the upgrading of their IP administrations, but also the promotion of IPR use by the productive sectors in the region, so as to ensure the collective transformation of ASEAN into a competitive economy.

Key priority areas singled out in the AIPRAP 2025 for further development include the development of: (i) a more robust IP System in ASEAN to be achieved by strengthening the IP Offices and building IP infrastructures in the region; (ii) regional IP platforms and infrastructures to contribute to enhancing the ASEAN Economic Community; (iii) an expanded and inclusive ASEAN IP Ecosystem; and (iv) regional mechanisms to promote asset creation and commercialization, including geographical indications and traditional knowledge.

Though significant progress has been achieved by ASEAN in addressing these key priority areas through their own initiatives and actions, supplemented by technical assistance programs by WIPO and other agencies/donors (e.g., ADB, EU-funded projects (ECAP III and ARISE+ IPR), the AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Program, etc.), there is a sense that institutional development and capacity building challenges still remain at the policy, institutional, management and operational levels in these identified areas.

The assessment conducted during the inception phase found some critical gaps between the current situation and the ASEAN aims as set up in the strategic goals of AIPRAP 2025. Those gaps would need to be addressed through various initiatives and actions taken in priority areas. The priority areas where WIPO’s cooperation would be welcomed include the following: the formulation of national IP strategies; the enhancement of IP services (patents, trademarks, designs); exploring the possible harmonization of trademark and design formality requirements; the effective use of the copyright system and the enhancement of collective management organizations (CMOs); the accession of AMS to relevant WIPO-administered treaties (including the Madrid Protocol, PCT, Hague Agreement, Lisbon Agreement, Singapore Treaty, etc.) and the implementation of their provisions in the benefit of the productive sector in the region; the development of sustainable capacity building programs on IP (with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar); the enhancement of regional IP platforms and infrastructures (ASPEC, ASEAN IP Portal, AMS IP databases), business solutions for IP Office management, online services and online filing systems; support to the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Enforcement; enhanced engagement with IP stakeholders and IP associations; promoting an IP environment enabling technology innovation in AMS, including collaborative programs between IP Offices, science & technology, research & development institutions and universities; supporting schemes to encourage IP protection, commercialization and enforcement by MSMEs; IP valuation services to promote awareness of the value of IP as a financial asset; strengthening the business competitiveness of AMS through brands and designs, including the protection and commercialization of geographical indications (GIs); and protection mechanisms for genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs).

⁶ WIPO extended technical assistance and advice to facilitate the development of AIPRAP 2025.

The secondary table (Table 2) presents the expected WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP outcomes organized in accordance with the WIPO Strategic Goals and Expected Results as set out in the WIPO Program and Budget 2020-2021. This second table helps visualize how the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP fits within WIPO's overall strategy.

The WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP comprises the ongoing development cooperation activities implemented not only by the WIPO ASPAC Bureau but also those undertaken by other WIPO sectors for the same targeted result areas (*other WIPO sectors involved are highlighted in purple*).

Though most of the planned interventions in the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP have been formulated focusing specifically at the ASEAN community level, some initiatives originally targeting the broader Asia-Pacific (ASPAC) region and others aimed at the national level of individual AMS (included in Country Plans), form also part of the RTCIP inasmuch as they contribute to the objectives set up in the AIPRAP 2025.

For all practical purposes, only the primary table will be used for the purposes of reviewing, monitoring, and evaluating the RTCIP implementation at the WIPO-ASEAN consultation meetings to be held twice a year. The secondary table is meant for WIPO use only.

Table 1 (PRIMARY) – WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP
Overall Objective, Specific Objectives, Initiatives and Expected Outcomes
(2021-2025)

| | |
|--|---|
| OVERALL OBJECTIVE | To empower ASEAN Member States to develop their IP systems as a contributing factor in achieving their national development goals and to leverage the participation of the ASEAN Economic Community in the global knowledge and innovation economy |
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 | <u>A robust ASEAN IP system based on strengthened IP Offices and solid IP infrastructures in the region</u> ⁷ |
| | (ASPAC, CLD, CDD, CMD, DEDA, ICSD, IPOBSD, MIPD, MLD, PCT-BDD, PCT-ICD, PLAS, PLD, THR, TLR, WO-ACAD, WSO) ⁸ |
| Initiative 1.1 | Formulation of National Intellectual Property Strategies <i>AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1</i> <i>WIPO Program 9</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.1.1 <i>AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1</i> | <i>National IP Strategies (NIPS) adopted by AMS to integrate IP into innovation, science, culture, education, trade and investment, health, energy, environment and other public policy and national economic objectives (NIPS Project) (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.1.2 <i>AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1</i> | <i>A deeper understanding of the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to the AMS' economies (ASPAC, DEDA, CDD) (2021-2025)</i> |

⁷ The RTCIP Specific Objective 1 corresponds to Strategic Goal 1 in the AIPRAP 2025

⁸ WIPO departments, divisions, services contributing to the outcomes under Specific Objective 1

| | |
|--|---|
| Initiative 1.2 | Improvement of patent, trademark, and industrial design services <i>AIPRAP Initiatives 1 and 2</i> <i>WIPO Programs 1, 2, 9, 15</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.2.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.1</i> Country champions: MYS (patents); VNM and PHL (trademarks and industrial designs) | <i>Diagnostic of AMS' IP Offices to ascertain resource and management issues and their impact on the delivery of IP services, so that appropriate measures may be taken to improve the delivery of such services (ASPAC - IPO Diagnostic project) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.2.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.2</i> Country champion: SGP | <i>Expanded patent work-sharing (enhanced use of WIPO CASE) in AMS (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.2.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 2.1</i> Country champion: SGP | <i>Identification of similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (PLD) (2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.2.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 2.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>Identification of similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (PLAS) (2022)</i> |
| Initiative 1.3 | Towards harmonized formality requirements for trademarks and industrial designs in the ASEAN region <i>AIPRAP Initiative 4</i> <i>WIPO Program 2</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 4.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>A feasibility study for harmonizing trademark formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS) (2021)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.3.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 4.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>A feasibility study for harmonizing industrial designs formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS) (2022)</i> |
| Initiative 1.4 | Effective use of the Copyright System in ASEAN and enhancement of Copyright Management Organizations (CMOs) <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.4 and Initiative 3</i> <i>WIPO Programs 3, 9, 16, 20</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of WIPO-administered copyright treaties (Berne Convention, WCT, WPPT, Beijing, Marrakesh) (ASPAC, CLD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.4</i> Country champion: IDN | <i>Enhanced capacity of AMS' relevant institutions to promote creativity and the effective use of the copyright system by ASEAN nationals (ASPAC, CDD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 3.3</i> Country champions: IDN, VNM and ASEC | <i>Updated legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights in interested AMS (ASPAC, CLD, CMD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 3.4</i> Country champions: IDN, VNM and ASEC | <i>Enhanced capacity of CMOs to better perform their tasks in a transparent and accountable basis (ASPAC, CMD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Initiative 1.5 | Accession of AMS to global protection systems for patents, trademarks and industrial designs <i>AIPRAP Initiative 5</i> <i>WIPO Programs 5, 6, 9, 20, 31</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.5.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Madrid Protocol (ASPAC, IPOBSD, MIPD, MISD, MLD, MOD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |

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| RTCIP outcome 1.5.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) (ASPAC, <i>THR, IPOBSD, WSO</i>) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 1.5.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.2</i> Country champion: ASEC | AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the PCT (ASPAC, <i>PCT-BDD, PCT-ICD, WSO</i>) (2021-2025) |
| Initiative 1.6 | Accession of interested AMS to other WIPO-administered treaties on industrial property <i>AIPRAP Initiative 6</i> WIPO Programs 1, 2, 9, 15, 20, 32 |
| RTCIP outcome 1.6.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Singapore Treaty (ASPAC, <i>PLAS, WSO</i>) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 1.6.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverables 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) (ASPAC, <i>TLR, IPOBSD, WSO</i>) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 1.6.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | AMS' accession to and effective implementation of other WIPO-administered industrial property treaties (<i>PLT, Budapest, classification agreements</i>) (ASPAC, <i>PLD, ICSD, WSO</i>) (2021-2025) |
| Initiative 1.7 | Sustainable capacity building programs (with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar) <i>AIPRAP Initiative 7</i> WIPO Programs 9, 11 |
| RTCIP outcome 1.7.1 <i>AIPRAP Initiative 7</i> Country champions: KHM, MMR, BRN, VNM, MYS, SGP, PHL and IDN | A competency-based Training & Learning Management System for patent examiners (P-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (ASPAC, <i>PLD, PCT-ICD, WO-ACAD</i>) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 1.7.2 <i>AIPRAP Initiative 7</i> Country champions: KHM, MMR, BRN, VNM, MYS, SGP, PHL and IDN | A competency-based Training & Learning Management System for trademark examiners (TM-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (ASPAC, <i>PLAS, MOD, WO-ACAD</i>) (2021-2025) |

| | |
|--|--|
| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 | <u>Regional IP platforms and infrastructures to contribute to enhance the ASEAN Economic Community⁹</u> |
| | (ASPAC, <i>CMD, DEDA, GDD, IPOBSD</i>) ¹⁰ |
| Initiative 2.1 | Regional platform for AMS patent examination work-sharing (ASPEC) <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.3</i> WIPO Programs 15 |
| RTCIP outcome 2.1.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.3</i> Country champion: SGP | Enhance and expanded implementation of the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) (<i>IPOBSD</i>) (2021-2025) |

⁹ The RCIP Specific Objective 2 corresponds to Strategic Goal 2 in the AIPRAP 2025

¹⁰ WIPO departments, divisions, services contributing to the outcomes under Specific Objective 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Initiative 2.2 | Enhanced technical infrastructure for IP Office management, including online services and online filing systems in AMS <i>AIPRAP Initiative 9</i> <i>WIPO Programs 9, 15</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 2.2.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 9.1</i> Country champions: TM Task Force (MYS); ASPEC Task Force (SGP); IT lead (PHL) | <i>Digital transformation of AMS' IP Offices, enabling them to deliver enhanced digital IP services through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions for office management, promoted with the help of an ASEAN IT Group Meeting (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 2.2.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 9.3</i> Country champion: IDN | <i>Feasibility assessment for the setting up of an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS (ASPAC, CMD, IPOBSD) (2021-2023)</i> |
| Initiative 2.3 | Accessibility of AMS' IP information <i>AIPRAP Initiative 10</i> <i>WIPO Programs 9, 13</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 2.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 10.1</i> Country champions: TM Task Force (MYS); ASPEC Task Force (SGP); IT Lead (PHL) | <i>Patent, trademark, and industrial design data of AMS are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry, and the public, through the WIPO Global IP Databases (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 2.3.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.7</i> Country champions: IDN and SGP | <i>Enhanced and expanded ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, the ASEAN database of published applications and registered patents (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Initiative 2.4 | ASEAN IP Portal information services <i>AIPRAP Initiative 11</i> <i>WIPO Programs 9, 13</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 2.4.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 11.1 & 11.2</i> Country champions: SGP and ASEC | <i>Enhanced information services offered by the ASEAN IP Portal (ASPAC, DEDA, GDD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</i> |

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| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 | <u>An expanded and inclusive ASEAN IP Ecosystem¹¹</u> |
| | (ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI, SESD, WSO) ¹² |
| Initiative 3.1 | Support to the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement <i>AIPRAP Initiative 12</i> <i>WIPO Programs 9, 17, 20</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 3.1.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 12.1</i> Country champions: PHL and THA | <i>Broader public awareness of the importance of building respect for IP and ensuring IPR enforcement in AMS (ASPAC, BRIPD, WO-ACAD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 3.1.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverables 12.4 & 12.5</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to ensure IPR enforcement in AMS (ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI) (2021-2025)</i> |

¹¹ The RCIP Specific Objective 3 corresponds to Strategic Goal 3 in the AIPRAP 2025

¹² WIPO departments, divisions, services contributing to the outcomes under Specific Objective 3

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| Initiative 3.2 | Enhanced engagement with IP stakeholders and IP associations <i>AIPRAP Initiative 14</i> WIPO Programs 9, 20, 30 |
| RTCIP outcome 3.2.1 <i>AIPRAP Initiative 14</i> | <i>Enhanced dialogue with IP Associations in the ASEAN region, helping to promote IPR cross-functional collaboration between private sector, government agencies and academia (ASPAC, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 3.2.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 14.3</i> Country champions: IDN and BRN | <i>ASEAN business associations and other business intermediaries in AMS have set up appropriate mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Initiative 3.3 | A regional (ASEAN) accreditation system for IP practitioners <i>AIPRAP Initiative 15</i> WIPO Programs 9, 11 |
| RTCIP outcome 3.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverables 15.1 and 15.2</i> Country champions: SGP and PHL | <i>Feasibility study on the establishment of an ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners (ASPAC) (2021-2022)</i> |

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| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 | <u>Enhanced regional initiatives to promote IP asset creation and commercialization in ASEAN¹³</u> |
| | (ASPAC, IKID, MIPD, PCT-ICD, PLD, SESD, THR, TKD, TLR, WO-ACAD, WSO) ¹⁴ |
| Initiative 4.1 | An IP environment enabling technology innovation in AMS <i>AIPRAP Initiatives 8 & 16</i> WIPO Programs 1, 9, 14, 20, 30 |
| RTCIP outcome 4.1.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 8.1 and 16.3</i> Country champions: MYS, BRN and PHL | <i>A network of integrated IP services, supporting IPR identification, protection and management, to enhance the capacity of AMS for technology innovation (ASPAC, IKID, PLD, SESD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.1.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.2</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>Increased usage of the PCT system by local stakeholders in AMS (ASPAC, PCT-ICD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.1.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 8.2</i> Country champions: SGP, MYS and PHL | <i>Virtual IP marketplaces of interested AMS set up and linked with each other (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.1.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 8.3</i> Country champions: SGP, MYS and PHL | <i>Regional IP fair/technology marketplace events held in ASEAN on either an annual or biennial basis along with back-to-back meetings of TISCs/TTOs (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</i> |

¹³ RCIP Specific Objective 4 corresponds to Strategic Goal 4 in the AIPRAP 2025

¹⁴ WIPO departments, divisions, services contributing to the outcomes under Specific Objective 4

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| Initiative 4.2 | Supporting schemes for MSMEs <i>AIPRAP Initiative 16</i> <i>WIPO Programs 9, 20, 30</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.2.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 16.1</i> Country champions: THA, IDN, VNM and MMR | <i>Study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs in AMS (ASPAC (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2022)</i> |
| Initiative 4.3 | IP valuation <i>AIPRAP Initiative 17</i> <i>WIPO Programs 9, 11, 16</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 17.1</i> Country champions: MYS, SGP and VNM | <i>Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS (ASPAC, SESD, WO-ACAD) (2022-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.3.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 17.2</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>Best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset among the business community in AMS (a study) (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2022)</i> |
| Initiative 4.4 | An IP environment to strengthen the business competitiveness of AMS (EIE-BD Project) <i>AIPRAP Initiative 18</i> <i>WIPO Programs 2, 4, 6, 9, 20, 32</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 18.1</i> Country champions: THA and VNM | <i>Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs, and GIs, by AMS's stakeholders, to enhance the value of their products and services (EIE-BD Project) (ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1 & 18.2</i> Country champions: PHL, THA, VNM | <i>Broader utilization of the Madrid system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their trademarks abroad (ASPAC, MIPD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>Broader utilization of the Hague system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their industrial designs internationally (ASPAC, THR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverables 6.1 & 18.2</i> Country champion: ASEC, THA and VNM | <i>Use of the Lisbon System by AMS's stakeholders to protect their appellations of origin and geographical indications abroad (ASPAC, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Initiative 4.5 | Protection for genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) <i>AIPRAP Initiative 19</i> <i>WIPO Programs 4, 9</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.1</i> Country champion: IDN | <i>A compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs (TKD) (2021-2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.2</i> Country champions: IDN, LAO, VNM | <i>Common understanding of key issues related to national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs by interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.3</i> Country champions: IDN, LAO and VNM | <i>Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.4</i> Country champions: IDN, LAO and VNM | <i>Cooperation agreement(s) on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK by interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025)</i> |

Table 2 (SECONDARY) – WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP outcomes mapped to the Strategic Goals and Expected Results of the WIPO Program and Budget 2020/2021

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| WIPO Strategic Goal I | <u>Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for Intellectual Property</u> |
| | <i>WIPO Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 20</i> (ASPAC, CLD, PLAS, PLD, TKD) ¹⁵ |
| WIPO Expected Result I.2 | Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks |
| RTCIP outcome 1.2.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 2.1</i> Country champion: SGP | <i>Identification of similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (PLD) (2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.2.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 2.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>Identification of similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (PLAS) (2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.3.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 4.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>A feasibility study for harmonizing industrial designs formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS) (2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 4.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>A feasibility study for harmonizing trademark formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS) (2021)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.1</i> Country champion: IDN | <i>A compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs (TKD) (2021-2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.4</i> Country champions: IDN, LAO and VNM | <i>Cooperation agreement(s) on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK by interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of WIPO-administered copyright treaties (Berne Convention, WCT, WPPT, Beijing, Marrakesh) (ASPAC, CLD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.6.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Singapore Treaty (ASPAC, PLAS) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.6.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of other WIPO-administered industrial property treaties (PLT, Budapest, classification agreements) (ASPAC, PLD, ICSD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.5.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 19.2</i> Country champions: IDN, LAO, VNM | <i>Common understanding of key issues related to national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs by interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| WIPO Strategic Goal II | <u>Provision of Premier Global IP Services</u> |
| | <i>WIPO Programs 5, 6, 9, 20, 2.1.1, 32</i> (ASPAC, IPOBSD, MIPD, MISD, MLD, MOD, PCT-BDD, PCT-ICD, PLD, THR, TLR, WSO) ¹⁶ |

¹⁵ WIPO programs & departments/divisions/sections contributing to RTCIP outcomes that aim at WIPO Strategic Goal I

¹⁶ WIPO programs & departments/divisions/sections contributing to RTCIP outcomes that aim at WIPO Strategic Goal II

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| WIPO Expected Result II.1 | Wider and more effective use of the PCT system |
| RTCIP outcome 1.5.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.2</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the PCT (ASPAC, PCT-BDD, PCT-ICD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.1.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.2</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>Increased usage of the PCT system by local stakeholders in AMS (ASPAC, PCT-ICD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| WIPO Expected Result II.3 | Wider and more effective use of the Hague system |
| RTCIP outcome 1.5.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) (ASPAC, THR, IPOBSD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>Broader utilization of the Hague system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their industrial designs internationally (ASPAC, THR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| WIPO Expected Result II.5 | Wider and more effective use of the Madrid system |
| RTCIP outcome 1.5.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Madrid Protocol (ASPAC, IPOBSD, MIPD, MISD, MLD, MOD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 5.1 & 18.2</i> Country champions: PHL, THA, VNM | <i>Broader utilization of the Madrid system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their trademarks abroad (ASPAC, MIPD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| WIPO Expected Result II.9 | Wider and more effective use of the Lisbon system |
| RTCIP outcome 1.6.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1</i> Country champion: ASEC | <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) (ASPAC, TLR, IPOBSD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 6.1 & 18.2</i> Country champions: ASEC, THA and VNM | <i>Use of the Lisbon System by AMS's stakeholders to protect their appellations of origin and geographical indications abroad (ASPAC, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |

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| WIPO Strategic Goals III and IV | <u>Facilitating the Use of IP for Development (SG III) & Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure (SG IV)</u> |
| | WIPO Programs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 (ASPAC, CDD, CMD, DEDA, GDD, IKID, IPOBSD, MIPD, PLD, SESD, THR, TKD, TLR, WO-ACAD, WSO) ¹⁷ |
| WIPO Expected Result III.1 | National IP strategies and plans consistent with national development objectives |
| RTCIP outcome 1.1.1 <i>AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1</i> | <i>National IP Strategies (NIPS) adopted by AMS to integrate IP into innovation, science, culture, education, trade and investment, health, energy, environment and other public policy and national economic objectives (NIPS Project) (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</i> |

¹⁷ WIPO programs & departments/divisions/services contributing to RTCIP outcomes that aim at WIPO Strategic Goals III and IV

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| WIPO Expected Result III.2 | Enhanced human resource capacities able to deal with broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development |
| RTCIP outcome 1.7.1 <i>AIPRAP Initiative 7</i> Country champions: KHM, MMR, BRN, VNM, MYS, SGP, PHL and IDN | <i>A competency-based Training & Learning Management System for patent examiners (P-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (ASPAC, PLD, PCT-ICD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.7.2 <i>AIPRAP Initiative 7</i> Country champions: KHM, MMR, BRN, VNM, MYS, SGP, PHL and IDN | <i>A competency-based Training & Learning Management System for trademark examiners (TM-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (ASPAC, PLAS, MOD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 3.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 15.1 and 15.2</i> Country champions: SGP and PHL | <i>Feasibility study on the establishment of an ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners (ASPAC) (2021-2022)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.3.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 17.1</i> Country champions: MYS, SGP and VNM | <i>Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS (ASPAC, SESD, WO-ACAD) (2022-2025)</i> |
| WIPO Expected Result III.3 | Mainstreaming of the Development Agenda recommendations in the work of WIPO |
| RTCIP outcome 1.1.2 <i>AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1</i> | <i>A deeper understanding of the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to the AMS' economies (ASPAC, DEDA, CDD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 4.2.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 16.1</i> Country champions: THA, IDN, VNM and MMR | <i>Study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs in AMS (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2022)</i> |
| WIPO Expected Result III.4 | Strengthened cooperation arrangements with institutions in developing countries and LDCs tailored to their needs |
| RTCIP outcome 4.4.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 18.1</i> Country champions: THA and VNM | <i>Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs, and GIs, by AMS's stakeholders, to enhance the value of their products and services (EIE-BD Project) (ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.3 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 3.3</i> Country champions: IDN, VNM and ASEC | <i>Updated legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights in interested AMS (ASPAC, CLD, CMD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| RTCIP outcome 1.4.4 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 3.4</i> Country champions: IDN, VNM and ASEC | <i>Enhanced capacity of CMOs to better perform their tasks in a transparent and accountable basis (ASPAC, CMD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| WIPO Expected Results III.4, III.6 & IV.2 | Strengthened cooperation arrangements with Institutions in developing countries and LDCs (ER III.4), Increased capacity of SMEs, universities and research institutions to successfully use IP to support innovation (ER III.6) & Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity (ER IV.2) |
| RTCIP outcome 4.1.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 8.1 and 16.3</i> Country champions: MYS, BRN and PHL | <i>A network of integrated IP services, supporting IPR identification, protection and management, to enhance the capacity of AMS for technology innovation (ASPAC, IKID, PLD, SESD) (2021-2025)</i> |

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| <p>RTCIP outcome 4.1.3 AIPRAP deliverable 8.2 Country champions: SGP, MYS and PHL</p> | <p>Virtual IP marketplaces of interested AMS set up and linked with each other (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 4.1.4 AIPRAP deliverable 8.3 Country champions. SGP, MYS and PHL</p> | <p>Regional IP fair/technology marketplace events held in ASEAN on either an annual or biennial basis along with back-to-back meetings of TISCs/TTOs (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 4.4.1 AIPRAP deliverable 18.1 Country champions: THA and VNM</p> | <p>Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs, and GIs, by AMS's stakeholders, to enhance the value of their products and services (EIE-BD Project) (ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 3.2.1 AIPRAP initiative 14</p> | <p>Enhanced dialogue with IP Associations in the ASEAN region, helping to promote IPR cross-functional collaboration between private sector, government agencies and academia (ASPAC, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 3.2.2 AIPRAP deliverable 14.3 Country champions: IDN and BRN</p> | <p>ASEAN business associations and other business intermediaries in AMS have set up appropriate mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 4.3.2 AIPRAP deliverable 17.2 Country champion: PHL</p> | <p>Best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset among the business community in AMS (study) (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2022)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 1.4.2 AIPRAP deliverable 1.4 Country champion: IDN</p> | <p>Enhanced capacity of AMS' relevant institutions to promote creativity and the effective use of the copyright system by ASEAN nationals (ASPAC, CDD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 4.5.3 AIPRAP deliverable 19.3 Country champions: IDN, LAO and VNM</p> | <p>Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>WIPO Expected Result IV.3</p> | <p>Broad geographical coverage of the content and use of WIPO Global IP Databases</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 2.3.1 AIPRAP deliverable 10.1 Country champions: TM Task Force (MYS); ASPEC Task Force (SGP); IT Lead (PHL)</p> | <p>Patent, trademark, and industrial design data of AMS are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry, and the public, through the WIPO Global IP Databases (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 2.3.2 AIPRAP deliverable 1.7 Country champions: IDN and SGP</p> | <p>Enhanced and expanded ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, the ASEAN database of published applications and registered patents (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 2.4.1 AIPRAP deliverable 11.1 & 11.2 Country champions: SGP and ASEC</p> | <p>Enhanced information services offered by the ASEAN IP Portal (ASPAC, DEDA, GDD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>WIPO Expected Result IV.4</p> | <p>Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders and better outcome of IP administration</p> |
| <p>RTCIP outcome 1.2.1 AIPRAP deliverable 1.1 Country champions: MYS (patents); VNM and PHL (trademarks and industrial designs)</p> | <p>Diagnostic of AMS' IP Offices to ascertain resource and management issues and their impact on the delivery of IP services, so that appropriate measures may be taken to improve the delivery of such services (ASPAC - IPO Diagnostic project)</p> |

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| RTCIP outcome 1.2.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.2</i> Country champion: SGP | Expanded patent work-sharing (enhanced use of WIPO CASE) in AMS (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 2.1.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 1.3</i> Country champion: SGP | Enhanced and expanded implementation of the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) (IPOBSD) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 2.2.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 9.1</i> Country champions: TM Task Force (MYS); ASPEC Task Force (SGP); IT lead (PHL) | Digital transformation of AMS' IP Offices, enabling them to deliver enhanced digital IP services through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions for office management, promoted with the help of an ASEAN IT Group Meeting (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 2.2.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 9.3</i> Country champion: IDN | Feasibility assessment for the setting up of an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS (ASPAC, CMD, IPOBSD) (2021-2023) |

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| WIPO Strategic Goal VI | <u>International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</u> |
| | WIPO Programs 9, 17, 20 (ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI, WO-ACAD, WSO) ¹⁸ |
| WIPO Expected Result VI.2 | Systematic, effective, and transparent cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and national and international organizations in the field of Building Respect for IP |
| RTCIP outcome 3.1.1 <i>AIPRAP deliverable 12.1</i> Country champions: PHL and THA | Broader public awareness of the importance of building respect for IP and ensuring IPR enforcement in AMS (ASPAC, BRIPD, WO-ACAD, WSO) (2021-2025) |
| RTCIP outcome 3.1.2 <i>AIPRAP deliverables 12.4 & 12.5</i> Country champion: PHL | Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to ensure IPR enforcement in AMS (ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI) (2021-2025) |

3.3 ACTIVITIES BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE, INITIATIVE AND OUTCOME

(This Section describes the activities that shall be carried out to achieve the desired outcomes under each Specific Objective and Initiative listed in the previous section)

3.3.1 ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:

A robust ASEAN IP system based on strengthened IP Offices and solid IP infrastructures in the region

This result area represents a major part of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP, both in its scope and its wide range of activities. **Seven initiatives** leading to **20 expected outcomes** are envisaged to attain the specific objective of building a more robust ASEAN IP system based on strengthened IP Offices and solid IP infrastructures in the region (Specific Objective 1), in line with AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1.

¹⁸ WIPO programs & departments/divisions/sections contributing to RTCIP outcomes that aim at WIPO Strategic Goal VI

Initiative 1.1 – Formulation of National Intellectual Property Strategies (NIPS)

The first RTCIP initiative concerns the formulation of national intellectual property (IP) strategies (NIPS) in interested AMS with a view to integrating IP in the context of their broader development objectives. This initiative is in line with Strategic Goal 1 of the AIPRAP that calls for a more robust ASEAN IP system, and should contribute to achieve **two outcomes**, as follows: National IP Strategies (NIPS) adopted by interested AMS to integrate IP into innovation, science, culture, education, trade and investment, health, energy, environment and other public policy and national economic objectives (**outcome 1.1.1**), and a deeper understanding of the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to the AMS' economies (**outcome 1.1.2**).

Outcome 1.1.1 – National IP Strategies (NIPS)

Regarding the formulation of national IP strategies, the endeavor aims at enhancing "whole-of-government IP consciousness" in interested AMS. The output is a tangible strategy document produced through a thorough consultative and consensus-building process that should bring together various government agencies to learn, discuss and agree on collective actions to address various IP and development issues for the country.

Since 2017, the ASPAC Bureau has been available to collaborate with interested AMS in the formulation of tailor-made national strategies, following the methodology envisaged in the ASPAC Project on the Formulation of NIPS. Such methodology, designed, tested and consolidated as part of WIPO's Development Agenda, comprises: a thorough research and IP audit phase; a national consultation process to review, discuss and consolidate strategic approaches regarding the use of IP to support national development goals; and a drafting process culminating into validating and finalizing the NIPS for approval by the national authorities concerned. WIPO provides technical advice, international expertise, coordination and integration of the results/findings, dissemination of best practices and elements of good practices.

Over the past three years (2018-2020), WIPO has collaborated with Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam in the formulation of tailor-made NIPS for those countries. Such collaboration is envisaged to continue during the phase of implementation of those NIPS and to extend to other interested AMS in the formulation and implementation of similar NIPS as from 2021, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 1.1.1

- Implement the [Formulation of National IP Strategies \(NIPS\) Project](#) in collaboration with interested AMS (ASPAC, 2021-2025). This will involve the following phases:

INCEPTION PHASE:

- Initial assessment missions to sensitize about the WIPO's methodology and tools as well as secure political will and commitment by national authorities concerned
- Build a project team (national experts and international consultants, as appropriate)
- Map stakeholders to be involved in the process to better achieve the whole of society involvement
- Sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry concerned
- Desk research regarding overall long-term vision, national policies, development priorities and key sector policies

PHASE ONE:

- Conduct survey, collect data and information using a baseline survey questionnaire (IP audit)
- Hold a series of national consultation meetings and interviews with national authorities and relevant stakeholders to gather additional data, information and insights

- Develop the draft strategy, based on analysis of data and information gathered as well as inputs and suggestions received through the consultative process, with a detailed implementation plan

PHASE TWO:

- Validate the draft strategy through a second round of consultations (inter-agencies and ministries as well as stakeholder groups) and finalize the draft
- Internal evaluation and second opinion/fine-tuning of the draft strategy

PHASE THREE:

- Country (inter-agency or cabinet) reviews and approval of the strategy document

PHASE FOUR:

- Preparations for implementation of the adopted strategy
- Implement the adopted strategy through a project-based country action plan for 5-6 years
- Monitoring and evaluation of the strategy's implementation

Outcome 1.1.2 – Copyright industries' contribution to AMS' economies

WIPO has been assisting interested AMS in the collection of evidence of the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to their national economies. This assistance has resulted in studies that have enabled to determine the economic contribution of their copyright-based industries in terms of their share in gross domestic product, generation of employment and trade. Such studies were undertaken by local researchers in Brunei Darussalam (2012), Indonesia (2014), Malaysia (2008), Philippines (2008), Singapore (2004), and Thailand (2012), and were prepared with the assistance of WIPO experts.

In recent years, WIPO has further refined its methodology to undertake studies on the contribution of creative industries to national economies (<https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=259>). The RTCIP will be available to share this methodology with AMS interested in conducting such studies and to provide technical comments thereon upon request. WIPO also to share with interested AMS the outcome of studies aimed at understanding how digital technologies are changing the creative economy and how the role of copyright is evolving.

Activities for Outcome 1.1.2

- WIPO to share its methodology to measure the contribution of creative industries to economic output and employment with AMS interested in conducting such studies and provide technical comments thereon upon request (ASPAC, *DEDA*, *CDD*) (2021-2025)
- WIPO to share with interested AMS the outcome of studies aimed at understanding how digital technologies are changing the creative economy and how the role of copyright is evolving (ASPAC, *DEDA*, 2024-2025).

Initiative 1.2 – Improvement of patent, trademark and industrial design services

RTCIP Initiative 1.2 focuses on the “Improvement of patent, trademark and industrial design services” offered by AMS, in line with AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 1, “Improved patent, trademark and industrial design services”, and Initiative 2, “Promote improvement of IP services in terms of timeliness and quality of output”. **Four outcomes** are expected to be achieved under RTCIP Initiative 1.2, namely: diagnostics of AMS’ IP Offices to ascertain resource and management issues and the extent of their impact on the delivery of IP services (outcome 1.2.1), expanded work-sharing for patents among AMS (outcome 1.2.2), and the identification of similarities and differences among AMS in patent and industrial design law and practice (outcomes 1.2.3 and 1.2.4, respectively).

Outcome 1.2.1 – IPO Diagnostics (IPOD Project)

The current management of IPOs in AMS recognize the need for adopting best management principles and practices that should enable their Offices to operate as the central component of an efficient and effective industrial property system. The diagnostics of AMS' IP Offices should help ascertain resource and management issues and the extent of their impact on the delivery of IP services, including the backlog situation so that appropriate measures may be taken to strengthen the AMS IPOs' overall capacity for efficient IP administration and delivery of quality IP services.

To achieve this outcome, the ASPAC Bureau has started to implement a project on "Resource and Management Diagnostic of IP Offices" (IPO Diagnostic, or **IPOD Project**) in cooperation with interested AMS. The project aims at assisting IP Offices to define appropriate legal, business and institutional frameworks, based on identified needs and resource gaps, and business models (i.e., resource development and management plans), that will enable them to fulfill their mandates and deliver quality services which meet effectively the expectations of their domestic and foreign fee-paying clients and the general public.

The project comprises a set of integrated activities that include: articulating office policies, goals, procedures and structures, addressing human resource and organizational development concerns, enhancing financial, administrative and business aspects of the IPO, improving operational efficiency through work/flow/load management and other means, introducing management of business tools for statistics data collection/forecasting incomes/filings, and the competency enhancement of patent and trademark examiners using learning management systems.

The objectives of the IPOD project are also promoted through the Heads of National IP Offices Conferences (HIPOC), an interactive forum for senior management of IP Offices in Asia and the Pacific, organized by the WIPO ASPAC Bureau on an annual basis since 2015. AMS have been regularly attending the HIPOC, which provides a platform for IP executives to exchange views, keep abreast of global IP trends and developments as well as benefit from sharing of experiences and best practices on how to face common challenges. HIPOC favors a holistic view of the role of IP Offices in fostering innovation, facilitates south-south cooperation, and offers the possibility for participants to engage in a candid conversation to foster new leadership thinking that stresses on accountability, coherence, and sustainability of results from development cooperation programs.

Over the past few years (2017-2020), the IPOD Project has been under implementation in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Final reports on the IPOs' diagnostics were submitted to the national authorities in all those countries. Following their validation by the national authorities, the implementation plans are already in operation in Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Thailand. The intention is to continue the implementation of the IPOD Project and to extend it to other interested AMS as from 2021 in accordance with the following implementation strategy.

Activities for Outcome 1.2.1

- Implement the **IPOD Project** in interested AMS (ASPAC) (2021-2025). This involves several activities including the following:

INCEPTION PHASE:

- Agreeing with the interested country on the specific parameters of the assessment (addressing the issue of confidentiality and sensitivity of the report) & recruiting experts

PHASE 1: ASSESSMENT OF IPO AND DOCUMENTATION OF FINDINGS

- Undertake desk research, field surveys, interviews and consultation with IPO and its stakeholders
- Analyze pending application caseloads and backlogs, including prosecution options, and recommendations for an action plan with defined outcomes, timeframes and costs

- Identify specific scientific and technical fields in which the IPO currently lacks capacity by conducting a detailed assessment of existing examiner resources in terms of educational background, professional training, search and examination experience, etc.
- Explore potential options for greater IPO administrative and financial autonomy as required; to incentivize examination staff; re-engineer workflows and streamline examination procedures; and design and build appropriate computerized workflow systems
- Identify specific training needs of current and new examiners and implement such training in a rational and cost-effective manner using locally/regionally available resources and search and examination tools
- Draft the assessment report with specific recommendations and a proposed implementation plan

PHASE 2: VALIDATION, FURTHER ASSESSMENT AND FORMALIZATION OF THE REPORT

- Formalize the report and obtain feedback from the IPO management of the country concerned
- Evaluate and validate the report (adding a second opinion and incorporating a transition plan)
- Finalize the IPOD report for submission to the country concerned

PHASE 3: FINALIZING THE REPORT, CREATING THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

- Finalize and implement the transition plan with the country
- Extend assistance and advice in preparation for the implementation of the transition plan
- Organize workshops on IPO administration and management targeting managers and examiners
- If applicable, re-submit the IPOD report to newly appointed head of the IPO concerned

Outcome 1.2.2 – Expanded patent work-sharing (use of WIPO CASE)

Outcome 1.2.2 under RTCIP Initiative 1.2 should contribute to improve the services offered by AMS IP Offices by promoting an enhanced use of WIPO CASE to expand patent work-sharing within the ASEAN region. By 2020, nine IP Offices in AMS are operating as WIPO CASE “accessing offices” either under the 2013 Framework Provisions (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam) or under the 2015 new terms and conditions (Cambodia, Singapore and Thailand). BruIPO (Brunei Darussalam) and IPOS (Singapore) are also operating as “providing offices”. WIPO has been assisting interested AMS in expanding the use of WIPO CASE. For example, it has recently organized coaching workshops on the use of WIPO CASE for patent examiners in Lao PDR (2018) and Thailand (2019).

AIPRAP 2025 calls for expanded work-sharing activities for patents (deliverable 1.2). The RTCIP will work closely with the IPOs of interested AMS to support their expanded use of WIPO CASE (outcome 1.2.2), including by providing training and documentation.

Activities for Outcome 1.2.2

- Continue to develop and support the use of WIPO CASE services by AMS for sharing of patent dossier information (IPOBSD) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.2.3 – Similarities/differences in patent law & practice in AMS

This outcome under RTCIP Initiative 1.2 concerns the identification of similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS. AIPRAP 2025 calls for identifying similarities and differences in patent practice (deliverable 2.1) as being relevant from the viewpoint of building a more robust ASEAN IP system. At present there is no such document. With a view to facilitating such analysis, WIPO has envisaged to elaborate a comparative study within the context of the RTCIP (outcome 1.2.3) to identify similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS and make that study available to the AWGIPC.

Activities for Outcome 1.2.3

- Prepare a study identifying similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS (PLD). Make the study available to the AWGIPC (2022)

Outcome 1.2.4 – Similarities/differences in industrial design law & practice

This outcome under RTCIP Initiative 1.2 concerns the identification of similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS. In 2019, a survey on industrial designs systems in AMS was undertaken by the ARISE+ IPR project. However, AMS appear to be interested in further undertaking an analysis of such similarities and differences. AIPRAP 2025 considers such analysis to be relevant from the viewpoint of building a more robust ASEAN IP system (see AIPRAP deliverable 2.1). With a view to facilitating such analysis, WIPO has envisaged to elaborate a comparative study within the context of the RTCIP (outcome 1.2.4) to identify similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS and make that study available to the AWGIPC.

Activities for Outcome 1.2.4

- Prepare a study identifying similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS (PLAS). Make the study available to the AWGIPC (2022).

Initiative 1.3 – Towards harmonized trademark & industrial design formality requirements

RTCIP initiative 1.3 focuses on exploring the possible harmonization of trademark and industrial design formality requirements, in line with AIPRAP 2025, Initiative 4, “Exploring the feasibility of harmonizing formality requirements for trademarks and industrial designs across the region”. Such harmonization would certainly facilitate for ASEAN stakeholders the protection of their rights in other jurisdictions within the region. In this respect, the RTCIP should contribute to achieve **two outcomes** regarding the possible harmonization of formality requirements in the areas of trademarks and industrial designs, respectively (outcomes 1.3.1 and 1.3.2).

Outcome 1.3.1 – Trademark formality requirements

AIPRAP deliverable 4.1 calls for undertaking a feasibility study for harmonizing industrial design formality requirements. RTCIP outcome 1.3.1 should enable AMS to gain a clearer view about the feasibility of harmonizing trademark formality requirements based on a feasibility study (output) prepared by WIPO and submitted for consideration of the AWGIPC.

Activities for Outcome 1.3.1

- Undertake a feasibility study for harmonizing trademark formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS). Submit the study to the AWGIPC (2021)

Outcome 1.3.2 – Industrial design formality requirements

This outcome should enable AMS to gain a clearer view about the feasibility of harmonizing industrial design formality requirements based on a feasibility study (output) prepared by WIPO and submitted for consideration of the AWGIPC.

Activities for Outcome 1.3.2

- Undertake a feasibility study for harmonizing industrial designs formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS). Submit the study to the AWGIPC (2022)

Initiative 1.4 – Effective use of the Copyright system in ASEAN and enhancement of Copyright Management Organizations (CMOs)

This RTCIP initiative concerns the building of a more robust ASEAN IP system in the area of copyright and related rights in line with AIPRAP 2025 Deliverable 1.4, “Effective use of the copyright system by 2025”, and Initiative 3, “Promote excellence of CMOs in transparency, accountability and governance”.

To that end, RTCIP Initiative 1.4, “Effective use of the copyright system in ASEAN and enhancement of Copyright Management Organizations (CMOs)”, will focus on the achievement of **four outcomes**, namely: the accession to, and implementation of, the main WIPO-administered copyright treaties by AMS (outcome 1.4.1), an enhanced capacity of AMS’ relevant institutions to promote creativity and the effective use of the copyright system by ASEAN nationals (outcome 1.4.2), updated legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights in interested AMS (outcome 1.4.3) and an enhanced capacity of CMOs to better perform their tasks on a transparent and accountable basis (outcome 1.4.4).

Outcome 1.4.1 – AMS membership in WIPO copyright & related rights treaties

A key element to reach an effective use of the copyright system in the ASEAN region by 2025 will consist in the participation of AMS in the main WIPO-administered treaties in the field of copyright and related rights, including the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, and the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, which embody the most modern international rules in this field. By October 2020, eight AMS are parties to the Berne Convention (Cambodia and Myanmar or not), five are parties to the WCT and the WPPT (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore), four are party to the Marrakesh Treaty (Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and two are parties to the Beijing Treaty (Cambodia and Indonesia).

RTCIP Outcome 1.4.1 envisages the provision of assistance to interested AMS regarding their participation in those WIPO-administered treaties in the field of copyright and related rights, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 1.4.1

- Provide legislative advice to interested AMS, including advice to update national laws consistent with the WIPO copyright treaties (CLD, 2021-2025)
- Assist interested AMS in preparing for their accession to and implementation of the Berne Convention, the Internet treaties (WCT and WPPT), the Beijing Treaty and the Marrakesh Treaty (ASPAC, CLD, WSO) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.4.2 – Enhanced functioning and effective use of the copyright system

The AMS are aiming at promoting a more effective use of the copyright system by the creative community in their countries (AIPRAP 2025, deliverable 1.4). RTCIP outcome 1.4.2, corresponding to that AIPRAP deliverable, shall be achieved by ensuring an enhanced functioning of the relevant institutions and favoring a series of promotional actions in AMS, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 1.4.2

- Contribute to strengthen the human resource capacity and institutional development of the national copyright offices in AMS to facilitate the effective use of the copyright system for social, cultural and economic development (ASPAC, CDD) (2021-2025).

- Provide reference information to national copyright offices for the development of information material for use at national level (ASPAC, [CDD](#)) (2021-2025)
- Enrich the tools and information resources available to creators and rights holders to assist in the management of their rights (ASPAC, [CDD](#)) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.4.3 – Updated regulatory framework on collective management of copyright

AMS are aiming at having modern, up-to-date, legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights (AIPRAP 2025, Initiative 3). RTCIP shall contribute to that end through a series of activities aimed at achieving RTCIP outcome 1.4.3, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 1.4.3

- Support AMS' efforts on identifying an appropriate approach, in view of the national particular circumstances in the field of collective management of copyright and related rights (ASPAC, [CMD](#)) (2021-2025)
- Provide legislative and regulatory assistance on collective management, with the aim of helping policy makers and stakeholders get the most out of copyright and related rights in their specific national context (ASPAC, [CLD](#), [CMD](#)) (2021-2025)
- Provide targeted and results-oriented advice on collective management, focused on specific needs (ASPAC, [CMD](#)) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.4.4 – Enhanced capacity of CMOs to perform their tasks (capacity-building)

AMS are aiming at enhancing the capacity of their Collective Management Organizations for copyright and related rights (CMOs) to better perform their tasks in a transparent and accountable basis (AIPRAP 2025, deliverable 3.4). RTCIP shall contribute to that end through a series of capacity-building and training activities aimed at achieving RTCIP outcome 1.4.4, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 1.4.4

- Provide capacity-building and training to CMOs through different tools of delivery including WIPO distance-learning courses (ASPAC, [CMD](#), [WO-ACAD](#)) (2021-2025)

Initiative 1.5 – AMS' accession to global protection systems for patents, TMs and IDs

RTCIP Initiative 1.5 aims at building a more robust ASEAN IP system through the participation of AMS in the global protection systems for patents, trademarks and industrial designs managed by WIPO, in line with AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 5, "Accession to international treaties (Madrid Protocol, Hague Agreement, and PCT)".

To that end, RTCIP Initiative 1.5 will focus on achieving **three outcomes** consisting of the accession to, and implementation of, the Madrid Protocol (outcome 1.5.1), the Geneva Act of The Hague Agreement (outcome 1.5.2) and the PCT (outcome 1.5.3) by all AMS. WIPO's assistance in this respect involves not only legal advice but also training of IP Office staff, advice regarding electronic communication between the IPO and WIPO, the use of relevant tools and the upgrading of relevant databases.

In addition to helping facilitate accession to, and implementation of, those treaties, WIPO will continue to cooperate with interested AMS in promoting an increased utilization of these global protection systems by local stakeholders in the region. The key will be to target potential users of these systems at the national level and to organize focused workshops and consultation meetings to sensitize and promote effective use by the same. This will be done in the context of RTCIP Specific Objective 4 that focuses on enhancing IP asset creation and commercialization (see outcomes 4.1.2, 4.4.2 and 4.4.3).

Outcome 1.5.1 – Accession to and implementation of the Madrid Protocol

The Madrid Protocol offers a convenient and cost-effective solution (Madrid System) for registering and managing trademarks worldwide. By October 2020, the Madrid Protocol has 107 Contracting Parties (including 105 States and two intergovernmental organizations) covering 123 countries, whose nationals and residents are entitled to obtain and maintain protection for their trademarks in other Madrid Union members through the Madrid System.

By 2020, nine ASEAN Member States (all except Myanmar) are already members of the Madrid Protocol (Malaysia having become the 106th member of the Protocol in December 2019). RTCIP outcome 1.5.1 envisages the accession to, and proper implementation of, the Madrid Protocol by all AMS. To achieve this outcome, the RTCIP will support Myanmar in preparing for accession to the Madrid Protocol by providing a detailed roadmap, including recommendations regarding legislative, procedural, organization and information technology changes to be addressed. In addition, RTCIP will continue to assist all AMS in ensuring their proper implementation of the Madrid Protocol, by providing training, promoting electronic communication, and upgrading relevant databases. For example, in the past two years, WIPO has worked along with Cambodia, Indonesia and Viet Nam in making available the Madrid Goods & Services (MGS) database interface and list of terms in their respective official languages (Khmer, Bahasa Indonesia and Vietnamese).

Activities for Outcome 1.5.1

- Support Myanmar to prepare for accession to, and implementation of, the Madrid Protocol (ASPAC, MIPD, MISD, MLD, MOD, IPOBSD, WSO) (2021-2025)
- Provide IT advice to AMS regarding electronic communication under the Madrid Protocol (MISD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)
- Add the ASEAN list of goods to the Madrid Goods & Services (MGS) database (MOD) (2021)
- Add new languages from AMS (Thai, Myanmar language) to the Madrid Goods & Services (MGS) database (MOD) (2021-2023)

Outcome 1.5.2 – Accession to and implementation of the Hague Agreement

The Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement, governing the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, provides a practical and cost-effective business solution for registering industrial designs in multiple countries. By October 2020, the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement has 65 Contracting Parties (63 States and two intergovernmental organizations) and enables their nationals to obtain and maintain industrial design protection in up to 90 countries.

By October 2020, only four AMS, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Singapore, and Viet Nam, are members of the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement. RTCIP outcome 1.5.2 envisages the accession to, and implementation of, the Hague Agreement by all the AMS. In this respect, the RTCIP will be implementing the following activities.

Activities for Outcome 1.5.2

- Support Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand (through legislative advice, pre-accession advisory missions and the organization of national seminars) to prepare for their accession to and implementation of the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement (ASPAC, THR, IPOBSD, WSO) (2021-2025)
- Facilitate the participation of selected AMS in the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Hague System (ASPAC) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.5.3 – Accession to and implementation of the PCT

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) assists applicants in seeking patent protection internationally for their inventions, helps patent offices with their patent granting decisions, and facilitates public access to a wealth of technical information relating to those inventions. By October 2020, the PCT has 153 Member States, including nine AMS (all except Myanmar). WIPO assists interested countries in preparing for accession to this treaty. It also collaborates with PCT Member States in ensuring its proper implementation through the provision of training and advisory services. For example, a workshop to enhance the knowledge and skills of Cambodian patent examiners on the examination of PCT national phase entries was recently organized in Phnom Penh (2018).

AIPRAP 2025 aims at having all AMS actively participating in the PCT (deliverable 5.2). Under the RTCIP, WIPO will be available to assist Myanmar in joining the PCT and will continue to collaborate with all AMS in ensuring the proper implementation of the PCT procedures by providing training, promoting electronic communication, and upgrading relevant databases, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 1.5.3

- Support Myanmar to prepare for accession to and implementation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (ASPAC, PCT-ICD, WSO) (2021-2025)
- Promote the effective cooperation between the AMS's IPOs and WIPO to reach the full potential of ePCT electronic tools and services (PCT-ICD, PCT-BDD) (2021-2025)
- Advisory services and workshops on substantive examination of PCT National Phase Entry Applications (PCT-ICD) (2021-2025)
- Competency based examiner training (PCT-ICD) (2021-2025)

Initiative 1.6 – Accession of interested AMS to other WIPO-administered treaties on industrial property

RTCIP Initiative 1.6 aims at building a more robust ASEAN IP system through the participation of AMS in other WIPO-administered treaties in the field of industrial property, in line with AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 6, “Endeavour to accede to other WIPO-administered treaties (may be determined by each AMS)”.

There are eight WIPO-administered treaties in the field of industrial property that may be of interest to AMS, namely, the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT), the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on appellations of origin and geographical indications, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT), the Budapest Treaty on microorganisms, and four international classification agreements on patents, trademarks and industrial designs (IPC, Nice, Vienna, Locarno).

RTCIP Initiative 1.6 envisages **three outcomes** that will focus on supporting interested AMS in acceding to, and implementing, the STLT (outcome 1.6.1), the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement (outcome 1.6.2) and the PLT, the Budapest Treaty and the IP classification agreements (IPC, Nice, Vienna, Locarno) (outcome 1.6.3).

Outcome 1.6.1 – Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT)

The Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT) provides a modern and dynamic international framework for the adoption of harmonized trademark registration procedures that are attractive for applicants and rights-holders. Being a Member of the STLT conveys a strong signal to attract foreign investment. Developing countries and, particularly, LDCs, benefit from specific technical assistance from STLT Members and WIPO. At present, this treaty is applied by 50 Contracting Parties (including two intergovernmental organizations) covering the territories of 63 States. By October 2020, Singapore is the only AMS currently party to the STLT. The RTCIP will be available to assist other interested AMS in joining and properly implementing this treaty (outcome 1.6.1).

Activities for Outcome 1.6.1

- Support for interested AMS to prepare for accession to and implementation of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (ASPAC, [PLAS](#), [WSO](#)) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.6.2 – Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement

The Lisbon Agreement facilitates the international protection of appellations of origin through one single registration procedure. It does away with the need to file multiple registrations at different offices and covers 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement, adopted in 2015, allows for the international protection of geographical indications (GIs) in addition to appellations of origin. The Geneva Act came into force on February 26, 2020 with five Contracting Parties (four States and one intergovernmental organization) covering the territories of 32 countries. By October 2020, Cambodia, is the only AMS currently party to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement. The RTCIP will be available to assist other interested AMS in joining and properly implementing this treaty (outcome 1.6.2).

Activities for Outcome 1.6.2

- Support for interested AMS to prepare for accession to and implementation of the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on appellations of origin and geographical indications (ASPAC, [TLR](#), [IPOBSD](#), [WSO](#)) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.6.3 – PLT, Budapest Treaty, IP classification agreements

The Patent Law Treaty (PLT) aims at harmonizing and streamlining formal procedures with respect to national and regional patent applications and patents and making such procedures more user friendly. By October 2020, 42 States from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe are parties to this treaty. However, none of the AMS are yet party to it.

The Budapest Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure, greatly facilitates the procedures for obtaining patent protection for inventions involving the use of biological material by eliminating the need to deposit such material in each of the countries where protection is sought. By October 2020, 82 States, including three in the ASEAN region (Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, and Singapore), are parties to this treaty.

The treaties establishing international classifications for patents (Strasbourg Agreement on the International Patent Classification (IPC)), trademarks (Nice Agreement on goods and services; Vienna Agreement on figurative elements of marks) and industrial designs (Locarno Agreement), establish international standards that facilitate the processing of patent, trademark and industrial design applications by IP Offices. Membership in these treaties entitle Member States to participate in the regular update and improvement of these international standards. In the ASEAN region, by October 2020, only Malaysia and Singapore are parties to the Nice Agreement and only Malaysia is party to the Vienna Agreement. Similarly, only Singapore is party to the Locarno Agreement and no AMS is party to the Strasbourg Agreement on the IPC.

AIPRAP 2025 calls for the accession by AMS to relevant WIPO-administered treaties (deliverable 6.1). The RTCIP will be available to contribute to that end by assisting interested AMS in joining and implementing the-abovementioned treaties (outcome 1.6.3).

Activities for Outcome 1.6.3

- Provide support to interested AMS to prepare for accession to and implementation of the following WIPO-administered treaties: Patent Law Treaty, Budapest Treaty and IP classification agreements (IPC, Nice, Vienna, Locarno) (ASPAC, [PLD](#), [ICSD](#), [WSO](#)) (2021-2025)

Initiative 1.7 – Sustainable capacity building programs (with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar)

RTCIP initiative 1.7 concerns developing sustainable IP capacity building programs in ASEAN, in line with AIPRAP Initiative 7 which focuses on developing “targeted and sustainable capacity building and office-initiated client-assistance programs linked to levels of development, with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar”.

Two outcomes are expected to be achieved under this RTCIP initiative: the adoption and implementation of a competency-based learning management system for patent examiners by interested AMS (outcome 1.7.1), and the adoption and implementation of a competency-based learning management system for trademark examiners by interested AMS (outcome 1.7.2).

Outcome 1.7.1 – Competency-based learning management for patent examiners

The WIPO ASPAC Bureau has formulated a Competency-based and Individualized Training and Learning Management Project that aims at developing tools and methodologies for managing the vocational training of patent examiners in the course of their professional careers ([P-TLMS Project](#)). The objective of this project is to rationalize the numerous training activities currently available for patent examiners in a more coherent and efficient manner, through coordination between beneficiary Offices, provider Offices and WIPO, and to render a more individualized and targeted training that covers the whole skills set of competency of a patent examiner in the context of the size, mandate and functions of its office unit. The training/learning management is based on a competency model that can be tailored to individual job descriptions, considering specific Office needs.

In 2017, WIPO held preliminary consultations on this competency-based system at a regional workshop held in Kuala Lumpur with the participation of interested AMS. By 2020, WIPO completed an updated version of the competency model for patent examiners and commenced pilot testing thereon in collaboration with the IP Offices of Malaysia and the Philippines. Within this initiative, senior patent examiners from MyIPO and IPOPHL were attached to WIPO headquarters to work with WIPO officials for six months (2018-2019) to develop competency-based tools for patent examination.

RTCIP will further pursue work in this area (outcome 1.7.1) in collaboration with interested AMS.

Activities for Outcome 1.7.1

- Implement competency-based and individualized patent examiner training and learning management systems in interested AMS ([P-TLMS Project](#)) (ASPAC, [PCT-ICD](#), [PLD](#), [WO-ACAD](#)) (2021-2025)

Outcome 1.7.2 – Competency-based learning management for TM examiners

The WIPO ASPAC Bureau has also formulated a Competency-based and Individualized Training and Learning Management Project that aims at developing tools and methodologies for managing the vocational training of trademark examiners in the course of their professional careers ([TM-TLMS Project](#)). The objective of this project is to rationalize the numerous training activities currently available for trademark examiners in a more coherent and efficient manner, through coordination between beneficiary Offices, provider Offices and WIPO, and to render a more individualized and

targeted training that covers the whole skills set of competency of a trademark examiner in the context of the size, mandate and functions of its office unit. The training/learning management is based on a competency model that can be tailored to individual job descriptions, considering specific Office needs.

By 2020, WIPO has completed an updated version of the competency-model for trademark examiners and commenced pilot testing thereon in collaboration with Indonesia. Within this initiative, a senior trademark examiner from DGIP was attached to WIPO headquarters to work with WIPO officials for three months (2019) to develop customized competency-based tools for trademark examination at DGIP.

RTCIP will further pursue work in this area (outcome 1.7.2) in collaboration with interested AMS.

Activities for Outcome 1.7.2

- Implement competency-based and individualized trademark examiner training and learning management systems in interested AMS (TM-TLMS Project) (ASPAC, MOD, PLAS, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)

3.3.2 ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Regional IP platforms and infrastructures to contribute to enhance the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

The activities in this result area are organized around **four initiatives** that focus on producing **six outcomes** that should help attain the specific objective of building regional IP platforms and infrastructures to contribute to enhance the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) (RTCIP Specific Objective 2), in line with AIPRAP Strategic Goal 2.

Initiative 2.1 – Support to the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC)

RTCIP initiative 2.1 is in line with AIPRAP deliverable 1.3 that calls for the continued implementation of the ASEAN Patent Examination Co-operation program (ASPEC).

The ASPEC program, launched in 2009, facilitates regional patent work-sharing among the IP Offices of interested AMS. The participating Offices share patent search and examination results with each other to allow applicants in participating countries to obtain corresponding patents faster and more efficiently. ASPEC helps reduce duplication on the search and examination work done, thereby saving time and effort. With WIPO's support, PCT-ASPEC was launched in August 2019.

RTCIP envisages support work towards achieving **one outcome**, namely: the enhanced and expanded implementation of ASPEC (outcome 2.1.1) in the years to come.

Outcome 2.1.1 – Enhanced and expanded implementation of ASPEC

At present, the IP Offices of nine AMS, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, participate in ASPEC. By January 2020, 627 ASPEC requests had been submitted. Three IP Offices (Malaysia, Philippines, and Singapore) had operated as First Office. Five IP Offices (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam) had operated as Second Office. The average pendency rate to first office action after an ASPEC request was 8.1 months. The number of ASPEC requests with a first or final office action was 489. Some AMS accept online requests (e-ASPEC) submitted via the ASEAN IP Portal.

AIPRAP 2025 calls for continued implementation of ASPEC with the hope that this platform be used by an increased number of patent applicants. In the context of the RTCIP, WIPO will continue to cooperate closely with the ASPEC Task Force and AMS in the enhancement and promotion of the system, the aim being to increase the number of ASPEC requests, to have all AMS IPOs operating as 2nd Office, to have more AMS IPOs operating as 1st Office, to reduce the average pendency rate to 1st office action after ASPEC request to less than 7 months, and to have more AMS accepting that online requests (e-ASPEC) be submitted via the ASEAN IP Portal.

Activities for Outcome 2.1.1

- Continue to support the implementation of the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) (IPOBSD) (2021-2025)

Initiative 2.2 – Enhanced technical infrastructure for IP Office management, including online services and online filing systems

RTCIP Initiative 2.2 corresponds to AIPRAP Initiative 9, “Improve service delivery of AMS through connected online services, including patent, trademark, copyright and industrial design search systems and online filing systems”. RTCIP Initiative 2.2 should contribute to achieve **two outcomes**, namely, the digital transformation of AMS’ IP Offices, enabling them to deliver enhanced digital IP services through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions for office management, promoted with the help of an ASEAN IT Group Meeting (outcome 2.2.1) and the feasibility assessment for setting up an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS (outcome 2.2.2).

Outcome 2.2.1 – Digital transformation of AMS’ IP Offices, enabling them to deliver enhanced digital IP services through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions for office management, promoted with the help of an ASEAN IT Group Meeting

Over the past few years, WIPO has been working closely with interested AMS to promote the digital transformation of their IP Offices through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions, in particular the IPAS suite of applications, which includes: IPAS (IP Administration System), WIPO Scan (digitalization), EDMS (document management), WIPO File (online filing) and WIPO Publish (online search database). Thus, for example, in Brunei Darussalam, the IPAS environment was upgraded to support WIPO File and enable the use of new IPAS features, including an online payment module (2018). A new version of WIPO File was deployed in Cambodia (2018). The IP Database of Lao PDR (Lao patents, industrial designs, and trademarks) was launched online, using WIPO Publish (2018). Work plans to support IP online services in Lao PDR and Myanmar were formulated (2019). The latest version of WIPO Publish was deployed in Malaysia (2019). A digitalization and data-cleaning project was launched in the Philippines (2019). Patent examiners in Thailand received training on the use of WIPO CASE (2019). In Viet Nam, a patent digitalization project was initiated (2018) and IPAS for the administration of industrial designs was deployed at IP Viet Nam (2019). At the regional level, an ASEAN IT workshop (Melaka, 2018) contributed to deepen the understanding of WIPO’s online IP Office business services and to enhance the knowledge about new features and services of IPAS 4.0 among AMS.

Under the RTCIP, WIPO will continue to work closely with interested AMS in this area. Producing outcome 2.2.1 will imply implementing, *inter alia*, the following activities: (a) further develop the IPAS suite of applications (IPAS, WIPO File, WIPO Publish, WIPO Scan), ensuring that it meets the needs of AMS IP Offices at different levels of maturity, to enable fully online workflow and data transactions, improved data quality, office workflows, management of IP registration processes and linkages between national IP systems and the global IP systems (PCT, Madrid, Hague); (b) deploy and further refine the new architecture of the IPAS system including a modernized platform, more customized options, more autonomy for IP Offices and lower long-term support costs; (c) provide fully online and

paperless services to IP Offices through the enhancement of modules for online services (WIPO File and WIPO Publish) and their integration with IPAS; (d) enhance training and knowledge-transfer activities through more specific training workshops and online courses designed to certify experts in the use of WIPO products; (e) increased emphasis on capacity building for IP Office staff to make better use of WIPO supplied tools with a view to improve examination capacity.

Activities for Outcome 2.2.1

- Business needs assessment and project planning in AMS (IPOBSD) (2021-2025)
- Support to IP offices using WIPO business solutions in the ASEAN region (IPOBSD) (2021- 2025)
- Deployment of online filing systems for patent, trademark and industrial design applications in interested AMS (IPOBSD) (2021-2025)
- Organization and servicing of ASEAN IT Group Meetings (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)

Outcome 2.2.2 – Feasibility assessment of an online copyright registration system

Although copyright protection is automatic in all AMS, seven of them offer the possibility for copyright recordation, either online (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand) or physically (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Viet Nam). Within the context of improving the online delivery of IP services in AMS, AIPRAP 2025 calls for the implementation of online systems for copyright recordation/notification for those AMS that have recordation systems for copyright (deliverable 9.3). RTCIP outcome 2.2.2. envisages contributing to that deliverable by producing a study regarding the feasibility of setting up an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS.

Activities for Outcome 2.2.2

- Gather information on current practices regarding voluntary copyright registration (ASPAC, CMD) (2021)
- Prepare a feasibility study for the setting up of an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS (ASPAC, CMD, IPOBSD) (2022-2023)

Initiative 2.3 – Accessibility of AMS’ IP information

RTCIP Initiative 2.3 aims at facilitating access to AMS’ IP information in line with AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 10 and, in particular, AIPRAP deliverable 10.1 “Ensure IP Offices’ patent, trademark, industrial design and copyright databases and relevant information are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry, and the public”. RTCIP Initiative 2.3 should contribute to achieve **two outcomes**, namely: “Patent, trademark and industrial design data of AMS are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry and the public, through the WIPO Global IP Databases” (outcome 2.3.1) and “ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, the ASEAN database of published applications and registered patents, is enhanced” (outcome 2.3.2).

Outcome 2.3.1 – AMS’s IP data are easily accessible through WIPO Global IP Databases

WIPO is currently facilitating access to IP information from AMS by making such information available through its global IP databases: PATENTSCOPE, Global Brand and Global Design. PATENTSCOPE provides access to 91 million patent documents (international PCT applications in full text format on the day of publication, as well as patent documents of 66 participating national and regional patent offices), including those of nine AMS (all except Myanmar). The Global Brand Database is the gateway to more than 44 million records from some 67 national and international collections of trademarks and other distinctive signs, including those of nine AMS (all except Myanmar). The Global Design Database is a world-wide collection of more than 13 million industrial designs data (WIPO Hague registrations and data from 30 participating national or regional offices) including data from six AMS (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Thailand). The RTCIP shall facilitate full and up to date participation of AMS’ collections in those databases (outcome 2.3.1).

Activities for Outcome 2.3.1

- Assistance to ensure that the patent, trademark and industrial design databases of AMS are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry, and the public, through WIPO PATENTSCOPE, Global Brand Database and Global Design Database (ASPAC, GDD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)

Outcome 2.3.2 – Enhancement of ASEAN PATENTSCOPE

For several years already, WIPO has been cooperating with the AMS in setting up ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, a centralized regional online platform for the dissemination of patent information, which provides access to patent collections from all AMS (including some 864,000 patent documents by October 2020). This platform, hosted by Indonesia, has several notable features to assist users, including bibliographic data search, view of published patent dossier information, capturing search results in a customizable report and translations into national languages. It further helps the ASEAN IP Offices to share patent data with international global IP systems, such as WIPO CASE for patent examiners, WIPO PATENTSCOPE and IP5 Global Dossier Systems for public users. The RTCIP shall continue to support the enhancement of ASEAN PATENTSCOPE (outcome 2.3.2)

Activities for Outcome 2.3.2

- Continue to support the enhancement of ASEAN PATENTSCOPE (the ASEAN database of AMS' published patent applications and registered patents) (GDD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)

Initiative 2.4 – ASEAN IP Portal information services

RTCIP Initiative 2.3 is in line with AIPRAP 2025, Initiative 11, “Improve and centralize the management of the ASEAN IP Portal by ensuring that IP information, including statistical data, is accurate and regularly updated” and deliverable 11.2 “Integrated searches of ASEAN IP databases can be done from the ASEAN IP Portal”. Under this initiative, RTCIP shall contribute to achieve **one outcome**, namely “Enhanced information services offered by the ASEAN IP Portal” (outcome 2.4.1).

Outcome 2.4.1 – Enhanced ASEAN IP Portal information services

The ASEAN IP Portal, launched in 2013, offers information on ASEAN IP systems, comparative IP-related data, and web links to ASEAN IP Offices. Interested stakeholders can obtain IP information for the entire ASEAN region via this consolidated platform. The portal is currently hosted and managed by the IP Office of Singapore (IPOS). RTCIP shall contribute to enhance the information services offered by the ASEAN IP Portal (outcome 2.4.1), especially those related with statistical data and patent information, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 2.4.1

- Help ensure that the ASEAN IP Portal offers enhanced patent search facilities to the business community (ASPEC, GDD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)
- Help ensure that the ASEAN IP Portal offers enhanced information services regarding IP statistical data with the help of Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) (ASPAC, DEDA) (2021-2025)

3.3.3 ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: An expanded and inclusive ASEAN IP Ecosystem

The activities in this result area are organized around **three initiatives** that focus on producing **five outcomes** that should help AMS attain the objective of building an expanded and inclusive ASEAN IP Ecosystem (RTCIP Specific Objective 3) in line with AIPRAP 2025 Strategic Goal 3.

Initiative 3.1 – Support to the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement

RTCIP Initiative 3.1, “Support to the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement”, is in line with AIPRAP Initiative 12, “Implementation of a Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement”. Activities under this RTCIP initiative should lead to **two outcomes**, namely, “Broader public awareness of the importance of building respect for IP and ensuring IPR enforcement in AMS” (outcome 3.1.1) and “Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to ensure IPR enforcement in AMS” (outcome 3.1.2). These correspond to AIPRAP deliverables 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

Outcome 3.1.1 – Public awareness on Building Respect for IP (BRIP)

Outcome 3.1.1 should be achieved through awareness raising activities aimed at building respect for IP, the development of information materials on enforcement and participation in anti-piracy and information campaigns in the region.

Activities for Outcome 3.1.1

- Organizing and participating in BRIP capacity building meetings and workshops (ASPAC, BRIPD, WSO) (2021-2025)
- Preparing and publishing relevant studies, training materials and tools, including training modules with WIPO Academy, for substantive training on BRIP (BRIPD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)

Outcome 3.1.2 – Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to ensure IPR enforcement in AMS

Outcome 3.1.2 should be achieved through workshops and symposia on IP enforcement and adjudication, sustainable resource tools such IP benchbooks or judicial manuals, and the development of linkages between the national IP Offices, the judiciary and other government agencies tasked with IP enforcement in AMS.

Activities for Outcome 3.1.2

- Workshops on IPR enforcement for prosecutors of ASEAN countries (ASPAC, BRIPD) (2021-2025)
- WIPO-KIPO regional seminars on IP adjudication for judges (ASPAC, WJI) (2021-2025)
- WIPO-KIPO regional workshops on IP enforcement for prosecutors and law enforcement officials of the ASEAN countries (ASPAC, BRIPD) (2021-2025)
- WIPO-Ministry of Justice of Republic of Korea cooperation to customize Training Manual for investigators and prosecutors in ASEAN countries (BRIPD) (2021)
- IP Benchbook for Judiciaries in ASEAN countries (WJI) (2021-2025)
- Enhance the availability of and access to judicial decisions on IP in ASEAN countries, through WIPO Lex-Judgments (WJI) (2021-2025)

Initiative 3.2 – Enhanced engagement with IP stakeholders and IP associations

RTCIP Initiative 3.2, “Enhanced engagement with IP stakeholders, partners and IP associations” is in line with AIPRAP Initiative 14, “Enhance [...] ASEAN engagement with stakeholders and external partners, including [...] consultations with the private sector / IP associations”. This RTCIP initiative

should lead to **two outcomes**, namely: “Enhanced dialogue with IP and business associations in the ASEAN region, helping to promote IPR cross-functional collaboration between private sector, government agencies and academia” (outcome 3.2.1), and “ASEAN business associations and other business intermediaries in AMS have set up appropriate mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs” (outcome 3.2.2), the latter contributing directly to the AIPRAP expected deliverable 14.3.

Outcome 3.2.1 – Enhanced dialogue with IP and business associations

IP and business associations can play a significant role in promoting cross-functional collaboration between the business sector, government agencies and academia. The RTCIP envisages promoting such collaboration in the ASEAN region through activities involving the participation of ASEAN IP associations (outcome 3.2.1), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 3.2.1

- Organize roundtables of Presidents of IP Associations of ASEAN, with a panel on the importance of the cross-functional collaboration (Academia / Private Sector / Gov. Agencies) on a biennial basis (ASPAC) (2021, 2023, 2025)
- Proactively participate in events organized by IP Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Federations of Industry, regional bodies, and other groups in ASEAN to promote WIPO tools, services and products (WSO) (2021-2025)

Outcome 3.2.2 – Delivery of IPR services to MSME by business associations

Business associations and other business intermediaries can play a significant role in providing IP advisory services to MSMEs. The RTCIP envisages promoting the delivery of such services by interested business associations in ASEAN (outcome 3.2.2), as follows:

Activities for Outcome 3.2.2

- Promote the use of the IP diagnosis tool and the adoption of IPR assistance mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs by interested business associations and other business intermediaries in the ASEAN region (SESD) (2021-2025).

Initiative 3.3 – An ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners

RTCIP Initiative 3.3, “An ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners” is in line with AIPRAP Initiative 15, which calls for the establishment of a regional accreditation system for IP practitioners in ASEAN. This RTCIP initiative should lead to **one outcome** helping AMS assess the feasibility of establishing such a regional system (outcome 3.3.1).

Outcome 3.3.1 – Feasibility study on an ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners

At present, four AMS have adopted accreditation systems for either IP practitioners (Philippines, Singapore) or patent practitioners (Thailand, Viet Nam). However, there are no harmonized criteria for the accreditation of IP practitioners in the region. AIPRAP calls for creating awareness and undertaking a feasibility study regarding the establishment of a regional accreditation system for IP practitioners (deliverables 15.1 and 15.2). The RTCIP should contribute to those deliverables by undertaking such feasibility study as follows.

Activities for Outcome 3.3.1

- Undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of a regional ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners based on a comparative study of existing systems (ASPAC) (2021-2022)

3.3.4 ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4:

Regional initiatives to promote IP asset creation, management, and commercialization in ASEAN

The activities in this result area (RTCIP Specific Objective 4) are organized around **five initiatives** that focus on producing **15 outcomes** that should help attain the specific objective of building enhanced regional mechanisms to promote IP asset creation and commercialization in ASEAN, in line with AIPRAP 2025 Strategic Goal 4.

Initiative 4.1 – An IP environment enabling technology innovation in AMS

The first initiative in this area (Initiative 4.1) concerns developing an IP environment enabling technology innovation in AMS. This RTCIP initiative corresponds to AIPRAP Initiative 8, “Develop new networks of integrated IP services for the region, including technology transfer offices and innovation technology support offices (patent libraries)” and to AIPRAP Initiative 16 “Improve awareness and respect of IP to promote its protection and utilization”.

RTCIP Initiative 4.1 should lead to **four outcomes**, as follows: a network of integrated IP services, supporting IPR identification, protection and management, to enhance the capacity of AMS for technology innovation (outcome 4.1.1); increased utilization of the PCT system by local stakeholders in AMS (outcome 4.1.2); virtual IP marketplaces of interested AMS set up and linked with each other (outcome 4.1.3); and regional IP fair/technology marketplace events held in ASEAN, on either an annual or biennial basis, along with back-to-back meetings of Technology Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) and Transfer of Technology Offices (TTOs) (outcome 4.1.4). These RTCIP outcomes are in line with the AIPRAP 2025 expected deliverables 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 16.3 (see below).

Outcome 4.1.1 – A network of Integrated IP Services for technology innovation (EIE-TECH)

This outcome shall be achieved through the implementation of the project for creating an Enabling IP Environment for Technology Innovation (**EIE-TECH Project**), managed by the WIPO ASPAC Bureau. Its implementation should directly contribute to AIPRAP deliverable 8.1 (Establishment of a regional network of patent libraries within schools and universities in AMS, to increase access to global scientific and technology information for research and development) and deliverable 16.3 (Comprehensive collaborative programs between IP Offices, science & technology, R&D institutions, and universities, to improve their capacity to identify, protect and manage their IP)

An enabling IP environment means having the right conditions, structures, and people to facilitate the process of knowledge creation, transfer, and transformation of technologies into products and services that will be made available to society. Considering that human capital and research, institutional frameworks and business sophistication, are some of the prime determinants of the innovation capacity of any country¹⁹, the EIE-TECH project aims at helping interested countries in developing IP management strategies, methods and tools; knowledge and competencies of individuals and institutions; accessibility to information sources, and linkages, communication and facilitation of transactions among actors in the technology innovation system.

¹⁹ Global Innovation Index 2020 (WIPO, INSEAD & Cornell University publication). GII's Innovation Input Sub-Index has identified five enabler pillars (Institutions, Human Capital and Research, Infrastructure, Market Sophistication, and Business Sophistication) that capture elements of the national economy that enable innovative activities. The ASEAN Member States' rankings in this sub-index for 2020 are as follows: Singapore 1, Malaysia 34, Brunei Darussalam 39, Thailand 48, Viet Nam 62, Philippines 70, Indonesia 91, Cambodia 117, Lao PDR 127 and Myanmar 129.

The EIE-TECH project brings together various actors of the innovation value chain (industry, academia, government) to communicate, build stronger relations and aim for successful technology development and utilization within a given country. The project helps establish an operational structure in the country consisting of a focal organization (hub) working closely with selected in-country entities (spokes) to achieve the project's objectives. The project's outcome should consist of an organized interconnected community (network) of well-trained IP-based technology transfer professionals from public, non-profit and other research institutions for supporting their institutions' and societal capacity for technology development, management and IP-based commercialization.

The EIE-TECH project provides technical assistance to interested countries in the form of: advice on national innovation policy, structure and infrastructure; implementation and administration of institutional IP policies; patent information and landscaping skills; patent drafting and prosecution capacity; business-focused knowledge on IP (particularly patents); practical strategies to leverage patents and other related IP; IP management skills (at each stage of the innovation value chain); technology transfer office structure, functions and business model; mechanisms for technology scouting, absorption and adaptation; funding mechanism for university-based R&D and innovation; platforms for university-industry-government linkages; public-private partnerships (PPP) in technology-business collaborations; networking tools, platforms and mechanisms facilitating communication and information dissemination and knowledge-building.

By October 2020, the EIE-TECH project has been in implementation for at least two years in collaboration with Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Case-based mentoring and assisted learning for technology transfer officers of spoke institutions were held in Malaysia (2019-2020), the Philippines (2018-2019) and Thailand (2019-2020). A mentoring program on patent drafting was organized in the Philippines (2019). Preparatory work for a national EIE-TECH project was initiated in Viet Nam and its possible implementation in that country is currently under consideration.

For several years already WIPO has also been working with interested AMS in setting up Technology Innovation Support Centers (**TISCs**) in universities and other research-oriented institutions. By 2019, a total of 162 such TISCs had been set up in six AMS, namely Cambodia (1), Indonesia (21), Malaysia (14), the Philippines (86), Thailand (5) and Viet Nam (35). In 2019, WIPO organized seminars to enhance the knowledge and skills of TISCs' staff on patent searches in Cambodia and Viet Nam. Moreover, at a WIPO-ASEAN regional meeting organized in Hanoi (2019), AMS agreed on the steps towards implementing an action plan for establishing an ASEAN Regional TISCs Network.

Within the context of the RTCIP, WIPO intends to further pursue this collaboration and extend it to other interested AMS, through the following activities.

Activities for Outcome 4.1.1

- Implement the **Enabling IP Environment (EIE-TECH) Project** in collaboration with interested AMS (ASPAC, **GCD, IKID, PLD, SESD**) (2021-2025). The implementation of this project involves the following activities:

INCEPTION PHASE:

- Undertake scoping and assessment missions
- Discuss with country authorities the selection of universities and R&D institutions to take part in the project, and the choice of hub and spokes
- Prepare the project document and initial work plan, including objectives, tasks, assignments, and timetable

ORGANIZATIONAL PHASE & PILOT-TESTING OF CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES:

- Organize the hub and spoke structure: including the appointment of the hub as the primary project coordination institution or "anchor", and the IPO as the Secretariat

- Sign an MoU with selected institutions as part of the hub and spoke structure of the project; install baseline metrics; launch project steering committee
- Launch pilot testing for capacity-building: workshops for TTOs; university visits; patent courses
- Launch pilot testing of a case-based mentoring program with core institutional participants involving technologies for special attention and assistance
- Launch pilot testing of a suite of courses (on-line, in-country, and regional) for professionals of participating institutions (such courses to focus on all aspects of the process of technology and IP management and commercialization)
- Launch pilot testing of fellowship programs for professionals in the hub and spoke institutions to immerse in technology management in other countries
- Organize the first EIE summit (high-level advocacy planning) in which senior management of the hub and spoke institutions and other key stakeholders are convened
- Develop an EIE-TECH website/webpage; website functions to include intercommunication by core participants in the hub, a directory of relevant resources and their providers with quick linkages thereto, a “technology marketplace”, a directory of training opportunities and related resources

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE:

- Organize workshops, courses, fellowships, and training in all fields supporting technology management for professional staff and key management representatives of all participating hub and spoke institutions
 - Expand the mentoring and technology-for-specific-attention endeavors of the project
 - Conduct succeeding EIE-TECH summits every year. Summit activities to include feedback and improvements of the project functions, qualified speakers, enhanced networking, technology “showcasing” and “matchmaking” activities between technology creators and implementers
 - Develop tools to support the capacity-building activities of the project (manuals, guides, etc.)
 - Help organize associations and communities of actors in innovation among hub and spokes
 - Provide focused assistance in legislation, regulation, policy and administration to enable hub and spokes institutions to carry out the project endeavors beyond the term of the project
- Implement other activities for Outcome 4.1.1 complementing the EIE-TECH Project, including activities regarding the development of **TISCs**. These activities include (2021-2025):
 - Organize patent drafting seminars / workshops (ASPAC, **PLD**)
 - Translate the national patent drafting manual into AMS’ languages other than English (**PLD**)
 - Provide advice on TISCs’ management & sustainability (ASPAC, **IKID**)
 - Organize onsite TISC trainings, training of trainers & webinars on patent information and further develop the e-Tutorial on using and exploiting patent information (ASPAC, **IKID**)
 - Develop regional TISC networks in cooperation with AMS (ASPAC, **IKID**)
 - Further develop TISC services support tools (including patent analytics), platforms and portals (including eTISC, patent register portal and Intellogist) (**IKID**)
 - Carry out sustainability assessments based on information provided in the annual TISC monitoring report (**IKID**)
 - Provide information on the usefulness of the Global Databases to SMEs, broader business community, IP professionals and universities (WSO)
 - Organize needs assessment & planning meetings for new TISC networks (first degree sustainability; nomination of national focal point, signing of SLA & institutional agreement and provision of annual report (**IKID**))
 - Organize basic training events to achieve first degree sustainability (**IKID**)
 - Provide practical training (basic and advanced) on using selective open source and free tools for various patent analytics tasks (**IKID**)
 - Develop new customized training material based on the Handbook on Selected Patent Analytics Types and Open Source Tools (**IKID**)
 - Commission and prepare expert national sustainability reports (**IKID**)
 - Submit progress reviews to ASEAN meetings on the development of the Regional TISC Network and Mentorship Program (**IKID**)
 - Ensure national WIPO Services Seminars cover WIPO’s online tools and platforms such as Inventor Assistance Program and WIPO Match (**WSO**)

Outcome 4.1.2 – Increased utilization of the PCT

In 2019, 153 States, including nine AMS, were members of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). That same year, applicants from 126 countries filed a total of 265,800 PCT applications. The number of PCT applications filed by residents in AMS is still relatively low. In 2019 it amounted to 1,304 applications (some 0.5% of the total), most of them originating in Singapore. Disparities among the filing activity of the various AMS is very significant. The breakdown by country in 2019 was as follows: Singapore 1,108, Malaysia 182, Thailand 134, Viet Nam 32, Philippines 21, Indonesia 7, Brunei Darussalam 2, and Lao PDR 1.

WIPO has been collaborating with interested AMS in promoting an increased utilization of the PCT. Somewhat recently, two series of roving seminars were organized for this purpose in the Philippines (2018) and Viet Nam (2019). The RTCIP shall continue to strive towards achieving an increased utilization of the PCT in AMS (outcome 4.1.2) through the implementation of the following activities.

Activities for Outcome 4.1.2

- Organize and deliver training for PCT users in AMS, including through webinars and videoconferencing (PCT-ICD) (2021-2025)
- Organize IP roving seminars/workshops to promote growth of PCT filings in AMS (designing and testing country-specific mechanism) (ASPAC) (2021-2025)
- Foster communication with PCT customers and stakeholders in AMS, through surveys and other outreach, to identify needs and improve the effectiveness of the PCT service (WSO, PCT-ICD) (2021-2025)

Outcome 4.1.3 – Virtual IP marketplaces of AMS set up and linked with each other

By 2020, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand have set up virtual IP marketplaces which are accessible both through national websites and through the ASEAN IP Portal. AIPRAP 2025 calls for linking the existing or new national virtual IP marketplaces of AMS IP Offices with each other (deliverable 8.2). RTCIP shall be available to collaborate with interested AMS in setting up virtual IP marketplaces at their IPOs and linking them with each other (outcome 4.1.3), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.1.3

- Collaborate with interested AMS in setting up virtual IP marketplaces at their IP Offices and linking them with each other (ASPAC) (2021-2025)

Outcome 4.1.4 – Regional IP fair/technology marketplace events

By 2020, several AMS have organized national IP fairs or technology marketplace events. AIPRAP 2025 calls for AMS holding regional IP fair/technology marketplace events on either an annual or biennial basis (deliverable 8.3). RTCIP shall collaborate towards achieving this outcome (outcome 4.1.4), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.1.4

- Organize regional IP fair/technology marketplace events in ASEAN, on either an annual or biennial basis, along with back-to-back meetings of Technology Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) and Transfer of Technology Offices (TTOs) (ASPAC, WSO) (2021-2025)

Initiative 4.2 – Supporting schemes for MSMEs

RTCIP Initiative 4.2 is in line with AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 16, “Improve awareness and respect of IP to promote its protection and utilization, including the development of supporting schemes for MSMEs

and creative sectors”. RTCIP Initiative 4.2 should lead to the achievement of **one outcome** consisting of a “Study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs in AMS” (outcome 4.2.1).

Outcome 4.2.1 – Study on supporting schemes for IP protection and management by MSMEs

AIPRAP 2025 calls for AMS conducting such a study on the effectiveness of various schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs with the objective of adopting suitable measures to improve awareness and promote IP protection and utilization (deliverable 16.1). RTCIP shall contribute to achieving that outcome (outcome 4.2.1) through the elaboration of such study, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.2.1

- Conduct a study of existing IP support services being provided to SMEs in each of the ASEAN countries as a basis for locating good practices, gaps and strategies for improving such services; the study to include an initial gap analysis of existing SME support mechanisms (country reports with the mapping of all involved IP and innovation support agencies and their support schemes) and recommendations regarding best practices in this field (ASPAC, [SESD](#)) (2021-2022)
- Submit the study and recommendations for consideration of the AWGIPC (ASPAC) (2022)

Initiative 4.3 – IP valuation

RTCIP Initiative 4.3, “IP valuation” corresponds to AIPRAP 2025 Initiative “17, “Develop IP valuation services to create awareness of the value of IP as a financial asset”. This RTCIP initiative should lead to **two outcomes**, namely, “Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS” (outcome 4.3.1) and “Best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset among the business community in AMS (study)” (outcome 4.3.2). These outcomes are in line with AIPRAP 2025 expected deliverables 17.1 and 17.2, respectively.

Outcome 4.3.1 – Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS

AIPRAP 2025 calls for the design and conduct of training programs for IP valuers (deliverable 17.1). This RTCIP outcome (outcome 4.3.1) shall contribute to that deliverable as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.3.1

- Design and conduct specialized training programs for IP valuers considering the best practices for IP valuation identified under RTCIP outcome 4.3.2 (ASPAC, [SESD](#), [WO-ACAD](#)) (2022-2025)

Outcome 4.3.2 – Best practices for IP valuation

AIPRAP 2025 calls for conducting a study on best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset in the business community (deliverable 17.2). This RTCIP outcome (outcome 4.3.2) shall contribute to that deliverable, as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.3.2

- Conduct a study on best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset among the business community in AMS (ASPAC, [SESD](#)) (2021-2022)

Initiative 4.4 – An IP environment to strengthen the business competitiveness of AMS

RTCIP Initiative 4.4 aims at building an IP environment to strengthen the business competitiveness of AMS through the implementation of the WIPO Project on “An Enabling IP Environment to Strengthen

Business Competitiveness through Brands and Designs” (**EIE-BD Project**), managed by the ASPAC Bureau. This RTCIP initiative shall contribute, *inter alia*, to the AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 18, “Promote the commercialization of GIs in ASEAN by improving the capacity of the productive sector in the development of protection and branding strategies”.

RTCIP initiative 4.4 should lead to **four outcomes**, namely, “Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs and GIs by AMS’s stakeholders to enhance the value of their products and services” (outcome 4.4.1); “Broader utilization of the Madrid system by AMS’s stakeholders to protect their trademarks abroad” (outcome 4.4.2); “Broader utilization of the Hague system by AMS’s stakeholders to protect their industrial designs internationally” (outcome 4.4.3) and “Use of the Lisbon System by AMS’s stakeholders to protect their appellations of origin and geographical indications abroad” (outcome 4.4.4). These outcomes are in line with AIPRAP expected deliverables 18.1 and 18.2.

Outcome 4.4.1 – Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs and GIs (EIE-BD Project)

The ASPAC Bureau **EIE-BD Project** builds on two of the most emblematic WIPO Development Agenda projects, those focused on “IP and Product Branding” and on “IP and Design Management” for business development in developing countries and LDCs. In line with those precedents, the EIE-BD project aims at developing proven methodologies and practical tools to support business competitiveness through the strategic use of brands and designs. Within the context of the RTCIP, and based on identified conditions and needs of interested AMS, country-level tailor-made projects may be designed focusing on: (a) IP and origin-linked product branding; (b) IP and design management; or (c) IP for both product branding and design management.

The IP and Branding projects are inspired by a recognition that AMS (and their businesses and communities) can greatly benefit from commercialization strategies based on using IP skills and tools, aimed at adding value to products that enjoy prestige and international recognition due to the characteristics and methods of production linked to their territory of origin. These products include those based on traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs). Appropriate branding strategies that make use of appellations of origin, geographical indications, trademarks, collective marks, certification marks, and fair-trade labels, including international protection through the Madrid and Lisbon systems, can raise market demand and increase economic return for producers.

The IP and Design management projects recognize the growing importance of the Design Economy within the context of the global economy and focus on the need for companies to integrate design into their business thinking. They aim at formulating and implementing strategies to help SMEs develop, use and protect designs, with a view to enhancing business competitiveness on local and international markets, including through the use of the Hague System.

Both types of projects (IP-Branding and IP -Design management) involve an analysis of business development requirements, an analysis of national legislative and institutional frameworks, the development of appropriate strategies, the development of a “hub and spokes” structure to facilitate access to, an use of, IP services, capacity building for institutions and beneficiary SMEs, and the building of a networked community to ensure sustainability of results.

By October 2020, three country-based EIE-BD projects are being implemented in Cambodia, Indonesia, and Lao PDR, respectively. In each country, the project has already identified government entities and in-country stakeholders for the creation of a “*hub and spokes*” structure to deliver IP support services to local businesses and communities. In Cambodia, the project has already contributed to the development and registration of the “*Koh Trung Pomelo*” as a geographical indication (GI) and of its logo, stickers, and packaging as trademarks. The project has also contributed to the establishment of an inter-professional body (producers’ association) for the GI *Koh Trung (Katrie) Pomelo*. Work is ongoing for the registration and protection of the *Phnom Penh Noodle*. Other

products that could potentially benefit from the project (such as *Kampong Speu Palm Sugar*, Salt, Salt Flowers) have also been identified. In Indonesia, in 2019, an MoU for the implementation of the EIE-BD project was signed with the Indonesian Agency for Creative Economy (BEKRAF). Four video episodes on IP protection have been produced for broadcasting in Indonesian TV channels and social media. In Lao PDR, the EIE-BD project has already identified potential products for branding, including *Bolaven Coffee* and *Paksong Tea*. As part of WIPO's Project-Based Training and Mentoring Program on IP for Women Entrepreneurs from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), WIPO has also arranged for two indigenous women entrepreneurs from Malaysia and the Philippines to be mentored to improve their local businesses by using IP tools.

As from 2021, WIPO will continue to support the implementation of these EIE-BD initiatives within the context of the RTCIP and will be available to extend its cooperation to other AMS that may be interested in implementing similar EIE-BD projects to achieve this outcome (outcome 4.4.1), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.4.1

- Implement the ASEAN Enabling IP Environment project to strengthen Businesses Competitiveness through Brands and Designs (**EIE-BD Project**) in interested AMS (ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025). The implementation of this project involves the following activities:
 - Analysis of business development requirements of communities, businesses including indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), SMEs, and/or industries based on their current or potential use of appropriate IP tools and strategies for branding and design
 - Analysis of the national legislative and institutional frameworks to support the development of appropriate branding and design strategies
 - Identification of domestic products having the potential for being branded at local, regional and international levels
 - Development in each country of a “hub and spokes” structure capable of providing quality strategic advice to facilitate access to, and use of, IP services for branding and design. In principle, the “hub” should be able to:
 - Diagnose the IP needs and potential of various domestic stakeholders including IPLCs, companies, business associations, cooperatives, etc. (IP Audit);
 - Provide customized strategic advice on IP-related branding, including the creation, exploitation and maintenance of trademarks, collective and certification marks, industrial designs, geographical indications and domain names;
 - Provide tailor-made advisory services on non-IP-related branding issues, such as marketing and advertising in all forms including digital, packaging, integration strategies, creation of websites, strategic use of social media, etc.
 - Support filing of IPRs applications, and their prosecution at national, regional and international level;
 - Implement awareness raising initiatives;
 - Provide training and capacity building for the benefit of domestic stakeholders.
 - Capacity-building for various domestic stakeholders including IPLCs, companies, business associations, cooperatives, governmental entities, etc. to raise their level of IP competence, and capacity to effectively use branding tools
 - Organizing stakeholders in beneficiary countries into networked communities with a view to ensuring sustainability of results

Outcome 4.4.2 – Broader utilization of the Madrid system

In 2019, 64,105 international trademark applications and 13,033 subsequent designations were filed under the Madrid System, including 1,236 applications and 220 subsequent designations (some 2% and 1.7% of the total) filed by residents in AMS. This means that the nine AMS currently party to the Madrid Protocol are already taking advantage of the Madrid System to protect their marks abroad. However, there is still room for a broader utilization of the system by several of them, particularly considering that there are significant disparities in the number of applications originating in the various AMS. The breakdown of Madrid applications by residents in AMS in 2019 was as follows: Singapore

732, Viet Nam 189, Thailand 138, the Philippines 89, Indonesia 58, Malaysia 21, Cambodia 4, Lao PDR 3, and Brunei Darussalam 2.

WIPO has been collaborating with interested AMS in promoting a broader utilization of the Madrid System. Somewhat recently, national seminars to promote the effective use of the Madrid System by the local business community were organized in Indonesia (2018, 2019), Lao PDR (2019) and Thailand (2019). The RTCIP shall strive to achieve a broader utilization of the Madrid system in all interested AMS (outcome 4.4.2), through the implementation of the following activities

Activities for Outcome 4.4.2

- Implement a strategic marketing approach to promote the use of the Madrid system by AMS' companies, especially SMEs, to facilitate the protection of their trademarks in export markets (ASPAC, MIPD) (2021-2025)
- IP roving seminars to increase the usage of national and global IP systems (Madrid) (ASPAC) (2021-2025)
- Develop a Madrid Public Education and Awareness Framework for ASEAN countries (MIPD) (2022)
- Assess Madrid information provision in selected ASEAN countries for the Madrid Public Education and Awareness Framework (MIPD) (2023)
- Production of Madrid flyers tailored to the needs of Member States (WSO, MIPD) (2021-2025)

Outcome 4.4.3 – Broader utilization of the Hague system

In 2019, 5,890 international industrial design applications were filed under the Hague System, only 18 of which (0.3%) originated in the ASEAN region (16 in Singapore and 2 in Viet Nam). The designs for which protection was sought in those applications were 21,850 in total, including 44 designs (only 0.2% of the total) originating in AMS (34 in Singapore and 2 in Viet Nam). The number of Hague applications originating in AMS is really too small compared to the potential for design innovation existing in these countries.

RTCIP shall strive to achieve a broader utilization of the Hague system in AMS (outcome 4.4.3), through the implementation of the following activities.

Activities for Outcome 4.4.3

- Promote the use of the Hague system by design creators and design companies, especially SMEs, in AMS through the organization of awareness raising and training events and making available guidance material for applicants (ASPAC, THR, WSO) (2021-2025)

Outcome 4.4.4 – Use of the Lisbon System

The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement that allows for the international protection of appellations of origin (AOs) and geographical indications (GIs) came into force on February 26, 2020 in respect of five Contracting Parties (four States and one intergovernmental organization) covering 32 countries. So far, Cambodia is the only AMS party to this treaty. In the years to come, it is expected that membership in the Geneva Act will grow significantly and the Lisbon System will become a very attractive route to seek international protection for these categories of IP rights.

RTCIP shall be available to assist interested AMS in joining this treaty (outcome 1.6.2) and shall strive to promote the use of the Lisbon system by producers of GI products in AMS (outcome 4.4.4), through the implementation of the following activities.

Activities for Outcome 4.4.4

- Promote the use of the Lisbon system by producers of GI products in AMS through the organization of awareness raising and training events and making available guidance material for applicants (ASPAC, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025)

Initiative 4.5 – Protection of GRs, TK and TCEs

RTCIP Initiative 4.5, “Protection of genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs)” is in line with AIPRAP 2025 Initiative 19, “Promote a protection mechanism for GR/TK/TCE.”

This RTCIP initiative should lead to **four outcomes**, namely, “A compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs” (outcome 4.5.1), “A common understanding of key issues related to national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs by interested AMS” (outcome 4.5.2), “Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS” (outcome 4.5.3) and “Cooperation agreement(s) on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK by interested AMS” (outcome 4.5.4). These outcomes are in line with AIPRAP 2025 expected deliverables 19.1, 19.2, 19.3 and 19.4, respectively.

Outcome 4.5.1 – Compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs

AIPRAP 2025 calls for conducting a preliminary study on GRs/TK/TCEs’ laws by interested AMS (deliverable 19.1). RTCIP will be available to conduct a compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs (outcome 4.5.1), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.5.1

- Compile TK/TCEs laws and regulations adopted by ASEAN countries (TKD, 2021-2022)
- Compile patent disclosure regimes relating to GRs adopted by ASEAN countries (TKD, 2021-22)
- Compile TK/TCEs laws and regulations adopted by other countries as a reference (TKD, 2021/22)
- Compile patent disclosure regimes relating to GRs adopted by other countries as a reference (TKD, 2021-2022)

Outcome 4.5.2 – Common understanding of key issues of GRs/TK/TCEs policies and laws

AIPRAP 2025 calls for developing relevant national policies and laws related to GR/TK/TCE in interested AMS (deliverable 19.2). RTCIP will be available to assist interested AMS reaching a common understanding of key issues related to national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs (outcome 4.5.2), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.5.2

- Make relevant materials, such as the document “Towards developing a national strategy and policy on intellectual property, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions: Checklist of key questions and issues”, available for AMSs in order to foster discussions about the key issues that national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs should address in ASEAN countries (TKD, 2021-2025)
- Assist in facilitating regional discussions build a common understanding of the key issues that national/regional policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs should address in ASEAN countries (TKD, 2022-2025)

Outcome 4.5.3 – Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS

AIPRAP 2025 calls for developing a network of GR and TK databases for interested AMS (deliverable 19.3). RTCIP will be available to assist interested AMS in developing documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs (outcome 4.5.3), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.5.3

- Make relevant materials, such as the publication “Documenting Traditional Knowledge – A Toolkit”, available for AMSs to consider the possibility of establishing GRs/TK/TCEs databases (TKD, 2021)
- Assist in conducting feasibility studies for the documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs by interested AMSs, subject to the results of preliminary assessments (TKD, 2023-2025)
- Provide IP advice on the documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs as needed (TKD, 2023-2025)

Outcome 4.5.4 – Regional cooperation agreements on the use of GR

AIPRAP 2025 calls for implementing regional cooperation agreements on the use of GR by interested AMS (deliverable 19.4). RTCIP will be available to assist interested AMS in formulating cooperation agreement(s) on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK (outcome 4.5.4), as follows.

Activities for Outcome 4.5.4

- Make relevant materials, such as the database of Biodiversity-related Access and Benefit-sharing Agreements, and “A Guide to Intellectual Property Issues in Access and Benefit-sharing Agreements”, available for AMSs in order to provide them with references on how IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK have been managed in other countries (TKD, 2021).
- Upon receipt of a draft cooperation agreement(s), assist interested AMSs in finalizing the agreement’s provisions (TKD) (2022-2025).

3.4 ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS

(Description of the overall challenges that may be faced in implementing the WIPO ASEAN RTCIP, along with the main assumptions and risks, and measures that would be taken to overcome them to the extent possible)

In general, it is assumed that the AMS will offer political support and implement the necessary legislative and institutional reforms that may be required to achieve the expected results and derive maximum benefits from the RTCIP. It is also assumed that the implementation of the RTCIP will enjoy full support from the ACG, AWGIPC, all AMS and ASEC.

Political support from AMS will be required to move forward their accession to the main IP international treaties and to strengthen their IPOs (e.g., ensuring for them a certain degree of financial and administrative autonomy). It is also assumed that the participating in-country partners, both public and private, will have sufficient commitment, infrastructure and staffing profiles and skill levels to benefit from the RTCIP.

Though some risks to the implementation may fall beyond the scope and control of the RTCIP, ASPAC has singled out the following risks at its level of activity with proposed actions to mitigate them:

1. Policy changes in AMS

I. Political change in AMS leading to IP policy changes in Governments or in senior management of IP offices which may affect the various RTCIP initiatives, including those involving IP strategies and their implementation, thus impacting on the attainment of the expected outcomes.

II. Political instability in the AMS with high security risks and security downgrade that may cause cancellation of activities or delays in technical assistance delivery thus impeding ability to fully deliver expected outcomes.

Actions to mitigate those risks:

- a) National coordination
- b) Flexibility in scheduling and implementation of activities
- c) Alternative plans

2. IP Offices' limited capacities

Lack of capacity of IP Offices to absorb systemic or structural change and challenges to collaborate with each other and with other relevant institutions to achieve the RTCIP outcomes.

Action to mitigate the risk:

Assessment of IP Office capacity.

3. Sustainability of RTCIP Outcomes

The desired quality and long-term impact of capacity-building activities may not be realized and sustained by AMS beyond the timeframe of the RTCIP.

Action to mitigate the risk:

Create agreements and networks with carefully selected beneficiary institutions in the AMS with the commitment to sustain and build upon the results achieved.

4. COVID-19

I. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the work of several government agencies in AMS in 2020. If the health crisis persists beyond the end of 2020, the work of IPOs and associate government agencies in AMS may continue to be severely impacted. If this happens, the RTCIP activities, operations and outcomes may be affected.

II. The COVID-19 crisis has also impacted some WIPO programs in 2020. In line with public health authorities' guidance to curb the spread of the virus, WIPO activated its business continuity protocol and moved to an almost entirely virtual work presence from March to September 2020, with only a small pool of personnel retaining access to the Geneva headquarters. Several measures were taken to ensure that any transitional issues experienced by users, IP Offices and any other stakeholders in its processes were kept to a minimum, despite these extenuating circumstances.²⁰ There is a risk that the COVID-19 pandemic may continue to impact on WIPO's work even beyond the end of 2020.

Actions to mitigate this risk (non-exhaustive):

- a) Working from home (WFH)
- b) Electronic delivery strategy
 - a. Virtual meetings or video conferencing (VICO)
 - b. Online courses
 - c. Virtual training/workshops
 - d. Video coaching/outreaching

The RTCIP activities will be reviewed periodically during its implementation and revised, if needed, to reflect changes arising from any unforeseen factors and/or events.

The assumptions and risks for each expected outcome are further elaborated in the RBM Framework table (Section 3.9).

²⁰ WIPO has established a monthly online Crisis Management Dashboard (see WIPO's COVID-19 Response, <https://www.wipo.int/covid-19/en/>) to monitor the following operations during the COVID-19 crisis.

3.5 MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

(Management and coordination responsibilities, and list of key project focal points within WIPO and in AMS and ASEC)

The overall management and coordination of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP will be the responsibility of the WIPO ASPAC Bureau. Day-to-day coordination of projects/activities and mission scheduling will be a continuous process for ASPAC.

The WIPO focal points for concrete outcomes of the RTCIP are identified below. The proposed ASEAN Focal points are the Country champions for the corresponding AIPRAP 2025 deliverables.

| OUTCOMES | FOCAL POINTS |
|---|---|
| Outcome 1.1.1 – National IP Strategies (NIPS) | WIPO: ASPAC ASEAN: AMS |
| Outcome 1.1.2 – Understanding the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to the AMS' economies | WIPO: ASPAC, CDD, DEDA ASEAN: AMS |
| Outcome 1.2.1 – IPO Diagnostics (IPOD Project) | WIPO: ASPAC ASEAN: Malaysia (patents) Philippines & Viet Nam (TMs, IDs) |
| Outcome 1.2.2 – Patent work-sharing (WIPO CASE) | WIPO: ASPAC, IPOBSD ASEAN: Singapore |
| Outcome 1.2.3 – Patent law & practice comparative study | WIPO: ASPAC, PLD ASEAN: Singapore |
| Outcome 1.2.4 – Industrial design law & practice comparative study | WIPO: ASPAC, PLAS ASEAN: Philippines |
| Outcome 1.3.1 – Harmonizing trademark formality requirements feasibility study | WIPO: ASPAC, PLAS ASEAN: Philippines |
| Outcome 1.3.2 – Harmonizing industrial designs formality requirements feasibility study | WIPO: ASPAC, PLAS ASEAN: Philippines |
| Outcome 1.4.1 – Accession to WIPO copyright treaties | WIPO: ASPAC, CLD ASEAN: ASEC |
| Outcome 1.4.2 – Effective use of the copyright system | WIPO: ASPAC, CDD ASEAN: Indonesia |
| Outcome 1.4.3 – CMOs' legal & regulatory frameworks | WIPO: ASPAC, CLD, CMD ASEAN: Indonesia, Viet Nam, ASEC |
| Outcome 1.4.4 – Capacity-building of CMOs | WIPO: ASPAC, CMD, WO-ACAD ASEAN: Indonesia, Viet Nam, ASEC |
| Outcome 1.5.1 – Madrid Protocol accession and implementation | WIPO: ASPAC, MLD, MIPD, MISD, MOD, IPOBSD, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, AMS |
| Outcome 1.5.2 – Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) accession and implementation | WIPO: ASPAC, THR, IPOBSD, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, AMS |
| Outcome 1.5.3 – PCT accession and implementation | WIPO: ASPAC, PCT-ICD, PCT-BDD, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, AMS |
| Outcome 1.6.1 – STLT accession and implementation | WIPO: ASPAC, PLAS, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, AMS |
| Outcome 1.6.2 – Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) accession and implementation | WIPO: ASPAC, TLR, IPOBSD, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, AMS |
| Outcome 1.6.3 – PLT, Budapest, classification treaties accession and implementation | WIPO: ASPAC, PLD, ICSD, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, AMS |
| Outcome 1.7.1 – Patent Learning Management System | WIPO: ASPAC, PLD, PCT-ICD, WO-ACAD ASEAN: AMS |

| | |
|--|---|
| Outcome 1.7.2 – TM Learning Management System | WIPO: ASPAC, PLAS, WO-ACAD, MOD ASEAN: AMS |
| Outcome 2.1.1 – ASPEC | WIPO: ASPAC, IPOBSD ASEAN: Singapore |
| Outcome 2.2.1 – Digital transformation of IPOs through WIPO business solutions | WIPO: ASPAC, IPOBSD ASEAN: TM Task Force (Malaysia) ASPEC Task Force (Singapore) IT Leady (Philippines) |
| Outcome 2.2.2 – Online copyright registration feasibility assessment | WIPO: ASPAC, CMD, IPOBSD ASEAN: Indonesia |
| Outcome 2.4 – Access to AMS IP data through the WIPO Global IP Databases | WIPO: ASPAC, GDD, IPOBSD ASEAN: TM Task Force (Malaysia) ASPEC Task Force (Singapore) IT Leady (Philippines) |
| Outcome 2.3.2 – ASEAN PATENTSCOPE enhancement | WIPO: ASPAC, GDD, IPOBSD ASEAN: Indonesia & Singapore |
| Outcome 2.4.1 – ASEAN IP Portal enhanced services | WIPO: ASPAC, DEDA, GDD, IPOBSD ASEAN: Singapore & ASEC |
| Outcome 3.1.1 – Building Respect for Intellectual Property | WIPO: ASPAC, BRIPD, WO-ACAD, WSO ASEAN: Philippines, Thailand |
| Outcome 3.1.2 – Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other bodies to ensure IPR enforcement | WIPO: ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI ASEAN: Philippines |
| Outcome 3.2.1 – Enhanced dialogue with IP associations | WIPO: ASPAC, WSO ASEAN: AMS |
| Outcome 3.2.2 – Business associations’ IP advisory services for MSMEs | WIPO: ASPAC, SESD ASEAN: Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam |
| Outcome 3.3.1 – Accreditation system for IP practitioners | WIPO: ASPAC ASEAN: Singapore, Philippines |
| Outcome 4.1.1 – EIE-TECH network of integrated IP services | WIPO: ASPAC, IKID, PLD, SESD ASEAN: Malaysia, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam |
| Outcome 4.1.2 – PCT increased utilization | WIPO: ASPAC, PCT-ICD, WSO ASEAN: all AMS |
| Outcome 4.1.3 – Virtual IP marketplaces of AMS set up and linked with each other | WIPO: ASPAC ASEAN: Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines |
| Outcome 4.1.4 – IP Fair/Technology marketplace events | WIPO: ASPAC ASEAN: Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines |
| Outcome 4.2.1 – IP Supporting schemes for MSMEs | WIPO: ASPAC, SESD ASEAN: Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Myanmar |
| Outcome 4.3.1 – Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS | WIPO: ASPAC, SESD, WO-ACAD ASEAN: Malaysia, Singapore, Viet Nam |
| Outcome 4.3.2 – Best practices on IP valuation | WIPO: ASPAC, SESD ASEAN: Philippines |
| Outcome 4.4.1 – EIE-BD Project | WIPO: ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO ASEAN: Thailand, Viet Nam |
| Outcome 4.4.2 – Broader utilization of the Madrid System | WIPO: ASPAC, MIPD, WSO ASEAN: Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam |
| Outcome 4.4.3 – Broader utilization of the Hague System | WIPO: ASPAC, THR, WSO ASEAN: Philippines |
| Outcome 4.4.4 – Use of the Lisbon System | WIPO: ASPAC, TLR, WSO ASEAN: ASEC, Thailand, Viet Nam |
| Outcome 4.5.1 – Compilation of IP laws on GRs/TK/TCEs | WIPO: ASPAC, TKD ASEAN: Indonesia |
| Outcome 4.5.2 – GRs/TK/TCEs policies and laws in AMS | WIPO: ASPAC, TKD ASEAN: Indonesia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam |

| | |
|---|---|
| Outcome 4.5.3 – Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in AMS | WIPO: ASPAC, TKD ASEAN: Indonesia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam |
| Outcome 4.5.4 – Cooperation agreements on GRs and TK | WIPO: ASPAC, TKD ASEAN: Indonesia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam |

3.6 MONITORING, EVALUATION & OVERSIGHT

(Monitoring, evaluation and oversight mechanisms and responsibilities)

Overall monitoring and evaluation of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP will be part of ASPAC’s management and coordination mechanisms and conducted at regular intervals throughout its implementation period.

Regular *implementation progress reports* will be used to track, monitor and report implementation progress and actual outcomes against expected outcomes, based on the performance indicators and baselines identified in the RTCIP RBM Framework (Section 3.9).

WIPO’s Internal Oversight Division (IOD) will assist in monitoring and reviewing the RTCIP activities. Upon completion of the planned projects and activities, an external evaluation may be conducted.

The general oversight of the RTCIP’s implementation will rely on the ASEAN-WIPO Consultation Meetings to be held regularly twice a year, once in Geneva (with the ASEAN Committee in Geneva (ACG)), and once in the ASEAN region (back to back to one of the AWGIPC meetings).

3.7 QUALITY & SUSTAINABILITY

(Description of the approaches taken to ensure quality and sustainable outputs and outcomes, including phase-out activities for handover of the Program deliverables to the recipient stakeholders and to prepare for the post-implementation situation)

The success and post-implementation impact of the RTCIP in achieving its objectives will be largely dependent on the approach taken in designing its development assistance interventions.

The RTCIP aims at ensuring quality and sustainability of its development assistance by creating agreements and networks with carefully selected public and private institutions in the ASEAN region that have shared or common goals and the commitment to sustain and build upon the results achieved. In addition, emphasis will be given to the tested-and-tried “Train the Trainer” approach to create a pool of ASEAN resource persons who can transfer the knowledge and skills, acquired through the capacity building activities, to other persons within their organizations, within their countries, and within the region. Selection of participants in the training programs will be based on the required minimum qualifications relevant to the field of training. Partner organizations will also be encouraged to have human resource policies for better retention of qualified and trained staff. Support from other organizations will also be requested, as appropriate.

Towards the end of implementation of each project or activity, sufficient time is planned for review and assessment of the post-implementation scenario. Adequate arrangements will be made with the beneficiary in-country partners (public and private) for takeover of responsibilities for the delivered results and for their continued sustainability beyond RTCIP. Special focus will be placed on any additional measures required to ensure the sustainability of the RTCIP interventions, particularly those relating to institutional capacity development.

3.8 FINAL REVIEW

(Description of the final review phase, including conclusions and recommendations)

The implementation of the WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP is planned over a period of five years (2021-2025). Towards completion of implementation, a final review will be done in consultation with the key ASEAN stakeholders, to take stock of the results achieved, and lessons learned. Inputs from the implementation progress reports²¹ will facilitate the final review and assessment as they contain information on cumulative achievements made to date, the challenges faced in implementing projects/activities, the measures taken to mitigate the challenges, changes resulting from unforeseen situations and the reasons why certain expected results, if any, fall short of their targets or could not be achieved.

The final assessment will be valuable for both ASEAN stakeholders and WIPO to gain a deeper understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of the capacity-building and technical cooperation activities implemented in the ASEAN region. It will further provide inputs for designing better, more efficient, and more effective future RTCIPs in support of future ASEAN IP Rights Action Plans from 2026 onwards.

²¹ Implementation Progress Reports are complementing documents to the RTCIP and are based on the RTCIP's RBM Framework matrix presented in Section 3.9, below.

3.9 RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT (RBM) FRAMEWORK – OBJECTIVES, INITIATIVES & EXPECTED OUTCOMES

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| OVERALL OBJECTIVE | To empower ASEAN Member States to develop their IP systems as a contributing factor in achieving their national development goals and to leverage the participation of the ASEAN Economic Community in the global knowledge and innovation economy | Effective systems for protecting, managing and exploiting IPRs in AMS ASEAN improved rankings in World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) and Global Innovation Index (GII) | Economic development reports of ASEAN and AMS WIPO statistics and economic studies WCY and GII reports | AMS' commitment to global IP systems/treaties and implementation of the institutional reforms that may be required by the AIPRAP 2025 |
| RESULT AREA 1 | SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 – A ROBUST ASEAN IP SYSTEM BASED ON STRENGTHENED IP OFFICES AND SOLID IP INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE REGION | | | |
| | RTCIP Initiative 1.1 Formulation of National Intellectual Property Strategies (NIPS) AIPRAP Strategic Goal 1 | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.1.1</p> <p>National IP Strategies (NIPS) adopted by AMS to integrate IP into innovation, science, culture, education, trade and investment, health, energy, environment and other public policy and national economic objectives (NIPS Project) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, WIPO has worked with Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam in the formulation of tailor-made NIPS for those countries. Work is to continue in the implementation of those NIPS and may extend to other AMS that may be interested in the formulation and implementation of similar NIPS.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC) to cooperate with interested AMS in the implementation of the NIPS project, which involves: (a) a thorough research and IP audit phase; (b) a national consultation process to review and consolidate strategic approaches regarding the use of IP to support national development goals, and (c) a drafting process culminating into validating and finalizing the NIP Strategy for approval by the national authorities concerned.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least five AMS have implemented the NIPS Project and the following steps have been completed in each of them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the national project team has been set up - the project team has carried out the initial fact-finding exercise and a comprehensive IP audit - a series of national consultation meetings and interviews have been held to enable national authorities and stakeholders to participate in the validation of the IP audit findings - based on inputs gathered during the consultation process the project team has formulated a draft NIPS and related action plan - a second round of consultations has been organized to validate the proposed NIPS - the NIPS has been adopted by the national authorities concerned and the project-based action plan is ready for implementation | <p>ASPAC reports</p> <p>AMS's IPOs reports</p> <p>Project documents</p> <p>List of participants in advocacy and consultation meetings</p> <p>Monitoring tools</p> <p>Evaluation</p> | <p>Political will and commitment by the national authorities concerned is available</p> <p>Qualified national experts have been appointed to integrate the project team in each interested AMS</p> <p>Active engagement and interaction with different levels of representatives from relevant ministries, government agencies and stakeholder groups</p> <p>Risk of erroneous assessment and analysis due to lack of required information and data or reliability of available information and data</p> <p>Risk of changes in government adversely affecting the project</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>NIPS Project – Expected impact</p> <p>Countries have adopted for implementation a national IP strategy anchored upon the broader national development framework, to integrate IP into innovation, science, education, culture, trade and investment health, energy environment and other public policy and economic objectives of government.</p> <p>Increased awareness in the whole of government and key stakeholder groups on the catalytic role of IP in promoting innovation and creativity, the two main drivers of economic development, and increased appreciation on the interface of IP with broader national policy concerns such as innovation, science, trade, investment, culture, education, health, energy and sustainable environment</p> <p>The project has contributed to the awareness and promotion of equity and equal access, regardless of gender, social status, health condition and any other discriminating factor, in alignment with WIPO Policy on Gender Equality (http://www.wipo.int/women-and-ip/en/) and WIPO Evaluation Policy</p> | <p>The country has adopted a national IP strategy at the end of the project.</p> <p>At least 70% of respondents believe that the project has contributed significantly to the country's effort to integrate IP into innovation, science, culture, education, trade and investment, health, energy environment and other public policy and economic objectives of government.</p> <p>At least 70% of surveyed respondents recognize that they have enhanced knowledge and better understanding about the catalytic role of IP in promoting innovation and creativity</p> <p>At least 70% of surveyed respondents from project participants agree that the project has promoted equity and equal access, regardless of gender, social status, health condition and any other discriminating factor</p> | <p>Project documents</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Monitoring tools</p> <p>Evaluation</p> | <p>Beneficiary countries are willing/committed to undertake the project to formulate, adopt and implement a national IP strategy.</p> <p>Beneficiary countries are interested to know more about IP and how it can effectively contribute to national development policies and economic objectives</p> |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.1.2</p> <p>A deeper understanding of the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to the AMS' economies (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>WIPO has developed a methodology to measure the contribution of creative industries to economic output and employment. AIPRAP 2025 calls for the effective use of the copyright system in the ASEAN region by 2025 (deliverable 1.4) and refers to studies to measure the contribution of copyright industries to the national economies as an indicator for this deliverable.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, DEDA, CDD) to share the WIPO methodology with AMS interested in conducting such studies and to offer technical comments thereon upon request. WIPO also to share with AMS the outcome of other studies aimed at understanding how digital technologies are changing the creative economy and how the role of copyright is evolving.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Technical comments offered by WIPO in connection with studies to measure the contribution of creative industries to economic output and employment, conducted by AMS using the WIPO methodology</p> <p>Studies conducted by WIPO to understand how digital technologies are changing the creative economy and how the role of copyright is evolving, shared with interested AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>National studies to measure such contribution in interested AMS</p> | <p>Study documents and comments by WIPO</p> | <p>AMS are willing to undertake the relevant studies following the WIPO methodology</p> <p>Risk: lack of availability of reliable data to undertake such studies</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | RTCIP Initiative 1.2 Improvement of Patent, Trademark and Industrial Design Services AIPRAP Initiatives 1 and 2 | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.2.1</p> <p>Diagnostic of AMS' IP Offices to ascertain resource and management issues and the extent of their impact on the delivery of IP services, so that appropriate measures may be taken to improve the delivery of such services (ASPAC - IPOD Project)) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, eight AMS (BRN, KHM, IDN, LAO, MMR, PHL, THA, VNM) have initiated the implementation of the IPOD Project. Implementation will continue and may be extended to other interested AMS. AIPRAP 2025 calls for IPO diagnostics to be conducted in AMS (deliverable 1.1).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>The project involves: (a) undertaking a comprehensive strategic review of the IPO's mandate and legal/institutional/human resource/operational frameworks and benchmarking against international best practices and experiences of other comparable IPOs; (b) making careful assessment and determination of resources needed to implement their mandates effectively, taking into consideration future projections including organizational growth and external factors; (c) auditing the existing organizational, human, financial and infrastructure as well as resources; and (d) designing practical solutions and formulating recommendations to address the gap between existing and needed resources, infrastructure and management systems, together with a proposed road-map to enable the IPO to move forward with transformation over the next 3 to 5-year period</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least six AMS have completed the IPOD Project implementation, including the following steps in each of them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - desk research has identified preliminary gaps, weaknesses, and areas for improvement - field survey, interview and consultation meetings have helped validate initial findings and gather additional data, info and insights - first version of confidential report and roadmap with specific recommendations has been completed - confidential report and roadmap have been revised and fine-tuned based on feedback from national authorities - report and roadmap have been validated by national authorities - transition plan (roadmap) has been adopted and is being implemented | <p>ASPAC reports</p> <p>AMS's IPOs reports</p> <p>Project documents</p> <p>Evaluation</p> | <p>The Head of the IP Office champions the endeavor</p> <p>AMS' IPOs are willing and committed to undertake an accurate and objective assessment of their resource and management capacities and potentials to improve IP administration and trust WIPO as a partner in this important but sensitive endeavor</p> <p>IPOs are willing to provide sensitive information to the project.</p> <p>Substantial time of IPO staff is made available to the project</p> |
| | <p>IPOD Project – Detailed Outcomes and Expected Impact</p> <p>Increased awareness of the Head of IPO and management team on the appropriate legal, business, and institutional frameworks to enable the office to meet its resource needs and achieve its mandate to provide quality IP services</p> <p>The project has identified the gaps and weaknesses in IP offices' resource and management systems, based on assessment of available information, facts and statistics, which in turn, enable to undertake an accurate and objective analysis of the problems and propose appropriate solutions to improve the management and operations of the IP offices</p> | <p><u>IPOD Project outcome indicators</u></p> <p>Positive responses on this matter by at least 70% of surveyed respondents (IPO's management team)</p> <p>The essential gaps and weaknesses in the IP office's resource and management systems are properly identified and analyzed in the diagnostic report of the project</p> | <p>Project documents</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Monitoring tools</p> <p>Evaluation</p> | <p>The IPO leader and management are willing and committed to discuss candidly the issues and challenges faced by the IPO</p> <p>Risks: lack of readily available information and data; unwillingness of staff in the IP to embrace change adversely affecting the project</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <p>EXPECTED OUTCOMES</p> | <p>Practical solutions and specific recommendations on the path forward to address the gaps between existing and needed resources and management systems, have been formulated with the involvement of the IP offices and key stakeholders</p> <p>The IPOD Project has contributed to the awareness and promotion of equity and equal access, regardless of gender, social status, health condition and any other discriminating factor</p> <p>The IPO has adopted more appropriate legal, business and institutional frameworks, to deliver quality IP services to effectively achieve its mandate and to meet growing demands of domestic and foreign IP stakeholders</p> | <p>The practical solutions and specific recommendations are highlighted and adequately discussed in the diagnostic report of the project</p> <p>At least 70% of surveyed respondents from project participants agree that the project has contributed to this outcome</p> <p>At least 70% of respondents believe that the IPO has considered and applied the recommendations of the project to adopt a more appropriate legal, business, and institutional framework to deliver better quality IP services.</p> <p><u>IPOD Project impact indicators</u></p> <p>Average turnaround time from filing to registration of TM national applications without objections or opposition, reduced by 25% (by Year 3)</p> <p>Average time to examine national patent applications involving local inventions filed by residents, reduced by 20% (by Year 3)</p> <p>Average turnaround time from filing to registration for industrial design national applications filed by residents, reduced by 30% (by Year 3)</p> <p>-----</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators:</u></p> <p>Patents: reduced turnaround time by 10% by 2020, and a further 10 percent by 2025</p> <p>Trademarks: average turnaround time of 6 to 10 months for national applications without objection or opposition. Simplified trademark workflow is implemented across ASEAN IP Offices.</p> <p>Industrial Designs: turnaround time reduced by 10% from filing to registration</p> <p>Best practices aimed at eliminating backlog applications in AMS are shared among and implemented by ASEAN IP Offices.</p> | <p>Project documents</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Monitoring tools</p> <p>Evaluation</p> | <p>The diagnostic report submitted to countries is utilized by the leaders and management of IP offices notwithstanding the change of leadership or management team</p> <p>Recruitment and retention of trained, qualified examiners</p> <p>Active engagement and interaction with key stakeholders within and outside the IPO</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.2.2</p> <p>Expanded patent work-sharing (enhanced use of WIPO CASE) in AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, nine IPOs in AMS are operating as WIPO CASE “accessing offices” either under the 2013 Framework Provisions (BRN, IDN, LAO, MYS, PHL, VNM) or under the 2015 new terms and conditions (KHM, SGP, THA). The IP Offices of BRN and SGP are also operating as “providing offices”. AIPRAP 2025 calls for expanded work-sharing activities for patents (deliverable 1.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, IPOBSD) to work closely with IPOs in AMS to expand the use of WIPO CASE (including by providing training and documentation)</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistics on AMS’ use of WIPO CASE (3% annual increase) - N° of AMS having agreed to the 2015 WIPO CASE terms and conditions (3 more) - N° of AMS IPOs also operating as “providing office” (2 more) - WIPO training on the use of WIPO CASE (at least one per year) <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>All AMS to participate in WIPO CASE as “accessing offices” by 2016</p> | <p>WIPO reports on WIPO CASE</p> <p>WIPO training programs on WIPO CASE</p> | <p>Commitment of Heads of AMS IPOs to work-sharing with other IPOs regarding patent examination</p> <p>Patent examiners having the necessary skills and willing to use WIPO CASE</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.2.3</p> <p>Identification of similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>At present, there is no document offering a comparative analysis of patent law and practice in AMS. AIPRAP 2025 calls for identifying similarities and differences in patent practice among AMS (deliverable 2.1) and considers such analysis to be relevant from the viewpoint of building a more robust ASEAN IP system.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (PLD) to elaborate a comparative study on similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS. Study to be made available to the AWGIPC.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>A comparative study prepared by WIPO identifies similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS</p> <p>The study is made available to AWGIPC</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Similarities and differences are identified.</p> | <p>Study document</p> <p>RTCIP report</p> <p>AWGIPC agenda</p> | <p>All AMS are willing to collaborate with the study and make available the necessary information regarding their IP Office practice in the field of patents</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|--|--|--|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.2.4</p> <p>Identification of similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>In 2019, a survey on industrial designs systems in AMS was completed. However, it may still be useful to have an additional document that may facilitate the analysis of industrial design law and practice similarities and differences among AMS. AMS have considered such analysis to be relevant from the viewpoint of building a more robust ASEAN IP system (AIPRAP deliverable 2.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (PLAS) to elaborate a comparative study in consultation with AMS. Study to be made available to the AWGIPC.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>A comparative study prepared by WIPO identifies similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS.</p> <p>The study is made available to AWGIPC</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Similarities and differences are identified.</p> | <p>Study document</p> <p>RTCIP report</p> <p>AWGIPC agenda</p> | <p>All AMS are willing to collaborate with the study and make available the necessary information regarding their Office practice in the field of industrial designs</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Initiative 1.3 Towards Harmonized Formality Requirements for Trademarks and Industrial Designs in the ASEAN Region</p> <p>AIPRAP Initiative 4</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.3.1</p> <p>A feasibility study for harmonizing trademark formality requirements within ASEAN (2021)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for undertaking a feasibility study for harmonizing trademark formality requirements within ASEAN (deliverable 4.1). There is no such study currently available.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (PLAS) to elaborate such a feasibility study in consultation with AMS. Study to be made available to the AWGIPC.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>A feasibility study prepared by WIPO identifies issues to be considered from the viewpoint of the possible harmonization of trademark formality requirements within ASEAN.</p> <p>The study is made available to AWGIPC</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>The feasibility study is conducted by 2020</p> | <p>Study document</p> <p>RTCIP report</p> <p>AWGIPC agenda</p> | <p>All AMS are willing to collaborate with the study and make available the necessary information regarding their Office practice on trademark formality requirements</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.3.2</p> <p>A feasibility study for harmonizing industrial design formality requirements within ASEAN (2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AMS have considered that such a study would be useful to examine the feasibility of harmonizing industrial design formality requirements within ASEAN to build a more attractive ASEAN IP system (AIPRAP deliverable 4.1). There is no such study currently available.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (PLAS) to elaborate such a feasibility study in consultation with AMS. Study to be made available to the AWGIPC</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>A feasibility study prepared by WIPO identifies issues to be considered from the viewpoint of the possible harmonization of industrial design formality requirements within ASEAN.</p> <p>The study is made available to AWGIPC</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>The feasibility study is conducted by 2020</p> | <p>Study document</p> <p>RTCIP report</p> <p>AWGIPC agenda</p> | <p>All AMS are willing to collaborate with the study and make available the necessary information regarding their Office practice on industrial design formality requirements</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Initiative 1.4 Effective use of the Copyright System in ASEAN and enhancement of Copyright Management Organizations (CMOs) AIPRAP deliverable 1.4 and Initiative 3</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.4.1</p> <p>AMS' accession to and implementation of WIPO-administered copyright treaties (Berne Convention, WCT, WPPT, Beijing, Marrakesh) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, eight AMS are parties to the Berne Convention (Cambodia and Myanmar not), five are parties to the WCT and the WPPT (BRN, IDN, MYS, PHL, SGP), four are parties to the Marrakesh Treaty (IDN, PHL, SGP, THA) and two are parties to the Beijing Treaty (KHM, IDN). Implementation of those treaties by AMS is essential for the good functioning and effective use of the copyright system in ASEAN. AIPRAP 2025 calls for interested AMS to endeavor to accede to WIPO-administered treaties as they may determine (deliverable 6.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, CLD) to provide legal advice and assist AMS in preparing for accession to and implementation of those treaties through expert missions, seminars and training activities</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>National laws in at least five AMS have been updated with WIPO's assistance to make them compatible with the Berne Convention, WCT, WPPT, Beijing Treaty and/or Marrakesh Treaty</p> <p>KHM and MMR join the Berne Convention</p> <p>At least 8 AMS have joined the WCT & WPPT</p> <p>At least 6 AMS have joined the Marrakesh Treaty</p> <p>At least 5 AMS have joined the Beijing Treaty</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>National laws compatible with those treaties</p> <p>AMS accession to those treaties</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> | <p>Political willingness to accept and implement international standards regarding the protection of copyright and related rights is confirmed in the AMS concerned (by competent Ministry and IPO)</p> <p>Appointment of an accession team</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Resources for stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with stakeholders</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|--|---|--|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.4.2</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of AMS¹ relevant institutions to promote creativity and the effective use of the copyright system by ASEAN nationals (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Authors, composers, artists, performers, creative industries in AMS are not fully aware of how to better exercise their copyright and related rights. Copyright offices and other relevant institutions in AMS need to be strengthened to facilitate the effective use of the copyright system in their countries. AIPRAP 2025 calls for the effective use of the copyright system by 2025 (deliverable 1.4)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, CDD) to work closely with relevant institutions in AMS to formulate national copyright strategies and strengthen their human resource and institutional capacity to provide proper advice and facilitate effective use of copyright in their countries.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least five AMS have formulated national copyright strategies as part of their national IP strategies</p> <p>At least five national institutions have taken measures to advance the development of their copyright framework</p> <p>At least five AMS offer online or print copyright resources containing information about the copyright legal framework and its practical application in AMS</p> <p>Nº of users accessing or downloading online and print publications, tools and resources for copyright management in the creative industries has increased by 20%</p> | <p>AMS documents on copyright policy</p> <p>Reports by AMS copyright offices</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Surveys</p> | <p>Political commitment from top government (Ministerial level) to formulate national copyright strategies.</p> <p>National institutions are willing to advance the development of their copyright framework and take practical measures to promote the use of the copyright system</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.4.3</p> <p>Updated legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights in interested AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Several AMS appear to be interested in updating their legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights. AIPRAP 2025 calls for guidelines for the certification/accreditation of CMOs to be developed (deliverable 3.3).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, CLD, CMD) to provide advice on the collective management of copyright and related rights to interested AMS, upon request, considering the specific national circumstances and contexts.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>New laws and/or regulations on the collective management of copyright and related rights are adopted in at least three AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>A set of best practices / guidelines for the certification / accreditation of CMOs</p> | <p>New laws/regulations on collective management of copyright and related rights</p> | <p>Political commitment to adopt such laws / regulations</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.4.4</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of CMOs to better perform their tasks in a transparent and accountable basis (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>CMOs in AMS need to enhance their capacity to perform their tasks in a transparent and accountable basis. AIPRAP 2025 calls for CMOs in AMS to be educated and trained with emphasis on transparency accountability and governance, providing guidance and assistance where requested to reach certification (deliverable 3.4)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, CMD, WO-ACAD) to assist AMS in educating and training CMOs through different tools of delivery including WIPO distance-learning courses</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Number of training courses for CMO staff in AMS (online and offline) and number of participants therein</p> <p>At least 70% of participants recognize that the courses have served to enhance their capacity to better perform their tasks</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Certification of CMOs</p> | <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Survey replies</p> | <p>CMO's in AMS encourage the participation of their staff in these courses</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Initiative 1.5 Accession of AMS to Global Protection Systems for Patents, Trademarks, and Industrial Designs</p> <p>AIPRAP Initiative 5</p> | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.5.1</p> <p>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Madrid Protocol (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, nine AMS have joined the Madrid Protocol (all except Myanmar). AIPRAP 2025 calls for the accession of all AMS to the Madrid Protocol (deliverable 5.1)</p> <p>Not all AMS IPOs are communicating with the IB electronically. The Madrid Goods & Services (MGS) database does not contain the ASEAN list of goods and is not available in the Thai or Myanmar languages, which would make the Madrid system more attractive for more AMS nationals.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, MIPD, MISD, MLD, MOD, IPOBSD, WSO) to assist MMR in preparing for accession to the Madrid Protocol and to work closely with all AMS in ensuring proper implementation of the Protocol.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Myanmar joins the Madrid Protocol after having taken the measures necessary to ensure its proper implementation.</p> <p>All AMS' IPOs effectively fulfill their tasks as Office of Origin and designated Office under Madrid.</p> <p>All AMS IPOs communicate with IB fully electronically</p> <p>MGS incorporates the ASEAN list of goods</p> <p>MGS database is available in the Thai & Myanmar languages</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to Madrid Protocol by all AMS</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Political willingness in the AMS concerned (Ministerial level) to join and implement the Madrid Protocol</p> <p>Appointment of an accession team</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with industry and IP associations</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.5.2</p> <p>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, only four AMS are party to the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Singapore, and Viet Nam). AIPRAP 2025 calls for the accession of all AMS to the Hague Agreement (deliverable 5.1).</p> <p>Implementation of the Hague System in several AMS could be further improved (e.g. regarding electronic communication with the International Bureau).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, THR, IPOBSD, WSO) to assist AMS concerned in preparing for accession and implementation of the Hague Agreement.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand join the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) after having taken measures necessary to ensure its proper implementation.</p> <p>All AMS effectively deal with the Hague system operations and communicate electronically with the International Bureau</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to Hague Agreement by all AMS</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Political willingness in the AMS concerned (Ministerial level) to join and implement the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act)</p> <p>Appointment of an accession team</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with industry and IP associations</p> |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.5.3</p> <p>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the PCT (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, nine AMS are party to the PCT (all except Myanmar). However, management of the PCT operations by AMS' IPOs could be further upgraded (e.g., only six AMS (BRN, IDN, MYS, PHL, SGP, VNM) accept ePCT Filing). AIPRAP 2025 calls for the accession of all AMS to the PCT (deliverable 5.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, PCT-BDD- PCT-ICD, WSO) to assist Myanmar in preparing for accession and implementation of the PCT (legal and technical advice). WIPO also to work closely with all AMS to upgrade IPOs capacity to manage PCT operations.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Myanmar joins the PCT after adopting the necessary measures to ensure its proper implementation.</p> <p>All AMS' IPOs effectively deal with PCT operations</p> <p>20% increase in the number of IPOs providing PCT electronic services</p> <p>Level of satisfaction of AMS' IPOs with PCT-related cooperation activities (at least 70%)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to PCT by all AMS</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>PCT statistics</p> <p>PCT surveys</p> | <p>Political willingness in the AMS concerned (Ministerial level) to join and implement the PCT</p> <p>Appointment of an accession team</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with industry and IP associations</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | RTCIP Initiative 1.6 Accession of interested AMS to other WIPO-administered Treaties on Industrial Property AIPRAP Initiative 6 | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.6.1</p> <p>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (STLT) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, only Singapore is a member of the Singapore Treaty. AIPRAP 2025 calls on interested AMS to endeavor to accede to the STLT as part of the improvement of their TM processes (deliverable 6.1).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, PLAS, WSO) to assist interested AMS in preparing for accession and implementation of the STLT (legal and practical advice regarding simplification and streamlining of trademark registration procedures).</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least three new AMS have joined the STLT after adopting the necessary measures to ensure its proper implementation.</p> <p>Trademark laws, regulations, and practices in AMS are consistent with the STLT provisions.</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to the Singapore Treaty by interested AMS</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> | <p>Political willingness in the AMS concerned (Ministerial level) to join and implement the STLT</p> <p>Appointment of an accession team</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Resources for stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with industry and IP associations</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.6.2</p> <p>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>In February 2020, the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement that allows for the international registration of appellations of origin (AOs) and geographical indications (GIs), came into force for 5 Contracting Parties covering 32 countries. So far, Cambodia is the only AMS having joined this treaty.</p> <p>The Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) facilitates obtaining GI protection abroad adding value to the export of traditional products. AIPRAP 2025 calls on AMS to endeavor to accede to other WIPO-administered treaties as they may determine (deliverable 6.1) and to assist in the protection of GIs in ASEAN and foreign markets (deliverable 18.2).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, TLR, IPOBSD, WSO) to assist interested AMS in preparing for accession and implementation of the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act)</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least three new AMS have joined the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) after adopting the necessary measures to ensure its proper implementation.</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to other WIPO-administered treaties by interested AMS</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> | <p>Political willingness in the AMS concerned (Ministerial level) to join and implement the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act)</p> <p>Appointment of an accession team</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with local administrations, producer associations and other GI - interested bodies</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.6.3</p> <p>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of other WIPO-administered treaties on industrial property (PLT, Budapest Treaty, classification agreements) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, no AMS is party to the Patent Law Treaty (PLT). Only BRN, PHL and SGP are parties to the Budapest Treaty (microorganisms). No AMS is party to the International Patent Classification (IPC). Only MYS and SGP are parties to the Nice Agreement (goods & services for the registration of marks). Only MYS is party to the Vienna Agreement (figurative elements of marks). Only SGP is party to the Locarno agreement (industrial designs). Membership in those treaties by AMS would contribute to making the ASEAN IP system more robust (AIPRAP Strategic Objective 1). AIPRAP 2025 calls on AMS to endeavor to accede to other WIPO-administered treaties as they may determine (deliverable 6.1).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, PLD, ICSD, WSO) to assist interested AMS in preparing for accession to and implementation of the PLT, Budapest Treaty, and the international classification agreements (IPC, Nice, Vienna, Locarno).</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least three new AMS have joined each of these treaties (Patent Law Treaty, Budapest Treaty, IPC Agreement, Nice Agreement, Vienna Agreement, Locarno Agreement), after having adopted the necessary measures to ensure their proper implementation.</p> <p>At least nine WIPO advisory missions have been organized to assist interested AMS in preparing for accession to and implementation of these treaties.</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to other WIPO-administered treaties by interested AMS</p> | <p>WIPO mission reports</p> <p>WIPO-Lex</p> <p>WIPO website</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> | <p>Political willingness by AMS concerned (Ministerial level) to join and implement the PLT, Budapest Treaty and/or classification agreements)</p> <p>Appointment of accession teams</p> <p>Using a roadmap to identify "roadblocks" and track accession preparations</p> <p>Resources for stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Constructive engagement with relevant stakeholders (patent, trademark and design applicants and rights holders, industry and IP associations)</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Initiative 1.7 Sustainable Capacity-building Programs (with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar)</p> <p>AIPRAP Initiative 7</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.7.1</p> <p>Competency-based Training & Learning Management System for patent examiners (P-TLMS) operated in interested AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, WIPO has begun implementing the P-TLMS Project on a pilot basis in Malaysia and the Philippines. This project helps coordinate patent examination training more efficiently between beneficiary and donor offices and render the individual training received by examiners more effective and comprehensive. AIPRAP 2025 calls for sustainable capacity building programs with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (initiative 7)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, PLD, PCT-ICD, WO-ACAD) to assist interested AMS (especially KHM, LAO, MMR) in adopting and operating tailor-made P-TLMS</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least five AMS (including KHM, LAO and MMR) are operating a P-TLMS for the training of patent examiners, adapted to the IPO needs and tailored to individual job descriptions</p> <p>Training programs offered by donor offices to beneficiary offices are better coordinated and competency-comprehensive (70% replies to survey)</p> <p>Training supply is aligned with individual and institutional training needs in AMS (70% replies to survey)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>n/a</p> | <p>P-TLMS project reports</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> <p>Survey reports</p> | <p>IPO interest to manage the training of its patent examiners</p> <p>Decision of IPO Head to assess and track the competencies of its patent examiners</p> <p>Willingness of patent examiners to participate in the assessments and monitoring of their competencies and learning</p> <p>Readiness of donor offices to participate in and collaborate with this project</p> |

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|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 1.7.2</p> <p>A competency-based Training and Learning Management System for trademark examiners (TM-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, WIPO has begun implementing a TM-TLMS project on a pilot basis in Indonesia. This project helps coordinate trademark training more efficiently between beneficiary and donor offices and render the individual training received by examiners more effective and comprehensive. WIPO is available to extend this project to other interested AMS.</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for sustainable capacity building programs with special focus on Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (initiative 7)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, PLAS, MOD, WO-ACAD)) to assist interested AMS (especially KHM, LAO, MMR) in adopting and operating tailor-made TM-TLMS</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least five AMS (including KHM, LAO, MMR) are operating a competency-based TM-TLMS for the training of TM examiners, adapted to the IPO needs and tailored to individual job descriptions</p> <p>Training programs offered by donor offices to beneficiary offices are better coordinated and competency-comprehensive (70% replies to survey)</p> <p>Training supply is aligned with individual and institutional training needs in AMS (70% replies to survey)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>n/a</p> | <p>TM-TLMS project reports</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> <p>Survey reports</p> | <p>IPO interest to manage the training of its trademark examiners</p> <p>Decision of IPO Head to assess and track the competencies of its trademark examiners</p> <p>Willingness of trademark examiners to participate in the assessments and monitoring of their competencies and learning</p> <p>Readiness of donor offices to participate in and collaborate with this project</p> |
| RESULT AREA 2 | SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 – REGIONAL IP PLATFORMS AND INFRASTRUCTURES TO CONTRIBUTE TO ENHANCE THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY | | | |
| | RTCIP Initiative 2.1 Regional Platforms for AMS work-sharing on patent examination (ASPEC) AIPRAP Deliverable 1.3 | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP outcome 2.1.1</p> <p>Enhanced and expanded implementation of the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, the IPOs of nine AMS formally participate in ASPEC. More than 600 ASPEC requests have been submitted. Three IPOs have operated as 1st Office and five as 2nd Office. Average pendency rate to 1st office action after ASPEC request: 8.1 months. Some AMS accept online requests (e-ASPEC) submitted via ASEAN IP Portal.</p> <p>AIPRAP calls for the continued implementation of ASPEC (deliverable 1.3)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, IPOBSD) to cooperate closely with ASPEC Task Force in the enhancement and promotion of the system</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators:</u></p> <p>Higher number of ASPEC requests have been submitted (at least 5% yearly increase)</p> <p>All AMS IPOs are operating as 2nd Office</p> <p>At least one more AMS IPO is operating as 1st Office</p> <p>Average pendency rate to 1st office action after ASPEC request is lower than 7 months</p> <p>At least two more AMS accept online requests (e-ASPEC) submitted via ASEAN IP Portal</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>ASPEC is utilized by at least 5% of patent applicants by 2025.</p> | <p>AMS IPOs' reports</p> <p>ASPEC Task Force reports</p> <p>ASEAN IP Portal</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>IPO's Head commitment to actively participate in ASPEC both as 1st Office and 2nd Office</p> <p>Interest of patent applicants in filing ASPEC requests</p> <p>IPO's commitment to shorten pendency rate to 1st office action after ASPEC request</p> <p>IPO's readiness to accept online requests (e-ASPEC) submitted via ASEAN IP Portal</p> |

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|-------------------|---|--|--|--|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | RTCIP Initiative 2.2 Enhanced technical infrastructure for IP Office management, including online services and online filing systems in AMS AIPRAP Initiative 9 | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 2.2.1</p> <p>Digital transformation of AMS' IP Offices, enabling them to deliver enhanced digital IP services through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions for office management, promoted with the help of an ASEAN IT Group Meeting (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, six AMS IPOs (BRN, KHM, IDN, LAO, PHL, VNM) are using WIPO IPAS for office management. Two of them (KHM and IDN) have also adopted WIPO File for the online filing of applications. The WIPO IPAS suite of applications enables efficient IPO management, including online filing services. AIPRAP 2025 calls for implementing online filing for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs (deliverable 9.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (IPOBSD) to work closely with interested AMS in the implementation and further upgrading of WIPO business solutions for their IPOs; and in servicing the ASEAN IT Group Meetings</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>WIPO IPAS has been installed and upgraded to the latest version in at least six AMS</p> <p>WIPO File and WIPO Publish (online service modules) and WIPO Scan are integrated with IPAS in six interested AMS</p> <p>At least two ASEAN IT Group Meetings have been held.</p> <p>Average service level of AMS' IPOs using the IPAS suite of applications (ranging from 1 to 5) has further improved as compared to the already quite good 2019 ASPAC level (3.6)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>All AMS to implement on-line filing systems for national applications (within the next 5 years)</p> | <p>AMS IPOs reports</p> <p>WIPO reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Decision by IPO Head to adopt WIPO business solutions for office management</p> <p>IPO officials managing and using the IPAS suite of applications have at least a minimum of the required IT skills</p> <p>Risk: inability of the IPO to ensure self-supporting operation of the IT business solutions in the longer run</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 2.2.2</p> <p>Feasibility assessment for the setting up of an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS (2021-2023)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, seven AMS have established systems for the voluntary registration of copyright either online (IDN, MYS, THA) or physical (KHM, LAO, PHL, VNM).</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for the implementation of online systems for copyright recordation/notification for those AMS that have recordation systems for copyright (deliverable 9.3)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, CMD, IPOBSD) to assist interested AMS to gather information on current practices on voluntary copyright registration systems and to produce a feasibility study regarding the setting up of an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Report on comparative practices regarding voluntary copyright registration submitted to interested AMS</p> <p>Feasibility study on setting up an online system for voluntary copyright registration submitted for consideration of interested AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Online recordation/notification systems in AMS</p> | <p>Report</p> <p>Feasibility study</p> | <p>Countries are willing to share information on their current practices on voluntary copyright registration.</p> <p>Interested AMS are willing to participate in the feasibility study and ready to provide the required background information and data</p> |

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|-------------------|---|--|--|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Initiative 2.3 Accessibility of AMS' IP Information AIPRAP Initiative 10</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 2.3.1</p> <p>Patent, trademark, and industrial design data of AMS are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry, and the public through the WIPO Global IP Databases (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Nine AMS (all except MMR) make their patent and trademark data collections available through PATENTSCOPE and WIPO Global Brand, respectively. Six AMS (BRN, KHM, IDN, LAO, MYS, THA) make their industrial design data collections available through WIPO Global Design Database. AIPRAP 2025 calls for ensuring that the IP information of AMS be easily accessible to the public at large (deliverable 10.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (IPOBSD, GDD) to work closely with AMS to expand the national data collections made available through the WIPO Global IP databases, as well as to improve the quality of the data and the timeliness of updating.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>N° of AMS' national collections in PATENTSCOPE N° of AMS' records contained in PATENTSCOPE</p> <p>N° of AMS' national collections in Global Brand N° of AMS' records contained in Global Brand</p> <p>N° of AMS national collections in Global Design N° of AMS' records contained in Global Design</p> <p>Quality and timeliness of the data uploaded by AMS</p> <p>At least 80% level of satisfaction of database users</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>IP data from AMS easily accessible to the public at large by 2025</p> | <p>PATENTSCOPE</p> <p>WIPO Global Brand Database</p> <p>WIPO Global Design Database</p> <p>WIPO Global IP Databases reports</p> <p>Surveys</p> | <p>AMS are making available their complete national patent collections to PATENTSCOPE on a timely basis</p> <p>AMS are making available their complete national trademark collections to the WIPO Global Brand database on a timely basis</p> <p>AMS are making available their complete industrial design collections to the WIPO Global Design database on a timely basis</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 2.3.2</p> <p>ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, the ASEAN database of published applications and registered patents, is enhanced (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, established with WIPO's assistance and hosted by DGIP Indonesia, contains patent data from nine AMS (a total of some 864,000 patent documents). The publication years' coverage for each AMS is quite dissimilar. AIPRAP 2025 called for the establishment of such database (deliverable 1.7)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) to work closely with all AMS to ensure completeness, timeliness and quality of the patent data uploaded to ASEAN PATENTSCOPE and the further upgrading of its search facilities.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Total number of AMS' patent documents in the database</p> <p>Publication year's coverage for each AMS collection</p> <p>Quality of the patent data</p> <p>Number of users per month</p> <p>New search facilities added to ASEAN PATENTSCOPE</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>ASEAN database for published applications and registered inventions is established.</p> | <p>WIPO reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>ASEAN PATENTSCOPE platform statistics</p> | <p>Commitment by all AMS IPO's to expand the coverage of their patent collections made available in ASEAN PATENTSCOPE</p> <p>IPO's regular and timely uploading of their data to the database</p> <p>IPO's patent data collections are up to date and have the necessary completeness and quality</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Initiative 2.4 ASEAN IP Portal search services AIPRAP Initiative 11</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 2.4.1</p> <p>Enhanced IP information services offered by the ASEAN IP Portal (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for ensuring that IP information in the ASEAN IP Portal, including statistical data, is accurately and regularly updated (deliverable 11.1) and for enabling that integrated searches of ASEAN IP databases be made from the ASEAN IP Portal (deliverable 11.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, DEDA, GDD, IPOBSD) to work closely with ASEC and IPOS (Singapore) to ensure that enhanced information services are offered by the ASEAN IP Portal, including integrated patent search facilities</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Statistical information in the ASEAN IP Portal is accurate and up to date</p> <p>Integrated search facilities for patents are available at the ASEAN IP Portal</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Regular monitoring</p> <p>Systems and procedures are in place to allow integrated searches on ASEAN IP Portal</p> | <p>ASEAN IP Portal</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Effective coordination between ASEC, IPOS and WIPO to ensure that enhanced IP information services (especially regarding statistical data and patent search facilities) are offered by the ASEAN IP Portal</p> |
| RESULT AREA 3 | RTCIP SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 – AN EXPANDED AND INCLUSIVE ASEAN IP ECOSYSTEM | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Initiative 3.1 Support to the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement AIPRAP Initiative 12</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 3.1.1</p> <p>Broader public awareness of the importance of building respect for IP (BRIP) and ensuring IP enforcement in AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP calls for the implementation of a Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement (Initiative 12) and for information awareness campaigns and activities on IPR enforcement to be undertaken in the region (deliverable 12.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, BRIPD, WO-ACAD, WSO) to cooperate with AMS in information campaigns and awareness raising activities to build respect for IP, and in the development of information materials on BRIP.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>N° and quality of participants in awareness raising events</p> <p>BRIP and enforcement documentation materials made available to AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators</u></p> <p>Focused information campaigns are developed in partnership with strategic industries.</p> <p>IP Information campaigns are undertaken.</p> <p>Seminars are held on pertinent IP information for relevant stakeholders.</p> | <p>Lists of participants in seminars, workshops</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>AMS are willing to organize information awareness campaigns for BRIP and invite WIPO to collaborate</p> <p>Risk: political change leading to changes to IP policy may cause revision and/or reduced or delayed implementation of work plans</p> |

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| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 3.1.2</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to ensure IPR enforcement in AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for guidelines and best practices on IPR enforcement, workshops and symposia, and stronger linkages between IPOs, the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to enhance the protection and enforcement of IPRs in AMS (deliverable 12.4 and 12.5)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI) to make available resource tools on IP enforcement and adjudication and to organize workshops and symposia to enhance the capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to promote the protection and enforcement of IPRs in AMS.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Nº and quality of participants in seminars on IP adjudication for judges.</p> <p>Nº and quality of participants in workshops on IP enforcement for prosecutors and other law enforcement officials</p> <p>IP benchbook for the judiciary in interested AMS</p> <p>Enhanced availability of and access to judicial decisions on IP in AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators</u></p> <p>Workshops and symposia on enforcement issues and developments in IP protection</p> | <p>Lists of participants in seminars, workshops</p> <p>IP benchbook</p> <p>WIPO Lex-Judgments</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>The judiciary and other law enforcement bodies in AMS are willing to participate in activities aimed at enhancing the IPR protection and enforcement of IPRs</p> |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Initiative 3.2 Enhanced engagement with IP stakeholders, partners and IP associations</p> <p>AIPRAP Initiative 14</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 3.2.1</p> <p>Enhanced dialogue with IP Associations in the ASEAN region, helping to promote IPR cross-functional collaboration between private sector, government agencies and academia (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for AMS enhancing engagement with IP stakeholders, including consultations with the private sector and IP associations (Initiative 14)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC) to organize roundtables of Presidents of IP Associations in the ASEAN region in 2021, 2023 and 2025</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Nº of meetings with IP associations</p> <p>Meeting agendas and reports</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators</u></p> <p>[n/a]</p> | <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Meeting reports</p> | <p>The IP Associations in the ASEAN region are willing to help promote cross-functional collaboration between the private sector, government agencies and academia</p> |

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| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 3.2.2</p> <p>ASEAN business associations and other business intermediaries in AMS have set up appropriate mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for the establishment of IPR helpdesks for MSMEs in business associations identified by participating AMS (deliverable 14.3)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, SESD) to collaborate with business associations and other business intermediaries in interested AMS in setting up such mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>N° of business associations or similar bodies having set up such mechanisms</p> <p>N° of MSMEs using the IP advisory services offered by business associations or similar bodies</p> <p>N° of information requests received and replied</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators</u></p> <p>IPR helpdesks for MSMEs in business associations (business and IP concierge services in at least 3 participating AMS)</p> | <p>AMS reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>IPOs in AMS have identified the business associations with which to collaborate in setting up such mechanisms (helpdesks) for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs</p> <p>Those business associations are ready to invest the necessary human and financial resources to operate such mechanisms</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Initiative 3.3 A regional (ASEAN) accreditation system for IP practitioners</p> <p>AIPRAP Initiative 15</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 3.3.1</p> <p>Feasibility study on the establishment of an ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners (2021-2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>At present, four AMS have accreditation systems for either IP practitioners (PHL, SGP) or patent practitioners (THA, VNM). However, there are no harmonized criteria for such accreditation in all AMS.</p> <p>AIPRAP calls for creating awareness and undertaking a feasibility study regarding the establishment of a regional accreditation system for IP practitioners (deliverables 15.1 and 15.2).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC) to undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of a regional ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners based on a comparative study of existing systems.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Feasibility study elaborated by WIPO</p> <p>WIPO study submitted to AWGIPC</p> <p>N° of awareness events organized and N° and quality of participants</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators</u></p> <p>Consultations with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Feasibility study is undertaken</p> | <p>Feasibility study document</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>AMS are willing to participate in the elaboration of the feasibility study on the possible establishment of a regional (ASEAN) accreditation system</p> <p>Constructive engagement of IP associations and other relevant stakeholders to collaborate with this initiative is available</p> |

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| RESULT AREA 4 | SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4 – ENHANCED REGIONAL INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE IP ASSET CREATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION IN ASEAN | | | |
| | RTCIP Initiative 4.1 An IP Environment Enabling Technology Innovation in AMS AIPRAP Initiatives 8 and 16 | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.1.1</p> <p>A network of integrated IP services, supporting IPR identification, protection and management, to enhance the capacity of AMS for technology innovation (EIE-TECH Project) (TISCs) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, ASPAC has initiated the implementation of a 5-6-year project for creating an enabling IP Environment to increase the capacity for technology development, management and commercialization in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand (EIE-TECH Project). A proposal for a similar project in Viet Nam is under consideration in that country.</p> <p>With the help of a “hub and spokes” structure, the project aims at strengthening the IP competencies of universities and research institutions, strengthening university-industry collaboration and establishing a networked community of technology professionals with enhanced IP skills and knowledge (see details on this project in Annex D).</p> <p>WIPO is also working with AMS to help set up sustainable national networks of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs). By 2020, 162 such TISCs were operational in the ASEAN region, as follows: Cambodia (1), Indonesia (21), Malaysia (14), Philippines (86), Thailand (5) and Viet Nam (35).</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for developing new networks of integrated IP services for the region, including technology transfer offices and innovation technology support offices (patent libraries) (initiative 8) and comprehensive collaborative programs between the IPOs, S&T, R&D institutions and universities to improve their capacity to identify, protect and manage their IP rights..</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>Through the implementation of the ASPAC-led EIE-TECH Project in interested AMS, WIPO (ASPAC, GCD, IKID, PLD, SESD) will contribute to the AIPRAP 2025 objectives in this field.</p> <p>Furthermore, WIPO (IKID, PLD) will continue to deploy complementary initiatives focusing on strengthening existing Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in AMS, promoting new ones, establishing regional TISCs networks, further developing TISC services support tools and providing training on patent drafting, patent analytics and exploiting patent information.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP Indicators</u></p> <p>N° of AMS participating in the Enabling IP Environment (Technology) - EIE-TECH Project (for additional indicators of achievement of the EIE-TECH project, please see below)</p> <p>N° of national TISCs in AMS, by maturity level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - level 1 – annual reporting on services - level 2 - + providing basic patent info searches - level 3 - + providing value-added IP services (e.g., drafting of patent landscape reports) <p>N° of TISCs offering patent analytics</p> <p>N° of TISCs offering “TISC Clinic” services, including the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP)</p> <p>N° of TISCs offering access to commercial patent databases through ASPI</p> <p>N° of TISCs offering access to subscription-based scientific/technical literature databases through ARDI</p> <p>N° of users serviced by TISCs per annum</p> <p>N° of TISCs sharing and disseminating national project reports and success stories and participating in virtual networks for knowledge sharing (e-TISC platform)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>At least 20 regional patent libraries/patent information search facilities are established in ASEAN</p> | <p>EIE-TECH Project reports</p> <p>AMS’ TISC reports</p> <p>WIPO reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commitment of science, technology and government agencies - existence of government programs for technology development - universities/institutions with substantial R&D output - dedicated IPO team for technology transfer - designated trainees from universities and R&D entities - interaction with private sector innovation actors <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of interest and commitment of individuals to establish and participate in the networked community - Insufficient top management support in participating institutions and organizations - Limited resources and lack of access to information sources to engage in technology development, management & commercialization - Scarcity of R&D outputs and marketable technologies from participating institutions |

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| | <p><u>Enabling IP Environment (Technology) Project – Level Goal</u></p> <p>An organized interconnected community of well-trained professionals contributes to their institutions' capacity for technology development, management and commercialization</p> | <p><u>EIE-TECH Project indicators</u></p> <p>A community of technology managers and related professionals, is organized and functioning as a networking and knowledge-sharing platform (by Year 2)</p> <p>Members of the organized community come from at least 20 organizations or institutions involved in technology development, management and commercialization in the AMS concerned</p> <p>The communication platform for the community enjoys increased usage as evidenced by at least 25% increase in the annual number of visitors to the website or platform (starting Year 2)</p> <p>The intellectual property (IP) of the technologies being developed and commercialized are protected in the relevant jurisdictions as shown by at least 25% increase in the annual number of multiple-jurisdictions-IP-filings (starting Year 2)</p> <p>Increased number of collaborations and/or technology development, management and commercialization activities by 25% annually among the institutions and stakeholders involved in the networked community (starting Year 2)</p> <p>At least a 50% increase in the number of coordinated and/or joint activities across WIPO Programs and Sectors (by Year 2) and an incremental increase of 10% annually thereafter</p> | <p>Organizational records and other documents (minutes of meetings)</p> <p>Roster of members of the organized community</p> <p>An online/ offline forum shows the frequent communication among community members</p> <p>Registrations covering the technologies' IP</p> <p>MoUs, MoAs and other documents of collaborations</p> <p>Technology development, management and commercialization case studies and reports</p> <p>Program and Budget report of WIPO</p> | <p>Lack of interest and commitment of individuals to establish and participate in the networked community</p> <p>Insufficient top management support in participating institutions and organizations</p> <p>Limited resources and lack of access to information sources to engage in technology development, management & commercialization</p> <p>Scarcity of R&D outputs and marketable technologies from participating institutions</p> |
| | <p><u>Enabling IP Environment (Technology) Project – Outcome 1</u></p> <p>The project governance and operating structure comprising of a hub, spokes, a steering committee and project secretariat, is in place to ensure mutual accountability of parties involved and sustain the results beyond the project timeframe</p> | <p>The hub, spokes, steering committee and project secretariat have been designated, and their respective roles, mandates, funding and other operating arrangements have been agreed upon as evidence by a signed project charter (at the start of Year 1).</p> <p>The steering committee is convened with a minimum of 10 entities from the Government, institutions (universities/ R&D organizations) and Industry being represented by persons with adequate rank and authority</p> <p>The hub, project secretariat and spokes have met at least 6 times in a year (starting Year 1)</p> | <p>Steering Committee meeting documents</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder organizational and coordination meeting documents</p> <p>List of participants and institutions involved in the project governance and operating structure</p> | <p>Difficulty of getting various government agencies, private entities and development partners to collaborate and work together for a shared goal</p> <p>Lack of clarity of roles and/or misaligned expectations among participating institutions</p> <p>Lack of interest and commitment of institutions to participate in all the activities throughout the period of the project</p> |

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| | <p>Enabling IP Environment (Technology) Project – Outcome 2</p> <p>Beneficiary institutions have established and/or strengthened their IP-related structures, system and services for technology, development, management and commercialization</p> | <p>All spoke-institutions have institutional IP policies formulated, adopted, revisited or updated (by Year 4)</p> <p>At least a 50% increase in the annual number of activities in technology transfer offices (TTO) or equivalent offices of spoke-institutions using IP tools (by Year 4)</p> <p>At least a 75% increase in the number of invention disclosures submitted to TTOs and equivalent offices of spoke-institutions (by Year 3)</p> <p>By 2019, at least 70% of respondents from project participants agree that the project has a positive impact on their institutional IP-related structures, system and services for technology, development, management and commercialization</p> | <p>Periodic reports submitted by participating institutions</p> <p>Surveys and interviews</p> | <p>Lack of interest and commitment of institutions to participate in all the activities throughout the period of the project</p> <p>Limited resources of institutions to engage in technology development, management & commercialization</p> <p>Scarcity of R&D outputs and marketable technologies from participating institutions</p> |
| | <p>Enabling IP Environment (Technology) Project – Outcome 3</p> <p>Pertinent staff members of beneficiary institutions have the required skills to effectively manage and commercialize technologies</p> | <p>Each staff member of spoke-institutions designated for skills enhancement has participated in at least 5 learning activities, comprising of onsite or distance training, workshops, fellowship and mentoring every year (starting Year 1)</p> <p>At least 90% of surveyed respondents comprising of staff members participating in training, workshops, fellowships and mentoring activities provided through the project have applied their learned skills at work</p> <p>At least 70% of respondents comprising of staff members participating in training, workshops, fellowships and mentoring activities provided through the project have echoed their learning to colleagues in the institutions.</p> <p>By Year 2, at least 70% of respondents from spoke-institutions have conducted a triage for technology commercialization prior to deciding to file patents</p> | <p>Periodic reports submitted by participating institutions</p> <p>Surveys and interviews</p> <p>Observations and assessments</p> | <p>Lack of interest and commitment of individuals to complete the suite of training provide by the project</p> <p>Limited resources to organize training, workshops, fellowships and mentoring activities</p> <p>Difficulty of institutions to devote staff time for training and practice</p> <p>Trained staff leave the institutions before the end of the project</p> <p>Lack of coordination in delivering different training activities</p> |

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| | | <p>By Year 2, at least 70% of respondents from the national IP office believe that the quality of patent applications filed by the spoke-institutions have improved</p> <p>At least a 50% increase in the number of commercialized technologies covered by national and international/foreign patent filings and other IP protection mechanisms by Year 4.</p> <p>Revenue generated from commercialization of local technology has increased through the years since the start of the project</p> | | |
| | <p>Enabling IP Environment (Technology) Project – Outcome 4</p> <p>A community of technology professionals is organized with strong linkages, networks and collaborations with other stakeholders and actors in the innovation ecosystem</p> | <p>A community of at least 50 members of technology managers and related professionals is established (by Year 2)</p> <p>At least 50% of the members of the community belong to institutions or organizations that are primarily devoted to technology development, management and commercialization</p> <p>At least 50% of respondents from the community have actual experience in IP licensing negotiations or transactions (by Year 4)</p> <p>At least 70% of respondents from the community are confident that their new or improved products or services will result from the managed technologies (by Year 4)</p> <p>At least 70% of respondents from the community are proactive in marketing their IP for commercialization (by Year 4)</p> | <p>Periodic reports submitted by participating institutions</p> <p>Surveys and interviews</p> <p>Observations and assessments</p> | <p>Lack of interest of industry to collaborate with institutions</p> <p>Lack of marketable technologies</p> <p>Lack of international licensing opportunities</p> <p>Not well-defined IP ownership</p> |
| | <p>Enabling IP Environment (Technology) Project – Outcome 5</p> <p>The project has enhanced equity, and in particular gender equality, through consistent promotion for all interested parties, regardless of gender, social status, health condition and any other discriminating factors, to access project activities and IP services of beneficiary institutions</p> | <p>At least 70% of respondents agree that the project has consistently promoted access to project activities and IP services by all interested, regardless of gender, social status, health condition and any other discriminating factor</p> <p>The project incorporates equity in technology development, management and commercialization policies and strategies</p> | <p>Periodic reports submitted by participating institutions</p> <p>Surveys and interviews</p> <p>Observations and assessments</p> | <p>Cultural differences and varied appreciation or treatments of the concept of equity</p> |

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| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.1.2</p> <p>Increased utilization of the PCT by local stakeholders in AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, nine AMS are party to the PCT (only Myanmar is not). However, the number of PCT applications filed by inventors and innovators in AMS is still relatively low (some 0.5% of the total number of PCT applications filed in 2019). Inventors and innovators in AMS would greatly benefit from making much larger utilization of the PCT to protect their inventions internationally.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, PCT-ICD, WSO) to work closely with all AMS to promote the use of the PCT by ASEAN inventors and innovators.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Increase in the number of PCT applications originating from AMS (at least 3% yearly increase).</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to PCT by AMS</p> | <p>AMS IPOs reports</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> <p>PCT statistics</p> | <p>Constructive engagement with universities, research centers, industry associations and IP associations to promote the use of the PCT</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.1.3</p> <p>Virtual IP marketplaces of interested AMS set up and linked with each other (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, three AMS (Malaysia, Thailand) and Singapore have set up virtual IP marketplaces accessible through the ASEAN IP Portal. AIPRAP 2025 calls for linking the existing or new national virtual IP marketplaces of AMS' IP Offices (deliverable 8.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC) to assist interested AMS IPOs in setting up virtual IP marketplaces and linking them with each other.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Virtual IP marketplaces have been established in at least five AMS IPOs</p> <p>Links among those virtual IP marketplaces have been established</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Virtual IP Marketplaces established in AMS' IPOs</p> | <p>AMS's IPOs' reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Technical capacity available within interested IP Offices to set up virtual IP marketplaces.</p> <p>Political willingness to link the virtual IP marketplaces of different IPOs</p> |

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| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.1.4</p> <p>Regional IP fair/technology marketplace events held in ASEAN, on either an annual or biennial basis, along with back-to-back meetings of TISCs/TTOs (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for holding regional IP Fair/Technology Marketplace events on either an annual or biennial basis (deliverable 8.3)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC) to assist AMS in organizing regional IP fair/technology marketplace events on a regular basis, back to back to meetings of TISCs/TTOs</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>At least three regional IP Fair/Technology Marketplace events have been held with a significant participation of AMS and interested stakeholders</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>A regional IP Fair/Technology Marketplace is held annually/biennially</p> | <p>AMS's IPOs' reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Programs and list of participants in these events</p> | <p>AMS IP Offices are committed to the organization of such events</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Initiative 4.2 Supporting schemes for MSMEs AIPRAP Initiative 16</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.2.1</p> <p>Study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs in AMS (2021-2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for a study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection by MSMEs to be conducted with the objective of adopting suitable and relevant measures (deliverable 16.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, SESD) to collaborate with AMS in conducting such a study and formulating recommendations for consideration by the AWGIPC</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Study elaborated by WIPO</p> <p>WIPO study submitted to AWGIPC</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicators</u></p> <p>Study is conducted</p> | <p>Study document</p> <p>AWGIPC agenda</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>AMS are willing to collaborate in the elaboration of the study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs by providing information on their experience in this field</p> |

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| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Initiative 4.3 IP valuation AIPRAP Initiative 17</p> | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.3.1 Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS (2022-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline AIPRAP 2025 calls for training programs for IP valuers to be designed and conducted (deliverable 17.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy WIPO (ASPAC, SESD, WO-ACAD) to collaborate with all AMS in designing and conducting training programs on IP valuation considering the best practices identified under RTCIP outcome 4.3.2</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Training program designed by WIPO and put into practice</p> <p>At least three regional trainings have been conducted</p> <p>N° of participants satisfied with knowledge and expertise gained (70% replies to survey)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Training programs undertaken</p> | <p>Training program</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Feedback from participants</p> | <p>AMS identify suitable candidates to participate in these training programs</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.3.2 Best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset among the business community in AMS (a study) (2021-2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline AIPRAP 2025 calls for a study on best practices on IP valuation to be conducted for AMS (deliverable 17.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy WIPO (ASPAC, SESD) to elaborate a study and recommendations on best practices for IP valuation and submit them to the AWGIPC</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>The WIPO study on best practices for IP valuation has been prepared and made available to the AWGIPC</p> <p>The best practices identified in the study are being promoted through the training activities organized for RTCIP outcome 4.3.1</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Conduct the policy study and share findings/ recommendations with the AMS</p> <p>Implement the recommendations, where feasible</p> | <p>Document on best practices</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Feedback from participants</p> | <p>AMS make available to WIPO information on their experience in the field of IP valuation</p> |

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| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | RTCIP Initiative 4.4 An IP environment to strengthen the business competitiveness of AMS (EIE-BD Project) AIPRAP Initiative 18 | | | |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.4.1</p> <p>Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs, and GIs, by AMS's stakeholders, to enhance the value of their products and services (EIE-BD Project) (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>There is great potential in AMS, not yet sufficiently exploited, to add value to local products and services through industrial designs and branding, including the protection of GIs, certification, and collective marks. By 2020, WIPO is implementing EIE-BD projects in Cambodia, Indonesia, and Lao PDR to promote adding value to products and services through trademarks, designs, and GIs. WIPO is willing to implement similar projects in other AMS. AIPRAP 2025 calls for training in this field (deliverable 18.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO) to collaborate with interested AMS in implementing EIE-BD projects to promote adding value to products and services through trademarks, designs, and GIs</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>N° of producer associations having received advice and assistance to obtain GI, certification, or collective mark protection (at least five)</p> <p>N° of GIs, certification and collective marks having been registered following that assistance</p> <p>N° of seminars, workshops, and training events on the use of trademarks, industrial designs and GIs (at least five)</p> <p>N° and quality of participants in such events and 70% of satisfaction with knowledge acquired</p> <p>Best practices on post-registration management compiled and shared with AWGIPC</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Training programs undertaken</p> <p>Best practices on post-registration management programs are compiled and shared among AMS</p> | <p>AMS IP statistics</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Feedback from participants</p> <p>Document on best practices</p> | <p>There are products in the market of AMS with high potential for branding</p> <p>There are businesses and producer associations in the AMS that are willing and with resources to do branding endeavors</p> <p>IPOs have established dedicated teams to help business and producer associations in this field</p> <p>Businesses and producer associations have selected trainees with an appropriate profile</p> <p>Businesses and producer associations are willing to apply for protection of their IP rights and adopt post-registration management best practices</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.4.2</p> <p>Broader utilization of the Madrid system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their trademarks abroad (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, use of the Madrid system by ASEAN companies is still relatively small. In 2019, international applications and subsequent designations filed by residents in AMS represented only 2% and 1.7% of the total, respectively. There is still great potential to add value to goods and services exported by AMS through the protection of trademarks and GIs (as collective or certification marks) through the Madrid System</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for the accession of all AMS to the Madrid Protocol (deliverable 5.1) and to assist in the protection of GIs in ASEAN and foreign markets (deliverable 18.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, MIPD, WSO) to work closely with all AMS in promoting the use of the Madrid system by ASEAN companies, especially SMEs, wishing to protect their marks abroad.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Increase in the number of Madrid international applications and subsequent designations filed by residents in AMS (3% yearly increase)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Accession to the Madrid Protocol for the remaining AMS by 2016 (deliverable 5.1)</p> <p>Increased cross-filing of GIs among AMS (deliverable 18.2)</p> | <p>AMS IPOs reports</p> <p>Madrid statistics</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Constructive engagement with export promotion agencies, industry associations and IP associations to promote the use of the Madrid System</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.4.3</p> <p>Broader utilization of the Hague system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their industrial designs internationally (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>By 2020, only four AMS are parties to the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Singapore, and Viet Nam). Moreover, the use of the Hague System by ASEAN nationals to protect their designs internationally is still very limited. In 2019, the number of Hague applications filed by residents in AMS, and the number of designs contained therein, represented only 0.3% and 0.2% of the total, respectively. AIPRAP 2025 calls for the accession of all AMS to the Hague Agreement (deliverable 5.1) implying that their use by AMS nationals is desirable.</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, THR, WSO) to work closely with all AMS to promote the use of the Hague system by ASEAN individual design creators and design companies, especially SMEs.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>Increase in the number of Hague filings (international applications and designs contained therein) originating in AMS (3% yearly increase).</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Becoming members of the Hague Agreement by 2019 for Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam; whilst for Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar by 2020</p> | <p>AMS IPOs reports</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> <p>Hague statistics</p> | <p>Constructive engagement with design creators, industry associations and IP associations to promote the use of the Hague System</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.4.4</p> <p>Use of the Lisbon System by AMS's stakeholders to protect their appellations of origin and geographical indications abroad (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement that allows for the international protection of appellations of origin (AOs) and geographical indications (GIs) came into force on February 26, 2020 for five Contracting Parties (covering 32 countries). So far, Cambodia is the only AMS party to this treaty. In the years to come, it is expected that membership in the Geneva Act will grow significantly and the Lisbon System will become a very attractive route to seek international protection for AOs and GIs. AIPRAP 2025 calls for the protection of AMS GIs in ASEAN and foreign markets (deliverable 18.2).</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, TLR, WSO) to work closely with interested AMS in promoting the use of the Lisbon System to protect their AOs and GIs abroad.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>N° of AO and GI producers from AMS having received training on the use of the Lisbon system (at least 200)</p> <p>N° of AOs and GIs from AMS registered under the Lisbon system (at least five)</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Increase in cross filing of GIs among AMS</p> | <p>AMS IPOs reports</p> <p>RCIP reports</p> <p>Lisbon statistics</p> | <p>Constructive consultations with export promotion agencies, producer and IP associations and their engagement to promote the use of the Lisbon system</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | RTCIP Initiative 4.5 Protection of genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) AIPRAP Initiative 19 | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOMES | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.5.1</p> <p>A compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs (2021-2022)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Several AMS are interested in learning how other countries have addressed the protection of genetic resources (GR)s, traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and how this compares with their own laws and regulations. AIPRAP 2025 calls for the elaboration of a study in this respect (deliverable 19.1)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (TKD) to prepare a compilation of laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS and other countries and submit it for consideration by interested AMS.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>A compilation of laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs has been prepared by WIPO and made available to interested AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Preliminary comparison study on GR/TK/TCE laws is completed</p> | <p>Compilation resources</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Interested countries are ready to participate and collaborate with WIPO in the elaboration of this compilation</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.5.2</p> <p>Common understanding of key issues related to national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs by interested AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Several AMS are interested in adopting modern national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs. AIPRAP 2025 calls for the development of relevant national policies and laws for interested AMS (deliverable 19.2)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, TKD) to assist interested AMS in facilitating regional discussions to build a common understanding of the key issues related to GRs/TK/TCEs that national/regional policies and laws should address.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>WIPO advisory missions on GRs/TK/TCEs undertaken at the satisfaction of interested AMS (at least three)</p> <p>Some relevant examples of GRs/TK/TCEs policies or laws are made available for interested AMSs</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Relevant models of GR/TK/TCE policies / laws are made available to interested AMS</p> | <p>AMS' policy documents</p> <p>AMS' laws</p> <p>Feedback from AMS</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Interested AMS are willing to adopt national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs</p> |

| | OVERALL INTERVENTION LOGIC | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) OF ACHIEVEMENT | SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.5.3</p> <p>Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Some AMS are interested in developing databases of GRs/TK/TCEs. WIPO is willing to assist interested countries in the process of documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs.</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for the development of a network of GR and TK databases for interested AMS (deliverable 19.3)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, TKD) to assist interested AMS in the process of documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>WIPO has made relevant materials available for AMSs</p> <p>Three preliminary assessments on the feasibility of documenting GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS have been conducted</p> <p>Subject to the results of the preliminary assessments, feasibility studies have been conducted in interested AMS</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>GR and TK national databases, which are not confidential, are linked regionally</p> | <p>AMS' documents regarding the network</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>AMS are willing to work on the documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs</p> <p>Representatives of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) are willing to participate in such documentation</p> |
| | <p>RTCIP Outcome 4.5.4</p> <p>Cooperation agreement(s) on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK by interested AMS (2021-2025)</p> <p>2020 baseline</p> <p>Some AMS are interested in implementing regional cooperation agreements on the use of GRs and TK. WIPO is willing to assist interested countries in the elaboration of such agreements.</p> <p>AIPRAP 2025 calls for the implementation of agreements on the use of GRs by interested AMS (deliverable 19.4)</p> <p>Implementation strategy</p> <p>WIPO (ASPAC, TKD) to assist interested AMS in the formulation of cooperation agreements on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK.</p> | <p><u>RTCIP indicators</u></p> <p>WIPO has made relevant materials available for AMSs</p> <p>Upon receipt of draft cooperation agreement(s), WIPO has provided advise on the agreement's provisions</p> <p><u>AIPRAP indicator</u></p> <p>Regional cooperation agreement(s) is/are concluded</p> | <p>Cooperation agreements</p> <p>RTCIP reports</p> | <p>Interested AMS are willing to adopt cooperation agreements on the use of GRs and TK</p> |

ANNEXES

- Annex A:** *WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP outcomes presented following the order of the ASEAN IP Rights Action Plan 2016-2025 (AIPRAP 2025)*
- Annex B:** *ASEAN Member States Membership in WIPO-Administered Treaties*
- Annex C:** *National Intellectual Property Strategy (NIPS) Project*
- Annex D:** *IPO Resource and Management Diagnostic (IPOD) Project*
- Annex E:** *An Enabling IP Environment (Technology and Innovation) – EIE-TECH Project*
- Annex F:** *An Enabling IP Environment (Business Competitiveness - Brand & Design) – EIE-BD Project*
- Annex G:** *Competency-based and Individualized Patent Examiner Training and Learning Management Project (P-TLMS)*
- Annex H:** *Competency-based and Individualized Trademark Examiner Training and Learning Management Project (TM-TLMS)*
- Annex I:** *Other WIPO activities benefiting ASEAN (national and ASPAC-level activities)*

[End of WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP, Annex A follows]

ANNEX A
WIPO-ASEAN RTCIP outcomes presented following the order of the
ASEAN IP Rights Action Plan 2016-2025

| ASEAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ACTION PLAN 2016-2025 | |
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| STRATEGIC GOAL 1 | <u>A more robust ASEAN IP system is developed by strengthening IP Offices and building IP infrastructures in the region</u> |
| <i>Strategic Goal 1</i> | RTCIP outcome 1.1.1 <i>National IP Strategies (NIPS) adopted by AMS to integrate IP into innovation, science, culture, education, trade and investment, health, energy, environment and other public policy and national economic objectives (NIPS Project) (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</i> |
| <i>Strategic Goal 1</i> | RTCIP outcome 1.1.2 <i>A deeper understanding of the contribution of copyright-based creative industries to the AMS' economies (ASPAC, DEDA, CDD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 1 | Improved patent, trademark, and industrial design services |
| Deliverable 1.1 <i>Country champions: MYS (patents); VNM and PHL (trademarks and industrial designs)</i> | RTCIP outcome 1.2.1 <i>Diagnostic of AMS' IP Offices to ascertain resource and management issues and their impact on the delivery of IP services, so that appropriate measures may be taken to improve the delivery of such services (ASPAC – IPO Diagnostic project) (2021-2025))</i> |
| Deliverable 1.2 <i>Country champion: SGP</i> | RTCIP outcome 1.2.2 <i>Expanded patent work-sharing (enhanced use of WIPO CASE) in AMS (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Deliverable 1.3 <i>Country champion: SGP</i> | RTCIP outcome 2.1.1 <i>Enhance and expanded implementation of the ASEAN Patent Search and Examination Cooperation (ASPEC) (IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Deliverable 1.4 <i>Country champion: IDN</i> | RTCIP outcome 1.4.2 <i>Enhanced capacity of AMS' relevant institutions to promote creativity and the effective use of the copyright system by ASEAN nationals (ASPAC, CDD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Deliverables 1.7 and 10.1 <i>Country champions: IDN and SGP</i> | RTCIP outcome 2.3.2 <i>Enhanced and expanded ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, the ASEAN database of published applications and registered patents (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</i> |

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| AIPRAP Initiative 2 | Promote improvement of IP services in terms of timeliness and quality of output |
| <i>Deliverable 2.1</i> Country champion: SGP | RTCIP outcome 1.2.3 <i>Identification of similarities and differences in patent law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (PLD) (2022)</i> |
| <i>Deliverable 2.1</i> Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 1.2.4 <i>Identification of similarities and differences in industrial design law and practice among AMS (a comparative study) (PLAS) (2022)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 3 | Promote excellence of CMOs in transparency accountability and governance |
| <i>Deliverable 3.3</i> Country champions: IDN, VNM and ASEC | RTCIP outcome 1.4.3 <i>Updated legal and regulatory frameworks for the collective management of copyright and related rights in interested AMS (ASPAC, CLD, CMD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| <i>Deliverable 3.4</i> Country champions: IDN, VNM and ASEC | RTCIP outcome 1.4.4 <i>Enhanced capacity of CMOs to better perform their tasks in a transparent and accountable basis (ASPAC, CMD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 4 | Explore the feasibility of harmonizing formality requirements for trademarks and industrial designs across the region |
| <i>Deliverable 4.1</i> Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 1.3.1 <i>A feasibility study for harmonizing trademark formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS) (2021)</i> |
| <i>Deliverable 4.1</i> Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 1.3.2 <i>A feasibility study for harmonizing industrial designs formality requirements within ASEAN (PLAS) (2022)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 5 | Accession to international treaties: Madrid Protocol, Hague Agreement and PCT |
| <i>Deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 1.5.1 <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Madrid Protocol (ASPAC, IPOBSD, MIPD, MISD, MLD, MOD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| <i>Deliverables 5.1 and 18.2</i> Country champions: PHL, THA, VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.4.2 <i>Broader utilization of the Madrid system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their trademarks abroad (ASPAC, MIPD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| <i>Deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 1.5.2 <i>AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Hague Agreement (Geneva Act) (ASPAC, THR, IPOBSD, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| <i>Deliverable 5.1</i> Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 4.4.3 <i>Broader utilization of the Hague system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their industrial designs internationally (ASPAC, THR, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |

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| <p>Deliverable 5.2 Country champion: ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.5.3 AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the PCT (ASPAC, PCT-BDD, PCT-ICD, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 5.2 Country champion: ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 4.1.2 Increased usage of the PCT system by local stakeholders in AMS (ASPAC, PCT-ICD, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 6</p> | <p>Endeavour to accede to other WIPO-administered international treaties (may be determined by each AMS)</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 6.1 Country champion: ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.4.1 AMS' accession to and effective implementation of WIPO-administered copyright treaties (Berne Convention, WCT, WPPT, Beijing, Marrakesh) (ASPAC, CLD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 6.1 Country champion: ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.6.1 AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Singapore Treaty (ASPAC, PLAS, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverables 6.1 Country champion: ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.6.2 AMS' accession to and effective implementation of the Lisbon Agreement (Geneva Act) (ASPAC, TLR, IPOBSD, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 6.1 Country champion: ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.6.3 AMS' accession to and effective implementation of other WIPO-administered industrial property treaties (PLT, Budapest, classification agreements) (ASPAC, PLD, ICSD, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 7</p> | <p>Develop targeted and sustainable capacity building and office-initiated client-assistance programs linked to levels of development with special focus on CLM (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar)</p> |
| <p>Initiative 7 Country champions: KHM, MMR, BRN, VNM, MYS, SGP, PHL and IDN</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.7.1 A competency-based Training & Learning Management System for patent examiners (P-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (ASPAC, PLD, PCT-ICD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Initiative 7 Country champions: KHM, MMR, BRN, VNM, MYS, SGP, PHL and IDN</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 1.7.2 A competency-based Training & Learning Management System for trademark examiners (TM-TLMS) in operation in interested AMS (ASPAC, PLAS, MOD, WO-ACAD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>STRATEGIC GOAL 2</p> | <p><u>Regional IP platforms and infrastructures to contribute to enhance the ASEAN Economic Community</u></p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 8</p> | <p>Develop new networks of integrated IP services for the region, including technology transfer offices and innovation technology support offices (patent libraries)</p> |
| <p>Deliverables 8.1 and 16.3 Country champions: MYS, BRN and PHL</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 4.1.1 A network of integrated IP services, supporting IPR identification, protection, and management, to enhance the capacity of AMS for technology innovation (ASPAC, IKID, PLD, SESD) (2021-2025)</p> |

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| <p>Deliverable 8.2</p> <p>Country champions: SGP, MYS and PHL</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 4.1.3</p> <p>Virtual IP marketplaces of interested AMS set up and linked with each other (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 8.3</p> <p>Country champions: SGP, MYS and PHL</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 4.1.4</p> <p>Regional IP fair/technology marketplace events held in ASEAN on either an annual or biennial basis along with back-to-back meetings of TISCs/TTOs (ASPAC) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 9</p> | <p>Improve service delivery of AMS through connected online services, including patent, trademark, copyright and industrial design search systems and online filing systems</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 9.1</p> <p>Country champions: TM Task Force (MYS); ASPEC Task Force (SGP); IT lead (PHL)</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 2.2.1</p> <p>Digital transformation of AMS' IP Offices, enabling them to deliver enhanced digital IP services through the implementation of WIPO IT business solutions for office management, promoted with the help of an ASEAN IT Group Meeting (ASPAC, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 9.3</p> <p>Country champion: IDN</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 2.2.2</p> <p>Feasibility assessment for the setting up of an online system for voluntary copyright registration in interested AMS (ASPAC, CMD, IPOBSD) (2021-2023)</p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 10</p> | <p>Adopt modern information technologies to improve quality of regional services, including [...] through the establishment of regional patent and copyright databases and updating and improvement of the regional industrial design and trademark databases</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 10.1</p> <p>Country champions: TM Task Force (MYS); ASPEC Task Force (SGP); IT Lead (PHL)</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 2.3.1</p> <p>Patent, trademark, and industrial design data of AMS are easily accessible to their customers, partners, industry, and the public, through the WIPO Global IP Databases (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>Deliverables 10.1 and 1.7</p> <p>Country champions: IDN and SGP</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 2.3.2</p> <p>Enhanced and expanded ASEAN PATENTSCOPE, the ASEAN database of published applications and registered patents (ASPAC, IPOBSD, GDD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 11</p> | <p>Improve and centralize the management of the ASEAN IP Portal by ensuring that IP information, including statistical data, is accurate and regularly updated</p> |
| <p>Deliverables 11.1 and 11.2</p> <p>Country champions: SGP and ASEC</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 2.4.1</p> <p>Enhanced information services offered by the ASEAN IP Portal (ASPAC, DEDA, GDD, IPOBSD) (2021-2025)</p> |
| <p>STRATEGIC GOAL 3</p> | <p><u>An expanded and inclusive ASEAN Ecosystem is developed</u></p> |
| <p>AIPRAP Initiative 12</p> | <p>Implementation of a Regional Action Plan on IPR Enforcement</p> |
| <p>Deliverable 12.1</p> <p>Country champions: PHL and THA</p> | <p>RTCIP outcome 3.1.1</p> <p>Broader public awareness of the importance of building respect for IP and ensuring IPR enforcement in AMS (ASPAC, BRIPD, WO-ACAD, WSO) (2021-2025)</p> |

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| Deliverables 12.4 and 12.5 Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 3.1.2 <i>Enhanced capacity of the judiciary and other law enforcement bodies to ensure IPR enforcement in AMS (ASPAC, BRIPD, WJI) (2021-2025)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 14 | Enhance intra and extra ASEAN engagement with stakeholders and external partners including dialogue partners / consultations with the private sector / IP associations |
| Initiative 14 | RTCIP outcome 3.2.1 <i>Enhanced dialogue with IP Associations in the ASEAN region, helping to promote IPR cross-functional collaboration between private sector, government agencies and academia (ASPAC, WSO) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Deliverables 14.3 and 16.1 Country champions: IDN and BRN | RTCIP outcome 3.2.2 <i>ASEAN business associations and other business intermediaries in AMS have set up appropriate mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 15 | Establish a regional accreditation system for IP practitioners |
| Deliverables 15.1 and 15.2 Country champions: SGP and PHL | RTCIP outcome 3.3.1 <i>Feasibility study on the establishment of an ASEAN accreditation system for IP practitioners (ASPAC) (2021-2022)</i> |
| STRATEGIC GOAL 4 | <u>Regional mechanisms to promote asset creation and commercialization, particularly geographical indications and traditional knowledge are enhanced</u> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 16 | Improve awareness and respect of IP to promote its protection and utilization, including development of supporting schemes for MSMEs in creative sectors |
| Deliverable 16.1 Country champions: THA, IDN, VNM and MMR | RTCIP outcome 4.2.1 <i>Study on supporting schemes to encourage IP protection and management by MSMEs in AMS (ASPAC) (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2022)</i> |
| Deliverables 16.1 and 14.3 Country champions: THA, IDN, VNM and MMR | RTCIP outcome 3.2.2 <i>ASEAN business associations and other business intermediaries in AMS have set up appropriate mechanisms for providing IP advisory services to MSMEs (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| Deliverables 16.3 and 8.1 Country champions: MYS, BRN and PHL | RTCIP outcome 4.1.1 <i>A network of integrated IP services, supporting IPR identification, protection and management, to enhance the capacity of AMS for technology innovation (ASPAC, IKID, PLD, SESD) (2021-2025)</i> |
| AIPRAP Initiative 17 | Develop IP valuation services to create awareness of the value of IP as a financial asset |
| Deliverable 17.1 Country champions: MYS, SGP and VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.3.1 <i>Enhanced expertise of IP valuers in AMS (ASPAC, SESD, WO-ACAD) (2022-2025)</i> |

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| Deliverable 17.2 Country champion: PHL | RTCIP outcome 4.3.2 Best practices for IP valuation that help increase the recognition of the value of IP as a financial asset among the business community in AMS (a study) (ASPAC, SESD) (2021-2022) |
| AIPRAP Initiative 18 | Promote the commercialisation of Gis in ASEAN by improving the capacity of the productive sector in the development of protection and branding strategies |
| Deliverable 18.1 Country champions: THA and VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.4.1 Broader utilization of trademarks, industrial designs, and Gis, by AMS's stakeholders, to enhance the value of their products and services (EIE-BD Project) (ASPAC, MIPD, THR, TKD, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025) |
| Deliverable 18.2 and 5.1 Country champions: THA and VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.4.2 Broader utilization of the Madrid system by AMS's stakeholders to protect their trademarks abroad (ASPAC, MIPD, WSO) (2021-2025) |
| Deliverable 18.2 and 6.1 Country champion: ASEC, THA and VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.4.4 Use of the Lisbon System by AMS's stakeholders to protect their appellations of origin and geographical indications abroad (ASPAC, TLR, WSO) (2021-2025) |
| AIPRAP Initiative 19 | Promote a protection mechanism for GR/TK/TCE |
| Deliverable 19.1 Country champion: IDN | RTCIP outcome 4.5.1 A compilation of IP laws and regulations on GRs/TK/TCEs (TKD) (2021-2022) |
| Deliverable 19.2 Country champions: IDN, LAO, VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.5.2 Common understanding of key issues related to national policies and laws on GRs/TK/TCEs by interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025) |
| Deliverable 19.3 Country champions: IDN, LAO and VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.5.3 Documentation of GRs/TK/TCEs in interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025) |
| Deliverable 19.4 Country champions: IDN, LAO and VNM | RTCIP outcome 4.5.4 Cooperation agreement(s) on the management of IP aspects related to the use of GRs and TK by interested AMS (ASPAC, TKD) (2021-2025) |

[End of Annex A]