

Intellectual Property Experts Group

Report for the

CTI ANNUAL REPORT TO MINISTERS

For AMM's information

(a) Key outcomes and achievements in 2025

- IPEG established the 2025-2026 Workplan under the three pillars of the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040, aiming at leveraging IP as a tool to drive economic resilience, innovation, sustainable growth, as well as regional prosperity, by means of innovative, efficient and accessible IP frameworks and tools.
- IPEG underwent the Fora Assessment and Renewal process.
- IPEG Terms of Reference for 2026-2029 were endorsed by the group and submitted to CTI for approval.
- To strengthen collaboration with stakeholders and cross fora, IPEG hosted a “**Policy Dialogue on IP For Business, with a Focus on SMEs**”, featuring the following panelists: Mr. Guy Pessach, Director of IP for Business Division of the WIPO's IP and Innovation Ecosystems Sector; Ms. María Jesús Prieto, APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group's Chair and Head of the Inclusive Trade Department of the Undersecretariat of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile; Mr. Jae Sung Lee, Senior Legal Officer at the International Trade Law Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs of UNCITRAL; and Mr. Jaeyoung IM, Director of VORONOI, INC. and member of Korea Intellectual Property Association (KINPA). Discussions addressed:
 - The importance of active protection and management of SMEs' intangible assets.
 - The fundamental role of government support in enabling SMEs to leverage IP tools.
 - APEC as a key platform for systematizing lessons learned and sharing information on IP and SMEs.
 - The harmonization of legal frameworks to facilitate cross border trade.
 - IP as a key factor in SMEs access to finance.
 - The relevance of addressing the legal barriers faced by SMEs in a broader manner.
- To further cross fora collaboration, IPEG Chair served as a panelist for the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy (PPWE), held within the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 9-10 August 2025.

Projects and initiatives

- The APEC-funded project “Guidebook on Digital Enforcement to Improve Fight Trademark Counterfeiting” (Peru) concluded in May 2025 with the publication of the Guidebook on the APEC website.
- In SOM 1, two Self-funded projects, “IP Policy and Invention Education Workshop” (Korea) and “Enhancing Innovation with More Efficient Patent Systems: Tools, Resources, and Work-sharing” (United States) were successfully held on 27 and 28 February 2025.
- A self-funding project “Using Emerging Technologies in IP Offices' Workflows” (Russia) was successfully completed and results were presented.
- In SOM 3, two self-funded projects: “Workshop on Copyright Protection and Enforcement Against Illicit Streaming” (US) and “ABAC-IPEG Workshop on IP Finance” (Korea) with workshops held on 6 and 7 August respectively, in Incheon, Korea.
- The APEC-funded project “A Practical Guide to Safeguarding Trade Secrets for (M)SMEs” (Korea) workshop was held on 7 August 2025 in Incheon, Korea.
- The APEC funded project proposal “Workshop on IP strategies to promote women-led innovative SMEs within APEC economies” (Chile) was presented, expecting to move to the implementation phase in November 2025.
- The United States informed about a potential Pathfinder initiative on enforcement against illicit streaming and invited Member Economies to join it. This initiative will build on previous work in the IPEG on illicit streaming, including a survey questionnaire, a published report, and a paper tabled by the United States on effective enforcement practices.

(b) Work undertaken by fora in pursuit of the [Putrajaya Vision 2040](#), including through the [Aotearoa Plan of Action \(APA\)](#)

- CTI Chair presented on CTI’s workplan for 2025, the Ichma Statement and other outcomes of the AMM and AELM meetings in 2024. The CTI Chair emphasized supporting MC14, the FTAAP agenda, and multilateral trade through economic integration, digitalization, and sustainable growth. He stated that its approach to the Ichma Statement includes updating the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) Agenda Work Plan, active involvement in the user group, and reporting through the CTI Annual Report.
- Canada emphasized the importance of incorporating a balanced, principle-based approach to IP in FTA negotiations, aiming for comprehensive, predictable, and transparent IP standards while promoting inclusivity for underrepresented groups. They also presented an overview of CIPO’s activities under the themes of “Improving Service Delivery”, and “International Cooperation”, the updates shared reflect ongoing work to advance the Putrajaya Vision 2040. In SOM 3, Canada presented an overview of CIPO’s activities since the 60th IPEG Plenary meeting. Under the themes of “Improving Service Delivery”, and “International Cooperation”, the updates shared reflect ongoing work to advance the Putrajaya Vision 2040.

- Chile provided an update on the WIPO Green-Green Technology Implementation in the Cuncumen Valley of Chile, emphasizing that this initiative demonstrates how innovation can transform challenges into opportunities, creating a model for sustainable agricultural development that can be replicated throughout Latin America. Chile also presented on the inclusion of intellectual property (IP) chapters in its trade agreements, aiming to connect local innovation needs with existing opportunities in international economic relations.
- China provided an overview of the signing of the free trade agreement, its implementation outcomes, and its role in protecting corporate intellectual property rights and fostering innovation. China presented the features of the intellectual property chapters in the FTAs it has signed, the role of IP in FTAs and its proactive efforts to align with high-standard international economic and trade rules such as the CPTPP.
- Japan presented about (1) WIPO Green-Latin American Acceleration Project in Argentina; Brazil; Chile; and Peru, providing case examples in Chile and Peru, and (2) GXTI, which was an inventory published by the JPO, Japanese patent office, in June 2022 that gave a bird's-eye view of technologies related to Green Transformation (GX) and provided the patent search formula for analyzing patent trends that corresponded to individual technology categories.
- Peru presented on their proposal to implement the Ichma Statement. The objectives are to begin work on the new workstream, continue the Information Sharing Mechanism (ISM) and Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI) with renewed dynamism, and explore links between trade and other areas. Examples to be considered in IPEG include the PSU report on convergences and divergences (the IP chapter), transparency exercises on the implementation of the IP chapter of specific FTAs/RTAs, capacity building regarding IP, and IP linkages to trade.
- Hong Kong, China shared its experience in IP chapters of FTAs. HKC has been actively expanding its FTA network to secure favourable conditions for HKC's goods and services to enter the Mainland and international markets, the latest FTA being the one with Peru.
- Russia highlighted that free trade agreements (FTAs) are a key trade policy tool administered by the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), and that the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) has been expanding its network of FTAs to boost trade and investments with various partners.

IP Financing and Commercialization

- Canada presented its experience with IP-backed financing, highlighting trends in using patents and trademarks as security and the role of financial institutions in supporting IP-backed financing. The discussion addressed challenges such as IP valuation complexity, regulatory issues, and market transparency, along with plans to enhance IP awareness and support mechanisms for SMEs.

- China shared experiences on advancing special actions for the transformation and application of patents, improving the market-oriented operation mechanism for intellectual property, and developing intellectual property finance. China introduced measures and outcomes in maximizing the value of intellectual property through IP financing.
- Japan delivered presentation on its initiatives, particularly 'IP Finance Project,' including its background, major trends, legislation framework, summary of the current project, the action plan for the upcoming years based on last year's results, and the achievements from the past 10 years.
- Korea shared its IP Finance Initiative and a success case, highlighting the IP finance market's key areas: investment, collateral, and guarantees. The 2023 launch of the IP Valuation and Management Center marked a major milestone, enhancing IP valuation quality, expert training, and patent analysis systems.
- Russia stated the initiatives of Rospatent in the field of IP commercialization with focus on the growth of domestic innovation: IP secured lending, the activities of the FIPS Commercialization Support Centre, and joint projects, including those with the WIPO Office.
- Malaysia presented its experience on IP valuation and financing. It shared on the IP valuation model and IP Monetization Roadmap that envisages development of a comprehensive legal framework to establish a dedicated regulatory body for IP relations to ensure proper active governance and development of operational IP valuation practices.
- ABAC presented an update on its IP Finance initiatives. It addressed barriers like legal and regulatory inconsistencies that hinder IP-backed financing. The approach involves pilot projects with financial institutions to identify challenges and align legal frameworks such as Secure Transactions Law and IP Law. In 2024, ABAC's recommendations were acknowledged by APEC Finance Ministers and shared with the APEC IPEG and Economic Committee. Looking ahead, additional presentations and workshops are scheduled for 2025 to further strengthen economic and legal infrastructure across the region.

Trade facilitation

IP is crucial for trade facilitation as it encourages innovation, promotes trade and investment, as well as fostering economic growth and international collaboration.

- Korea presented the MRT (Ministers Responsible for Trade) Key Deliverables for 2025, focusing on WTO and Joint Statement Initiatives (JSIs), FTAAP, AI for Trade, Supply Chain Resilience, and Sustainable Supply Chains.

IP Management for Businesses

- Canada presented its IP Management Resources for Businesses, highlighting efforts to enhance IP awareness, education, and strategic use among entrepreneurs. Key initiatives include digital tools, tailored webinars, and the Canadian IP Voices podcast. Through the

IP Village initiative, Canada fosters collaboration among Federal organizations that are leading in the IP ecosystem, ensuring businesses have comprehensive support in acquiring and managing IP asset. Canada shared findings which came from CIPPO's engagement with small and medium-sized enterprises across Canada to better understand how they approach IP, the challenges they face, and how they can be better served.

- China introduced its experience in providing intellectual property services to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and helping them enhance their competitiveness.
- Hong Kong, China reported that a WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) is being established in HKC by the Hong Kong Productivity Council, aimed at providing high-quality IP-related technology information and related services, and facilitating creation, protection and management of IP rights of R&D outcomes for trading.
- Hong Kong, China presented that as an effort to help businesses, especially SMEs, enhance their IP capability, the Intellectual Property Department of HKC has published a series of booklets on IP. These publications have been written by leading IP professionals, and provide succinct and practical guidance on various aspects of IP, such as IP management, auditing and licensing.
- Japan introduced an overview of the Accelerated Examination for Startups in the Design Field, which started on 1 April 2025.
- Korea introduced copyright education for architects in Korea, emphasizing statutory training requirements and new educational programs to enhance copyright awareness and prevent legal disputes in the architecture industry.
- The Philippines shared that in ASEAN, the region also has a similar initiative. The Philippines was selected to be the Chair of the newly created group called the ASEAN Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) Network. The ASEAN TISC Network was created with the support of WIPO to contribute to the ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Action Plan 2016-2025 (Action Plan), specifically on initiative #8 which aims to *“Develop new networks of integrated IP services for the region, including technology transfer offices and innovation technology support offices.”*
- Russia stated the initiatives of Rospatent, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, and the Russian Export Center (REC) as well as the support measures for the business community, particularly SMEs, including the SME support project implemented in cooperation with the WIPO Office in 2023-2024.
- Singapore presented the highlights of the upcoming IP Week @ SG 2025, which would be held on 26-27 August 2025 in Singapore. Themed “Ideas to Assets: Innovating in Times of Change”, IP Week @ SG 2025 looks at how innovation and IP can be harnessed to adapt and grow in a rapidly evolving business environment. The presentation stressed the importance of supporting businesses by working with partners to build the ecosystem to empower SMEs, sharing insights on various IP management tips, and providing a ready platform for SMEs to connect with IP experts and service providers.

- Chinese Taipei delivered on TIPO's Enterprise IP Empowerment Action Plan, which strengthens industry's IP awareness and capabilities through initiatives such as a patent competition and direct corporate counseling services.

Work-Sharing for IP Offices

Member economies discussed enhancing work-sharing among IP offices to streamline cross-border patent processing, reduce redundancy, and increase efficiency. This aims to optimize MSMEs' intangible asset protection and internationalization strategies, reducing time and costs.

- Hong Kong, China delivered a presentation on the reform of the patent system of HKC since December 2019 and its Original Grant Patent (OGP) system which provides a direct filing route for seeking standard patent protection in HKC. Advantages of the OGP system include eligibility for the "patent box" tax incentive, as well as flexibility in prosecution time through its fast-track route or the option of filing as a provisional patent application.
- Chile highlighted the benefits of the Patent Prosecution Highway agreements as vital tools to reduce costs for applicants seeking patent protection abroad while promoting efficiency among patent offices worldwide.
- The United States presented updates on the TM5 Identifications List project. The TM5 ID List is a harmonized, pre-approved list of identifications of goods and services that are acceptable in at least each of the five TM5 Partner offices and many other domestic IP offices. Additional participation of IP offices to the project is welcome.

IP and Emerging Technologies

- Canada delivered a presentation on their ongoing response to emerging technologies, AI adoption policies and legislative developments related to responsible AI use, focusing on patentability of AI-related inventions, AI-generated content and copyright issues, and amendments to the Copyright Act. Canada also presented on the use of AI in the Canadian IP ecosystem with a focus on how CIPO has used it for AI, how AI has affected IP, and how IP professionals have used AI. It highlighted Canada's ongoing response to emerging technologies, AI adoption policies and legislative developments related to responsible AI use.
- Chile provided an overview on the use of AI by Chile's Industrial Property Institute (INAPI) to optimize its intellectual property management processes and enhance operational efficiency, as well as the development of an AI strategy, soon to be launched.
- China elaborated on IP management policies related to emerging technologies, such as the "Patent Examination Guidelines" and the "Guidelines for Patent Applications Related to Artificial Intelligence (Trial)."
- Japan presented about JPO's recent development on AI utilization to improve quality and efficiency in patent classification, concept search, advanced search, application of LLM, prior graphic trademark search, designated goods/services search, prior character

trademark search, and similar image retrieval system, and (2) examination on AI-related inventions in JPO's search and examination, including the AI examination support team and examination case examples on AI/IoT-related technologies. In SOM 3, Japan presented the results of its 2023-2024 study on AI-generated inventions and designs. These results form the basis of ongoing discussions in patent and design committees of the Economy.

- Korea presented its copyright policy for the AI era and reported on recent activities to enhance public awareness. These included the publication of A Guide to Copyright Registration of a Work Created Using Generative AI Tools and A Guide for the Public to Prevent Copyright Disputes Concerning Generative AI Outputs.
- Chinese Taipei presented "Enhancing Examination Efficiency: Development of the Design Patent Image Search System." TIPO, IP office in Chinese Taipei, has leveraged AI technology to assist applicants in assessing patentability and improve examiners' search efficiency. In SOM 3, Chinese Taipei presented on the forthcoming Examination Case Examples on AI-related Inventions, featuring a simplified explanation of patentability illustrated through a selected case.
- The APEC Secretariat's PSU presented [Policy Brief No. 61](#) to support the creative economy in the digital era, expanding creative exports, and the influence of AI, drones, and extended realities. Key challenges include the digital divide, IP uncertainties, and regulatory gaps. The brief recommends fostering collaboration, improving digital access, enhancing skills training, clarifying IP rights, and promoting innovation-friendly policies. APEC aims to build a dynamic and inclusive creative economy.

IP Protection and Enforcement

- Canada delivered an intervention outlining Canada's comprehensive and effective IP enforcement framework. Canada's approach includes robust legislation, which provides for robust enforcement mechanisms, with institutions empowered and mandated to protect and enforce IP rights.
- China provided a detailed account of the measures, achievements, and related experiences in intellectual property enforcement and judicial practices. In SOM 3, China provided a detailed overview of its initiative's achievements, and experiences in IP protection, enforcement, and judicial practices.
- Hong Kong, China referred to the Business of IP Asia Forum in HKC, an annual event which brings IP users, owners, investors, professionals and business leaders from all over the world to discuss the latest developments in the IP world, and to explore business collaboration opportunities.
- Hong Kong, China gave an overview of the review exercise being conducted on its registered designs regime. The review was launched in 2024 and studied the local registered designs regime from different perspectives by referring to mainstream international practices and reforms of the regimes to date in various major common law jurisdictions and their latest developments. It is expected that a public consultation will

be conducted within 2025 to collect the views of various stakeholders for determining the way forward to update the registered designs regime of HKC.

- Hong Kong, China also presented the results of the Survey on Public Awareness of IP Right Protection conducted by the Intellectual Property Department (IPD) in November and December 2024. The survey served to keep track of the public's awareness of IP rights in HKC and evaluate the effectiveness of IPD's efforts in promoting the awareness of IP protection among the general public. The survey results show, among others, high public awareness of the existence of IP legislations and positive perception about the development of HKC as a regional IP trading centre.
- Japan introduced the overview of Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property (JSIP) /TOKYO in which leading experts from around the world meet to discuss ways to increase predictability in resolving IP disputes.
- Korea introduced Korea's anti-piracy efforts against illegal streaming platforms, highlighting the successful crackdown on NuNu TV through a multi-agency initiative, international cooperation, and advanced investigative techniques to combat copyright infringement and associated cybercrimes. Korea stressed the importance of international cooperation to strengthen IP protection in the global digital economy, highlighting two major cases: one involving collaboration with a partner economy, the United States, and another with an international organization, INTERPOL.
- Korea also outlined Korea's collaboration with INTERPOL in the I-SOP Project to combat digital piracy through cross-border law enforcement, intelligence sharing, and awareness campaigns, with Phase 2 (2025–2029) focusing on enhanced global cooperation and forensic investigations.
- Malaysia presented its IP Enforcement Framework, highlighting the role of the Enforcement Division under the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN) in protecting IP rights. Key legislation supporting this framework includes the Copyright Act (amended in 2022) and the Trade Marks Act. Malaysia introduced enforcement measures such as site blocking, content removal, and syndicate dismantling.
- Papua New Guinea also shared their experience with counterfeit goods in their economy. They highlighted the harm for consumers and the harm to the local economy. Papua New Guinea has developed capacity building tools to educate consumers and hopes to use emerging technologies to crack down on counterfeit goods in the future.
- Russia shared the general practice of IP rights enforcement in the Russian Federation. They also presented some legal protection matters of appellations of origin of goods and geographical indications. The presentation contained information on changes in the legislation concerning the group of possible right holders of such objects of intellectual rights, on the activities of Rospatent in the identification, registration and promotion of such objects (statistics provided).
- The United States presented current challenges and approaches to counterfeit food, beverage, and agricultural products, which cause harm to human and animal health, the economy, and international trade. The United States made an intervention on Challenges

to Customs Enforcement as Supply Chains Adapt, on how changes to supply chains may impact IP enforcement and the importance of open lines of communication between law enforcement agencies and intellectual property rights owners. The United States also presented on Measuring Success in IP Border Enforcement, describing how U.S. Customs and Border Protection tracks intellectual property rights-related seizures and enforcement actions.

- The United States provided an intervention on recent developments relating to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including recent enforcement and regulatory efforts.

IP Access for Youth, Women, and Vulnerable Groups

- Canada presented its initiatives to enhance IP access for Women, Black, and Indigenous entrepreneurs through awareness programs, specialized online tools, partnerships, and targeted events. The efforts included one-on-one meetings, presentations, webpages, funding opportunities, and collaborations with key organizations such as the Canadian Council of Aboriginal Business and the Ulnooweg Education Center. In SOM 3, Canada delivered an intervention describing its active participation in the WIPO Women and IP Symposium, where CIPO presented on gender mainstreaming, data-driven policy, inclusive workplace practices, and support for women entrepreneurs. Canada emphasized its commitment to evidence-based, collaborative action, both domestically and through multilateral engagement, to increase women's participation and leadership in the IP system and to measure the real-world impact of these efforts.
- Chile highlighted initiatives aimed at promoting women's participation in IP, including awareness campaigns, training programs, and mentorship opportunities for women entrepreneurs. Chile also referred to its active engagement with WIPO to expand opportunities for young girls and boys, and teenagers in the field of innovation. In SOM 3, Chile presented the initiatives under INAPI's Gender Agenda and SME's awareness strategies. The Industrial Property Institute (INAPI) launched a pilot mentorship program for women entrepreneurs in trademark registration, which accompanies them from application preparation to publication in the Official Gazette (covering classification advice, formal objection responses, and publication preparation). Additionally, with the aim of strengthening Intellectual Property Capacities in Chilean Regions, INAPI has implemented initiatives to enhance Chilean regions' knowledge and management of intellectual property, improving its services and making them more accessible.
- Hong Kong, China gave a brief introduction of the Qualifications Framework (QF) of Hong Kong, China, and how it was used to promote IP awareness to the staff in various industries of HKC. The Government recently developed two IP-related Units of Competency under QF which set out the basic IP skills and knowledge required of the staff that are applicable to 23 industries, for training providers to design and conduct relevant courses for the staff of various companies. The Government is also developing a training package to assist the training providers in delivering the relevant courses.
- Japan presented its initiatives on IP access for youth, women, and vulnerable groups, including updates on the JPO's DE&I Team, as well as the JPO's exhibition and international forum at EXPO 2025. Japan also introduced an overview of the "I-OPEN

PROJECT” and a support case of the project. Japan also introduced the Expo 2025 event where the results of the project will be presented.

- Korea shared its Women Inventors’ Support Initiatives, highlighting its efforts to empower women through IP education, networking, and exhibitions. It also introduced the Advisory Council for IP Support and the WIPO-UNESCO-KIPO Leadership Course, fostering global women innovators’ leadership and engagement in IP. Additionally, the Korea Women Inventors Association (KWIA) plays a key role in organizing networks of women inventors. Furthermore, exhibitions of women’s inventions have supported and encouraged the commercialization of creative ideas.
- Korea introduced SECRET CODE “A B C D” (Amazing Book and Copyright Day), a copyright awareness program for children that features experiential learning activities specifically designed for youth. The program’s goal is to enhance public awareness of copyright protection across all age groups. Korea also reported on its new initiative to promote copyright education for artists with impairments.
- Russia highlighted the importance of youth engagement in IP to foster innovation, creativity, and economic growth, emphasizing that understanding IP rights helps them protect and commercialize their ideas. Through various educational programs, competitions, and collaborations, Rospatent aims to equip youth with the knowledge and tools necessary for this purpose.
- Chinese Taipei presented “Pilot Program for the Accelerated Examination Process (AEP) for Invention Patents Filed by Women.” This year, TIPO launched a one-year pilot program for the accelerated examination process of invention patents filed by female applicants.

Exploring Mechanisms to Promote Cultural Assets

- Canada provided an intervention confirming their commitment to reconciliation. Canada legislated the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act in 2021 and released a comprehensive Action Plan in 2023, identifying over 180 measures to implement the UN Declaration. As part of this Action Plan, Canada has committed to consulting and cooperating with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples to ensure that appropriate measures are in place for Indigenous Peoples to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, and to review intellectual property laws to ensure consistency with the UN Declaration.
- China discussed domestic legislation and international cooperation concerning the protection of genetic resources. China also shared updates on the copyright protection and promotion of traditional folk arts.
- Peru introduced its first geographical indication, "Sal de Maras." Under the legal framework for GI protection, the application was submitted in July 2024, and INDECOPI confirmed its protection in October 2024. Next steps include drafting usage regulations, forming a Regulatory Council, seeking international protection, and evaluating the use of promotional seals.

- Peru presented its first Traditional Specialties Guaranteed (TSGs) “Pan de Anís de Concepción” and “Papa a la Huancaína, según la tradición de la provincia de Huancayo”. According to Peruvian legislation, TSGs are considered industrial property elements.

Workshops

- Korea hosted the "IP Policy and Invention Education Workshop" on 27 February 2025. Speakers from the APEC Mentoring Center for the Gifted in Science (AMGS) and KIPO, Korean IP office, introduced collaborative talent development initiatives within the APEC framework and Korea's Invention Education Initiative. The participants highlighted the importance of early IP/Invention Education and the need for strong collaboration between IP offices and education departments to implement the program effectively. Additionally, they recognized the value of cross-fora collaboration, particularly with PPSTI, to expand outreach and strengthen innovation networks.
- The United States hosted the second part of its workshop on “Enhancing Innovation with More Efficient Patent Systems: Tools, Resources, and Worksharing” on 28 February 2025.
- Korea hosted an in-person workshop on 6 August 2025, under the APEC-funded project “A Practical Guide to Safeguarding Trade Secrets for (M)SMEs”. The results are to be finalized through the post-meeting survey and final report to be submitted to IPEG by the end of the year.
- The US organized a self-funded “Workshop on Copyright Protection and Enforcement Against Illicit Streaming” on 6 August 2025, with co-sponsorship and participation from Chile; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; Peru; the Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand. The workshop featured perspectives from APEC economy governments, law enforcement agencies, industry associations, private companies, and law firms on the importance of collaboration and the need for multiple enforcement options in order to combat illicit streaming.
- Korea hosted a self-funded joint ABAC-IPEG “Workshop on IP Finance” on 7 August 2025. The workshop was focused on legal and regulatory issues, following a discussion of the current landscape from the viewpoint of IP offices, lenders and borrowers. It was highlighted that it is particularly important for IP offices and financial regulators to work together with participation of industry stakeholders. Fiscal constraints and limited resources in the public sector make it important to mobilize private sector financing to scale up the market. APEC can play an important role in this process through the relevant APEC fora that are undertaking work on relevant aspects, especially IPEG, the EC, which works on secured transactions and asset-based finance, and FMP.

(c) Work Undertaken by the fora in response to Ministerial, SOM and CTI direction

- All proposed and concluded APEC-funded as well as concluded self-funded projects of IPEG align with the priorities of the Ministerial, SOM, and CTI. These projects took into consideration how their output and outcome will eventually contribute to the overarching goal of various APEC documents.

(d) Key Issues Under Discussion by the Fora (if any); &

- IPEG has continuously discussed how the fora can deepen the engagement of economies to significantly contribute to the various deliverables highlighted in the APEC documents such as the Aotearoa Plan of Action, the Putrajaya Vision 2040, the La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth, the Bangkok Goals on BCG Economy, and the San Francisco Principles on Integrating Inclusivity and Sustainability into Trade and Investment Policy, among others.
- Apart from the usual topics discussed in IPEG, the forum has strengthened its engagement and collaboration with other APEC groups, such as the SMEWG and the PPWE, in addition to hosting a Policy Dialogue, enhancing engagement with WIPO, UNCITRAL, and ABAC. This will ensure that discussions in IPEG remain up to date and responsive to the latest developments, challenges and cross-cutting issues within the field of intellectual property.

(e) Private sector / Stakeholder engagement and cross-fora collaboration in 2025 (if any)

- WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization): WIPO experts participated and delivered presentations at IPEG workshops and at the Policy Dialogue within the plenary sessions, enabling member economies to stay informed about WIPO's latest activities on IP with regard to promoting greater IP awareness and engagement by MSMEs. WIPO is also willing to explore potential technical cooperation initiatives for the economies, within IPEG.
- ABAC (APEC Business Advisory Council): ABAC actively contributed to the preparation and implementation of the joint ABAC-IPEG Workshop on IP Finance held on 7 August. ABAC expressed its willingness to continue translating these conclusions into concrete actions and measures, in collaboration with IPEG, the EC and FMP.
- UNCITRAL participated as a panelist in IPEG's "Policy Dialogue on IP For Business, with a Focus on SMEs".
- SMEWG' Chair participated as a panelist in IPEG's "Policy Dialogue on IP For Business, with a Focus on SMEs".
- PPWE's Chair shared a recorded message to IPEG members to enhance cross fora collaboration.

(f) Items to submit to Senior Officials or Ministers (if applicable)