

**27<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT  
AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**Agenda item 8: Intellectual Property and Development**

Thank you Chair

Australia has the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the MIKTA group of countries, an innovative partnership that brings together Mexico, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia.

As colleagues may be aware, it has been the annual practice of MIKTA to hold a seminar in the margins of the November CDIP. This has enabled us to draw on the group's diverse perspectives and shared interest in an effective, rules-based global order to explore issues at the nexus of intellectual property and development.

Yesterday, MIKTA hosted a seminar on the subject of "**The role of Government as a catalyst for technology transfer: Opportunities and challenges**". We thank those CDIP delegates who were able to attend, and we hope that you found it useful to hear the perspectives of MIKTA members on this topic, as well as an overview of WIPO's work in this area. We would like to thank the Secretariat for its generous assistance in facilitating this event.

Mr Alejandro Roca Campaña, Senior Director of WIPO's IP for Innovators Department, gave an overview of WIPO's activities in the field of technology transfer. Those activities covered three aspects of the international IP innovation system – legal framework, IP management infrastructure, and human capital.

Mr Peter Oksen, Senior Programme Officer in WIPO's Global Challenges Division presented on the journey and outcomes of the WIPO GREEN Acceleration Project on the treatment and valorisation of palm oil mill effluence in Indonesia. By identifying needs for green technologies and matching them to viable solutions, this project is a demonstration of the important contribution technology transfer programs can make to sustainability.

Representatives of MIKTA countries referred to their national experiences on the role of government as a catalyst for technology transfer.

Mexico shared the experience of the state of Jalisco on the design and implementation of public policies and a series of local actions, aimed to make positive progress in innovation and technology transfer both driven by intellectual property. Jalisco has worked to attract high-tech companies from abroad, which over the years have managed to move from simple to advanced manufacturing and to generate highly innovative companies, even developing emerging companies (startup) at the local

level in information and communication technologies, health, biotechnology, agrotechnology and nanotechnology. Mexico highlighted the role of the Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology of Jalisco and its Directorate of Intellectual Property to promote intellectual property linked to technological development and strategic areas of Jalisco and how several programs to support universities involved on technology transfer and calls for companies to generate market-oriented innovation, have allowed Jalisco to reach the second national place as the largest contributor of patent and invention applications (19%).

Indonesia presented on the key role of government as a catalyst in the planning and promotion of economic development based on green innovation and technology. Through the setting of key policies in strategic sectors, the Government of Indonesia shared the required technologies in advancing its green and low carbon economy, including the importance of adequate support in research and development as well as the availability of cooperative financing schemes.

The Republic of Korea focused its presentation on the topic “IP Financial Investment Promotion Policy”. The presentation explained the importance of creating a new investment market based on IP in order to address the situation when SMEs have promising technologies but face difficulties in commercialization due to their insufficient financial capacity. Korea introduced four key strategies to create an environment that supports IP financial investment: discover and create IPs worthy of investments; help private financial institutions diversify IP investment products; induces capital inflow into the IP financial market; and lastly, builds market-friendly IP infrastructures.

Turkey shared its national experience in facilitating the technology transfer and steps undertaken which are related to universities. Turkey touched upon some legislative and administrative initiatives implemented by the Turkish Government to contribute to effective and further improved technology transfer. Certain legislative changes in the industrial property law, especially ownership change of university patents among others and incentives by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey for universities were explained. Also, introduction of a university index to stimulate competition among universities and competition events for university students in patenting as well as the newly established valuation agency, which is an affiliation of TURKPATENT, were elaborated. It was noted that these steps and initiatives were expected to contribute to a smoother technology transfer and governments should facilitate the flow of knowledge and support innovation to flourish.

Australia presented on its involvement in the ASEAN Regional Diagnostic Network Project, a project to enhance the capacity of ASEAN countries in sanitary and phytosanitary standards. This project demonstrates how technology transfer programs can complement regional economic integration efforts, including by allowing exporters to take advantage of market access opportunities.

MIKTA members will continue working together on issues related to intellectual property. This provides a valuable opportunity to engage between regional groupings and enhance our common understanding on important intellectual property issues.

Thank you.