



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACADEMY



Findings from the GIPA Alumni Pilot Survey

Prepared by the Federal Consulting Group

BACKGROUND

The Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) was created in 2005 to increase the United States Patent and Trademark (USPTO) Office's training and capacity-building initiatives on intellectual property protection and enforcement. Through GIPA, USPTO brings foreign government officials (including judges, prosecutors, police, customs officials, patent, trademark, and copyright officials and policy makers) to the United States to learn about global IPR protection and enforcement in hopes that they become equipped to improve protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in their home countries. GIPA is housed under the Office of Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement (OIPPE) within USPTO.

In 2008, OIPPE retained the Federal Consulting Group (FCG) to conduct several evaluation-related projects, some of which included work with GIPA. In a May 2009 report to OIPPE, FCG recommended that GIPA develop a survey set, consisting of pre-program, post-program, alumni follow-up, and an internal management survey. FCG also recommended pilot testing the instruments to hone them further. This report summarizes the findings from a pilot-test survey of alumni from programs held in Fiscal Year 2008.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

This study involved a possible 594 English-speaking alumni who attended a GIPA-sponsored training in the United States in 2008¹. Of the 594 eligible alumni, 533 had an active e-mail address (e-mail address provided to FCG that did not bounce back) and seven opted out, rendering a total of 526 alumni who received a survey. Forty-seven percent of those alumni (249) responded to the survey and slightly less than 45 percent (229) completed the entire survey. All respondents work in the IP field, holding various positions within national level government, local level government, national level courts, local level courts, private law firms, judiciary or prosecutor's offices, and private or business organizations. The alumni who did not have valid e-mail addresses did not vary in any obvious way from the total population. Those that did have a valid e-mail address and responded were reflective of the total population on all key variables. FCG is confident in the representativeness of the responses.

The survey instrument was developed by FCG with input from GIPA staff members and based upon similar surveys conducted by other U.S. Government agencies that conduct exchanges and training. The instrument was administered online, sent directly to respondents as an email link, and contained 37 questions: 34 closed-ended (multiple choice, Likert scale) and three open-ended. See [Appendix A](#) for complete survey. Alumni were sent a hyperlink to the survey and were invited to participate starting on October 6, 2009. The survey was available online for approximately three weeks, with two reminders sent during that time.

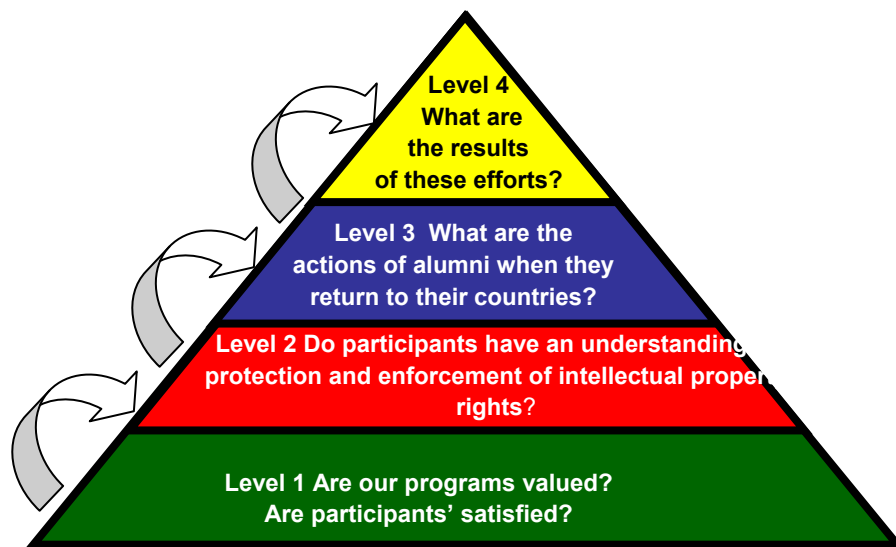
GIPA uses a strategy of linking means to ends in order to bring foreign government officials to the United States to learn, discuss, and strategize about global IPR protection and enforcement. Strategic planning thus depends on causal relationships; that is, how might preceding outcomes affect subsequent outcomes? By making the causal relationships clear, FCG developed a theory of change with a definite set of measureable steps (intermediate objectives) toward the end-outcome goals. As shown in FCG's May 2009 report, the proposed theory is as follows:

¹ The contact list provided to FCG was for alumni who attended a 2008 program; however, when asked what year they attended, 6.9 percent indicated a different year.

- **IF:** We expose foreign IP officials to new ideas, concepts, values, or information,
THEN: They will have enhanced knowledge, skills, and expertise about IP,
- **IF:** They have enhanced knowledge, skills and expertise in IP,
THEN: They are likely to change their on-the-job behavior or take action with the knowledge gained,
- **IF:** They change their on-the-job behavior or take action with the knowledge gained,
THEN: They will improve IP protection and enforcement in their countries, and
- **IF:** IP protection and enforcement is improved in their countries,
THEN: United States and foreign companies will increase participation in the global economy.

The GIPA model of program evaluation is shown in Figure 1. These four levels align with GIPA’s theory of change. If GIPA is valued by participants and stakeholders of IP, there will be a greater demand for the training programs. Consequently, through participation in the programs, people will increase their knowledge of global IPR protection and enforcement. Furthermore, if these people are educated and understand the issues, they are more likely to take action and influence those around them when they return to their home countries. Given time and positive conditions, changes in organizations and societies occur.

Figure 1: GIPA Model of Program Evaluation



While the purpose of this study was to determine outcomes at levels 3 and 4 (as shown in Figure 1), the survey instrument was specifically designed to show the causality across each level. Questions were carefully crafted to determine if participants valued GIPA, if the right participants were attending programs, if they learned something, and if they changed their views on specific issues. Only then could their actions be linked to the results of their GIPA training experience. FCG recognizes that not every action taken by alumni can be directly attributed to their experience at GIPA, but we suggest that sufficient evidence indicates a likely correlation between the graduates’ experiences at GIPA and the actions they take after returning home.

SURVEY RESPONDENTS

GIPA provided FCG with contact information for respondents for 21 programs conducted in Fiscal Year 2008. The courses most represented by the respondent population were *Patents Basic Program* (21), *Advanced Patents Program: TK/GR, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology* (19), *Trademark Examination Program* (18), *Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights* (17), *Copyright Legal and Policy Seminar* (16), and *Patent Industrial Design Program* (16). Table 1 displays the breakdown for all trainings attended.

Table 1: GIPA Courses Attended by Respondents (N=247)

GIPA Training (in order of occurrence)	Percentage	Response Count
Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (January 7 - 10)	6.9%	17
Patents Basic Program (January 14 - 18)	8.5%	21
Foreign Examiners-In-Residence Extension Program (January 15 - 22)	3.6%	9
Copyright Legal and Policy Seminar (January 28 - February 1)	6.5%	16
Enforcement of IPR Program (February 11 - 14)	3.6%	9
Plant Variety Protection Under UPOV Convention (February 25 - 29)	4.9%	12
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Program for Judges (March 4 - 7)	3.6%	9
Enforcement of IPR Program (March 18 - 21)	3.2%	8
Patent Industrial Design Program (March 24 - 28)	6.5%	16
Trademark Administration Program (March 25 - 28)	2.4%	6
Seminar and Study Tour for Public Prosecutors and the Judiciary on the Enforcement of IPR (April 14 - 25)	1.6%	4
Technology Transfer Program (April 21 - 25)	2.4%	6
Advanced Patents Program: Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Technology (May 12 - 16)	5.3%	13
Trademark Examination Program (June 3 - 6)	7.3%	18
Enforcement of IPR Program (June 16 - 20)	4.0%	10
Advanced Patents Program: TK/GR, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology (June 23 - 27)	7.7%	19
Advanced Patents Program (June 23 - 27)	3.6%	9
Enforcement of IPR Program for Prosecutors (July 14 - 18)	4.9%	12
Madrid Protocol Implementation and Administration: The U.S. Model (September 16 - 19)	4.5%	11
Enforcement of IPR Program for Judges (October 21 - 24)	2.4%	6
Enforcement of IPR Program for Prosecutors (October 28 - 31)	2.0%	5

*11 respondents indicated "Other."

FCG looked at the entire pool of alumni that received surveys to assess whether the distribution of trainings attended was relatively proportional to the distribution of alumni that responded to the survey. A majority were similar, implying that the proportion of respondents by training is representative of the entire population that received the survey.

[Appendix A](#) includes a complete table for comparison.

Additionally, respondents were asked to identify which year they attended GIPA training. Approximately 93 percent indicated 2008; however two respondents indicated 2006 and 2007. Because the contact information provided to FCG covered the 2008 Fiscal Year, two respondents attended trainings held between October 2007 and December 2007. The two respondents that attended 2006 trainings indicated they were: A Patents Program held in May 2006 and an ASEAN-

USPTO Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights held in Bangkok, Thailand March 7-9, 2006. It is possible that these respondents should not have been included as eligible alumni for the survey.

Respondents also represent a wide array of countries. Countries that had five or more representatives (5 percent or greater) were Brazil (7), Cameroon (5), Canada (6), Costa Rica (6), Czech Republic (6), India (13), Jamaica (5), Jordan (7), Lebanon (7), Malaysia (9), Mexico (5), Nigeria (11), Pakistan (6), Peru (11), Philippines (10), Taiwan (7), Thailand (5), and Vietnam (11). Please see [Appendix B](#) for a complete list of countries represented.

Country specific data were also separated to see representation from the “BRIC” countries. Table 2 displays the number and percent of respondents from Brazil, China, India and China.

Table 2: BRIC Respondents (N=247)

Countries	Percentage	Response Count
Brazil	2.8%	7
Russia	0.4%	1
India	5.3%	13
People’s Republic of China	1.6%	4
TOTAL of Respondent Population	10.1%	25

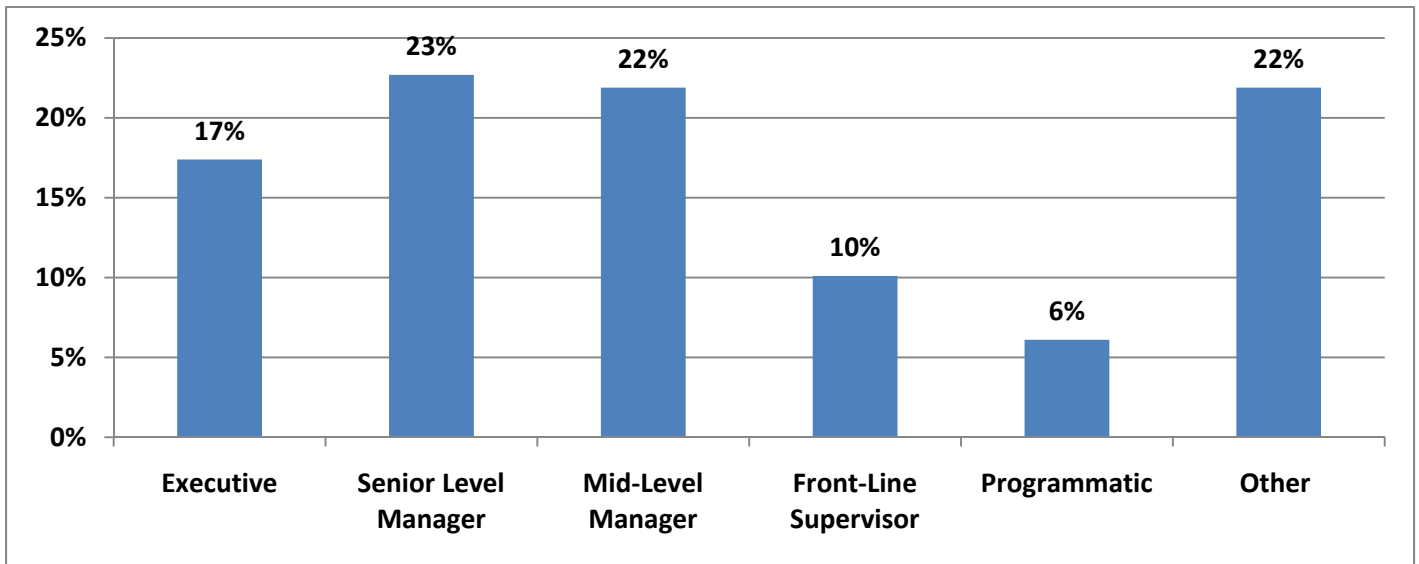
The BRIC countries represent approximately 10 percent of the entire survey population. FCG also looked at the distribution of the 301 Priority Watch countries and Watch List countries. Priority Watch List countries² represent approximately 13 percent of survey respondents and Watch List countries³ represent 93 percent.

Respondents were asked to identify the level of position they currently hold. As shown in Figure 2, *Senior Level Manager* was identified the most (22.7 percent), followed very closely by *Mid-Level Manager* and also *Other*. Because such a high percentage of respondents chose *Other*, FCG suggests providing definitions of the options. Many of the responses provided should have been included within the other answer choices; however, respondents may have been unsure or confused. GIPA may also need to speak with participants to see if different descriptors are more appropriate and reflective of foreign organizations and position levels.

² Countries considered Priority Watch are Argentina, Chile, China, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, Thailand, and Venezuela. Data do not include Venezuela because it was not provided as an answer choice.

³ Watch List countries are Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. Data do not include Belarus, Italy, Norway, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan because they were not provided as answer choices.

Figure 2: Level of Positions (N=247)



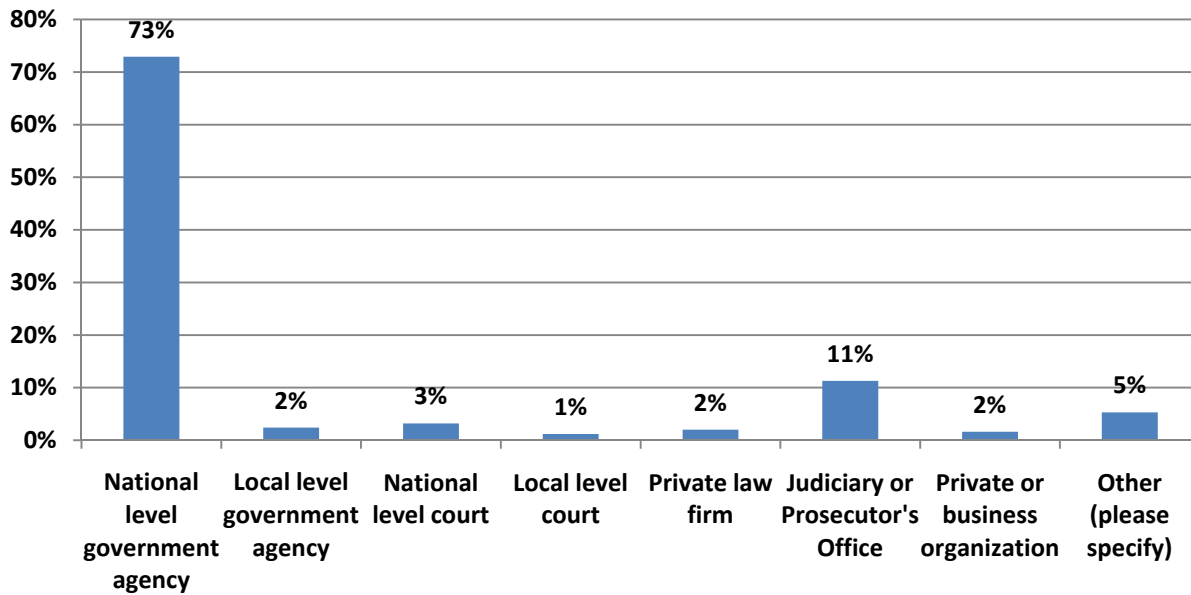
A majority of respondents have worked in the Intellectual Property area *4-7 years* (28.7 percent) or *more than 10 years* (28.7 percent). It is interesting that the same number of respondents identified these two durations, while only 15.8 percent indicated *8-10 years*. The distribution of responses is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Length of Time Working in the Intellectual Property Area (N=247)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than a year	5.7%	14
1 - 3 years	21.1%	52
4 - 7 years	28.7%	71
8 - 10 years	15.8%	39
More than 10 years	28.7%	71

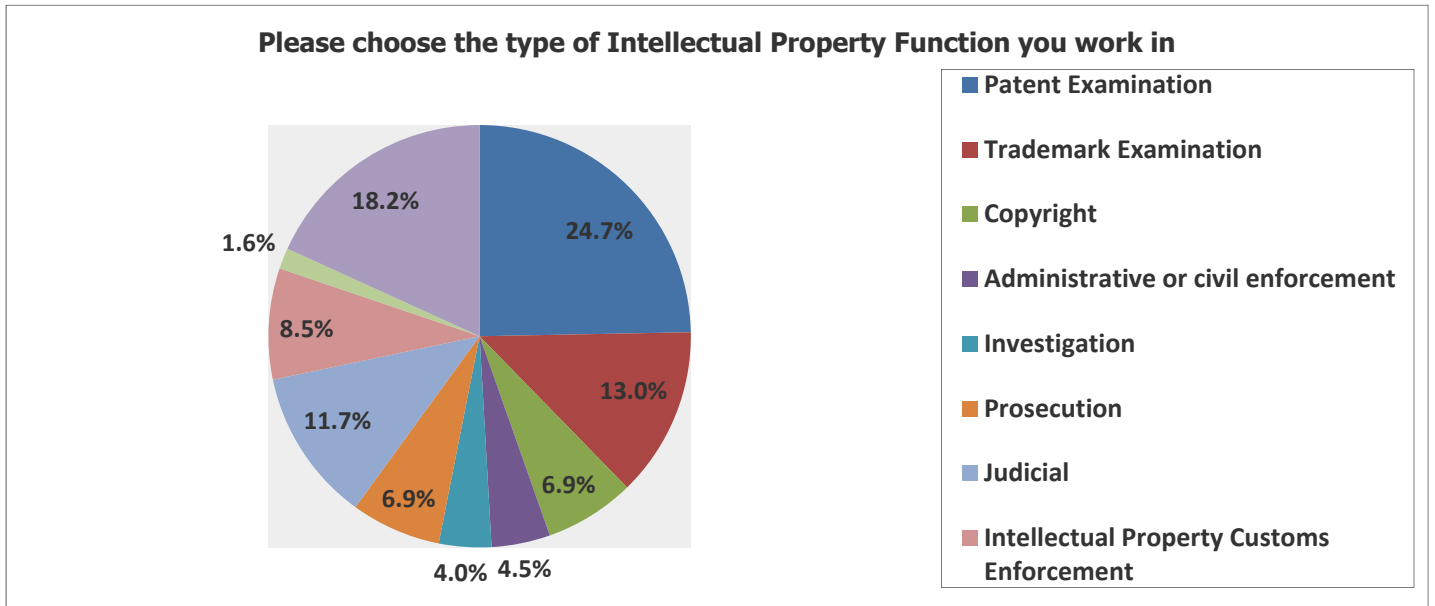
A large majority (73 percent) of respondents work in a *national level government agency*. The type of organization represented least often is *private or business organization*. Responses are displayed in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Type of Organizations Respondents Work in (N=247)



Participants were also asked to identify the type of Intellectual Property Function they work in. As shown in Figure 4, a majority (approximately 25 percent) work in *Patent Examination*, followed by *Other* (approximately 18 percent). Those that provided an explanation of what *Other* means included responses that fit into one of the options provided. Therefore, respondents may need better explanations in the survey question of the types of organizations.

Figure 4: Type of Intellectual Property Functions (N=247)



Based on the survey data, the typical GIPA attendee is from one of a wide array of countries. He or she is a senior or mid-level manager who works for a national level government agency and has anywhere from at least four years of experience to possibly more than ten years. He or she is likely to work in patent examination, trademark examination, or the judicial system.

LEVEL ONE OUTCOME- Alumni are satisfied with their GIPA experience.

One the strongest indicators of satisfaction and value for a program is whether participants would recommend it to a friend or colleague. One method of assessing this is the Net Promoter Score, or NPS, which was originally developed for companies to measure customer loyalty⁴. The NPS is based on the principle that every organization's "customers" can be categorized into three groups. "Promoters" are loyal enthusiasts who continue to be users of an organization's products or services and urge others to do the same. "Passives" are satisfied but unenthusiastic customers. And "detractors" are happy and willing to share their dissatisfaction with others. The NPS is then calculated, based on the responses to the question, "How likely are you to recommend X to a friend or colleague?"

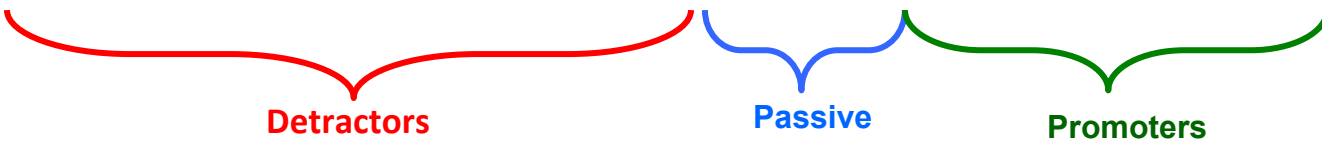
An equation is used to calculate the NPS. The equation is:

$$\text{NPS} = \% \text{ Promoters} - \% \text{ Detractors}$$

For GIPA respondents, there was a very strong Net Promoter Score, even one-to-two years after the program.

Figure 5: "The Ultimate Question"

How likely are you to recommend a GIPA training to a colleague?									
1 - Not at all likely	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Highly likely
0.9%	0%	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	2.2%	4.8%	13.5%	18.8%	57.2%



$$\text{GIPA NPS} = 76.0\% - 5.7\% = 70.3\%$$

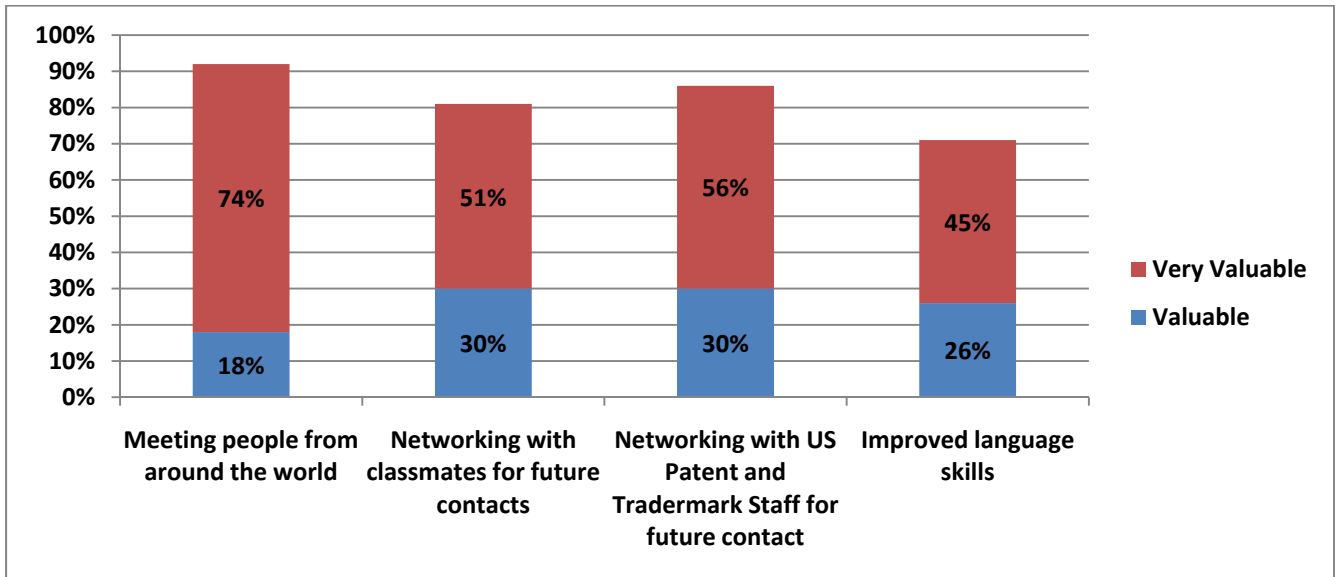
From the research conducted by Fred Reichheld and others, the top firms have Net Promoter Scores in the 50 to 80 percent range. The average organization has scores in the range of 5 to 10 percent, while many organizations are actually in the negative scores. The GIPA NPS of 70.3% percent is exceptional, especially noting that nearly 60 percent are highly likely to recommend GIPA to a colleague and that 94.3 percent of respondents gave a rating of 7 or higher on a 10 point scale for their likelihood to recommend the experience. The high Net Promoter Score was supported with the responses in other questions.

⁴ For more on the Net Promoter Score, see Reichheld, Fred, The Ultimate Question, Harvard Business School Press, 2006.

LEVEL ONE OUTCOME: Alumni highly value the GIPA experience.

Respondents rated the value of four GIPA experiences: *meeting people from around the world*, *networking with classmates for future contacts*, *networking with U.S. Patent and Trademark staff for future contact*, and *improved language skills*. They were then asked *Please describe what you think is the greatest benefit of attending a GIPA course*. Figure 6 displays the percentage of respondents that rated each experience as Valuable or Very Valuable.

Figure 6: Percentage of Respondents Who Rated GIPA Experiences Valuable or Very Valuable (N=229)



As shown in Figure 6, *Meeting people from around the world* received the highest rating (92 percent) followed by *Networking with U.S. Patent and Trademark Staff for future contact* (86 percent). It is evident from the alumni responses that they greatly value their GIPA experiences demonstrating that they found it to be a successful and worthwhile experience.

When asked the greatest benefit of attending a GIPA course, respondents often described new knowledge such as IPR, trademarks, and the uniqueness of U.S. systems. The second most frequently described benefit was networking, either with classmates or with USPTO staff. Other responses varied quite a bit; however were all extremely positive. Some of them are:

- *Understanding the methodology of the US Customs as well as the methodology of other international classmates.*
- *The greatest benefit of attending a GIPA course is that I had the opportunity to know how USPTO examiners operate, their qualifications and how they handle the examination process. I realized that science profession alone is not enough for a competent examiner. One needs to also take a course in Law to be able to draft patent specification and understanding the legal issues pertaining to IP in general.*
- *The GIPA course presented was an eye opener for me not as an enforcer but as the end-user of the services it provides. I worked for a government agency that provides design services that needs IP protection. The learnings are valuable because I am equipped with knowledge on how to be a responsible designer and how to give proper direction to our clients. After the GIPA experience, I was able to give suggestion for IP Philippines on what information should be presented during our Industrial Design Forum conducted in October 2008 that would be*

appreciated by the attendees who are mostly from major players of design industry that have little knowledge on IP.

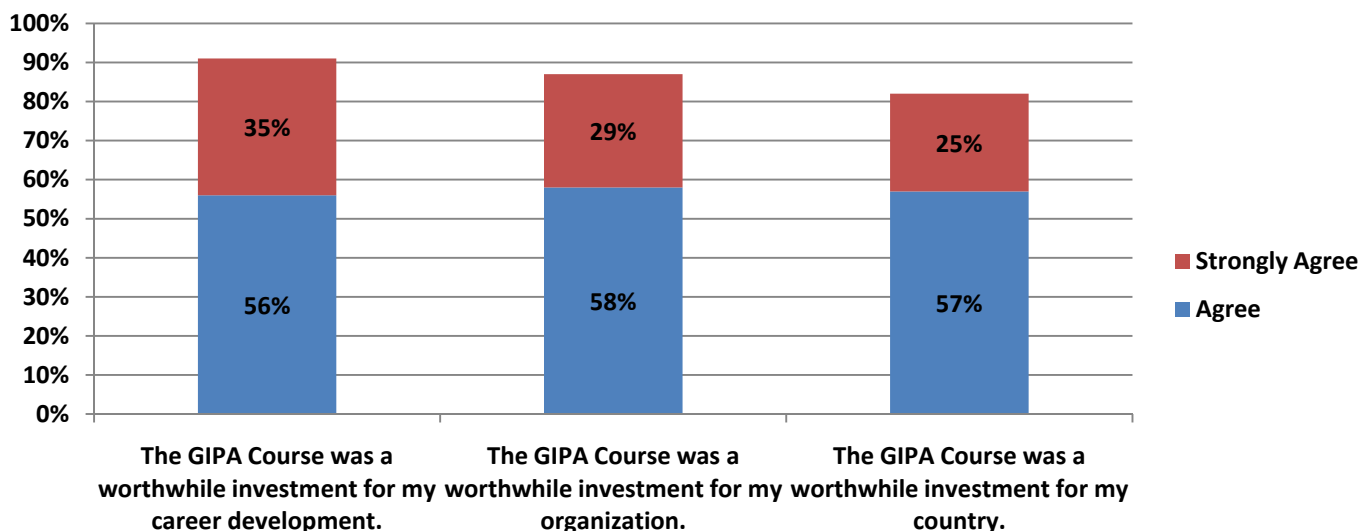
- Meeting people from all over the world and the high quality of USPTO's staff.
- Learning how to distinguish between genuine and counterfeit goods and learning about the importance of enforcement of IP right. Also, meeting so many Judges and other Law enforcement personnel from different countries and cultures.

LEVEL ONE OUTCOME- WHAT THEY VALUE THE MOST IN THEIR WORDS. . .

- Understanding the methodology of the U.S. Customs as well as the methodology of other international classmates.
- I had the opportunity to see how USPTO examiners operate, their qualifications and how they handle the examination process. I realized that science profession alone is not enough for a competent examiner. One needs to also take a course in Law to be able to draft patent specification and understand the legal issues pertaining to IP in general.
- The greatest benefit to me was sharing the American best practices in the field of Customs border enforcement of IP.
- Knowledge, information, contacts, new experience, new viewpoint.
- Interacting with practitioners from different countries—particularly those from outside of the EU, learning about their approaches—passing on information on how we deal with IP issues.
- Clear explanations covering a lot of aspects of the subject. Learning other countries' experiences too.

Participants were asked to rate their level of agreement with five statements about the worth of their GIPA experience. Figure 7 displays the percentage of respondents that Agreed and Strongly Agreed with three of the statements.

Figure 7: Respondents Level of Agreement on the Worth of GIPA (N=229)



As shown, respondents highly value their training experience on three levels: individually, organizationally, and for their country. For example:

- 91 percent agree or strongly agree that the GIPA course was a worthwhile investment for their career development.
- 87 percent agree or strongly agree that the GIPA course was a worthwhile investment for their organization.
- 82 percent agree or strongly agree that the GIPA course was a worthwhile investment for their country.

A final statement included in the same question, *I could have acquired the same level of learning without GIPA training* rendered the following responses.

- 48 percent Disagreed
- 13 percent Strongly Disagreed
- 32 percent Neither Agreed or Disagreed

It is apparent from the 61percent of respondents that disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement above that GIPA is providing a service that is needed by the foreign IP community and does not appear to be available at the same level of quality anywhere else.

For this type of question, FCG advises separating out the fourth statement, *I could have acquired the same level of learning without GIPA training*, into another question. Because the first three items ideally seek responses that Agree and this one seeks responses that Disagree, respondents may become confused as to what the statements mean. We also suggest revising and separating out the fifth statement, *The patent training related to U.S. methodology for determining requirements of patentability has been valuable and useful*. Fewer respondents answered this question, which may mean that they did not understand it. Also, because it is a different type of statement than the first three and the fourth, it should be its own question.

Participants were asked to rate how the GIPA training they attended compared to what they see as the ideal training course. This question addressed two issues:

- 1) Whether respondents may be giving socially acceptable answers in other questions, i.e. wanting to provide positive answers, so as not to offend GIPA.
- 2) To put answers in context. In satisfaction oriented surveys, often respondents will give good marks, but it is because they have low expectations of the providing organization. This question helps to assess how respondents view the program or organization under assessment.

Figure 8 displays the distribution of responses by percentage.

Figure 8: How GIPA Compares to the Ideal Training Course

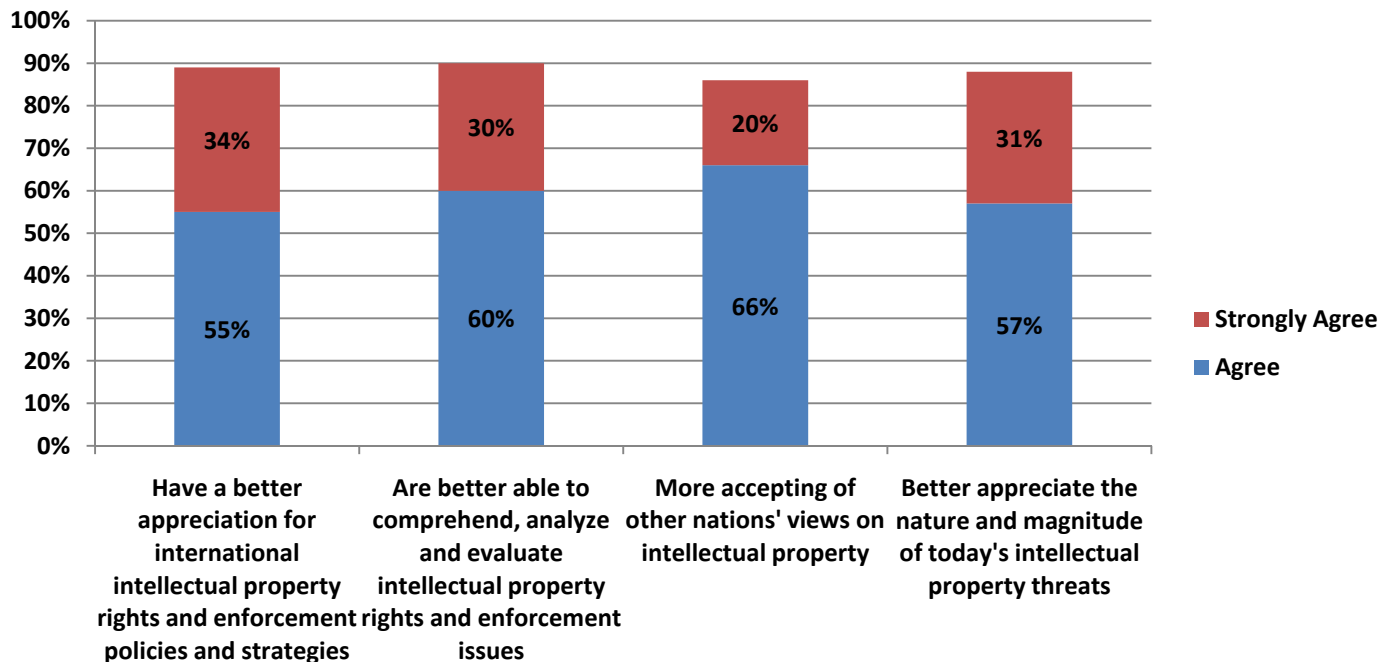
Please rate how GIPA training compares to the ideal training course.									
1-Poor	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Excellent
0%	0%	0.4%	0%	2%	6%	9%	33%	21%	29%

A high majority (approximately 83 percent) of responses were between eight and 10. It is evident that participants believe that GIPA compares well to what they envision as the ideal training course.

LEVEL TWO OUTCOME – Participants perceive they learned a significant amount on selected topics.

To assess the level two outcome of learning effectiveness, respondents were asked a variety of scale-related questions. Figure 9 displays the percentage of respondents that indicated they Agree or Strongly Agree with several statements about their GIPA experiences. *Are better able to comprehend, analyze, and evaluate intellectual property rights and enforcement* was the strongest, with 90 percent indicating they Strongly Agree or Agree.

Figure 9: Percentage of Respondents that Agree or Strongly Agree With Statements about Learning Effectiveness (N=229)

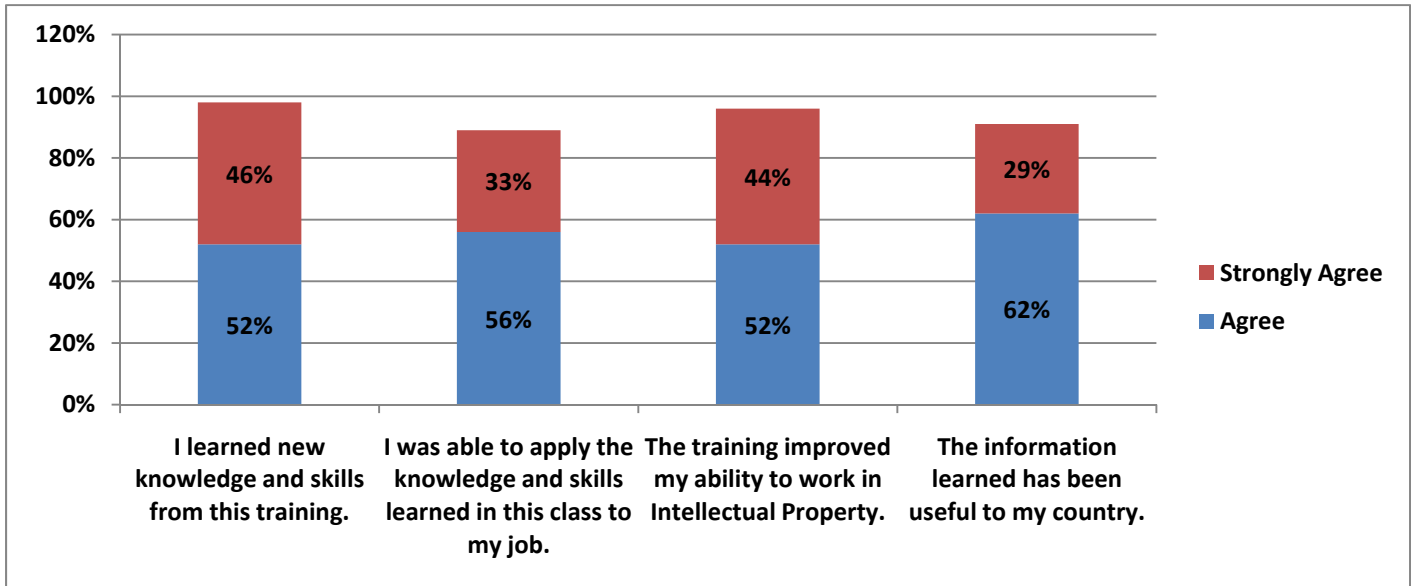


The four areas alumni were asked to respond to are extremely critical in meeting strategic goals of creating a more harmonized IP system worldwide. For long term international IP protection to be strong, it is imperative that different countries not only appreciate international IPR and enforcement policies and strategies, but also can comprehend and analyze issues. To create a more coordinated IP system, key officials need to be accepting of other's views on IP and for there to be ultimate long-term international IP protection; countries need to appreciate the nature and magnitude of today's IP threats.

Another question that assessed participant learning used direct statements about the knowledge participants acquired. The results for this question are astounding. As shown in Figure 10, almost all of alumni respondents at least agreed with all of the statements. Specifically,

- 98 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that they acquired new knowledge and skills from the training they attended.
- 96 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that the training improved their ability to work in IP.
- 89 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that they were able to apply what they learned in their training to their work.
- 91 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that the information they learned is useful to their country.

Figure 10: Percentage of Respondents that Agree or Strongly Agree With Statements about Learning Effectiveness (N=229)



The extremely favorable responses from this question demonstrate achievement of both short (level one) and intermediate outcomes (level two). Not only have participants acquired new knowledge, but they have taken it one step further and applied it to their work.

Respondents were given an opportunity to provide comments on the content in their courses. Comments ranged widely from the training being too short and the topic area being irrelevant to the participant’s area of work to the strength, richness, and logistics of the trainings, the appreciation of how many answers the training provided, and the positive relationships and contacts built through the experience. Despite the variety of comments, there were three common themes that emerged. These themes are listed below and include sample comments that were provided:

Statement of learning

- *I found the content from the US Drugs and Food agency very important as it influences critically the public health and safety, though the space given for this part was not sufficient, therefore I consider that more space shall be given to this particular lessons and especially the drug part.*
- *I learned more about the intellectual property system on the United States of America.*
- *The course had been an eye opener and provided skills which I did not have before attending.*
- *This course has permitted new knowledge on copyright system, which is different of the system available in our country: civil law system.*

Description of the usefulness of course

- *The most useful part in my training program was regarding the international treaties like PCT and how to work with it and how to work as a searching authority as we apply the same rules in our home offices.*
- *It was an excellent course, with extraordinary specialists and very interesting exercises and visits to different places where we could see the application of the IP, research, etc. I recommended my*

colleagues from the Ministry to assist such courses in a country that have so much to show and teach to others nations.

- *The knowledge I learned helps me during the reviewing of The Executive Regulations of the Egyptian Importation – Exportation (Chapter 9 for Border measures) that primarily aims at overcoming of the implementation difficulties that have been facing the competent authorities as well as interested parties since the issuance of the regulations in 2005.*

Suggestion for course improvement

- *Some more practical areas such as visiting some of the various Customs locations and see the items seized as well as looking at systems at the border points to detect violations could be included.*
- *I would be better if the course includes more practical cases.*
- *As a patent examiner the contents of program was not very useful to me and even not too much related to the title of the course. It would have been much useful if it contained the practical training of patent examination instead of just telling briefly about the law.*

Participants who were unable to apply the knowledge gained from GIPA to their work (29.3 percent) were asked why and provided five answer choices including *Other*. Table 4 displays these responses.

Table 4: Reasons for Not Being Able to Apply Knowledge Gained Through GIPA (N=81)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Content not practical	10.5%	8
Prevented or discouraged from using	6.6%	5
No opportunity	34.2%	26
Other high priorities	14.5%	11
Other (please specify)	40.8%	31

Respondents chose *Other* most often, followed by *No opportunity*. Many comments provided from those who chose *Other* were related to country-specific issues such as governments and systems being different. For example, one participant stated, *The differences in IP jurisprudence between U.S. patent system and Vietnamese system*. Another said, *Our laws have not been updated to cover all IP issues, e.g., services marks, smell marks, position marks, etc.*

It is interesting that such a larger percentage of alumni felt that they could not apply the knowledge they gained through GIPA because of the differences in their countries versus the United States. For the full survey, it would be worth seeing if this happens again, and if so, what specific trainings this group of respondents attended and also what countries they are from. There may be a correlation in their responses. Another suggestion would be to make this an open-ended question instead of providing choices. This would most likely render more descriptive answers as to why they felt they could not apply the knowledge they learned.

To assess improvement in understanding and knowledge, respondents were asked to rate their level of increase on several topics. Table 5 shows the percentage and frequency of responses for those that indicated either a Moderate or Substantial Increase. Respondents indicated that they increased their understanding and knowledge of *International standards of Patents* the most (73.2 percent) followed by *Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms* (72.2 percent). The same applies for the mean scores.

Table 5: Understanding and Knowledge Increase (N=236)

Answer Options	Survey Percentage	Frequency	Mean Scores
International standards of Patents	73.2%	161	3.17
International standards of Trademarks	57.7%	131	2.86
International standards of IP Enforcement	69.4%	154	3.05
International standards of Copyright	47.2%	101	2.58
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	72.2%	159	3.07
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	56.1%	121	2.74
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	67.1%	145	3.01
Border measures	52.5%	113	2.68
* 0=No change, 1= Minimal Increase, 2= Moderate Increase, 3= Substantial Increase=4			

FCG believes that it would be worth doing a comparison of the content covered in the courses included in this survey to the percentages shown in Table 5. This would help determine if there is a correlation between what topics were learned the most and the number of respondents that attended trainings related to those topics.

Participants were also asked to rate their level of knowledge of several topic areas taught in GIPA. For all topics, participants indicated most frequently that they were Fairly Knowledgeable. The second most frequent answer was Very Knowledgeable, for *International standards of patents, International standards of trademarks, International standards for IP enforcement, Intellectual property enforcement mechanisms, and Intellectual property theft (e.g., counterfeiting or "piracy."* Few alumni indicated that they had No Knowledge of the topics listed. Table 6 displays all responses.

Table 6: How Participants View Their Knowledge TODAY (N=236)

Please provide an honest assessment of how you see your knowledge TODAY about each of the following:	No Knowledge	A Little Knowledge	Fairly Knowledgeable	Very Knowledgeable	Expert
International standards of Patents	4.0%	21.7%	32.7%	28.8%	8.4%
International standards of Trademarks	3.9%	21.0%	36.5%	24.9%	7.3%
International standards of IP Enforcement	2.6%	18.9%	44.9%	27.8%	4.8%
International standards of Copyright	3.9%	29.4%	35.5%	20.2%	2.6%
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	2.2%	14.8%	48.3%	23.5%	9.1%
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	6.1%	28.1%	36.8%	19.3%	5.7%
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	2.2%	19.7%	42.1%	24.1%	7.9%
Border measures	10.3%	28.1%	39.3%	14.7%	2.7%

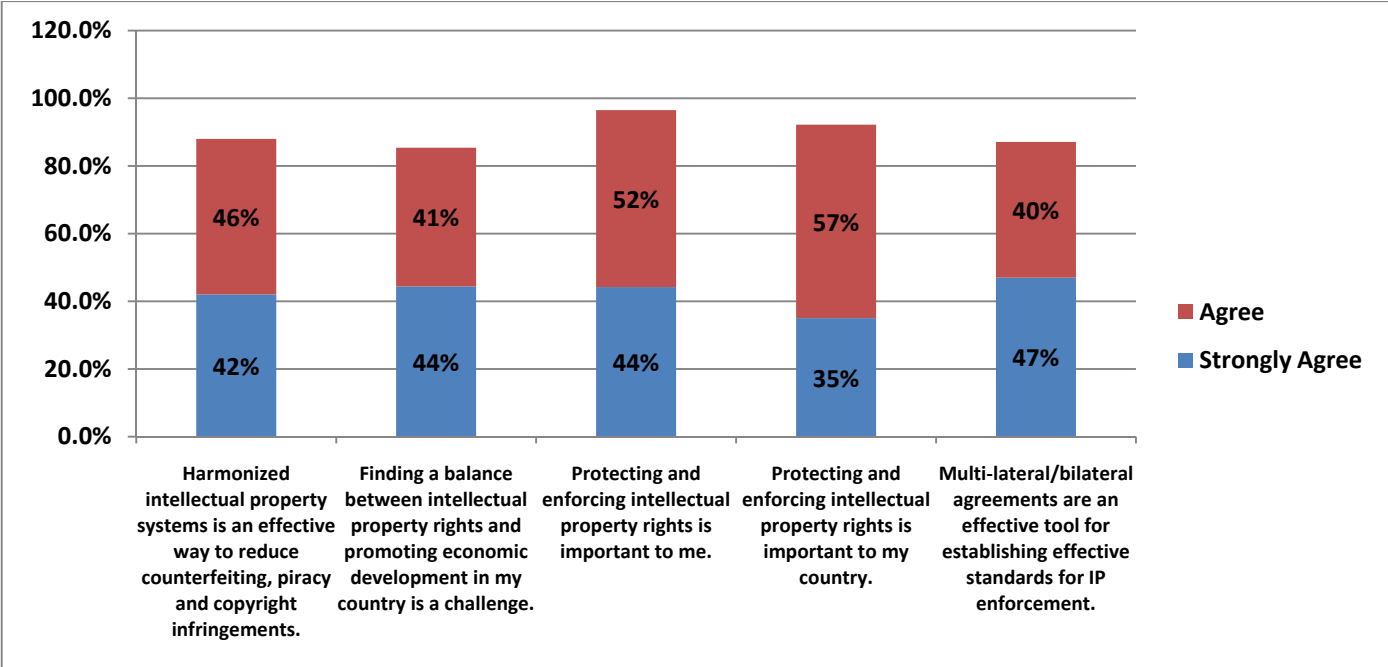
One objective of the pilot survey was to gather the data for the GIPA-based performance measures for the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). One of these measures, **Percent of foreign officials trained by OIPPE with increased expertise in IP** was to use the above question as the basis for the metric. However, the question was constructed to be calculated by comparing results from the post-program survey with this survey. Since a post program survey was not conducted, the information cannot be provided from this question.

Instead, FCG recommends that USPTO use an average score from the data contained in Table 7 above. This would result in baseline data for the PART measure of 61.9 percent (sum of all survey percentages divided by 8 topic areas). To increase accuracy, USPTO could also weight each survey percentage by the number of respondents and then average the number.

If it is unlikely that USPTO will be able to ask the same question twice and then make comparisons, FCG recommends that this question be rewritten to be retrospective – asking participants to rate where they think their understanding was prior to GIPA, immediately following GIPA, and now today.

Participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement with five statements that represent views of various IP-related issues. Figure 11 displays the percentages of Agree and Strongly Agree responses. Note that each item rendered at least 85 percent of respondents Agreeing or Strongly Agreeing. The highest level of agreement was with *Protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is important to my country* (92 percent).

Figures 11: Respondents’ Level of Agreement with Statements (N=236)



Because such a high percentage of alumni agreed with these statements, it might be interesting to add a follow-up question using skip logic asking “why” to those who disagree. This question is also one that in a full survey system would be compared with responses from a previous (pre-program survey).

Most Significant Things Learned- In Their Words. . .

- *I improved my knowledge about the main provisions of the UPOV Convention and sui generis system of plant variety protection.*
- *I gained an awareness on how IP can help increase economic growth of a country, how each country differs in products being registered for protection base on the each country presentation, and how serious each country in dealing with IP.*
- *Without enforcement of IPR there is no chance that a country can develop a strong economy and secure markets.*
- *Piracy and counterfeiting of any form of trademarks, intellectual property, and products can adversely affect the bottom line of a company or inventor and the image of a country if intellectual property laws are not enforced in any given country.*
- *It was a great experience dealing with Judges around the world, and knowing that our work, interest and problems are similar. It was a great opportunity to deeply study Trademark and Intellectual Property Law and Treaties in an international background.*
- *Issues related to examination of computer implemented inventions and business methods in the USPTO.*
- *International Standards of IPR, and the history of the TRIPS agreement*
- *Magnitude of Intellectual Property threats, better appreciation of Intellectual Property Rights, and O mechanisms in the U.S. to fight piracy and trade in counterfeit items.*

LEVEL THREE OUTCOME – Alumni are sharing and applying their new knowledge after returning home.

An important goal for most training programs is that participants not only increase their knowledge and understanding of a subject matter, but also are able to *share* it and *apply* it once they are back home. GIPA hopes that participants return to their home countries and begin to use the information they learned. To assess whether this occurred for the pilot group, participants were asked, *Since completing the program, in which of the following areas do you feel you have used the knowledge gained from the program?* The data show that participants are beginning to apply and share the knowledge they learned in some areas. Slightly less than half (44.1 percent) of participants have shared and applied their knowledge related to *International standards of patents* after returning home the highest percentage of all topics. This is not surprising since the largest percentage of respondents attended the Patents Basics Program. The second highest area in which participants are using their knowledge is *Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms* (38.0 percent). Table 7 displays the response percentages and counts for all topics.

Table 7: Sharing and Applying of Knowledge Learned at GIPA (N=229)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
International standards of Patents	44.1%	101
International standards of Trademarks	33.6%	77
International standards of IP Enforcement	29.7%	68
International standards of Copyright	18.8%	43
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	38.0%	87
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	21.4%	49
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	31.4%	72
Border measures	14.0%	32

To further look at the application of knowledge and skills gained at GIPA, respondents were given a list of actions and asked whether or not they have used what they learned to do them. There was a widespread difference in the actions respondents indicated doing. For example, 75.1 percent stated they have *Introduced new ideas and knowledge to my work, colleagues, and/or others in my country*, 71.6 percent have *Explained U.S. IP policy to colleagues and friends*, and 68.6 percent said they have *Talked to co-workers about attending a GIPA program*. However, only 8.3 percent indicated *Developed a new policy document*, 9.6 percent said they have *Published a paper or book on an IP-related topic*, and 12.7 percent have *Developed a new course or curriculum for an IP course*. It is not surprising that the percentages of respondents who did these things vary so much. The actions that were more likely to take place immediately upon returning home, or required less effort, were the higher ones and those that would take longer, such as publishing a paper or book, were lower. Table 8 shows the response distribution.

Table 8: Knowledge and Skills Gained at GIPA To Do The Following. . . (N=229)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Introduced new ideas and knowledge to my work, colleagues, and/or others in my country	75.1%	172
Explained US IP policy to colleagues and friends	71.6%	164
Developed a new policy document	8.3%	19
Published a paper or book on an IP related topic	9.6%	22
Lectured in public on an IP related topic	36.7%	84
Developed a new course or curriculum for an IP course	12.7%	29
Talked to co-workers about attending a GIPA program	68.6%	157
Sent an employee to attend a GIPA program	6.1%	14
Applied some of the examination-related guidance, such as that related to determining novelty, inventive step, enablement, and utility, in evaluating patent applications in my country.	24.0%	55

This question was also meant to provide the data for the GIPA PART performance measure, **Percent of foreign officials trained by GIPA who have initiated or implemented a positive IP change in their organizations.** Since the construction of this question allowed respondents to select multiple responses, a straight percentage of respondents who have implemented positive change cannot be determined. This can be resolved two ways. One way is to construct a Yes/No type question to precede this question that will give the straight percentage. A second option is to average the response percentages (either unweighted or weighted) and provide that number as the metric. For the purposes of this report, FCG is providing the unweighted average. If done this way, the percent of foreign officials is 34.7 percent. Alternatively, USPTO could use an indirect approach by using the information from Table 6 (above) to subtract the percentage of respondents who have been unable to apply their knowledge. This method yields the percentage who have applied knowledge (and thus implied positive implementation) as 64.7 percent (81 out of 229 = 35.3 % unable to apply, subtracted from 100).

FCG recommends that USPTO further define the question base to be used to gather the information for this metric.

How Alumni Have Used The Knowledge and Skills Gained- In Their Words. . .

- *I use the knowledge about product function and product packaging from GIPA training in determining trademark distinctiveness*
- *I've developed the modus operandi regarding targeting and risk analysis on IPR infringement, based on the knowledge received at GIPA.*
- *I explained to my colleagues about submission and reexamination procedures at the USTPO. I discussed at the top management level about a teleworking system.*
- *I have used the opportunity to outline a process and procedure for Jamaica Customs to deal with IPR issues as well as developing a course outline.*
- *I prepared a report about participating in the program included its content and recommendations for my office about how we can apply some of the examination-related guidance that comply with our patent law to improve our performance.*
- *I did two presentations in the regional workshop organized by UPOV; USPTO; MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE in June 2008 in Tunisia.*

LEVEL THREE OUTCOME- Alumni are using the contacts made at GIPA to network and collaborate.

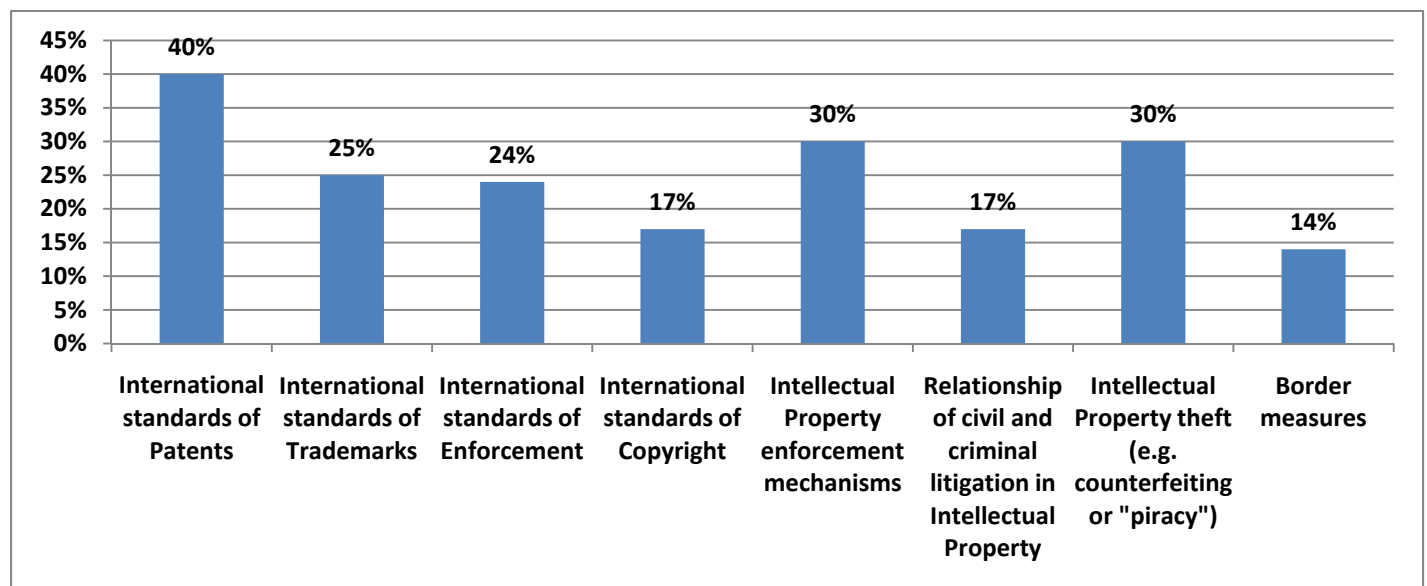
Many alumni continue their relationships with the GIPA “family” after they return home. Slightly less than half of alumni (45.5 percent) indicated they have been contacted by or have themselves contacted other GIPA alumni or staff. GIPA alumni also continue their relationship with GIPA informally as seen in Table 9 and Figure 12.

Table 9: Respondents That Have Been in Contact With GIPA Related Audiences (N=220)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
GIPA classmates from my home country	45.5%	100
GIPA classmates from other countries	46.4%	102
GIPA alumni other than my classmates	10.0%	22
GIPA instructors	16.8%	37
USPTO staff	27.3%	60
US Embassy personnel	29.1%	64
I have not networked with any GIPA related people	16.8%	37

Slightly less than half of respondents (45.5 percent) have been in contact with classmates from their home countries and other countries (46.4 percent) and just below 30 percent have been in contact with USPTO staff and U.S. Embassy personnel. Figure 11 illustrates reasons why GIPA alumni maintain contact with each other, other alumni, their instructors, and USPTO and U.S. Embassy staff.

Figure 12: Collaboration with GIPA alumni on Selected Topics



Forty percent of respondents stated they have collaborated with GIPA alumni to talk about *International standards of Patents* and 30 percent have collaborated on *Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms* and *Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy.")*

To further encourage alumni to connect with one another, GIPA is interested in creating an alumni association. To assess the interest of its graduates, respondents were asked if they would be interested in joining. Responses were favorable,

with 89 percent answering affirmatively. For those interested, several activities were listed and respondents were asked to identify which ones they would be interested in. Table 10 shows their responses. The activities that received the most interest were *Further online learning, interactive web site with news and a bulletin board, and Alumni conferences. Creation of a local alumni group* within respondents' countries did not generate as much interest; less than half checked it off.

Table 10: Respondents' Interest in Alumni Activities (N=216)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Interactive web site with news, bulletin board	70.4%	152
Further online learning	75.5%	163
A local alumni group in my country	45.4%	98
Alumni conferences	71.3%	154

Alumni Making Use of Contacts Made at GIPA- In Their Words. . .

- *I am in contact with an Israeli Patent examiner and my country colleague. I strongly criticize GIPA for not contacting us after the course completion.*
- *I met the USPTO staff at the PTC Working Group held in May in Geneva.*
- *After the seminar, I contacted my colleagues from Russia and Croatia. Also UPOV instructor who participated as a lecturer at the regional seminar Protection of plant varieties under UPOV system's Eurasian region, organized in Chisinau in collaboration UPOV the USPTO in June 2009.*
- *Not as yet but will do so soon, especially regarding the amending our national laws to meet the minimum standard of international trends.*

LEVEL FOUR OUTCOME- Alumni are beginning to influence their institutions and countries

The survey also asked what their organizations have done, if anything, since their participation in GIPA. There has been progress in all areas, with primary responses of *Implemented new policies or procedures* and *Taken different positions on IP Matters*. Table 11 displays their responses.

Table 11: Organizational Changes since Participating in GIPA (N=229)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Implemented new policies or procedures	25.3%	58
Obtained increases in budget, prestige, manpower, etc.	7.4%	17
Taken a different position on IP matters	25.3%	58
Established a better working relationship with other ministries in my country	22.7%	52
Established a better working relationship with ministries in other countries	12.7%	29
Established a better working relationship with the US Embassy	19.2%	44
Initiated a new program	10.0%	23
Joined a national or regional organization	4.8%	11
Undergone a re-organization	6.1%	14
Changed the way patent examination is being conducted in my country	14.0%	32

Participants were asked to indicate whether certain changes have occurred for them at work since participating in GIPA. A high percentage (64.2 percent) stated they were *Better equipped to do my job* and slightly less than half (46.7 percent) stated they have seen an *Increase in professional reputation*. Only two respondents indicated being assigned to a position outside their country. Table 12 displays response breakdowns.

Table 12: Actions Done or Received at Work since Participating in GIPA (N=229)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Higher level of responsibility in the same job	30.1%	69
New, more responsible job (promotion)	14.0%	32
Increase in professional reputation	46.7%	107
Supervise more people	14.4%	33
Assigned to a position with International responsibilities	3.9%	9
Assigned to a position outside my country	0.9%	2
Better equipped to do my job	64.2%	147
Other (Please explain below)	10.0%	23

Participants have started to collaborate with others in their countries on IP-related work. For example, 41.5 percent indicated having worked on *Improving patent and trademark examination procedures* and approximately 20 percent stated they have worked on *Providing training to officials on best practices and tools to investigate and detect infringing*

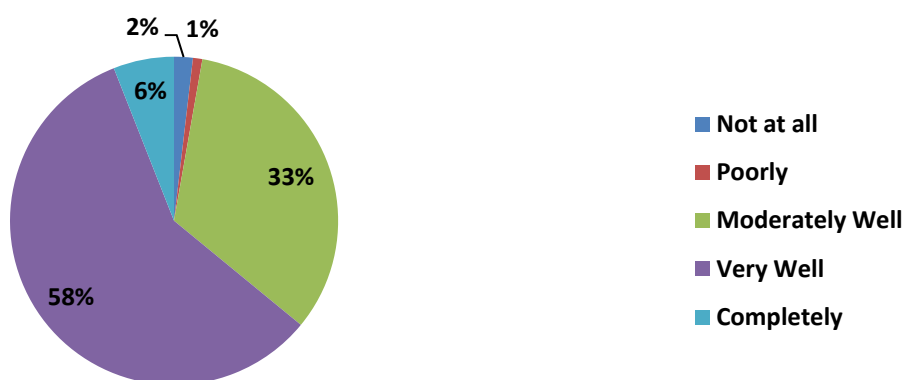
goods and have *Fostered higher levels of public awareness and increases in IP filings in country and abroad*. Table 13 displays the breakdown of responses.

Table 13: Respondents Work with Others in Their Countries since GIPA (N=229)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Developing an action plan for WTO accession	3.5% ⁵	8
Improving patent or trademark examination procedures	41.5%	95
Providing specialized IP protection not previously provided by your country	10.0%	23
Establishing institutional frameworks and operational procedures to enhance enforcement, prosecution and court resolution of intellectual property rights cases	16.2%	37
Providing training to officials on best practices and tools to investigate and detect infringing goods	19.7%	45
Establishing procedures for data management and for publishing statistics on IP enforcement	9.2%	21
Fostered higher levels of public awareness and increases in IP filings in country and abroad	20.1%	46
Amending trademark laws to provide greater protection of marks	10.5%	24
Establishing systems for issuing certification marks for regional origin	3.1%	7
Fostered increased marketing of indigenous works of arts and crafts in other countries	2.2%	5

Participants were asked whether their GIPA experience prepared them for the work involved in the items they indicated in the previous question on work with others in their countries. Responses were positive, with 55 percent indicating they were *Very well prepared* and 31 percent *Moderately well prepared*. Thirteen individuals (6 percent) stated they were *Completely prepared*. Only six respondents stated they were *Not at all prepared* or *Poorly prepared*. Figure 13 displays the breakdowns.

Figure 13: Level of Preparedness from GIPA to Conduct Work



⁵ Respondents were also asked separately if they have developed an action plan for WTO accession since participating in GIPA. Slightly less than five percent stated yes.

In addition to asking about specific activities conducted within their home countries, alumni were asked whether or not they have worked on advancing IP issues in international forums such as WIPO since participating in GIPA and, if so, what their roles were. Forty-one (17.9 percent) respondents answered affirmatively. Descriptions of the roles they played include:

- *I am part of the work group in charge of developing future procedures on Madrid Protocol applications. We are in contact with WIPO and OHIM.*
- *To propose to WIPO that some of the useful inventions of pharmaceutical products have been derived from genetic resources and related traditional knowledge (TK), hence the owners of TK need to share part of the proceeds obtained from the sold product.*
- *I assisted with the World Intellectual Property Organization Summer School in 2008.*
- *I am developing an IP program and preparing draft IP legislations.*
- *I was involved in developing India's position on IPRs in the General Assemblies of the WIPO and in finalizing bilateral/multilateral agreements on IPRs*
- *I was a major spokesperson and representative of my country at a Regional IP program organized by the CLDP and ECOWAS in February 2009 at Accra, Ghana. I also represented my country at a 3-day sub-regional meeting of experts on copyright organized by ECOWAS at Dakar, Senegal, in April 2009, where I, as representative of my country, chaired the Conference.*
- *I attended the XIV Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in WIPO (June 2009) as a member of the Brazilian delegation.*
- *I have been invited by WIPO to speak at the 5th Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy held in Cancun, Mexico, in Dec 2009. This forum will be attended by executives from leading international IP agencies (i.e. DG of WIPO, Secretary General of INTERPOL, SG of World Customs, President of INTA, etc.).*

In closing, the survey asked alumni for any recommendations or changes they have for GIPA to better serve future classes. Responses varied in that some provided comments on the trainers or methods used by trainers, others mentioned the duration of the trainings, and some mentioned the content of the trainings. Sample suggestions provided are listed below according to type.

Trainer-Related Comments

- *Lecturers should speak more slowly and understandably.*
- *Speakers should be able to communicate very well with the audience.*
- *More interactive learning; smaller groups; if one has attended basic course it would be good that same person could attend advanced course on the same topic.*
- *Program should include more time for interaction amongst participants. Schedule of program was very tight. There was no time to speak to other participants as to how they perceive the training content in context of their laws and conditions.*
- *Group activities that will serve as ice breakers—one in the morning and another in the afternoon.*
- *Move at a faster pace, class was too slow.*

Duration of GIPA Trainings

- *Duration of course must be at least 2 weeks. As after travelling from Pakistan, one is exhausted and in four days learning is very small on pharmaceutical and biotechnology patent issues.*
- *Add more time for the training, which could offer a more proactive learning through workshops, showing of cases in experience from the participants and the trainers (e.g., through videos or photos).*
- *The duration of the course was too short. There should be more field visits and participants should be given an opportunity to present the status of IPR Laws/Procedures in their respective countries.*
- *Could you make it a little longer than just 4 days?*
- *If possible, possibly make the program a little bit longer and just as intensive so that the professionals from around the world will be steeped in the training that GIPA provides.*

Content of GIPA Trainings

- *Maybe some comparison of procedures between the U.S. and some other big offices like UKPTO, JPO, OHIM, etc.*
- *More patent-related courses*
- *I'd like to know more about the form of training new examiners, contract forms and forms of evaluation. And mainly the process of a patent application within the office.*
- *Some more practical exposure to U.S. systems at the ports and mechanisms and procedures used against violators.*
- *To do more practical cases and courses about examination of patent in engineering and process.*
- *More training in different topics like plant varieties, copyright in the U.S., information about logistic, and intelligence to combat counterfeiting and piracy.*
- *I would add some courses focused on Biotechnology, Pharmaceutical and Traditional Knowledge, but given separately with more topics within each area.*

General Comments

- *The course content was fine, but I've helped organized several international conferences and we always organized after-hours activities such as tours of the area, parties, etc. You don't have to spend money for this— just make the contacts, get a group rate and offer it as an option to people.*
- *Make trainings for different levels of knowledge of the students participating, it can be too general at one time instead of more specified for an intended level of people in their organizations and knowledge*
- *More explanatory and academic.*
- *I'd suggest you to bring in the training bilingual interpreters and translators to facilitate the learning acquisition process.*
- *More days, activities, and visits to relevant places added to the current duration.*
- *Creating a website that all members have access to and communicate with each other.*
- *The organizer should spare sometime for the participants to see at least some daylight or some beautiful places around D.C. area. I flew almost around the world to attend 4-5 day course and returned immediately. The furthest place I went was Pentagon City.*

The survey concluded with an open-ended question asking alumni to think three to five years into the future and to provide their assessment of the direction of international intellectual property protection and what kinds of information

or courses would be most valuable for GIPA to provide. One hundred and sixty six alumni provided responses. There were not any obvious common themes among the responses; however many were informative including:

- *Biotechnology and pharmaceutical patent programs should be higher in numbers and should be of long duration.*
- *IP enforcement and enforcement mechanisms.*
- *International Treaties (by subject), IP as a tool to economic sustainable development, relationship of IP with ecological matters.*
- *Evidence of use on the internet - its admissibility and credibility, internet hyperlinks controversy in view of Playboy decision of the Federal Court, the actual rights conferred in grant of registrations of very descriptive marks like Best buy, how to handle the contested matters in respect of sound and smell marks, and balancing of trade mark and copyright rights - registered or unregistered.*
- *A course legal professionals from The Bahamas will definitely benefit from is training in developing programmes to sensitize the Bahamian society about the effects of copyright infringement on local Bahamian artists' work, especially in the musical arena.*
- *Challenges faced by country across the globe with the view of increasing and expanding of ICT.*
- *More comparative lectures on US law vs. European law.*

About a handful of respondents stated that GIPA should continue to follow the same direction that it is currently following.

CONCLUSION

Having the opportunity to interact with intellectual property specialists of other countries, to learn about their approaches, to be representing my country, and to be inside the USPTO headquarters for a week- it's all priceless. Thank you USPTO!

As demonstrated throughout this report, GIPA has had a substantial impact on many of its alumni, the organizations they work for, and their countries. These impacts fall into five key areas:

1. Alumni satisfaction,
2. Value placed on GIPA experiences,
3. Learning effectiveness,
4. Networking and collaboration among alumni, and
5. Alumni influence on their organizations and countries.

The data yielded from the survey demonstrate that GIPA has made great progress in each of the five key areas. For example:

GIPA Alumni are satisfied with their experiences.

As demonstrated by:

- An exceptionally strong Net Promoter Score of 70.3 percent.
- Nearly 60 percent of respondents are highly likely to recommend GIPA to a colleague.
- 94.3 percent of respondents gave a rating of 7 or higher on a 10 point scale for their likelihood to recommend the experience.

Alumni highly value their experiences with GIPA.

As demonstrated by:

- 91 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that the GIPA course was a worthwhile investment for their career development.
- 87 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that the GIPA course was a worthwhile investment for their organization.
- 82 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that the GIPA course was a worthwhile investment for their country.

GIPA has increased the learning of its alumni.

As demonstrated by:

- 97 percent of respondents indicated they learned new knowledge and skills from their GIPA training.
- 90 percent of respondents have applied the knowledge and skills they learned to their current job.
- 96 percent of respondents stated they have an improved ability to work in Intellectual Property as a result of GIPA.
- 90 percent of respondents indicated that the knowledge and skills gained from GIPA has been useful to their countries.

GIPA alumni have begun to network and collaborate with each other beyond their GIPA training experience.

As demonstrated by:

- Slightly less than half of alumni have contacted or been contacted by a classmate from their GIPA training.
- Almost 90 percent of alumni are interested in being part of an alumni association.

Alumni have begun to influence their organizations and countries.

As demonstrated by:

- 41 percent of respondents have worked with others in their country to improve patent or trademark examination procedures.
- Slightly less than 20 percent of respondents have provided training to officials on best practices and tools to investigate and detect infringing goods.

This retrospective outcome assessment yielded many positive results that clearly demonstrate the value of GIPA and that GIPA is achieving its goal of bringing foreign government officials to the United States to learn about global IPR protection and enforcement in hopes that they become equipped to improve protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in their home countries. The findings in this study provide illustrative evidence of the beginning of positive change in the knowledge, views, and actions of participants, and participants attribute these changes to their GIPA experience. The value of GIPA is multiplied by the sharing of information. Alumni are working with colleagues to improve patent and trademark examination procedures. They are also starting to write books and papers, lecturing, and developing new curricula and policy documents. Alumni are influencing those around them and making changes in their workplaces as well as within their countries.

NEXT STEPS

FCG recommends that USPTO look through all of the data generated from each survey question to assess whether the information meets your needs. Two questions should be answered for each survey item:

1. Is this question relevant to what we want to learn from our alumni?
2. Are the responses for this question exactly the type of information we are looking for?

In addition, USPTO should review [Appendix C](#) which includes FCG's comments and suggestions on all survey items. Once these steps are completed, FCG is prepared to move forward and finalize this survey.

Appendix A: Breakdown of Trainings Attended

GIPA Training	Percentage of Entire Survey Population	Response Count of Entire Survey Population	Percentage of Survey Respondents ONLY	Response Count of Respondents ONLY
Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	5.3%	32	6.9%	17
Patents Basic Program	5.5%	33	8.5%	21
Foreign Examiners-In-Residence Extension Program	3.0%	18	3.6%	9
Copyright Legal and Policy Seminar	4.0%	24	6.5%	16
Enforcement of IPR Program	5.7%	34	3.6%	9
Plant Variety Protection Under UPOV Convention	3.3%	20	4.9%	12
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Program for Judges	5.7%	34	3.6%	9
Enforcement of IPR Program	4.7%	28	3.2%	8
Patent Industrial Design Program	7.2%	43	6.5%	16
Trademark Administration Program	4.0%	24	2.4%	6
Seminar and Study Tour for Public Prosecutors and the Judiciary on the Enforcement of IPR	3.7%	22	1.6%	4
Technology Transfer Program	5.0%	30	2.4%	6
Advanced Patents Program: Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Technology	4.3%	26	5.3%	13
Trademark Examination Program	5.5%	33	7.3%	18
Enforcement of IPR Program (June 16 - 20)	3.0%	18	4.0%	10
Advanced Patents Program: TK/GR, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology	6.7%	40	7.7%	19
Advanced Patents Program	4.0%	24	3.6%	9
Enforcement of IPR Program for Prosecutors	3.8%	23	4.9%	12
Madrid Protocol Implementation and Administration: The U.S. Model	5.7%	34	4.5%	11
Enforcement of IPR Program for Judges	5.2%	31	2.4%	6
Enforcement of IPR Program for Prosecutors	3.7%	22	2.0%	5

Appendix B: Survey Instrument and Complete Data Tables

1. Please indicate which GIPA course you attended: (If you attended more than one course, select the first course you attended)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (January 7 - 10)	6.9%	17
Patents Basic Program (January 14 - 18)	8.5%	21
Foreign Examiners-In-Residence Extension Program (January 15 - 22)	3.6%	9
Copyright Legal and Policy Seminar (January 28 - February 1)	6.5%	16
Enforcement of IPR Program (February 11 - 14)	3.6%	9
Plant Variety Protection Under UPOV Convention (February 25 - 29)	4.9%	12
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Program for Judges (March 4 - 7)	3.6%	9
Enforcement of IPR Program (March 18 - 21)	3.2%	8
Patent Industrial Design Program (March 24 - 28)	6.5%	16
Trademark Administration Program (March 25 - 28)	2.4%	6
Seminar and Study Tour for Public Prosecutors and the Judiciary on the Enforcement of IPR (April 14 - 25)	1.6%	4
Technology Transfer Program (April 21 - 25)	2.4%	6
Advanced Patents Program: Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Technology (May 12 - 16)	5.3%	13
Trademark Examination Program (June 3 - 6)	7.3%	18
Enforcement of IPR Program (June 16 - 20)	4.0%	10
Advanced Patents Program: TK/GR, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology (June 23 - 27)	7.7%	19
Advanced Patents Program (June 23 - 27)	3.6%	9
Enforcement of IPR Program for Prosecutors (July 14 - 18)	4.9%	12
Madrid Protocol Implementation and Administration: The U.S. Model (September 16 - 19)	4.5%	11
Enforcement of IPR Program for Judges (October 21 - 24)	2.4%	6
Enforcement of IPR Program for Prosecutors (October 28 - 31)	2.0%	5
Other (please specify)	4.5%	11
<i>answered question</i>		247
<i>skipped question</i>		2
Other (please specify)		
Trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights		
Trademark Examination Program (December)		
Foreign Examiners In Residence program May 2007-January 2008		
USPTO		
Patent Industrial Design Program		
Advance Program in Patents January 2007		
Industrial Design Training Program		
March 7-9, 2006 - ASEAN-USPTO Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights, Bangkok, Thailand		

patent basic program (August 3-8, 2008)
patent program TK/GR JUNE 2008
Patents Program 15 -19 May 2006

2. What year did you attend the above program?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
2000	0.0%	0
2001	0.0%	0
2002	0.0%	0
2003	0.0%	0
2004	0.0%	0
2005	0.0%	0
2006	0.8%	2
2007	6.1%	15
2008	93.1%	230
<i>answered question</i>		247
<i>skipped question</i>		2

3. Which country are you from?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Afghanistan	0.0%	0
Albania	0.4%	1
Algeria	0.0%	0
Angola	0.0%	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.4%	1
Argentina	0.4%	1
Armenia	0.8%	2
Australia	0.0%	0
Azerbaijan	0.4%	1
Bahamas	0.8%	2
Bahrain	0.0%	0
Bangladesh	0.0%	0
Barbados	0.0%	0
Belgium	0.0%	0
Belize	0.4%	1
Bermuda	0.4%	1
Bolivia	0.0%	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.4%	1
Botswana	0.0%	0
Brazil	2.8%	7
Brunei	0.4%	1

Brunei Darussalam	0.0%	0
Bulgaria	0.8%	2
Cameroon	2.0%	5
Canada	2.4%	6
Cape Verde	0.4%	1
Chile	0.0%	0
Colombia	0.8%	2
Congo, Democratic Republic of	0.0%	0
Costa Rica	2.4%	6
Cote d'Ivoire	0.4%	1
Czech Republic	2.4%	6
Dominica	0.0%	0
Dominican Republic	0.4%	1
Ecuador	1.6%	4
Egypt	1.6%	4
El Salvador	1.2%	3
Estonia	0.0%	0
Fiji	0.0%	0
France	0.4%	1
Georgia	0.8%	2
Germany	0.4%	1
Ghana	0.0%	0
Greece	0.4%	1
Grenada	0.4%	1
Guatemala	0.4%	1
Haiti	0.0%	0
Honduras	0.0%	0
Hong Kong	0.8%	2
Hungary	1.6%	4
Iceland	0.0%	0
India	5.3%	13
Indonesia	0.0%	0
Iraq	0.0%	0
Israel	0.8%	2
Jamaica	2.0%	5
Japan	0.4%	1
Jordan	2.8%	7
Kenya	1.6%	4
Korea	0.0%	0
Kosovo	0.8%	2
Kuwait	0.8%	2
Lao PDR	0.0%	0
Latvia	0.0%	0
Lebanon	2.8%	7
Lesotho	0.4%	1
Libya	0.8%	2
Lithuania	1.2%	3

Macedonia	0.0%	0
Madagascar	0.0%	0
Malawi	0.4%	1
Malaysia	3.6%	9
Mauritania	0.0%	0
Mauritius	1.6%	4
Mexico	2.0%	5
Moldova	0.8%	2
Mongolia	0.0%	0
Morocco	0.8%	2
Namibia	0.4%	1
Nepal	0.4%	1
New Zealand	0.0%	0
Nicaragua	0.0%	0
Nigeria	4.5%	11
Oman	0.0%	0
Pakistan	2.4%	6
Panama	0.4%	1
Papua New Guinea	0.4%	1
Paraguay	0.0%	0
People's Republic of China	1.6%	4
Peru	4.5%	11
Philippines	4.0%	10
Poland	0.0%	0
Portugal	0.0%	0
Romania	1.2%	3
Russia	0.4%	1
Rwanda	0.4%	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.4%	1
Saint Lucia	0.0%	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.4%	1
Saudi Arabia	0.4%	1
Senegal	0.0%	0
Serbia	0.4%	1
Serbia and Montenegro	0.0%	0
Sierra Leone	0.0%	0
Singapore	0.0%	0
Slovak Republic	0.4%	1
Slovenia	1.2%	3
South Africa	0.0%	0
South Korea	0.0%	0
Sri Lanka	0.0%	0
Swaziland	0.4%	1
Switzerland	0.0%	0
Taiwan	2.8%	7
Tanzania	1.2%	3
Thailand	2.0%	5

The Gambia	0.0%	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0%	0
Tunisia	0.4%	1
Turkey	0.4%	1
Uganda	0.0%	0
Ukraine	0.8%	2
United Arab Emirates	0.4%	1
United Kingdom	0.8%	2
United States	0.4%	1
Uruguay	0.4%	1
Uzbekistan	0.4%	1
Vietnam	4.5%	11
Yemen	1.2%	3
Zambia	1.2%	3
Zimbabwe	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		247
<i>skipped question</i>		2

4. How long have you been working in the Intellectual Property area?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than a year	5.7%	14
1 - 3 years	21.1%	52
4 - 7 years	28.7%	71
8 - 10 years	15.8%	39
More than 10 years	28.7%	71
<i>answered question</i>		247
<i>skipped question</i>		2

5. Please choose the type of organization in which you work		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
National level government agency	72.9%	180
Local level government agency	2.4%	6
National level court	3.2%	8
Local level court	1.2%	3
Private law firm	2.0%	5
Judiciary or Prosecutor's Office	11.3%	28
Private or business organization	1.6%	4
Other (please specify)	5.3%	13
<i>answered question</i>		247
<i>skipped question</i>		2
Other (please specify)		

TECHNICAL GOVERNMENT ATTACHED AGENCY (DESIGN SERVICE PROVIDER)
Ministry of Culture ,LEGAL DEPARTMENT
Egyptian patent office
University
US Consulate
National Research Organization
Ministry of Economy
Local office in industrial property
non profit government organization
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Ministry of culture and tourism
CUSTOMS
Libyan foreign affairs

6. Please choose the type of Intellectual Property Function you work in		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Patent Examination	24.7%	61
Trademark Examination	13.0%	32
Copyright	6.9%	17
Administrative or civil enforcement	4.5%	11
Investigation	4.0%	10
Prosecution	6.9%	17
Judicial	11.7%	29
Intellectual Property Customs Enforcement	8.5%	21
IP Education for small business	1.6%	4
Other (please specify)	18.2%	45
<i>answered question</i>		247
<i>skipped question</i>		2
Other (please specify)		
Standards Development		
Enforcing Law against Counterfeiters		
Hearing of all types of cases relating to registration of trade mark and post registration, I also provide opinion in respect of falsification of trade mark to Police and prepare the replies to higher courts in appeals from orders of this Registry.		
IP Promotion and Education for different categories of public (lawyers firms, research institutions, small business, students)		
Industrial Property cases		
Project related to the IPR		
Indirect, Risk Assessment in general terms		
economic field		
Board of Appeals		
ENCORPORATE IP IN DESIGN AWARENESS PROGRAM OF THE AGENCY		
Industrial Design Examination and Copyright		
Trademark and patent examination, copyright and		
monitoring use of TK/GR in patents		
Protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property		

IP lawyer
CINEMATOGRAPHIC CONTROLS AND REGULATION,
Consultant on PBR
supervision of Plant Variety Protection examiners
I am not directly involved since no prosecutions have been brought before my Court
Industrial Design Examination
Head of patent section
plant variety protection
Industrial Designs Examination
drug regulation
Patent Linkage a data protection of pharmaceutical products
IP Management
ANTI COUNTERFEIT
IPR Specialist
Patent and Designs Examination
Information, training and advising of scientists and researchers in France and Developing countries
Copyright and Industrial Design Policy
Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous peoples
hearing of trade mark opposition
Industrial design Technical Policy
IP REGISTRATION
Policy maker
Manage business of operations of Copyrights and Industrial Designs
trademark, patent, design examination
IPR for medicines
policy on commercialization of R&D product
registration of films
Patent and Trademark Examination
administrative, Trademark examination, copyright
Handle policy matters concerning Trade Marks in particular and IPR in general
Selection Achievements Test and Protection

7. How would you describe the level of your position?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Executive	17.4%	43
Senior Level Manager	22.7%	56
Mid-Level Manager	21.9%	54
Front-Line Supervisor	10.1%	25
Programmatic	6.1%	15
Other (please specify)	21.9%	54
answered question		247
skipped question		2
Other (please specify)		
Patent Examiner		

public prosecutor
Quasi judicial tribunal officer
Examiner, but with administrative tasks.
Examiner of Patents & Designs
adviser
Chairman of the Board
prosecutorial
Patent Examination and Coordination
patent examiner, operative
Senior Copyright Officer
patent examiner
public prosecutor
Consultant
My work involves guiding searching drafting filing and prosecuting patent application.
Patent examiner
prosecutor
CHIEF OF SERVICE
Private Consultant
COMMISSIONER CUSTOMS
JUDGE OF APPEALS
Examiner of Patents & Designs
Judge (chairman of a committee that settles the disputes related to the trademarks and industrial designs in the commercial registration authority)
District penal Judge dealing with criminal cases (and IP cases among them)
Patent Examiner
Judicial Officer \ Adjudicator
Senior level Examiner
DUS EXAMINER
senior clinical assessor specialist
Legal advisor
Senior Advisor
IPR Specialist
Head patent department
legal adviser
Patent Examiner level corresponding to 5 years of experience
patent examiner
Crown Counsel - a Junior Prosecutor
First degree prosecutor
Regional Trial Court Judge
rank and file
judge of trial court with unlimited jurisdiction n.b. we do not specialize in intellectual property law, all of our judges do both criminal and civil work, with no specialization
Examiner
counselor
senior assistant registrar
Examiner of Patents & Designs
head of cinematography department
Patent Examiner

patent examiner
Patent Examiner
Senior Judicial Officer
judge
Judicial Magistrate
Chairperson of the Tribunal
Civil Judge

8. As a result of your GIPA experience, do you think that you...							
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Rating Average	Response Count
Have a better appreciation for international intellectual property rights and enforcement policies and strategies	1	5	18	128	79	4.21	231
Are better able to comprehend, analyze and evaluate intellectual property rights and enforcement issues	1	7	18	136	68	4.14	230
More accepting of other nations' views on intellectual property	2	7	24	152	47	4.01	232
Better appreciate the nature and magnitude of today's intellectual property threats	0	6	20	130	71	4.17	227
<i>answered question</i>							236
<i>skipped question</i>							13

9. To what extent did your understanding and knowledge of the following topics listed below increase or improve as a result of your GIPA experience?							
Answer Options	No change	Minimal Increase	Moderate Increase	Substantial Increase	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
International standards of Patents	16	26	69	92	17	3.17	220
International standards of Trademarks	36	23	62	69	37	2.86	227
International standards of IP Enforcement	15	36	77	77	17	3.05	222
International standards of Copyright	40	36	59	42	37	2.58	214
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	13	32	87	72	16	3.07	220
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	27	43	74	47	25	2.74	216
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	24	24	72	73	23	3.01	216
Border measures	34	39	65	48	29	2.68	215

Optional Comments	30
answered question	236
skipped question	13
Optional Comments	
BPAI is the best improvement	
since there are no unify forces internationally and coordination among all of IPR enforcement officers it will be hard to have clear view	
For sure the training added value to me, IPR is one of the important areas to be looked by a critical eye, African countries are highly affected by the infringement of IPR, and GIPA has something to do with it.	
The training period should be at least two weeks to register substantial increase in understanding and knowledge of the above topics.	
the course was dealing with patent examination, no Trademarks and very little of IP enforcement	
Not much was emphasized on enforcement mechanisms	
Additional information and ideas from the participants and the trainers enriched my understanding on setting advanced standard operating procedures on seizure cases with 'confusingly similar goods'.	
I substantial improved my knowledge in the field of plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention during the Train the trainer program	
While the course does mention about TRIPs and focuses on the US laws, laws and standards relating to IPR may vary a little from country to country and therefore it would have been good to have some comparative focus such as a perspective from the UK, Canada and maybe Japan as well.	
I can't give my opinion about other topics, because my course was about Industrial Designs.	
This training which I have attended w.e.f. 3rd June08 to 6th June08 was really an informative for me and I think all others participants also.	
I am a trainer for UPOV and this was a train the trainers course	
SOME BACKGROUND PAPERS, IF CIRCULATED BEFORE THE PROGRAM, WOULD MAKE IT MORE INTERESTING AND MORE EDUCATIVE	
I participated in the pilot FEIR program (May 2007 to January 2008). As a result of that my patent application examination skills in the field of Biotechnology have significantly been improved.	
This GIPA training was my first exposure to the role of Judges in enforcement of I P Rights. While legislation exists in my country, I have not had the experience of having cases come before my Court.	
Although the program included trademarks and copyright - it was primarily focused on industrial designs	
MY SUBJECT IS PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER UPOV CONVENTION	
More than above, I have desire to deep discussions on the infringement that occurred by Chain and effected on the IP rights nationally and regionally.	
The increase of knowledge was on the USA patent system.	
The training module which I attended related to technology transfer which was immensely useful to me.	
The GIPA program I attended was exclusively dealing with plant variety protection	
The course was very specific to Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Patents, where the substantiation increase of knowledge really occurred.	
Patent protection, Trade secret protection, Copyright protection, TRIPS	
The training program I attended was about industrial designs (none of the above).	
The training I attended was more focused on the search and substantive examination of patent application.	
In Ja. Judges receive no specific judicial training and there is no specialist division re I.P.Law. I therefore benefited tremendously from your very broad-based program	
I have not yet attended courses on IP enforcement and criminal litigation and copyright therefore cannot comment much on these.	
Introduction to work from home concept for patent Examiners	
Time for the training was too short to properly assimilate the course content. There was no enough literature or bibliography/citations of decided cases.	
More emphasis was given to patent & tmk matters.	

10. Please provide an honest assessment of how you see your knowledge TODAY about each of the following:

Answer Options	No Knowledge	A Little Knowledge	Fairly Knowledgeable	Very Knowledgeable	Expert	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
International standards of Patents	9	49	74	65	19	10	3.17	226
International standards of Trademarks	9	49	85	58	17	15	3.11	233
International standards of IP Enforcement	6	43	102	63	11	2	3.13	227
International standards of Copyright	9	67	81	46	6	19	2.87	228
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	5	34	111	54	21	5	3.23	230
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	14	64	84	44	13	9	2.90	228
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	5	45	96	55	18	9	3.16	228
Border measures	23	63	88	33	6	11	2.70	224
<i>answered question</i>								236
<i>skipped question</i>								13

11. Select the answer that best represents your views. Please answer all questions. There are no right or wrong answers.							
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Rating Average	Response Count
Harmonized intellectual property systems is an effective way to reduce counterfeiting, piracy and copyright infringements.	2	6	17	99	109	4.32	233
Finding a balance between intellectual property rights and promoting economic development in my country is a challenge.	1	10	23	104	96	4.21	234
Protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is important to me.	0	1	7	104	123	4.49	235
Protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is important to my country.	2	3	13	82	134	4.47	234
Multi-lateral/bilateral agreements are an effective tool for establishing effective standards for IP enforcement.	2	4	24	110	94	4.24	234
<i>answered question</i>							236
<i>skipped question</i>							13

12. What were the most significant things you learned from your GIPA program?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	163
<i>answered question</i>	163

skipped question	86
Response Text	
International Standards of IPR, and the history of the TRIPS agreement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Magnitude of Intellectual Property threats -Better appreciation of Intellectual Property Rights -Enforcement mechanisms in the US to fight piracy and trade in counterfeit items 	
BPAI	
Trademarks and patent procedures	
how to protect an IP in the USA and what are the benefits	
The significant things I learnt during my course was how the IPR is enforced in US, this derived me to propose changes of IPR enforcement mechanisms in my jurisdiction. Other things I got from the course was the effects counterfeits and counterfeiting.	
About teething troubles when Madrid was joined by USA and somewhat how they have been and are being sorted out.	
I have learned about US patent system which is different from European system	
In the first program (Trademarks), I learned how USA examiners do their work and the way they solved problems that we still face. In the second (Madrid Protocol) I learned how USPTO managed to solve the problems raised by the treaty. My country is going to join the treaty and experience so USPTO solutions is important.	
IP enforcement through the civil system, Patent Issues in Biotechnology and issues in Pharmaceutical patent practice.	
US copyright system	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. way the USPTO examines patent applications, especially claim analysis and post-grant procedures e.g. reexamination or patent corrections 2. System of pharmaceutical data protection 3. plant protection in the U.S. 	
I learned new knowledge about USA Intellectual Property.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The judiciary system and how Intellectual Property cases are handled and heard in the US. 2. The matrix system in handing out court fines. Its transparency and deterrent effect on offenders. 3. Border measures by the US Customs dept able to contain counterfeits from entering the country. 4. The US Customs IP recordation system. Effectiveness linking trademark registration to customs database. 5. The differences between patent, copyright, trademark 6. Standards of IP enforcement in the US and the other participating countries. 	
differences of the US patent law (from European)	
Distinguishing of the IPR measures on taught cases, like trade mark, copyright or protected designs and the inventory field.	
I improved my knowledge about the main provisions of the UPOV Convention and sui generis system of plant variety protection, I appreciated a lot the practical training on communication skills, I learned more about how to use different instruments of presentations (PowerPoint) and how to elaborate and better organize the teaching materials	
The UPOV system of Plant Variety Rights Protection, how to increase my personal skills	
The most important thing I've learned about the program is the necessity of acceding to the Madrid Protocol to simplify the trademark filing system and attract foreign investments.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An awareness on how IP can help increase economic growth of a country 2. How each country differs in products being registered for protection base on the each country presentation 3? How serious each country in dealing with IP 	
US IP system	
I was amazed at the resistance that I perceived when I suggested that seized counterfeit products (NIKE, ADIDAS etc) should be freely distributed to children in poor countries who might never have the chance in their lifetime to wear a single pair of shoes. The expert maintained that this approach would be hurting the owners of the trademarks. I really do see how, but I learnt from this that the solidarity gap between the "haves" and the "havenots" is still very wide. And that is a pity.	
That without enforcement IPR there is no chance that a country can develop a strong economy and secure markets.	
That piracy and counterfeiting of any form of trademarks, intellectual property, and products can adversely affect the bottom line of a company or inventor and the image of a country if intellectual property laws are not enforced in any given country.	
The general form for evaluation of Patent Applications. And the organization between all tasks and responsibilities into the Office.	
The protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is important in all the countries around the world.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to identify fake/counterfeit products 2. The magnitude of the problem and the impact on economic development 3. The types of violation 	

4. How the situation is dealt with in the USA
5. Aspects of IPR laws
International standards of patentability.
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property and Intellectual Property theft
I learn about the different Systems of Industrial Designs in important countries, like US, China, Japan, AU. But I would like to know more about how the Americans do examination of Designs.
U.S. efforts to harmonize Patent standards, General understanding of some related patent treaties and how U.S. embraces them into the U.S. Law.
I obtained an international or global view about intellectual property, especially in patent topics.
I learned general information about IP rights besides patents in which I work.
How to make awareness of the importance of the IP rights to the people
Policies and proceedings for border measures, identification of piracy/counterfeit
For me most significant things learned were computer implemented inventions, advanced claim analysis, advance novelty analysis, inventive step analysis.
interacting with representatives from other countries and exchanging best practices from each one, besides the outstanding participation of the speakers evolved in the program
It was a great experience dealing with Judges around the world, and knowing that our work, interest and problems are similar. It was a great opportunity to deeply study Trademark and Intellectual Property Law and Treaties in an international background
trademark examining attorney quality review
International Cooperation
Gaining a better understanding of the copyright system of the US as well as getting a glimpse of the workings of the US Copyright Office. This is significant to me because our system of registration is patterned after US.
Global importance of IP; importance of good and proper drafting of a patent application; technical knowledge along with legal awareness is important.
The key considerations in examination of patent applications in field of traditional knowledge.
Protection of International and well-known marks in my country. And I was also suggested to Toni Hicky the program manager that a separate program may be arranged regarding Madrid agreement and Protocol.
It is hard to specialize because the whole program was very interesting. But if I had to choose, I would choose practical cases where the participants were split up in the working groups.
The most significant things that I learned from my GIPA program are: the enforcement of IPR in U.S., how we can exchange information in IPR domain, The U.S. legal system, the important role of right holders to solve an IPR penal case.
The greatest thing that was beneficial to me was the opportunity that we had to mixed with middle-east countries and to understand their respective economies in relation to IP and to situate the judicial approach of the American system in relation to copyright issues, digital rights management and satellite signal piracy regulation and enforcement, and trademark counterfeiting amongst others .Also to understand the role that Mauritius can play in helping America in the enforcement of IP.
1. US patent laws which are very much different from Indian Patent law.
2. Glimpse of patents law and examination procedures of other countries (Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, china and Egypt) that were part of the FEIR 2007-08 programs.
IP plays very important role in encouraging the economic development. Protecting and enforcing IP rights is very important for every country.
protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is important to my country
Provided me with up to date tools to enhance my skills as a trainer
Trademark Law Office Management; Trademark Examiner Training; Quality Evaluation and Methods for Achievement; Electronic Trademark Tools; Teleworking.
SALIENT FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE US AND INDIAN SYSTEMS OF BORDER ENFORCEMENT
identifying counterfeit goods, trademarks standards and copyrights standards
Comparative analysis among countries on IP administration and enforcement
SHARING EXPERIENCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES
Issues related to examination of computer implemented inventions and business methods in the USPTO.
US practices on management a Patent office
US experience and mechanisms
The fact that there are other ways of looking at trademark examination and coming up with totally different outcomes. Within that short period I learnt quite allot.

Improvement in the patent examination skills.
how to examine an US patent application
as my program was extension for a long training course , so I will mention the total benefit :- improving my examination skills [analysis, search qualities , knowledge about different treaties and many IP offices polices „etc], improving my point of view regarding the importance of IP specially the relation between IP and Economy progress.
The most significant things I learned from the GIPA program includes but not limited to the followings: that author(s) of work that copyright subsist must register such work at the US Copyright office, and each right holder themselves are the ones to initiate copyright infringement cases; secondly, policing of copyright works goes beyond national boundary and needs collaborative efforts of every country to succeed.
The nature of copyright in the US and the need for greater international cooperation in copyright enforcement.
The way of facing the relationship between protection and individual rights.
protection of geographical indications
the impact of counterfeit product on economy and how much is strictly prohibited dealing with this kind of product and the way of dealing with this kind of product in US courts
The border measures
The enforcement of IP rights, mainly Trademarks, in international standards, and analyzing the issue from different point of views.
A better understanding of US patent law % USPTO practice, particularly regarding restriction practice.
The way other nation, especially the US treat IP enforcement.
I got realized about the real need to educate each country’s citizens about protecting intellectual property, to grow economically as a nation.
Appreciation of international views on infringement.
PRESENTATION SKILLS AND UNDERSTANDING MORE UPOV CONVENTION
The way of IP enforcement in USA
I learned that all the domains of Intellectual Property were covered. And there is a whole set of judicial knowledge is available at hand.
To get knowledge on electronic trademark systems. -Learning about the enforcement of the border. -The mechanisms of fighting the infringement and piracy of IP rights. -It was a very nice chance in knowing and creating relations with others, epically with the official’s of USPTO.
The exchange of ideas and experience with people of other countries, signatories of Madrid system and protocol.
US Design Patents Proceeding
- The spirit of UPOV Convention. - The skill to present a issue to the other peoples
understanding more of patent examinations and importance of search and its likelihood with complete search tools
Perhaps the most important is the continuing role of multilateral relations in combating the scourge of flagrant infringements of intellectual property worldwide. It is essential for more endowed nations of the world to realize the importance of collectivity and pulling up the less endowed to face a common problem which does not discriminate between nations...
The way Intellectual Property Rights are treated by that U.S. government, and to have an international and not just a local view of the issue.-
Inconsistencies of the USA patent system. Trying to understand the rationales behind the system.
Meeting with different IP Officials from different Organizations and different countries can increase knowledge of IP and it is good way for exchange the experience between countries
THE COURSE HELPED ME IN MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF MY OFFICE.AND ADDED UP TO MY IP KNOWLEDGE.
Trademark
Improved my awareness toward the importance of IPR issues
The technology transfer program which I attended gave me an opportunity to understand the methodology of technology transfer prevalent in the developed countries especially in the USA. It also made me understand the need for similar systems in India.
Examination of Patents designs as a set of articles, identifying counterfeit designs, the new types of trademarks on the market and how courts handle IP litigations with focus on counterfeit products.
I have a good experience gained from GIPA in IP in general and Especially in Patent.
strong IT foundation and knowledgeable person is the bests asset for IP office
Many new knowledge about Intellectual Property enforcement. such as the IP Rights , Types of IP , Prosecuting IP crime and many cases of Organized crime in Piracy and Counterfeiting

The copyright system of USA.
How the USCBP, ICE and their team have enough legislative powers to combat the problem of counterfeiting and piracy in comparison to Bermuda Law enforcement.
Increasing my knowledge on sensitive aspects of the UPOV Convention : essentially derived variety, cooperation between national authorities, nullity or cancellation of Plant Breeder's righty, etc.
It was very relevant understand how USPTO judge or issues patents on Biotech and Parma Area, seeing specific points of evaluation during the patent examination
Trade secret protection and geographic indication protection
The overview of the United States about the Traditional Knowledge protection. The different kinds of protection in the context of Plant varieties
the number of patent examiner USPTO plans to recruit each year
The importance of protecting and respecting intellectual property rights.
As a patent examiner the contents of program was not very useful to me and even not too much related to the title of the course.
How to effectively enforce IP; How to educate people in IP in Third countries
The US approach to trade mark examination
Method to examine pharmaceutical patent
The impact of technology in the development and protection of copyrights.
I learned the US system for granting industrial design rights, some information about the ID systems of attending countries, there are great similarities in the issues all countries are facing with regard to ID registration.
The different methods of counterfeit, the relations with other offences. the steps that U.S. take for achieve care the trademark with the managers, companies ,the different between trademark, patents,
Learning about enforcement mechanisms in other jurisdictions such as in China and Africa.
The practical exercises, the tour of USPTO and its effective administration, online system and work at home, quality examination and dispute resolution and the links between USPTO and the public.
patent transfer
Exchange of views with participants from other countries
Got sufficient knowledge on pharmaceutical patent practices and biotechnology patent practices.
Fight against piracy, IP enforcement mechanisms, subject matter of copyright...
Understanding the level of IP standards among nations. Harmonization of search and substantive examination of patent applications is important and should be pushed through. IP Protection and awareness among highly industrialized countries is at the higher level as compared to developing countries.
That offenders find ingenious ways to get around I.P.laws and thus enforcement arms have to be extremely vigilant and up-to date to keep a handle on things.
IP administration and procedure for registration of Trade Mark applications and implementation of Madrid protocol system
OVERALL AWARENESS
To study and comprehend the law scheme of trademark in USA. To meet the examiner from all over the world.
The fact that PNG is no yet a member of Madrid Protocol, I had very little knowledge about the Madrid System. My attendance to the Madrid Protocol Program has enabled me to acquire much knowledge and understanding of what Madrid Protocol is and how the system works from the USPTO perspective.
USPTO approach in examination of patent in the field of Biotechnology and TK related area
The understanding of the USA system for Border measures and other countries experiences improve my information, experience and help me to find solutions for problems in the same matter and spread this information among my colleagues and the level under me.
Administration of USPTO (patent examiner can work at home, search service for examiner)
Improve my knowledge in patent law and I was able to apply the knowledge that I have learned in this program to my current job.
-Civil Enforcement of Intellectual property. _ Border Enforcement.
I learned a lot about USPTO standards and what is procedure in US about IP rights, also I saw how is functional and modern institution like USPTO and like to help in my country to modernize our work and IP office to work very effective and with a lot of success
Examining trademarks is a very similar procedure in Hungary and in the Us. There are only little differences.
it raised my standards as a trademark examiner's learned to pay attention to detail and to give serious consideration to my decisions
The benefits of the Hague Treaty.

to be able to differentiate between well known marks, distinctive nature of a trademark, grounds of trademark registration and approval
The assessment of novelty and non-obviousness criteria in the USPTO, organization and activities of the USPTO.
Appreciate the nature and magnitude of today's intellectual property threats
establish policies and procedures, issues in pharmaceutical Patent Practices
TRADEMARK EXAM SYSTEMS IN THE U.S.
1. Enforcement Issues 2. Border Measures 3. Piracy related issues Studied the above topics in detail and learned very new issues in respect of them.
COORDINATED EFFORTS TO IMPROVE AND STRENGTHENED STANDARDS OF SERVICES TO USPTO CLIENTS
Administering Madrid Agreement and Protocol
More accepting of other nations 'views on IP
I have learnt quite a lot i.e. What is meant by Intellectual Property, Examination, Searching and IP enforcement, PCT, Patent Law Basics etc
- Increasing experience in searching and examining patent application, especially in the field of TK and pharmaceutical; - Improving knowledge in IP enforcement.
The most significant were about advanced claims analysis and administrative patent appellate practice
I learned more about the UPOV system or deepen my knowledge about things I already knew. I got more tools to defend what I believe in and more tools to give speeches
All the presented/displayed practical cases
all basics and important issues relating to topic were discussed during the program in a friendly environment
The US legislation on IP is very applicable, comprehensive search of Trademarks.
Protection of Traditional Knowledge should be considered as a priority in my country
- Increasing experience in searching and examining patent application, especially in the field of TK and pharmaceutical; - Improving knowledge in IP enforcement.
Protection of Intellectual Property Rights and enforcement procedures and mechanism and the role of the Judiciary in enforcement.
The extent to which research and development had a significant impact on economy; the big establishment pertaining to patent & related matters. Any informative item interesting. The tour in the offices to see how the applications were handled. We could learn to contribute to the better performance of our office.
Knowledge systems of other countries in the field of patent industrial design. Know more about the international conventions on patent industrial design; know the American system of patent industrial design and comparison with system of my country. .Know more about the criteria and standers for the protection of patent industrial design in U.S.A and many other countries participating.
To learn international intellectual property right and enforcement policies and strategies. There are also most significant things that IP system is an effective way to reduce counterfeiting, copyright. It is also promoting economic development in the world.
examination of marks for distinctiveness
International standards for IPR enforcement, border measures (Legal framework, Procedures for Suspension of Release by Customs Authorities, Recordation of IPR, Risk Assessment, Ex Officio Actions, etc) and the importance of cooperation international and domestically with organizations having IPR responsibilities and right holders.
Having an international vision of property rights intellectual, feedback daily work activities. Helped me to argue objectively judicial decisions
Practice and procedure used re enforcement at the Border.
The varying approaches that exist in different jurisdiction to the issue of IP protection and the ver increasing need for a co-operation within the global village to protect and combat infringement to IP rights and IP 'crimes' and to establish a uniform and harmonized system of IP protection and enforcement worldwide.
The GIPA program enhanced my understanding of the ever increasing methods used in piracy and the infringement of other IP rights. And the accompanying need for governments to be effectively equipped to supervise and control this phenomenon.
* prosecuting IP crimes * civil and criminal enforcement of IP * consequences of IP theft.
The global approach.
I got the broader picture of how the international treaty (UPOV) is operating in many different countries.
The modes of IPR enforcement for a developing economy like Malawi where the field is novel to most Government departments

The interplay between civil and criminal enforcement of IPR Modes of enforcement from advanced jurisdictions like USA and Americas in general
During the FEIR Program I had the opportunity to learn about the IP system adopted by USPTO. This experience has brought many questions about the IP system adopted in my country and broadened my vision about the IP system in an international level.
Techniques and process in implementation of Border Measures of Intellectual property rights
All topics of the course program I learned

13. Please rate the extent of your agreement with the following statements about the LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS.								
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
I learned new knowledge and skills from this training.	0	1	3	121	107	1	4.44	233
I was able to apply the knowledge and skills learned in this class to my job.	0	6	14	131	77	4	4.22	232
The training improved my ability to work in Intellectual Property.	0	5	4	122	102	1	4.38	234
The information learned has been useful for my country.	0	4	14	145	67	4	4.20	234
Optional Comments about Course Content								46
answered question								236
skipped question								13
Optional Comments about Course Content								
More details about BPAI								
The course was useful to me but I think was supposed to be more practical than how it was. We needed to know how the IP cases are handled from the filing to the verdict.								
India is still in the process of joining Madrid								
IP is a profession covering various aspects and therefore training in other IP areas is equally desirable.								
Able to incorporate knowledge gained when preparing working papers, in presentations and courses.								
I found the content from the US Drugs and Food agency very important as it influences critically the public health and safety, though the space given for this part was not sufficient, therefore I consider that more space shall be given to this particular lessons and especially the drug part.								
The training course in the field of Plant Variety Protection according UPOV Conventions was very well organized, I appreciated a lot the efforts of UPOV and GIPA Academy in order to elaborate the training course materials and to organize the practical lessons								
There are many similar things about our work. Although, I learned very much about the systematic and organized form of work in the USPTO.								
Learn more about the intellectual property system on the United States of America.								
Some more practical areas such as visiting some of the various Customs locations and see the items seized as well as looking at systems at the border points to detect violations could be included.								
I would be better if the course includes more practical cases.								
It is very beneficial for people who have recently joined intellectual property field.								
I suggest like this course and others courses may be remain continued for getting experienced.								
It was a well organized and oriented course, very practical and well structured								
the course has been useful for me and for my country								
TOO MUCH PACKED IN 5 DAYS FOR AN IN-DEPTH APPRECIATION								
The most useful part in my training program was regarding the international treaties like PCT and how to work with it and how to work as a searching authority as we apply the same rules in our home offices.								
The course content is very elaborate and exhaustive. However, I think that real practical trainings be incorporated into the program, while extended time is allotted for future program.								

The course had been an eye opener and provides skills which I did not acquire before attending.
The Course Content was very informative and educational but since no cases have been brought to my Court I have been unable to test or put into practice the skills learned.
Broad content that was put into context well helped develop an understanding.
- The skill for negotiation can be added to the contents of the Course
IT WAS A GREAT AND RICH EXPERIENCE WHICH HELPED ME AT WORK.
It is very important to compare different legal frameworks related to patents between USA and Brazil for understanding the evolution of the examination and interpretation of technologic and innovative areas
It was an excellent course, with extraordinary specialists and very interesting exercises and visits to different places where we could see the application of the IP, research, etc. I recommended my colleagues from the Ministry to assist such courses in a country that have so much to show and teach to others nations.
As a patent examiner the contents of program was not very useful to me and even not too much related to the title of the course. It would have been much useful if it contained the practical training of patent examination instead of just telling briefly about the law.
I think that is necessary more practice to define better the patents, trademarks, copyright, and one visit to any company for know the process for protect the product against the counterfeit
Rich content and professional, however the duration is short...too short,
This course has permitted new knowledge on copyright system, which is different of the system available in our country: civil law system.
I think that perhaps there should have been fewer presentations so that more could be absorbed. Also, allot of the Judges in attendance did not speak English as their native language and I think it was hard for them to grasp the fairly complicated and specific language of I.P.law.Perhaps having the papers translated into several main languages, and/ or sending them to participants in advance could assist.
The course was more of border control than judicial issues.
I DO NOT WORK DIRECTLY IN THIS AREA
The knowledge I learned helps me during the reviewing of The Executive Regulations of the Egyptian Importation – Exportation (Chapter 9 for Border measures) that primarily aims at overcoming of the implementation difficulties that have been facing the competent authorities as well as interested parties since the issuance of the regulations in 2005.
It was perfect experience for me, it was my pleasure to see and meet a lot of people with such knowledge about IP rights and like sponge I tried to upgrade my knowledge and use in my country for better effectiveness in my office.
it addressed so many questions I have had in my mind for ages, practical questions, it was a hands on training
it gave me a general idea of what to expect for trademark registration at international level
GENERALLY, THE LAW OF EXAMINING TM IN THE U.S. IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF MY PLACE. HOWEVER, THE WAYS OF EXECUTING THE EXAMINATION PROCESS ARE DIFFERENT. SO, I WAS NOT ABLE TO APPLY THE SKILLS LEARNED IN THE CLASS TO MY PRESENT JOB. BUT, IT WAS GREAT TO LEARN AND UNDERSTAND THE EXAM SYSTEM OF ANOTHER PLACE.
Very Good
The course content is good and suitable for everybody working in an Intellectual Office from low level to management.
Analysis of claims should also be taught in such trainings
The course content was good and well framed but it would have been useful to be given bibliography.
It was a basically informative program on the US PATENT Basic principles of one week. The lecturers had to cover briefly & quickly; but were very efficient. The exercise done as group work allowed good interaction. Materials on course were available, allowing thus to review course contents which were pertinent to the program.
The training was very useful for the development of my knowledge and my abilities and skills in the field of intellectual property in general and especially the field of patent industrial design. I suggested inclusion of more legal material and information on the subject of training, and adding more practical cases, both in intellectual property offices or in the courts.
The course content is unique and very useful for my judicial activity. Should organize more often
More interaction with Judges and their exposure to their difficulties in achieving fairness in their decision making process and the assessment of the quantum of damages in the wake of sophisticated means used by 'pirates' in the IP fields.
If more examples and case studies from the developing countries were used to create a balance as the material was predominantly from the developed world

14. If you have <u>NOT</u> been able to successfully apply the knowledge you gained from GIPA, why not? (Select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

Content not practical	10.5%	8
Prevented or discouraged from using	6.6%	5
No opportunity	34.2%	26
Other high priorities	14.5%	11
Other (please specify)	40.8%	31
answered question		76
skipped question		173
Other (please specify)		
I applied maximum to my own practice and also my colleagues are using these skills.		
Current job doesn't directly related to patent		
political instability in my country		
laws been applied , the practice , judicial system , understanding		
It is not correct to suggest that one has either been able to successfully apply or not apply all that has been learnt. There are certain areas which are incidental to any training and surely widen or strengthen the confidence of using discretions and taking decisions.		
Not applicable		
The IPR enforcement settlement in my country gives the powers from the administrative side to the other government agencies, therefore customs depends upon their action, creating this way the chain, on which customs is mainly the enforcement part.		
I believe my job description gives me to apply the knowledge acquired from USPTO every day.		
In as much as I want to share the knowledge learned from this program, I have limited avenues to discuss this matter since I do not work in an IP office except to include a brief discussion on IP to our clients attending our regular design related seminars at the office or if we get invited in short talks in schools for Industrial Design students as part of their curriculum. As part of my advocacy, I also encourage clients I work with to register their products that requires I protection.		
Different systems between Peru and United States of America		
reassigned to other unit not engaged in IPR investigation		
my country is not a member of the Madrid protocol yet		
I already apply the knowledge either gained from GIPA or others		
Lack of comprehensive legislation which mandates Customs to enforce IPR		
depend on jobs and organizations		
Our laws have not been updated to cover all IP issues, e.g. services marks, smell marks, position marks, etc		
N/A		
the visit to the many courts, was unnecessary in my opinion		
I have been able to		
Parties entered into a compromise		
I DO NOT WORK DIRECTLY IN THE AREA OF IP REGISTRATION ALTHOUGH IT IS DONE IN THE OFFICE AT A DIFFERENT LOCATION		
PNG is not yet a member of Madrid Protocol		
The Executive Regulations of the Importation – Exportation (Chapter 9 for Border measures) that issued in 2005 needs to be implemented in order to be able to apply the knowledge that I learned.		
I use all the time knowledge from GIPA and professionals from that department		
This was not a meant as job training but rather inform others of each countries examination/registration system.		
the client have not been too receptive of some of the changes		
The differences in IP jurisprudence between US patent system and Vietnamese system.		
SEE COMMENTS IN QUESTION 13		
I have been able to successfully apply the knowledge gained.		
Extensive Patent Case studies should also be taken up.		
Contents not yet enough practical contextually		

15. Since completing the program, in which of the following areas do you feel you have used the knowledge gained from the program? (Select all that apply)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
International standards of Patents	44.1%	101
International standards of Trademarks	33.6%	77
International standards of IP Enforcement	29.7%	68
International standards of Copyright	18.8%	43
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	38.0%	87
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	21.4%	49
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	31.4%	72
Border measures	14.0%	32
Optional Comments	13.1%	30
<i>answered question</i>		229
<i>skipped question</i>		20
Optional Comments		
BPAI		
Madrid Protocol Implementation.		
International system of Plant Variety Rights Protection		
More specifically Industrial Design		
No Opportunity to use the knowledge as yet		
I understood the economic and technical reasons for which USPTO provides a strong protection to the inventions of its citizens.		
Border measures to a small extent as the framework and administrative capacity and focus is lacking in Jamaica Customs in the area of IPR		
I have used the knowledge in my job, especially because I search at the Data Bases of Industrial Designs to examine those applications.		
to review and understand threats for biotechnological IP		
Information dissemination on international standards of copyright		
I improved my understanding of the UPOV Convention		
prosecuting IP cases in court		
Examination of patent applications		
Awareness on IPR and trying to influence policy for formulation of relevant legislation		
I have had absolutely no practical experience either before or since attending the GIPA Program		
International standards of Industrial Designs		
Also in data protection of pharmaceutical products		
As the training related to technology transfer, the knowledge acquired could not be used in the above mentioned areas.		
Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Patents		
I have been officially on sabbatical pursuing my study in Int. Law		
I am not concerned with enforcement, I am an examiner.		
International practices on registering industrial designs.		
More on an administrative level because we have not had any cases prosecuting infringements of intellectual property rights.		
Have had no opportunity to preside over IP matter.		
A slightly better understanding to the design patent classification system.		
DID NOT USE THE KNOWLEDGE GAINED		
In understanding all above checked issues. Can't apply them as not working presently on these sectors.		
Patent Applications Examination		
in the field of plant variety protection under the UPOV sui generis system		
Unfortunately there are no effective border measures in my country. Opportunity to use knowledge gained from the Administrative Course I attended was frustrated by lack of human resource and technical capabilities		

16. Have you used the knowledge and skills you gained at GIPA to do any of the following? (Select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Introduced new ideas and knowledge to my work, colleagues, and/or others in my country	75.1%	172
Explained US IP policy to colleagues and friends	71.6%	164
Developed a new policy document	8.3%	19
Published a paper or book on an IP related topic	9.6%	22
Lectured in public on an IP related topic	36.7%	84
Developed a new course or curriculum for an IP course	12.7%	29
Talked to co-workers about attending a GIPA program	68.6%	157
Sent an employee to attend a GIPA program	6.1%	14
Applied some of the examination-related guidance, such as that related to determining novelty, inventive step, enablement, and utility, in evaluating patent applications in my country.	24.0%	55
Other (please explain below)	6.1%	14
Please provide details for any items you selected above		68
<i>answered question</i>		229
<i>skipped question</i>		20
Please provide details for any items you selected above		
I gave the idea of establishing an IP academy in Pakistan after attending GIPA programme. The Director General IPO-Pakistan was kind enough to listen and he established an IP academy after my suggestion.		
I use the knowledge about product function and product packaging from GIPA training in determining trademark distinctiveness		
I have given a lecture on examining computer implemented inventions in the US and in my country.		
While answering the questions from the participants in a program, the examples and concept clarity is quite helpful. How the USA has dealt with the pressures and work culture does have its color on conduct in day to day working with colleagues.		
I've developed the modus operandi regarding targeting and risk analysis on IPR infringement, based on the knowledge received at GIPA.		
I have encouraged co-workers to apply and participate in training courses offered by GIPA and as a result two of them got the opportunity to train there after me. I am a resource person presenting on IP related topics in our Universities, local research institutions and up-coming industries. The US policy that encourages and promotes inventions in institutions of higher learning is what we are now advocating for in Kenya. As a Patent Examiner, I apply the examination-related guidance I learnt during the training period in my day-to- day examination process.		
I explained to my colleagues about submission and reexamination procedures at the USPTO. I discussed at the top management level about teleporting system.		
I have informed my colleagues about the benefits of acceding to the Madrid Protocol.		
Bilateral meeting between USPTO and Canada to identify area of harmonization for Industrial Designs Examination.		
I wrote several articles and works for law magazines in Dominican Republic, and have been teaching IPR at the Catholic University of Santo Domingo.		
Project OPAC - very successful proactive initiative developed and run by me to restrict IP crime on the eastern side of the Greater Toronto Area, worked with cooperation from Asian business and community groups.		
I talked to co workers about the examination of novelty and inventive step. Because USPTO has a very ample point of view to evaluate inventive step.		
I have used the opportunity to outline a process and procedure for Jamaica Customs to deal with IPR issues as well as developing a course outline.		
I use the knowledge gained at GIPA at Industrial Designs of my country.		
I prepared a report about participating in the program included its content and recommendations for my office about how we can apply some of the examination- related guidance that comply with our patent law to improve our performance.		
I'm studying a Master in Intellectual Property Rights		
The information and documents were shared with colleagues		
Knowledge acquired at GIPA I share with my colleagues to apply them in evaluating patent applications in my country, for instance, we did not know that signals are excluded from patenting.		
As the training program expanded my knowledge and understanding of copyright, I was able to use it during lectures in public on the basic tenets of copyright, as well as in fine-tuning some aspects of our registration process.		

How the USPTO have been able to develop a database on TK
I have lectured on PBR at ICARDA - Syria and led an FAO funded mission on PBR to Iran. I continue to act as a distance learning tutor for UPOV
USED THE EXPERIENCE TO REVIEW THE BORDER MEASURES IN INDIA
AS MY COLLEAGUES DO NOT SPEAK ENOUGH ENGLISH TO ATTEND THESE KIND OF COURSES, I EXPLAINED THEM SOME OF THE MAIN IDEAS I GOT FROM MY STAY IN US PTO.
I now have a more open mind when examining trademark applications and tried to apply some of the practices I learnt from USPTO as they fit within Zambia's Trademark law.
Delivered lectured on US Patent Practice & Procedure to my Co-workers.
improving the examination skills like interpretation and analysis of prior art , improving search tools and strategies , became more able to judge the patentability criteria [novelty, inventive step, industrial applicability] , able to come out with detailed search report and written opinion and also able to help my colleagues to understand all those issues , able to understand other IP offices polices .
Have developed a document on strategic Action Against Piracy, a blueprint on how to combat piracy in my country.
I arranged for a seminar to my colleagues (Judges in the state council) with the USPTO and GIPA on intellectual property rights, it was held in Grand Hyatt Hotel Cairo, Egypt from 24-26 February 2009, I published a paper on (The international protection for the well-known trademarks) under Paris convention, Trips agreement, and the Egyptian law.
Influence national stakeholders about formulation of multispectral committee which will lobby for formulation of legislation.
Lectured at a one-day forum for booksellers, publishers and general public on "PIRACY AND ISSUES COMMONLY FOUND IN MARKET PLACES". II. Wrote a comprehensive report on my GIPA experience which was circulated to all my colleagues in the work place. III. An assessment of my GIPA program was sent to the US Embassy in Nigeria following the request I received from the Economic section of the embassy.
I used the knowledge I gained in the cases that I was dealing with as a district penal judge in Beirut. I am about to develop a course for IP.
I gave two lectures on US patent law, one pertaining to novelty (ss102) and inventive step (ss103), the other to restriction practice. I have since made constant comparisons between local (Israeli) law and US law during my examination process. Many of my colleagues have shown interest in attending GIPA programs, but no information regarding further such programs has been made available to us. We would greatly appreciate any assistance you could provide with this.
In our meetings with colleagues and friends from the Supreme Court in Costa Rica, I've been telling them how surprised I was about the importance of the topics we attended at the GIPA program. I'm asking for resources to develop a course for judges here in C.R. about I.P. related to criminal affairs. Undoubtly all the material the USPTO gave us will be a very valuable guide that will adapted to our media. Also I'm in my way to get other sponsors, including the US Embassy.
Upon my return from the GIPA Program I talked with my colleagues about the Program and its usefulness to our intervention and encouraged them to attend if given the opportunity to do so.
Chair WIPO committees on Trademark and Industrial Design classification and make presentations at international fora. The wider understanding of international IP issues gained through the GIPA helps in my committee role and in my presentations.
I did two presentations in the regional workshop organized by UPOV; USPTO; MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE June 2008 in Tunisia
After attending the USPTO program. I convinced my colleagues to attend like that informative program in futures.
Currently writing my dissertation on the impact of IPRs on Public Health with regard to access to pharmaceutical patents
Master (BAC + 5) at University Montpellier II, France Advising colleagues and researchers of my ex-organization (I am retired now) on IP aspects
As head of a regional I P Office in Nigeria I have been opportune to bring to my work aspects of the knowledge gained from my GIPA training. Part of this entailed a paradigm shift in the policy direction as regards carrying out our professional duties of administration and enforcement of copyright, as well as enlightening the public and right owners on copyright and related rights directly and through the mass media. We have also had opportunity to discourse on the US IP policy with our various publics. It is expedient to mention however that apart from GIPA, I have also benefitted from seminar and training programs by the USDOJ and other US IP agencies.
I have been officially on sabbatical pursuing my study in Int. Law, and thus I have not had the chance to apply any of what I learned yet. However, I have told many of my co-workers about my experience and the knowledge I had gained at GIPA program.
I submitted a report to an on-line library, in which I introduce America current interpretation of "non-obvious" and compare it with my country's guidance related to "invention step".
Applied some of the examination-related guidance, in evaluating industrial design applications in my country.
quality examination, including review of earlier refused trademarks applications
Just generally discussed when colleagues had copyright an patent cases
When I returned to Namibia I spoke to Frank at the US EMBASSY about the inadequacy of the course. He arranged for another course which was attended by judges from Botswana, lesotho, South Africa, USA and Namibia. The course was offered by judges.
- Knowledge gained about US policies to combat IP related crimes shared with colleagues/co-workers
- Knowing the importance of sensitizing the public at large about the implications of trading in counterfeited goods, and the benefits which

public at large can acquire by refraining to buy counterfeited goods. In my Country, buying counterfeit products is very common indeed. It is not illegal, and to the public members it is not considered improper. It is accepted as a norm. By sensitizing them that buying counterfeit products can be harmful to them, let alone the losses incurred by the rights holders, for instance the harmful effects of using counterfeit medicines, they start acting more responsibly and refrain from buying counterfeit products
Develop a course for the new comers. Gave a Lecture during a workshop for customs officers.
I suggest for my office to apply the experience of administration system of USPTO.
I can prepare some of presentation about how to fight counterfeit trade mark both as procedure in borders and during carry out market surveillance activities.
establish with colleagues and IP office special department, information and education centre into IP of Serbia and work with colleagues very strong to make IP office as modern institution, to present and promote our office, to connect people, faculties, institutions and SMEs, to get awareness about IP rights and how is important to protect IP rights
I delivered a paper on behalf of my boss and the essence of the paper was the Nigerian Intellectual Property Office and its readiness to meet the 20th century challenges. The new awareness that I acquired has sparked a new sense of responsibility and interest amongst my colleagues. It also inspired me to put together a trademark opposition manual which should be ready soon.
The intent was to send employees to the next session but it was postponed. Providing the funding is available we will send people to the next session. It does help to discuss with counterparts in various countries as most of us are experience the same difficulties.
I have been able to apply new ideas and knowledge in trademark and industrial design approval's have not been opportune to attend a training on patent
Presented a topic on the role of international protection of trademarks through Madrid System.
Keeping a record of everything in respect of IP Issues i.e. monthly statistics.
I ACQUIRED NEW TOOLS TO ASSESS NOVELTY AND INVENTIVE STEP AND I SPEAKED WITH EXAMINERS OF PATENTS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY ABOUT NEW CRITERIA OF ANALISIS IN THIS FIELD
I explained to my colleagues the efficient working of USPTO particularly regarding dealing with applications under Madrid system of registration.
Personal experience at USTDA and USPTO was good. The systematic working of USPTO, work force, working regulations for employees and professionalism is worth learning.
We are establishing the examination guidelines in NOIP so the learning and reference US patent system is very useful.
I explained the U.S. system of intellectual property in particular the patent industrial design, more than once to my colleagues at work and my friends working in the field of intellectual property. I talked to one of my co-work, about my participation in the program of GIPA that I attended, and accordingly he attended in another program. I introduced and applied in my work new ideas; especially the criteria for determining novelty and inventive activity in the area of patent industrial design, where these standards are very hard in my country, the protecting is given to new innovations.
I used the knowledge and skills than I gained at GIPA in the following> - I improved my course lectures in the field of PVP under the UPOV system of the training program organized by State Agency on Intellectual Property of the republic of Moldova for Councilor in IP field, also I participate with a communication about PVP system in the annual "AGEPI Reading" symposium, the information about UPOV system of plant variety protection was spread among breeders of the Republic
It is useful to resolve disputes that relate to these issues
AS administrator of IP I attempted to introduce new ideas about management of the office. My assistant attended a Trademark examination program. Had discussions with custom personnel, police and prosecutors about attending programs to gain some knowledge about enforcing I.P. Rights. Did initiate the nomination of Prosecutor to attend GIPA program. Facilitator in a meeting of MUSEUM Personnel and took that opportunity to discus copyright, related rights and protection of those rights.
I have written a Guide to IP protection and a related article for use by my colleagues and generally for members of the legal network
Was able to better articulate about essentially derived varieties; I regularly explain about plant patents in my everyday work to wholesale growers. I did a few presentations on IP rights.
I wrote a paper on the training that I attended to my employers the Judiciary drawing recommendations to the Copyright Society of Malawi and the Judiciary on how better a regime on IPR enforcement in Malawi would be more meaningful. The target is that Malawi should do to be at par with the current trends on IPR enforcement with the international plain
the knowledge I've has helped to improve the policy document of fight against counterfeiting, to train my colleagues, the public and the staff of collective management of copyright on the main principles of copyright

17. As a result of my contributions from knowledge gained at GIPA, my organization has: (Select all that apply)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

Implemented new policies or procedures	25.3%	58
Obtained increases in budget, prestige, manpower, etc.	7.4%	17
Taken a different position on IP matters	25.3%	58
Established a better working relationship with other ministries in my country	22.7%	52
Established a better working relationship with ministries in other countries	12.7%	29
Established a better working relationship with the US Embassy	19.2%	44
Initiated a new program	10.0%	23
Joined a national or regional organization	4.8%	11
Undergone a re-organization	6.1%	14
Changed the way patent examination is being conducted in my country	14.0%	32
Other (Please specify)	25.3%	58
Please provide details for any items you selected or other items not mentioned above		88
answered question		229
skipped question		20
Please provide details for any items you selected or other items not mentioned above		
Share the knowledge I gained with my colleagues		
Changed the way trademark examination is being conducted in my office		
Though cannot be ticked categorically any of the above but training does have impact while taking any decision as a member of committee or meeting on policy matter or routine working.		
Unfortunately, there are no active steps undertaken in my country in this direction		
strengthening knowledge about US patent system		
Developed a new modus operandi to target the shipments as a high risk for IPR in figment.		
New and standard patent examination procedure has been introduced and is being applied. Coordinated efforts involving several ministries within the Country and related bodies in neighboring countries have been stepped up to discourage IP infringement and counterfeiting in the East African region. At the moment, we have a regional organization called East African Community Customs Union with member countries being Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi; they have all agreed to cooperate on matters of IP. There is a cordial working relationship with the US Embassy, which has sponsored almost all the training courses we have attended at GIPA.		
no change		
Understood better the last developments of the US patent system.		
IP Philippines had already recommended to the Philippine Senate ratification of our accession to the Madrid Protocol.		
-Our agency has implanted new policies or procedures included in our Memorandum of Understanding with client that all designs approved by both party should be registered at IP Philippe's. - Our agency signed a Memorandum of Agreement with IP Philippines of Design Center Philippines' participation in advocating Intellectual Property Protection & IP registration.		
I have initiated a number of legal actions against violators of copyrights.		
N/A		
None of the above as yet		
Now we tried to be more objectives and to give to more value to the new element of an invention and the effect that this obtains in its performance.		
Not much has been done in the area of IPR. Jamaica Customs has acknowledge the increase importance of IPR and the need to counter violations but do not have systems in place to adequately deal with this at the ports of entry.		
Some of my colleges learn about the different systems of Industrial Designs.		
My results are limited to my technical area at my office		
My organization has improved the patent examination guideline.		
The Ecuadorian Customs Corporation won in 2007, the Anti -Counterfeiting and Piracy Award given by the WCO.		
In our examination procedures was introduced a paragraph explaining all related to unpatentability of signals.		
none at all		
Given me more applications for searching, drafting and prosecuting applications in the field of biotechnology.		
Use of experience gained to improve on our examination guidelines of TK related applications		

I am not part of any organization so this question does not really apply
Better able to communicate with funded researchers about IPR
APPROACH THE ISSUES WIDELY
The period I was in the USA we were in the process of formulating a national IP Policy and from the connections I learnt existed between relevant state departments we back home involved as many stakeholder ministries for their input in the document. Now we have a final document we proudly call national.
No comments
improve one patent examination procedure
We improved the way of examination especially in the pharmaceutical field and improved our decisions and office actions and became more able to deal with different kinds of applications.
My office is more than before interfacing with the Police, Customs, Standards Organization of Nigeria and right owners on copyright enforcement
My organization now is the more responsibility has than others org. and there is a cooperation with other org, in issue of IP, LIKE CUSTOM, JFDA...ETC
Has initiated a social protection policy which will also include issues of IPR enforcement.
Following the GIPA program, my organization has intensified efforts in bridging the gap between the stakeholders and the Commission by initiating the Collective Management Organization for mechanical rights in music.
ii. Efforts increased in and launching of the Optical Disc (Plants) Regulation for all replicating plants in the country that presently numbered 15.
The Institute for Judicial Studies is giving more attention to the IP field now that the awareness in this field is growing day by day.
None of the above, unfortunately.
N/A
Not yet, but on that way.
Sorry, none of the above applies
I BECAME A TRAINER IN UOPV CONVENTION AFTER THIS TRAINING
We need to creative effective relationships with USPTO and US embassy in the combining future regarding the cooperation on the several issues of IP.
I am sorry, but none of the oboe or other applies to this question.
Modify protection and management strategies in patents.
develop the Web site of my Organization and improved method of technical examination for Design patents
My knowledge gained at GIPA had no important impact on my organization.
My Organization has changed the preformed for examination report and various communications sent to Trade Marks applicants/agents.
A new National IP Policy has been drafted with a view to enhance the IP protection and enforcement in the country; it's currently receiving more views from the stakeholders.
NA
I am an occasional adviser for my ex-organization (2 or 3 times a year)
My agency has been implementing new policies in the past few years being a combined effect of contributions from participants at GIPA, USDOJ and such other courses. It has also expanded its relationship horizon on a general basis.
My organization did not any changes based on the knowledge gained at GIPA
Not applicable. See above.
The organization is operating a zero tolerance to any breach of intellectual property rights.
NIL
My organization is interested in exploring more on quality control in trade mark examination
Established a better working relationship with the USPTO design patent group. Obtained knowledge of best practices of the US and other countries in the area of industrial design, which have helped to guide decisions on improvements to practices in my organization.
Undergone significant amendments to our IP laws and separate registries are currently being implemented to deal with the 3 main areas of IP separately.
on review of refused applications
Since I'm a patent examiner, any Knowledge gain used in the area of examination egg... reevaluate examiners manual, manual for public, re evaluate the regulations on certain area.. And feeding the management info regarding patent when necessary.
Made proposals on how to establish a better legal framework to fight against I crimes
Prepare a draft for the amendments of the regulation

This suggest now is still not be applied because it takes time and money for do (working at home for examiner and search service...) and now Vietnam try to training for the new examiners to decrease backlog applications
despite the fact that our laws are still been reviewed, we try as much as possible to educate the public and practice as much of what we learn at the training that is within our control
AS FAR AS I KNOW, MY ORGANIZATION DID NOT IMPLEMENT NEW PROGRAM.
Can't implement as I am not working on position related to policy making and implementing.
KIPI has now established Madrid Processing Unit
The Office is working on new laws i.e. Copyright law, Patents and Designs Law and Neighboring Rights which the will be implemented as soon as the laws are in place
No change
Proceedings time are being reduced
Give capacity to other people working on IP in my country giving speeches.
Not taken a specific action.
The department is considering increase in manpower to deal with the applications under Madrid system of registration of trademarks.
The Indian Patent Office is striving to become completely a paperless office i.e., all work is to be done electronically. This work was though initiated in 2005 but I could contribute significantly with good and practical suggestions.
We are studying the method for improving patent examination better.
Please ignore the ticks as none is applicable.
Mauritius IPO is in the process of amending its legislation and to offer additional services like the protection of utility model, I. Experts from WIPO are assisting us. I cannot pronounce which model they would opt.
I changed my opinion on some topics related to intellectual property such as a novelty matter, I became more lenient and that affected the American system, and I try to change the legal concept of a novelty in my country on patent industrial design. I established a better working relationship with the authority to patents, utility models, trademarks and copyright, because I need to know some information from it, to solve some problems in my work on cases of patent industrial design. And I established a better working relationship with the US Embassy, I helped and attended program that was in my country, jointly by my work, the U.S. Embassy, USPTO, and GIPA. And I tried to change the examination of industrial designs by relaxing the condition of novelty
Contribute to the organization of the regional seminar in the field of PVP protection for the Eurasian region
Developed the "Seminar on Implementation of Border Measures for IPR" Protection in the framework of activities of the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) of APEC for 2009
Individuals are more legal certainty in the resolutions issued
Though we are conscious of the importance of I.P. Rights and their protection, due to lack of resources (human and financial) we have not taken the much needed step to re-organize the I.P. Office, improve its infra-structure and human resource, so that it can be efficient and effective. Egg: to date there are no regulations in place for Trademarks, copyright or patents. Our I.P. office is still manual and cannot be automated without regulations. Due to lack of coordination between Foreign Affairs and the I.P. Office I not in a position to comment on the relationship with the U.S. Embassy
I have provided assistance with bringing changes to IP laws
felt more confident in discussing certain IP matters at the international level
IPR enforcement in Malawi lacks the serious support from Government because it is widely seen as benefitting private interests. The training made me put up a case on how an effective IPR enforcement regime is a catalyst to development for a developing economy like Malawi
I was able to understand more clearly how the Madrid Protocol is implemented and work, legislation to be in place complying the requirements under the Madrid System, infrastructure requirements, training for the staff etc.
we have undergone new strategies of fight against piracy
Contributed in planning and development of programs, like international seminars, to know best practices of expert economies implementing border measures. In these events we consider all participants: judges, public prosecutors, customs, etc.

18. As a result of your participation in a GIPA program, have you done or received any of the following at work? (Select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Higher level of responsibility in the same job	30.1%	69
New, more responsible job (promotion)	14.0%	32

Increase in professional reputation	46.7%	107
Supervise more people	14.4%	33
Assigned to a position with International responsibilities	3.9%	9
Assigned to a position outside my country	0.9%	2
Better equipped to do my job	64.2%	147
Other (Please explain below)	10.0%	23
Please provide details for any of the items you selected or other results not mentioned above:		56
answered question		229
skipped question		20
Please provide details for any of the items you selected or other results not mentioned above:		
Share the knowledge I gained with my colleagues		
THE KNOWLEDGE OF BPAI HEARING		
All issues regarding IP and counterfeiting has been posed to my department.		
I participate in formulating national and institutional IP policies.		
I contribute in the negotiation process and stating our country's position in international IP issues. Currently I do my routine job of patent examination with ease as I apply the examination guidelines I was taught at GIPA.		
My participation to the programmed is both a privilege and an honor that not all of my colleagues will get in their professional career.		
When I do my usual consultation with my clients I also give a short background on Intellectual Property protection, its advantages and how it affects the economic growth of the country. I also give short lectures on how to be a responsible manufacturers and designers and they appreciate it because they are given the right direction.		
N/A		
Now I'm one of the best known attorneys on IPR in Dominican Republic		
None of the above		
Now I can supervise better and I have more tools for to judge of impartial form about the patentability of an invention.		
As a result of doing the training I have been recognized as having the necessary knowledge in the area of IPR and am often relied upon to provide guidance.		
N.A.		
Training new examiners on how to evaluate patent application and revision of patent examination reports that are done by examiners.		
Not only my colleagues but also my bosses think that I improved quality of my job, in analysis of patent applications.		
take charge of important, difficult case		
Created a section to deal with TK issues in our office		
Received "outstanding" performance rating and a "quality step increase" (i.e., a raise that is independent of years of service)		
NONE. JUST AN EXPERIENCE TO SHARE.		
I have a bigger arsenal of options when looking at a difficult trademark examination which translates into more confidence in doing my job.		
I had the responsibility to deliver all experiences I got and all I have learned to my colleagues in the office.		
I now have better knowledge on copyright unlike before.		
Work done by our institute. in this field is considered in my opinion more effective than what we learned		
ALL branches sent to my department the suspect item to clarify if it fake or no following up the procedures		
N/A		
Immediately I came back from my GIPA program, I was promoted to a Senior Copyright Officer though due, but not a right.		
ii. I was deployed to work directly with the HOD where I solely prepares template for my department and with more prospects.		
As a result of my participation, I decided to enlarge my knowledge in IP field, so I enrolled into the L.L.M program in Intellectual Property rights in University of Torino (program is provided by the mentioned university and WIPO), and I graduated in March 2009.		
I'm now work at the TI of the Institute		
No such opportunities have been presented to me		
The training put confidence in me to better understand the examination of various natures of Trade Marks.		
I have not had any opportunity to use the training or procedures learned in this course.		
I am now retired! But I still continue to teach and advise people on PVPR's.		
I got promoted this year, and I have most certainly become better equipped to do my job and has an enhanced reputation professionally.		

No
I have gotten more responsibilities.
NIL
I have applied the knowledge gained in the everyday prosecution of piracy offences
more responsible job, but no promotion
Participation in international meetings and negotiations egg WIPO,igc committee,WTO Colloquium
No.
I'm still in the same position before attending the program
none
right now am supervising all officers under the industrial design unit of the officer, training new approval officers with what I have learnt at the training
NO CHANGE IN MY WORK
Joined KIPI Outreach Committee
I must thank the GIPA program because with the information gained I was promoted to the a higher position and now I am head of section and my job includes supervising more people and am responsible for the office when my supervisor is out of the country or attending other I Issues in other countries
In the same position as previous
I train new patent examiners of biotechnology
I have been promoted to the post of Administrative Officer, a senior level post and now I am directly involved in policy making for the department and to introduce new systems.
PCT In charge at IPO, Mumbai, India
In the same position as previous
The skills that I acquired have increased ability to deal with IP issues.
I became Chairman of the Appeals Committee, which I work, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee to consider other oppositions, and in my advisory work, I became more experienced and I have given many legal opinions related to intellectual property.
As the administrator of I.P. Laws, with the mandate to re-organize the office to ensure efficiency as well as improve the quality of work produced, I was able to put in place a few measures... This has resulted in a slight improvement in the manner in which some operations are performed. Due to lack of resources I have not been able to implement strategies to achieve my goals. To-date this office functions with one (1) clerk and the Registrar, who performs multiple functions.
provided assistance to proposed changes to our IP laws
Due to lack of capacity building initiatives in this area of law, news that I attended this course spread like bush fire in the Malawi law society and the Judiciary in particular that I am like an expert in IPR enforcement
as result of my participation in a GIPA program, I'm invited in all working meeting related to copyright or related right

19. After attending a GIPA course, have you worked with others in your country on any of the following: (Select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Developing an action plan for WTO accession	3.5%	8
Improving patent or trademark examination procedures	41.5%	95
Providing specialized IP protection not previously provided by your country	10.0%	23
Establishing institutional frameworks and operational procedures to enhance enforcement, prosecution and court resolution of intellectual property rights cases	16.2%	37
Providing training to officials on best practices and tools to investigate and detect infringing goods	19.7%	45
Establishing procedures for data management and for publishing statistics on IP enforcement	9.2%	21
Fostered higher levels of public awareness and increases in IP filings in country and abroad	20.1%	46
Amending trademark laws to provide greater protection of marks	10.5%	24
Establishing systems for issuing certification marks for regional origin	3.1%	7
Fostered increased marketing of indigenous works of arts and crafts in other countries	2.2%	5

Other (please specify below)	20.1%	46
Please provide details of any of the items you selected or other results not mentioned above		78
answered question		229
skipped question		20
Please provide details of any of the items you selected or other results not mentioned above		
Attending international meetings such as APEC/IPEG		
The above types cannot be solely attributed to one person especially if it is Government office but fact cannot be denied all the interactions either by way of training or seminars or do have their impact on finding solutions. The USA finding out a solution of granting registrations within 18 months to international application subject to opposition outcome if any is worth appreciation and hopefully can be resorted by any country if situation comes.		
The issuance of certificate of marks is done by other machinery (authority)		
Unfortunately, there are no active steps undertaken in my country in this direction		
We are presently providing IP protection for Traditional knowledge and anticipating doing the same for Geographical Indications once a Bill currently in our Parliament is enacted to become Law. Our organization has also come up with an Outreach Department with a clear mandate to create IP awareness which is aimed at improving IP filings both in the Country and abroad .Indigenous works of arts and crafts like wood and soapstone carvings and hand woven baskets are promoted through establishment of cooperative societies that facilitate marketing of their products in and outside the country.		
none of above		
I improved my knowledge in the fields of nanotechnology and of computer implemented inventions.		
Right after my participation I made a program report about the Madrid Protocol. This was compiled in our IP library for dissemination to our clientele.		
During the seminars we conduct at the Design Center and short talks with major players in the handicraft industry in the Philippines, it sort of validate their decision to apply for IP registration		
No, I have not had the chance to work with others in my country on anything pertaining to IP protection or enforcement since attending the GIPA course.		
Now I'm consulting both government and private industries on IPR enforcement.		
None of the above		
Improving the training to new officials about best examination procedures.		
I have helped in drafting a proposed procedure to help deal with IPR issues in my Department.		
Any work with others than my technical area		
I hand on drafting patent examination guidelines.		
As I already stated before, I share GIPA information with my colleagues, especially Advance claims analysis, advance novelty and inventive step analysis to use it in our procedures, if possible.		
n/a		
See Q. 16 above		
Among grantees (researchers), helped to increase accuracy of understanding of that plant variety protection is and is not.		
CONSTANT REVIEW OF THE BORDER MEASURES		
Had discussions with the department responsible but to date nothing more has been done. there have been improvements in the legislations in my country but I had no great impute		
NEW PERSPECTIVES AND VIEWS OF A PROBLEM.		
We are about to commence revision of IP laws in Zambia and I think my training will come in handy. I wish the GIPA course had been longer but I still feel confident I will be able to make a meaningful contribution.		
Doing some training courses for colleagues in the office and for other examiners from other Arabic IP offices and attending workshops with other offices & with other organizations like WHO and UNDP for technical consultation and examination of pharmaceutical patents from a public health perspective.		
Have worked with others to develop enforcement procedure		
Besides being Judge at the state council , I m chairman of the committee that settles the disputes related to the Trademarks and Industrial Designs in the Commercial Registration Authority at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, so I explain to the examiners the right ways to examine a trademark		
Please check questions, some of them seem to me have no sense. For example "Fostered higher levels of public awareness and increases in IP filings in country and abroad" - what does it mean? Foresting public awareness on IP filings? Abroad?		
This question is also not very clear - "Establishing systems for issuing certification marks for regional origin". Do you mean "certification marks"		

or "geographical indications"? Or just establishing system for trademarks protection? Or maybe I'm wrong in something.
as I mentioned before
I partnered with sister enforcement agency to produce Operational Manual for Enforcement Actions.
Establishing institutional frameworks for an IP course.
None of the above, unfortunately.
Trying to work out mutual plans to enhance IP enforcement between government's agencies.
N/A
Since in Costa Rica, the prosecutor's office is part of the Supreme Court, we've been able to exchange impressions with prosecutors and police agents to establish some procedures in IP cases.
No opportunities have been presented to me
Drafted a policy paper reviewing the UK regime for the protection of Industrial Designs and recommending improvements, including the initiation of an awareness campaign amongst rights holders. Also drafted policy paper on traditional knowledge and IP rights.
NO I DON'T HAVE THE OPPURTUNITY TO WORK
Work in the creation of data protection laws.-
N/A
After attending a GIPA course neither my working position nor my working duties had changed.
Prepared improved documentation for examination of Trade Marks.
Zambia is already a member of WTO and is striving to meet the minimum standards provided under the TRIPS Agreement.
Learning and advising people on IPR's in general and more specifically on PVPR's.
I have been involved both locally and internationally in establishing frameworks for the enhancement of IP administration, enforcement, prosecution, etc
No
Not applicable. See above.
We have embarked on a number of awareness training program
NIL
Talk with colleagues about the different standards applied in trade mark examination
Helping Examiners in pharmaceutical patent applied
by reason of the knowledge garnered from the GIPA training, I was part of a policy committee to review the harmonization's of IP laws and enforcement of copyrights with other sister related agencies
I have worked with others in my country on improving industrial design procedures.
Avoiding or reducing opposition filings through improving examination and providing quality examination
None
As judges not much scope for the above
Arranged for another course.
Explained to concerned stakeholders about inquiries on copyright and how to protect them.
Building the guidelines for certification marks to help the applicants and examiners can protect regional origin products
none
the office is into awareness campaigns and workshop all over the country educating the public on the importance and necessity of IP registration
Informing the other prosecutors.
NONE OF THE ABOVE
Joined TK Unit
The trademark laws were outdated and therefore had to be updated so that they are in line with the present procedures i.e. Examining documents which were not examined by our office but by South Africa since our laws required that one should register in that country before registering in my country.
IVE NEVER WORKED WITH IPR
Proceedings time are being reduced
Analyzing the Patent applications better.
None

Participation of our staff members in the IP Training Programmed organized by the Fair Competition Commission.
Through my judicial work, I Tried to develop a framework for solving the problem of novelty in industrial design, especially for the previously announced industrial design and its impact on the protection afforded to it, and tried to solve the related between industrial design and trade mark, so that the link between them does not lead to a double protection that did not interest by the legislator
Following GIPA course I contacted the State Commission for Plant Variety Testing of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Moldova and talked about how to organize the training for breeders centers and how to convince the breeders about the benefits they get due to obtaining exclusive rights from legal protection of new plant varieties through the UPOV
Integrating the Peruvian IP negotiating team for trade agreements.
I have been working assiduously with the Chief Parliamentary Counsel to have drafted the enabling regulations required for our I.P. Laws. These regulations are now in draft form and hopefully should be finalized shortly. Further, I have not had much training in I.P. and most of my knowledge was obtained from reading and working in the office. Egg: I am the trademark examiner and have had no training in this area.
Please see above
advocated amendments to our Plant Breeders' Rights Act to accede to UPOV 1991
Working closely with fellow Judicial officers teaching them effective mechanisms of enforcement
we have already trained some police officers on best practices to detect infringing goods costumers will be trained before the end of this year

20. If you checked off at least one answer above,								
Answer Options	Not at all	Poorly	Moderately Well	Very Well	Completely	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
How well did your GIPA experience prepare you for this work	4	2	72	126	13	12	3.65	229
Comments								22
answered question								229
skipped question								20
Comments								
Because time was too short for details, and working conditions and laws of each country vary hence one cannot be trained completely. Trade mark has relation with the very culture and philosophy of any race of human beings; hence experience can best be symbolic only.								
GIPA training touches important aspects of IP but the training period is extremely short to learn more.								
Very well because USPTO allowed me to know with clarity all internal processes. Although due to the so short time, there was no possibility of deepening more in them.								
I don't know								
IT IS ALWAYS IMPORTANT TO BE IN TOUCH WITH OTHER PEOPLE AND EXPERIENCES								
it was intense because the period of the course was short but I believe it delivered fairly well because of the expertise of the USPTO and other lecturers								
I gained knowledge how in US dealing with IP Issues								
We would need some other spaces, maybe a web between judges in Latin America and the United States to exchange impressions and keep on I.P. training.								
No opportunity								
The training has enhanced my confidence to work independently.								
It has enhanced my understanding of IP from a different perspective; given that we have different laws that we follow and having different deployment levels								
Any comments								
It helps to equip me with more knowledge.								
Having more knowledge of international best practices and of the challenges other countries are facing in the ID area has helped in the analysis of issues and formulating policy and practices in my country, and has given a global context that has given focus to harmonization of international design practices.								
had no idea on this previously								
Since I'm a patent examiner, any Knowledge gain used in the area of examination and feeding the management info regarding patent when necessary.								

Gained knowledge related to various enforcement measures effectively, which were earlier not known as my working does not include such issues. So, I am now having a fairly good level of knowledge of such issues.		
I am able to talk on Madrid System Properly		
By learning more procedures about Intellectual Property's		
Better exposure to IP Issues for judicial considerations.		
Following the GIPA training course I got more skills to organize educational programs in the field, to make a public presentation in the field of PVP protection, I found new sources of documentation in the field and how to use them		
India proposes to accede to the Madrid Protocol in the near future. The lessons learnt and experience gained will help me to take effective steps in putting in place the required infrastructure physical, training and legislative.		
21. After attending a GIPA course, have you worked to advance IP issues in an international forum such as WIPO		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	17.9%	41
No	82.1%	188
If Yes, what was your role?		36
answered question		229
skipped question		20
If Yes, what was your role?		
I have been working within WIPO forums before.		
Part of the work group in charge of develops future procedures on Madrid Protocol applications. We are in contact with WIPO and OHIM.		
member state's delegate		
To propose to WIPO that some of the useful inventions of pharmaceutical products have been derived from genetic resources and related traditional knowledge (TK), hence the owners of TK need to share part of the proceeds obtained from the sold product.		
in UPOV, I gave a lectures in JAPAN and in the Euro-Asian Symposium in the Republic of Moldova		
I made an e-course about IP, and sometimes I had participated in forum.		
I assisted to the World Intellectual Property Organization Summer School in 2008		
Expositor of frontier measures procedures in Ecuador dictated to the Interamerican Association of Intellectual Property		
Recently was nominated and completed WIPO program titled: WIPO Interregional Intermediate Seminar On Industrial Property At Geneva, Switzerland From June 10 To 12, 2009, Followed By Practical Training On Industrial Property At APO Vienna, Austria, From June 13 To 26, 2009.		
Attend IGC meeting at WIPO		
See Q>16 above		
Participation at the seventh session of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks.		
SPEAKER		
In charge of managing PCT implementation in Peruvian Patent Office.		
Participant at WIPO organized workshop on enforcement of IP Rights in developing countries.		
I assisted in drafting Israel's request to become an international search and examination authority, I request recently approved.		
Chair WIPO committees on Trademark and Industrial Design classification		
Developing of the IP programs and preparing draft IP legislations. Awareness in IPRB issues.		
Participation in Improvement of Designs Classification		
I was involved in developing India's position on IPRs in the General Assemblies of the WIPO and in finalizing bilateral/multilateral agreements on IPRs		
I attended the SCCR meeting as a member of the Slovenian government delegation.		
I attended the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group second session which was held from May 4 to 8, 2009		
Patent Academy of EPO, President of the Supervisory Board		
I was a major spokesperson and representative of my country at a Regional IP program organized by the CLDP and ECOWAS in February 2009 at Accra, Ghana. I also represented my country at a 3-day sub- regional meeting of experts on copyright organized by ECOWAS at Dakar Senegal in April 2009, where I, as representative of my country Chaired the Conference.		

IGC October 2007 WIPO, Genève
Working for an IP project in Jordan twice
Not applicable
I have assisted my director in preparing for discussions on areas of ID harmonization at the WIPO SCT (Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications)
I played a role in the Assemblies of WIPO towards a new mandate for IGC and understanding, a new mandate was reached at the Assemblies for the IGC
Executive, Peru is going to be part UPOV Treaty
PARTICIPATE IN STANDING COMMITTEE ON LAW OF TRADEMARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS
Awareness Creation
No I have not worked to advance IP issues in an international forum such as WIPO
Exhibitor
I attended the XIV Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in WIPO (June 2009) as a member of the Brazilian delegation.
I have been invited by WIPO to speak at the 5th Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy held in Cancun, Mexico in Dec 2009. This forum will be attended by executives from leading international IP agencies i.e. DG of WIPO, Secretary General of INTERPOL, SG of World Customs, President of INTA, etc.

22. If you checked YES to the answer above,								
Answer Options	Not at all	Poorly	Moderately Well	Very Well	Completely	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
How well did your GIPA experience prepare you for this work	4	1	19	26	3	15	3.43	68
Comments								12
answered question								68
skipped question								181
Comments								
The training I participated in was that of Advance Patents Program on Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Technology, so GIPA experience was vital for this work.								
I learned from different procedures regarding frontier measures in other countries legislation								
GIPA added experience to my TK knowledge								
YOU CAN SHARE EXPERIENCES								
We are still grasping the whole IP issues.								
The GIPA experience prepares me completely.								
I was able to air my views with regard to what I felt was good for the country in relation to IP protection, in particular, patent protection.								
I could be able to understand different views from countries with different levels of development								
Having already heard and understood the practices of other countries, especially their terminology and frameworks, I was better able to understand the WIPO documents being tabled at the SCT and anticipate possible questions for my director.								
THE OPEN,FRANK CLASS DISCUSSIONS AND THE PRACTICAL EXERCISES								
It helped me a lot to understand the criterion of novelty in the industrial design, and knowledge of the concept of industrial design and the idea of protection								
Although issues related to genetic resources a traditional knowledge have not been considered during the FEIR Program, a better understanding of the IP system at the international level was extremely important for a better comprehension of the negotiations.								

23. After attending a GIPA course, have you developed an action plan for WTO accession?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count

Yes	4.4%	10
No	70.3%	161
N/A	25.3%	58
answered question		229
skipped question		20

24. If you answered yes to the previous question,								
Answer Options	Not at all	Poorly	Moderately Well	Very Well	Completely	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
How well did your GIPA experience prepare you for this work	3	1	8	4	3	21	3.16	40
Comments								6
answered question								40
Comments								
Though I have not developed an action plan for WTO accession, my GIPA experience prepared me moderately well for the task.								
Participating in developing our national position TK matters in Council for TRIPS								
Still								
At my level I am not consulted on matters of Policy								
not applicable								
I ACQUIRED NEW TOOLS TO ASSESS NOVELTY AND INVENTIVE STEP								

25. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) utilizes capacity building programs to assist countries in protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights.								
Answer Options	Not at all	Poorly	Moderately Well	Very Well	Completely	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
How well do you think GIPA is achieving this mission?	2	2	47	127	37	14	3.91	229
Comments								32
answered question								229
skipped question								20
Comments								
GIPA is at least able to pass the message as to how much they are serious and concerned about the IPR issues and want other countries also to take in the same spirit.								
At the end of the day we will build the International network in the fight against infringement of IPR worldwide.								
Protecting IP may be easy but enforcing IP Rights has been a problem in our country and I think GIPA is on the right track of achieving this mission through offering capacity building programs.								
I commend the GIPA/USPTO in inviting other countries in their programmers. This is a big help to other IP offices like us as we look up to the USPTO as a role model in adopting an effective IP policy and enforcement.								
USPTO assists countries in protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights, given us courses and allowing knowing how its Office is working...								
I am not so sure of the experience of the various countries.								
The lass decision is at each country IP agency								
They should keep up the good work and ask every organization in the different instructions involved in different countries with plans and subjects to prepare their employees.								
Promotion through education is a great tool protect and enforce Intellectual property rights								
In my personal opinion, the results are not completely because of each country has an IP law and corresponding examining procedures. To change law and these procedures usually is not ease and requires a lot of time.								

Should be more vigorous and interactive.
My perspective is from the U.S. so I am not qualified to answer this question. I hope the answer is Very Well, but I do not know!
CHOOSE PEOPLE OF THE SAME LEVEL OF RESPONSIBILITIES
GIPA courses help technical examiners and lawyers to understand their roles and to improve their work which lead to improvement of IPR.
I think that GIPA can achieve the mission but concentrating in practical training course in the field side by side with theoretical means like ,legislation ,confiscate time, legal representatives role, correction action if available >>>etc
The USPTO should consider refresher courses for alumni and include real practical training during the program.
I am unable to comment on this since it is not within my scope of knowledge
GIPA is a great program for learning about US Intellectual Property Law and USPTO practice.
No doubt the training provided by the USPTO was a very informative and comprehensive. I suggest like this trainings should be continued.
There need to offer more practical training in order to enable the participants have a hand on practical experience of what they learn. This could be achieved through, if possible, an attachment to the IP office for at least one week.
To be necessary in my country more share and to get involved for the authorities linked
THROUGH THE RANGE OF PROGRAMMES THEY PROVIDE
Additionally, the answer depends on the aims of GIPA. I personally gained a lot of excellent experiences and I hope that with the time I can apply them in international environment.
The course I ATTENDED was appropriate for immigration officers not judges.
the trainings they are giving to assist the countries is doing a lot to help the countries achieve international standard
I do not have much knowledge about other countries.
The organization of courses, programs, and conferences for the examiners and judges working in the field of intellectual property is the most important means that GIPA can achieve this mission. I suggest that GIPA organize Programs of study in depth in the field of intellectual property such as a master's degree in science or Diploma on intellectual property
GIPA Training Program " Plant Variety Protection under the UPOV Convention" organized by the USPTO and UPOV in Alexandria, in February 25-29, 2008 was very useful for all the participants, the seminar was very well organized, well presented material, highly professional lecturers, especially the practical lessons of development of communication skills
I think that makes it through excellent training in issues related
I am fairly new to the I.P.Office. Though officials from my country have attended programs in protection and enforcement, I have not observed much improvement in this area. This may be as a result of the lack of resources and non-existence of a national policy on I.P. I move from where we are to achieve our objective a needs assessment with a human resource component must first be developed.
One month program will be better to achieve completely this mission.
I'm not in a position to evaluate this.

26. After attending GIPA, have you contacted or been contacted by other GIPA alumni or staff?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	45.0%	103
No	55.0%	126
<i>answered question</i>		229
<i>skipped question</i>		20

27. Have you been in contact with any of the following GIPA related audiences? (Select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
GIPA classmates from my home country	45.5%	100
GIPA classmates from other countries	46.4%	102
GIPA alumni other than my classmates	10.0%	22

GIPA instructors	16.8%	37
USPTO staff	27.3%	60
US Embassy personnel	29.1%	64
I have not networked with any GIPA related people	16.8%	37
Other (please specify)	3.2%	7
answered question		220
skipped question		29
Other (please specify)		
I am in contact w2ith an Israeli Patent examiner besides my country colleague. I strongly criticize GIPA for not contacting us after the course completion.		
I met the USPTO staff at the (PTC) Working Group, held in May in Geneva		
Any		
ON HOW TO IMPROVE OUR OPERATIONS		
The Cornell Group employees who overlooked my stay in USA		
After the seminar I contacted my colleagues from Russia and Croatia, also UPOV instructors who participated as a lecturer at the regional seminar Protection of plant varieties under UPOV system's Eurasian region , organized in Chisinau in collaboration UPOV the USPTO in June 2009		
GIPA alumni from my organization		

28. Have you collaborated with any GIPA alumni (in your country or other countries) about any of the following topics?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
International standards of Patents	40.2%	45
International standards of Trademarks	25.0%	28
International standards of IP Enforcement	24.1%	27
International standards of Copyright	17.0%	19
Intellectual Property enforcement mechanisms	30.4%	34
Relationship of civil and criminal litigation in Intellectual Property	17.0%	19
Intellectual Property theft (e.g. counterfeiting or "piracy")	29.5%	33
Border measures	14.3%	16
Optional Comments		31
answered question		112
skipped question		137
Optional Comments		
I tried to my level best to contact the GIPA alumni, by there was no response.		
I have been a bit busy, however I will collaborate with other GIPA alumni as and when need arises.		
None so far.		
No		
I didn't collaborate with anybody.		
international cooperation about prosecuting		
We discussed biosafety regulatory systems.		
no		
NONE		
No		
as I got the chance to meet many GIPA alumni from different countries [during my long training course which extended from May 2007 to January 2008] and also from the USPTO examiners, so I am still in contact with them and we always discuss different patent issues we have learned through GIPA or patent issues in their home offices and how to improve our work.		

no
NO
None of the above
I haven't collaborated with any GIPA alumni in my country
no
NA
Not as yet but will do so soon, especially regarding the amending our national laws to meet the minimum standard of international trends.
Have not collaborated with any GIPA Alumni on any of the topics listed.
No
NO
no
International standards of industrial design.
NO
no.
no
NONE OF THE ABOVE
nil
I talked to colleagues in the Eurasian space about the possibility of exchange of publications in the field of protection of new varieties of plants
There is no GIPA alumni established in my country
I have not had the occasion

29. Would you be interested in joining a GIPA alumni association?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	89.1%	204
No	10.9%	25
answered question		229
skipped question		20

30. If a GIPA Alumni Association was formed, what activities would you is most interested in? (Select all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Interactive web site with news, bulletin board	70.4%	152
Further online learning	75.5%	163
A local alumni group in my country	45.4%	98
Alumni conferences	71.3%	154
Other (please specify)	5.6%	12
answered question		216
skipped question		33
Other (please specify)		
Newsletter as issued by JPO should be sent to all participants.		
any activity related to IP		
It would be great fun but no time, alas.		
Not sure		

I have desire to take master degree in IP at US.
reunion back at spot
Maybe virtual visits to any factories, enterprises to see, know news products, etc
Attend even WIPO conferences.
OCCASSIONAL MEETINGS TO SHARE EXPERIENCES
To provide facility in my country
IP JUDGMENTS.
Attendance in more trainings and exposures

31. Please rate the extent of your agreement with the following statements.							
Answer Options	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Rating Average	Response Count
The GIPA Course was a worthwhile investment for my career development.	0	6	14	127	80	4.24	227
The GIPA Course was a worthwhile investment for my organization.	1	2	25	133	67	4.15	228
The GIPA Course was a worthwhile investment for my country.	0	5	35	127	55	4.05	222
I could have acquired the same level of learning without GIPA training.	28	104	69	17	1	2.36	219
The patent training related to U.S. methodology for determining requirements of patentability has been valuable and useful.	0	5	32	112	52	4.05	201
Optional Comments							9
answered question							229
skipped question							20
Optional Comments							
GIPA training helps me to understand the prosecution of patent applications in USPTO better.							
My response is based on the absence of opportunity to put into practice any of the skills learned							
The USA is on the top on IP cases, there wouldn't a strong knowledge about IP without knowing US experience.							
I WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND TRAINING COURSE FOR PATENT							
There is need to allow more people to learn IP issues from different perspectives. Preferably an advanced training course for those that have attended the basic level.							
Re the last item above, substitute the words "industrial design registrability "for "patentability".							
The last question is not applicable to me							
NONE							
I enjoyed the new ideas and the exchange of methods from the US and abroad.							

32. Please rate the value of the following GIPA experiences:								
Answer Options	Not at all valuable	Slightly valuable	Generally valuable	Valuable	Very Valuable	N/A	Rating Average	Response Count
Meeting people from all over the world	0	1	15	42	169	1	4.67	228
Networking with classmates for future contacts	0	8	29	67	115	6	4.32	225
Networking with US Patent and Trademark Staff for future contact	1	7	15	68	127	8	4.44	226
Improved language skills	7	8	25	58	100	24	4.19	222
Please describe what you think is the greatest benefit of attending a GIPA course								79
answered question								229
skipped question								20
Please describe what you think is the greatest benefit of attending a GIPA course								
Importance of patents and trademarks								
Since USA has more developed system of IPR protection than many of the countries, it was worthwhile visiting the same. Prior to this sometimes it was even difficult to understand many things from website and also to understand the certified copies submitted in priority applications. Certain queries still remain. But as the focus of training was Madrid administration, its full utilization is yet to come.								
strengthening knowledge about US patent system								
The course was contacted for a very short period of time. I think GIPA has to continue providing the same seminars through the same way or online, this will help the continuity of what participant learned. Also this helps the participants to ask questions or advise the Instructors for advice.								
Understanding the methodology of the US Customs as well as the methodology of other international classmates.								
The greatest benefits of attending a GIPA course were knowledge for USA, USPTO organization and US Patent and Trademark Staff and possibility for meeting people from all over the world.								
The greatest benefit is the new information I gathered.								
The greatest benefit of attending a GIPA course is that I had the opportunity to know how USPTO examiners operate, their qualifications and how they handle the examination process. I realized that science profession alone is not enough for a competent examiner. One needs to also take a course in Law to be able to draft patent specification and understand the legal issues pertaining to IP in general.								
Knowing about the U.S approach in implementing IP policy and enforcement and its accession to the Madrid Protocol to my view is the greatest benefit I got from the course.								
The GIPA course presented was an eye-opener for me not as an enforcer but as the end-user of the services it provides. I worked for a government agency that provides design services that needs IP protection. The learnings are valuable because I for one am equipped with knowledge on how to be a responsible designer and how to give proper direction to our clients. After the GIPA experience, I was able to give suggestion for IP Philippines on what information should be presented during our Industrial Design Forum conducted in October 2008 that would be appreciated by the attendees who are mostly from major players of design industry that have little knowledge on IP.								
The greatest benefit to me was sharing the American best practices in the field of Customs border enforcement of IP.								
International contacts and broadening horizons								
Learn and understand the different system related to trademarks and point of view of how you can examine a sign.								
I learned the form of work of the USPTO. And I was happy to know the instructors and my classmates.								
Gaining additional knowledge and experience about IPR issues and enforcement mechanism, especially as it relates to border enforcement.								
I think networking with classmates and USPTO staff is the greatest benefit because it is one of the ways that help for work sharing in order to improve the global IP rights.								
The knowledge about the basic principles of patents, and the criteria of patentability in the US, comparing this with the laws of my country.								
The experience with people around the world dealing with a topic is a great								
For me, the greatest benefit is gaining a better perspective on the international standards for copyright as allowed me to better understand how the copyright system in the US functions.								
We share a lot on some of IP matters giving challenges to developing countries.								
1. Standard of examination and writing office actions considerably increased. 2. Speed and accuracy of work considerably increased.								

3. Expansion of intellect by meeting people of different countries and sharing ideas with them.
4. Greater authority and leadership quality
Interacting with like minded professionals from around the world
Knowledge, Information, Contacts, New Experience, New Viewpoint.
GETTING A GOOD OVERALL PERSPECTIVE OF IPR AND LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES
MEETING PEOPLE
For a person like me coming from an LDC, visiting any one of the tri-lateral offices was a true privilege. specifically visiting the USPTO where history and trends in as far as IP is concerned was a dream come true and it lived up to its name as shining example of what an IP office should be should be seen to be doing. One of the most impressive things was how forward looking the whole institution is and how up-to-date in all its dealings with IP issues.
Meeting people from all over the world and such a high quality USPTO's staff.
Improving my career skills in different levels, have a great network with other IP staff all over the world.
the peal court and district court
I think that the greatest benefit I derived from the GIPA program is on insisting that IP cases be thoroughly investigated before initiating case file.
Aside from granting me a better understanding of US patent law, meeting other IP people from all over the world has provided a tremendous insight to different IP emphasis and needs within my field (biotechnology), resulting in a better prospective.
Learning how to distinguish between genuine and counterfeit goods; Learning about the importance of enforcement of IP rights; meeting so many Judges and other Law enforcement personnel from different countries and cultures
Having a picture of legal treatments in the US about IP and the offices involved, enforce us in C.R. to develop a model according to your same ideas and principles. It's very inspiring your whole idea of it.
Interacting with practitioners from countries - particularly those from outside of the EU, learning about their approaches - passing on information on how we deal with IP issues.
I think that the opportunity to see how other administration works, to get acquainted with other methodology and meet other officials dealing with IP enforcement.
YES IT IS VERY IMPORTANT AND USEFULL FOR ME TO ATTEND GIPA COURSE
I met several people from various countries and cultures.
GIPA course has provided me professional expertise, confidence and positive knowledge.
It enhanced my understanding of IP issues, considering that different countries gave an overview of their national experience. This was a very good approach to learning the subject matter.
A global view of PVPR's and a still more feeling that generalization and enforcement of well balanced IPR's and PVPR's are more than ever important in the context of World globalization.
Sharing new ideas and obtaining new perspectives, meeting people from different parts of the world, learning from the corps of resource persons and staff of the USPTO...
Understanding the way of different countries with different levels of development conduct their patent examination
improving my understanding of patentability
Networking.
To learn how a reputable organization like the USPTO works
Being able to acquire knowledge as it relates to intellectual property rights enforcement procedure
wealth of knowledge disseminated by IP professionals and the exposure to relevant IP systems in the US
Meeting other industrial design experts from all over the world and being able to discuss substantive ID practice issues with them.
The information, the specialists that give knowledge, cases, experiences; the way, means of the counterfeit,
Learning about the IP enforcement mechanisms of other jurisdictions and how differences in our legal systems could cripple effective enforcement. Networking is crucial to combating infringements. GIPA courses offer great opportunity for networking.
EXPOSURE TO NEW TECHNIQUES AND STANDARDS, MEETING AND INTERACTING WITH SKILLED PROFESSIONALS, USPTO STAFF AND COLLEAGUE PARTICIPANTS
Meeting people and having the opportunity to exchange views
Exposure to the area of law and the approach taken by U.S. authorities
I become more responsive and open-minded to issues concerning IP and the role each country is playing in the IP field internationally. Foremost, I have gained strong confidence in doing my day to day work since I have been trained by one of the best patent office in the world. I have also learned how to get along with individuals from other culture and nationality.
Understanding the uniqueness of the US copyright system and interacting with officials on copyright -related matters from other parts of the world

Learning new skills.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being exposed to the legal framework in place in the US to combat the problem of IP related crimes - To see how the enforcement of the laws are done, specially being exposed to the numerous enforcement agencies in the US which work in coordination and collaboration in order to achieve better results in their tasks. - The exposure to other international participants, and their own systems in place to fight the problem of IP crime in their respective countries - The highlight of the tour sure was the various fantastic places we visited and the exposure we got by visiting 5 different States of the country
Networking with classmates for future contacts
Networking with us patent and trademark staff for future contact
a wonderful opportunity to learn and meet wonderful people from other backgrounds all at the same time
everything about attending a GIPA program is a bonus to your status anyway-the experience, the knowledge, the networking etc
Learning US system and using the knowledge learned to improve my daily work.
to decrease my knowledge, share experience with colleagues, improved language skills
HAD A CHANCE TO UNDERSTAND THE TM EXAM SYSTEM IN THE U.S. AND KNOW THE PRACTICES OF OTHER COUNTRIES THROUGH DISCUSSION WITH CLASSMATES OF THE COURSE. AFTER THAT, I COMPARED THE SYSTEMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WITH THAT OF MY PLACE AND ANALYSED THE PROS AND CONS AMONG THE SYSTEMS.
It has deepened my understanding of Patent and Trademarks and the difference.
Sharing information and ideas on IP issues.
Update and extend knowledge, as well as meet and network with people from different countries to exchange experiences and criteria of evaluation about PI in your country
a very good opportunity to learn about advance topics of Intellectual Property Rights
Networking with US Patent and Trademark Staff for future contact would be of great help so that ideas for further improvements can be shared.
Knowledge about IP laws and multi-lateral and international agreements, decision making procedures and enforcement mechanism.
It helps to support and assist the establishment and development of IP structures and systems in my country
Firstly, meeting people who work in intellectual property from all over the world. Contact with US Patent and Trademark Staff to take advantage of their great knowledge in the field of intellectual property.
The greatest benefit following GIPA training is that I have established working relationships with colleagues from other countries and other offices of IP, I learned more about UPOV system of protection of new plant varieties , we obtained new skills of communication and public presentation of information, I met professional lecturers and instructors that we can call any time after consultation
Awareness of the need to have co-operation within the global village as regards the protection and enforcement of IP rights. And, to establish and come as close as possible, with the help of the respective government, to a uniform standard of IP 'laws' and protection. I have also gained knowledge on the difficulties encountered in different jurisdictions for the protection and enforcement of IP rights. And, an opportunity to hone in the skills about the 'judgment' process.
The formation is ensured by high level experts.
diversity of exposure
Enhancement of knowledge and skills as well as networking opportunity
For me the greatest benefit I've acquired is the knowledge of copyright system of protection.
To better understand some of the relevant IP matters i.e. IP related laws from US perspectives, enforcement schemes of related enforcement agencies. Also to hear views and comments from leading IP private sectors and right holders. A great forum to exchange views and ideas among judges from different jurisdictions.

33. Please rate your likeliness to recommend GIPA training to a colleague:													
Answer Options	Not Very Likely										Highly Likely	Rating Average	Response Count
How likely are you to recommend GIPA training to a colleague?	2	0	1	2	3	5	11	31	43	131		9.08	229
answered question												229	
skipped question												20	

34. Please rate how GIPA training compares to the ideal training course												
Answer Options	Poor				Average					Excellent	Rating Average	Response Count
How does GIPA training compare to your idea of an ideal training experience?	0	0	1	0	4	14	20	76	48	66	8.50	229
answered question												229
skipped question												20

35. What did you find most valuable about the GIPA training experience?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	172
answered question	172
skipped question	77
Response Text	
Practical , very organized	
Case studies on hypothetical as well as actual cases.	
BPAI organization and operation	
The lectures on trademark and the on-line services	
views from different countries	
the technical information	
Practical examples we have done ourselves and then explanation of right solution but this is usually very time consuming	
Clear explanations covering a lot of aspects of the subject. Learning other countries experiences too.	
the practice of patent examination and the enforcement of patent right	
Seeing the security system and interior of the USPTO and managing any training program.	
The training titled "Enforcement of Intellectual Property Right. So all issues regarding the enforcement of IPR was valuable to me.	
learning about patent examination procedure	
Workshop on distinguishing the level of the needed protection on a new specific product (e.g. Copyright, design or the trademark.)	
The most valuable about the GIPA training experience was the perfect organization!	
gaining the knowledge, meeting people from all over the world, improving my personal skills	
Interactive presentations	
What I found most valuable was the way the resource persons were able to simply topics I had initially dismissed as being complicated. They not only showed us what should be done but also involved us in every aspect of the training.	
Knowledge about the U.S IP policies especially on trademark is the most valuable for me.	

-Country Reports, IP Enforcements/Examples, and other related topics in Tri-media presentation were very professionally done. The speaker was able to get enormous audience participation despite some language barriers because some cannot explain in straight English.
Presentation of various experts and interaction with peoples of various nations
Learning about other IPOs Networking
The Unique methodology of teaching... It's very practical
Talking and listening to people in industry who had strong practical knowledge of IP problems.
The full range of skills that you develop
International participation
Meeting law enforcement, legal professionals, and customs professionals from all over the world; and sharing our experiences in our countries about intellectual property law enforcement mechanisms and processes.
The most valuable experience was going to the States and learns; understand the views of the trademarks around the world.
THE QUALITY OF LESSONS.
The GIPA training experience was wonderful because I knew the general point of view of the work of the Office, I met very it jeopardize with its work and in addition the city of Washington is beautiful.
The interaction with various persons and their professional experiences. The facilities were also very excellent and the staff very professional.
The organization and the Knowledge for us.
In my case was different because my program started before at the patent academy and I had enough time to establish good relations with my GIPA classmates and to learn a lot about U.S.patent examination an procedures. The extended program gave me the international view of what I had been working on the former months.
Improve my IP knowledge
I found the content complies with the level of participants, and diversity of participant's expertise.
The experience to interact with intellectual property specialists of other countries, to be inside de USPTO headquarters for a week, representing my country, it's something priceless. Thank you USPTO
the methodology and the exchange of ideas
Having the opportunity to listen to real experts and learning more
The expertise provided by the USPTO staff and expositors, and the information learned from other countries experiences
the speakers
International exchange with colleagues around the world
learned what I really need
international exposure in dealing with IPR violators
USPTO way of prosecuting patent applications.
A lot of knowledge on wide ranging issues on IP
Knowing the US experience and methodology in the enforcements
Differences between US system on Intellectual Property protection and this one in my country.
Interaction with other countries and legal system.
1. Way of writing office actions, especially making rejection of obviousness (lack of inventive step). 2. Finding out relevant key words and Search techniques.
exposure to alternative IP protection mechanisms
The way how to analyze the novelty, inventive step and clarity of the invention.
The acquaintance with the USPTO (receiving extremely large amounts of applications) working practice in place.
Networking
COVERED MANY ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
meeting persons from different countries with the same interests and being able on my first visit to the USA to visit the USPTO Office
Very knowledgeable Resource Persons
THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE EXPERIENCES
Learn about management issues
sharing knowledge and experience with classmates
the different points of view but mostly the bigger view I was given of IP as a global economic engine
Knowledgeable trainers/instructors

Knowing about advance claims, novelty, etc. analysis and computer implemented inventions and nanotechnology.
Examination and search skills and knowledge about different IP fields.
completely different procedures are applied
Making link between IP rights although the training is for one right only
I find the GIPA training programs are the most valuable. These programs are really useful.
cases in IP issues
A well coordinated methodology for delivery of the training.
I found for the first time in life networking, sharing and cooperating with people from diverse backgrounds under the aegis of GIPA. It is indeed amazing.
Learning about the US Trademarks and patents standards.
Learning about US patent law and USPTO practice, as well interacting with colleagues from all over the world.
The acquisition of skills not previously available to me.
Everything, starting from the speakers and their valuable contents, getting to all the interesting visits to the courts. It was amazing; I loved your democratic system.
Interacting with participants from countries - particularly outside of the EU, learning about their approaches - passing on information on how we deal with IP issues. The session leaders were excellent in demonstrating the practical application of IP rights assessment and protection.
Working as a Design Examiner, I've gained a lot of experience from training at GIPA, for example: Formality/Substantive examination, opinions concerning novelty,
Seeing the UPTO methods of enforcement.
WELL ORGANIZED
The possibility to know the USA experience of IP enforcement and share my country experience on these topics.
The American system IP was the most valuable to me
I found most valuable is electronic system and the procedures of justice issues and administrative procedures in the USPTO.
Presentations on current issues.
- The way of improving awareness for the other persons.
Workshops
Living in a new and different environment and meeting people not only from US but also other countries who have been my classmates at GIPA and have been my family and friend away from my home.
Being able to learn in the field the U.S. view in Intellectual Property issues
Acquisition of knowledge and networking. Sharing experiences and getting information from other countries/systems.
THE MOST VALUABLE ABOUT THE GIPA training experience WAS ITS SIMPLICITY TO REACH HIGH VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE
High level of knowledge and a lot of facilities and tools. And finally strong data base
ORGANIZATION
The good interaction between different participants from all over the world and sharing experience with the GIPA staff.
The interactive training approach and the content of the modules/ the quality of the alumni.
I like trainers in GIPA because they give students a lot of time to ask your questions
Learn basic concept of examination procedure.
The importance attached to IP issues by the Central Government. It appeared evident that a lot of people are well abreast with IP matters in US
Meet people from other countries.
Meeting people of other countries, more specifically from developing or emerging countries and discussing with them about interests, limits and enforcing methods of IPR's and more specifically PVPR's.
My answer in item 32 above applies here too.
Understanding the way of different countries with different levels of development conduct their patent examination
Extended my knowledge in the field of IP in general, which had been very modest?
Networking with people all over the world.
Visit the USPTO
nothing so special
Able to share knowledge in Class with people coming from all over the world.
The knowledge acquired

depth of knowledge shared by IP professionals and the trip to Entertainment software industry
See question 32.
The people were much trained.
The kind of treatment the U.S. accords to I.P.R. related issues. As a developing country member, My organization, through me, will draw inspiration from such U.S.treatment of these issues.
Sharing of our individual experiences.
EXPOSURE TO NEW ISSUES IN IP ADMINISTRATION AND PROTECTION,PRACTICAL SKILLS
meeting international officials in IP cases
Having learned from experts
the patent examination procedures and well equipped library
The discussions by presenters were very clear and they gave good real life examples of breaches
The lectures as well as the hands on practice about the USPTO procedures on search and examination of patent applications.
Interactivity, openness on behalf of the lecturers, valuable information, case studies.
Patent enforcement procedures and meeting with the organizations and persons and exchanging views about patents.
Lectures by practitioners/right owners in the copyright-based industries and Visiting some organizations that handle copyright matters
To cover all the subjects and well planned training program
the variety of issues
The skills on the subject in the USA.
The general information on the Madrid System was very informative and useful for my country that is considering accession to Madrid Protocol in the very near future.
US approach and explanation on examination as it helps to better understand the patent specification and claims.
The exposure on how the US Government upholds copyright protection and the steps and procedures that they use
Please refer to comments in paragraph 32 above
I get experience from many countries, and for me the practical presentation was the most valuable
Exchange experience with people from all over the world and get knowledge about other countries systems for protection the IPR across border.
The GIPA program has case studies that help for participants can practice and share the experience in other countries
I recommend GIPA training to a colleague
excellent organization, modern institution, super class personnel and professionals, experience collected from all over the world, which gave us opportunity to learn and bring new knowledge in our country
Meeting colleagues from all over the world, new experiences on the field of IP, meeting new aspects of examining trademarks
Presentation on design enforcement and networking with other members from various countries.
everything
Knowledge about US patent system and USPTO organization and activities.
I learned what is the value of getting patent for medicines
Is very practical course
LOCAL PEOPLE
SEE COMMENTS IN QUESTION 32
It was completely planned and a very well organized training program. But it should be for some extended period.
precise and interesting
KNOWLEDGE AND SHARING EXPERIENCES
Identifying different types of IP and exchanging different enforcement methods
Interactive Discussion
See more views on IP
The handouts are clear and precise one can understand clearly what is being discussed
THE CONTACT WITH OTHER PEOPLE, THAT WORK WITH IPR
ACQUIRE NEW TOOLS TO ASSESS NOVELTY AND INVENTIVE STEP
teachers methodologies
Application of knowledge and practices

Getting some trend information of IP
1. Lectures from the experts in related fields 2. to discuss/share with the participants from all around the world about working procedures in their offices for dealing with the trademarks applications
information on US Trademarks Law
The speakers were all prepared and are knowledgeable
The most valuable about the GIPA training experience is patent examination.
Exposure to situations in other countries and different enforcement mechanism.
Good interaction with tutors
The patent training was valuable.
Experience and knowledge of systems of other countries, and I understand in depth the issue of training (patent industrial design)
examination of marks for distinctiveness
Experiences exchange in border measures with others customs administrations
Knowledge that was imparted during both programs I attended. E.g.:- ideas about best practices on border protection, exhibition by rights owners and info provided by them on copyright infringement and piracy of their products.
An international vision and the opportunity to exchange ideas with people from different countries
Please see answer at 32.
My knowledge about IP system is improved.
The working session with the federal judge allowed me to have a better approach of the litigations relating to the intellectual property.
The strong experience that GIPA gave to us from different areas
being exposed to a wide diversity of people
The experts who have a hands on experience coming to deliver lectures with real time examples and illustrations was just fantastic
The program was well structured; training officials well informed and trained, encouraged participants to ask questions, very polite, helpful and the entire staff of GIPA really took care of us. The training received will help me in using the same for acceding to the Madrid Protocol.
A better comprehension of the methodologies adopted in the USPTO.
A better understand of the patent system in international level.
An improvement in the quality of the examination of patents.
the place of IP protection in US
It's a great opportunity of training and interchange of experiences, especially for countries that have no enough experience about IPR regulations.
Same with no. 32 above.

36. What changes or improvements would you make to improve GIPA training?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	163
answered question	163
skipped question	86
Response Text	
Concentrating on regional matters	
Duration of course must be at least 2 weeks. As after travelling from Pakistan one is exhausted and in four days learning is very small on pharmaceutical and biotechnology patent issues.	
I write a report about BPAI	
Makes the topic for more general	
try to get the appropriate/right trainee for courses handled - trainee understand the subject matter of the courses - better discussion	
the program I participated in was for 5 days ,it should have been for at least 10 days	
More interactive learning; smaller groups; if one has attended basic course it would be good that same person could attend advanced course on the same topic	

Maybe some comparisons of procedures between USA and some other big offices like UKPTO, JPO, OHIM, etc...
a bit more free time for relaxing and/or some follow-up program
Programmed should include more time for interaction amongst participants. Schedule of program was very tight. There was no time to speak to other participants as to how to they perceive the training content in context of their laws and conditions.
lecturers should speak more slowly and understandably
Extend time for training and make it more practical
training could be more interactive, more team work could be useful
Add more time for the training, which could offer a more proactive learning through workshops, showing of cases in experience from the participants and the trainers (e.g. through videos or photos).
GIPA training with more practical exercises!
no changes,
GIPA training is very important as many nations particularly third world countries still take IP as a new concept and hence do not respect IP Rights, leading to rampant counterfeiting an infringement of IP Rights. I would like GIPA training to take at least two weeks and at most one month, since it is not easy to cover a lot in five days however intensive the training is.
None.
A group activities that will serve as ice breakers one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.
The duration of the course was too short. There should be more field visit and participants should be given an opportunity to present the status of IPR Laws/Procedures in their respective countries.
None
More patent related courses
Could you make it a little longer than just 4 days?
The course content was fine, but I've helped organized several international conferences and we always organized after-hours activities such as tours of the area, parties, etc. You don't have to spend money for this - just make the contacts, get a group rate and offer it as an option to people.
If possible, possibly make the program training a little bit longer and just as intensive so that the professionals from around the world will be steeped in the training that GIPA provides.
No comments
IY WOULD BE BETTER IF THE PROGRAMS ARE MORE EXTENDED.
I would make it more length, with the purpose of to deepen in the work of evaluation, but also I'd like to know more about the form of training new examiners, contract forms and forms of evaluation. And mainly the process of a patent application within the office.
Maybe need some more practical exposure to USA systems at the ports and mechanisms and procedures used against violators.
To do more practical cases and courses about examination of patent in engineering and process.
If I were attending only to the extended program, in the case that the program lasts only one week or less I would ask for teamwork exercises to allow the participants express their opinions about the topics and to strength the interaction within the participants.
Needs a bit more time. It was a long week for us and if we could have the presentations spread over a 7 day seminar it would be great for us and we would take in a lot more.
Increasing training days
My last group was over 30 members, so I suggest dividing a large group into small groups.
Maybe you could consider of a longer program, maybe a master program that can be a period of online study.
none
none
More training in different topics like plant varieties, Copyright in the US, information about logistic and intelligence to combat counterfeiting and piracy
make training for different levels of knowledge of the students participating, it can be too general at one time instead of more specified for an intended level of people in their organizations and knowledge
It must have length more days, in order to deep in more topics
I would suggest increasing the duration for another day in order to include site visits that have relevance with IPR.
More interactive with examiners who actually have dealt with applications of a particular country to which the GIPA participant belongs to.
So far so good.
Practical cases

More explanatory and academic.
1. More search engines (practical in-hand experience).
2. More PCT rules and regulations and International PCT application related office actions.
CD's for future training purposes
no idea
In my opinion, it would be nice to have more time for each subject (including presentations, discussions and exercises). Also it would be useful to receive presentations 2 weeks before the course and prepare the questions and illustrative examples from national offices.
Move at a faster pace, class was too slow
WOULD BE MORE INTERESTED IN BORDER MEASURES AND CASE STUDIES
maybe some information on the course can be forwarded via email before the actual course starts so that persons can be better prepared
Add more days to the program days to reduce lecture stress
KNOWING DIFFERENTS WAYS TO APPROACH A PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS
topics related to strategic planning and policies in patent system administration
emphasis on case study
without a doubt lengthen the course durations so that complex content can be dealt with satisfactorily and also to give time for a more leisurely wind-down and review of the course content and tackling of any outstanding course content
I am satisfied with the way training programs are conducted.
At this moment I have no idea. Sorry.
Besides training on US polices, it is recommended to be more concentrated on topics which people can apply back home in their offices like international treaties and polices which are applicable to all IP offices.
conduct actual market surveillance
The training must have more practical cases from the courts.
I think the GIPA training can help at least IP offices of developed countries by providing them with more training courses.
field training
Introduce different levels on the training; basic, intermediate and advanced.
Constant networking, retraining of GIPA alumni and trainings in other related fields of IP Rights.
ii. The program duration should be extended to 2 weeks that include practical.
iii. The US Government should consider complete all-around sponsorship of every participant to include return ticket. GIPA considers increasing daily subsistence allowance (DSA) of participants.
1- Providing the material of the course before attending to it, could be more helpful to configure the issues to be assessed. 2- Widening the duration of the training in order to analyze the issues deeply.
Less enforcement related lectures.
more time
None
Neither. The staff was great, so friendly! Just as I expected from the US government employees. Their knowledge was fairly with their kindness to all of us.
Actually, I think your presentations are good, complete and helpful to participant, so I have no opinion about changing or improving GIPA training.
N\A
MORE TIME TO UNDERSTAND MORE THE SUBJECT
I'd suggest you to bring in the training bilingual interpreters and transtlors to facilitate the learning acquisition process
- Establishing a master degree on IP rights and applies it as technical assistance for LPC.
More detailed discussions on current issues.
- To introduce more about the cooperation between different countries on IP. Especially cooperation on the enforcement of IP.
Citing more specific examples related to my field.
How long does the training lasts it should last more than a week
More space for interaction among participants and visiting the USPTO. More interaction with USPTO staff.
I WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND MOER COURSES AND TO BE IN CONTACT WITH A TUTOR FROM THE INSTRUCTERS GIVIN THE COURSES
Training period can be longer and may be presenting a practical training
To provide enough time so as to cover all aspects of IP in details.

Nothing specific.
I hope go around in all USPTO to gain some experience about work there
I suggest it was a perfect program arranged by the USPTO as well as hospitality provided by the USPTO was excellent.
The period of training is too short to comprehend all the issues, so there is need to increase the period of training to at least two weeks. There so many issues that are covered in four days training. This has to change. Further, a hand on practical exercises should be introduced during the training, possibly an attachment to the IP office for five days.
No changes.
More days, activities, and visits to relevant places added to the current duration.
I would add some courses focused specifically on Biotechnology, Pharmaceutical and Traditional Knowledge, but given separately with more topics within each area
The program period should be a bit longer. Two weeks instead of one would affect better improvements towards the aim sought.
provide more training hours
Creating a website that all members have access to and communicate with each other.
More Practical in Training Courses
Course contents should be in much detail and focused to a specific topic e.g. examination or enforcement etc. including practical training because course was mostly related to a beginner but experienced people need fine tuning of the skills already they have instead of basic knowledge.
Exercise more control over the time allotted to questions from particular individuals so that others have a fairer chance to speak.
more time allotted to trainings
Would cancel the visits to the judges, because in general, they no contributed, included some they didn't know of the topic. Practice with products counterfeit, compare it with legal products,
It is very imperative that Experts of I.P.R. (be it professors or what you call them) from the developing countries be associated in such training/conferences or seminars. Comparitive studies are good.
more case studies for the participants to analyze
ADD MORE TIME,MAKE IT TWO WEEKS OR 1 MONTH DUARATION
None
Speakers should be able to communicate very well with the audience.
Make it more topics specific. Not much was discussed about traditional knowledge and not much was discussed about patent rules of other countries.
Having papers circulated in advance in several languages
The GIPA personnel may try to get to have an alumni association to give updates on the recent activities of the academy as well as list of trainings or programs available to previous participants who may want to attend future trainings or programs to further their career advancement.
Courses for 2 weeks.
Increase the number of days for the training and include more practical experience through visit to more copyright-based industries
More training programs to be organized and duration be for at least Two weeks
Monitoring, To induce the formation of working groups
Training for Judges should be offered by Judges or University Professors.
The three day program for Madrid Protocol in my view was too short for the amount of material covered especially for someone like me who was new to the Madrid system. I suggest that duration of one week is sufficient to run a program on Madrid Protocol.
No comment and I think that the content and the time given for each paper are suitable enough beside the course duration which I think is 'just nice'.
The further increase the duration of the training to at least a month to provide more ample time to study and understand the copyright system of the US Government
Increase the duration of the tour to make it span at least over a month, as the schedule was quite tight
not a big change, sharing the information that I get it with my colleagues
If it is possible for the GIPA to make follow up meeting in the participant's countries in order to improve their experience and spread it to large number of the workers in this field.
I think the GIPA program should give more case studies and time for practice
GIPA MUST INCLUDE MORE INFORMATION HOW TO DISTINGUISH EXACTLY BETWEEN FAKE TRADE MARK AND ORIGIN TRADE MARK
more seminars at all, then to send people from GIPA and USPTO to small countries like Serbia, to develop and cooperate together with local

IP offices for better future of IP rights, to work together with colleagues with different countries. Of course, your experience you can share with us and give as some practical solution, how to improve and gain new knowledge to the best practice. Welcome to my country Serbia and contact us to organize together regional seminar with GIPA trainers.
none
I think there should be follow up courses
More presentations from the attending countries.
There was too much to learn within a short period. more time to be given for the training to ensure total success
More practices and exercises, more outdoor activities.
To get additional information regarding medicines
none
MORE OPTIONS TOO SPANISH LANGUAGE
NO COMMENT
A comprehensive search methodology related to patent examination of such cases should have been taken up which were related to Enforcement, border issues, counterfeiting measures in real time.
So far so good.
TARGET TRAINEES OF COPMARABLE EXPERTISE. ORGANISE FOLLOW UP TRAININGS.
Multilingual training and extensions of directions
Extend the duration of the course
Give an opportunity for each alumnus to attend the higher level courses.
GIPA should extend the period of training because you find that a week is not enough to grasp everything.
MORE TECHNICAL EXPLANATIONS, WITH REAL PRODUCTS
Give more practical examples on the assessment of novelty and inventiveness and less technical definitions that are already known by patent examiners.
Practical case but implementation
Excellent training programs
time duration
Should be of at least 3 weeks. More emphasis should be laid on the patent training related to U.S. methodology for determining requirements of patentability.
I hope I will learn more about patent examination, IP enforcement mechanisms through case study.
To lengthen the course by increasing the number of days for training.
In duration or selection in course contents for more elaboration
To enhance the time for training and also networking with each participant.
I think that more diversity in the legal systems involved would be excellent, as I think it is better to increase the practical examples of issues and legal problems. Also I think it is better to organize more courses and conferences in more and different areas of the world and the integration of participants with each other, with emphasis on areas such as the Middle East, Eastern and Central Europe, and Central Asia
More case studies and practical exercises (inspection of goods that infringe intellectual property rights)
Not sure at this time.
I think that the present organization is very good and the content of the programs also
More exposure to Judges in their Endeavour to establish fairness in the judgment making process and learning from their experience in 'difficult' cases and dealing with practical considerations such as requiring the views of experts or technicians.
Need more topics about US IP system and IP-related matters of US.
It would be preferable to envisage a continuing education for one month to allow learning to control the program which is dense.
More civil exercises
The security requirements at the USPTO office are not conducive to an open learning environment.
Grade the participants at the end of a training through a quick written quiz
Since the topics covered are of day-to-relevance, no changes are required.
More courses directed to audiences with different levels of knowledge and experience.
GIPA as WIPO should provide training in two or many languages
No one

The organizer should spare sometime for the participants to see at least some daylight or some beautiful places around D.C. area. I flew almost around the world to attend 4-5 day-course and returned immediately. The furthest place I went was Pentagon city. However, I think the course itself is a great course. My apology for not giving a precise answer on this question.

37. Thinking three to five years into the future and your assessment of the direction of international intellectual property protection, what kinds of information or courses would be most valuable for GIPA to provide?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	170
<i>answered question</i>	170
<i>skipped question</i>	79
Response Text	
Copyright international standers ,	
Biotechnology and pharmaceutical patent programmers should be higher in numbers and should be of long duration.	
the information about BPAI and CAFC	
how to develop trademarks	
to harmonize trademark examination procedures	
international laws for IP and trademarks	
For me IP enforcement and enforcement mechanisms	
International Treaties (by subject), IP as a tool to economic sustainable development, relationship of IP with ecological matters.	
the guideline and the experience of patent examination	
1. Evidence of use on the internet - its admissibility and credibility.2. Internet hyperlinks controversy in view of Playboy decision of the Federal Court.3. The actual rights conferred in grant of registrations of very descriptive marks like Best buy. 4. How to handle the contested matters in respect of sound and smell marks 5. Balancing of trade mark and copyright rights - registered or unregistered.	
I think GIPA has to get feedback from all participants on the practice and protection of IPR in their respective country.	
changes in U.S. patent law	
Confusingly similar cases. Study visits to the US CBP, on the scene etc.	
More practical information about knowledge's of USPTO examination and experience of US patent examiners.	
to repeat the Train the Trainers Course - it is very valuable to most of the UPOV members	
International cooperation on IPR	
Countries all over the world are shifting from resource-based to knowledge-based economy making IP very important. These make courses like IP protection of inventions in areas of biotechnology and information technology very crucial. GIPA should therefore offer more courses on Biotechnology and Information technology.	
Updates on US trademark policies and enforcement. And continuous training to all GIPA alumni either through personal invitation or online learning.	
Data and assessment of registers products both regional and international applications. Update on IP registration requirements or developments such as defintion of terms. How IP offices from developed countries can help developing countries.	
I think GIPA is already taking care of the most of the required courses.	
Evolution of the IP regime	
Patent related courses	
This is very hard for me to say.	
Trademarks and copyright enforcement	
Investigator's courses	
A course legal professionals from The Bahamas will definitely benefit from is training in developing programs to sensitize the Bahamian society about the effects of copyright infringement on local Bahamian artists' work, especially in the musical arena.	
Copyrights and patents enforcement. Biotechnology courses like WIPO	
EVERYTHING RELATED TO PATENTS.	

About protection of polymorphic compounds, biotechnology, and new improves in pharmaceutical technology. And the world point of view.
Dealing with cyber crimes; enforcing IPR requirements over the internet, how to implement effective enforcement mechanisms at the borders
About a unique system for Industrial Designs.
International treaties and how U.S implements them.
Patent Examination Courses would be great for the future.
All of them related to GR/TK
Work sharing for better IP rights.
I think that if intellectual property now there is global, in a future would have to consolidate the application of the multilateral agreements, so I would suggest that the future programs were focus on the improvement of these agreements
nanotechnology and IP rights
TM EXAMINATION GUIDELINES PATENT EXAMINATION GUIDELINES BORDER MEASURES CONTERFIET
logistic and intelligence to combat counterfeiting and piracy, provided by experts and to build an international group for this matter
Digital era-internet-isp's, international protection for copyrights and enforcement, joint enforcement between countries against internet cases.
Same information that already have the courses but with only one topic at time, for a deeply study.
international cooperation, computer crimes(IP case)
Adequate border protection and proper prosecution of cases in order to develop air tight cases.
IP management in the field of biotechnology and modern biology.
Since IP is advancing very fast with changing technologies, it will be a good idea to prepare new training modules in line with new changes as they emerge.
The best practice in the enforcements methodology
Collect more practical cases and work together with examiners. It is the best way to improve the knowledge.
Cross border, enforcement mechanism.
1. Course on PCT way of examination and writing office actions. 2. Advanced search techniques especially Biotechnology and allied areas.
strategies for international cooperation and regulation
no idea
Case Law; Improvements in Trademarks Administration and Quality Challenges; News About Developing of Electronic Tools for the Staff and Customers.
This was a training the trainer's course and that is very important--getting more people on the ground that understand IPR and can communicate about it well. Also useful would be a course that looks specifically at how IPR impacts local economics, possibly also in a train the trainer format.
SOMEWHAT LONGER COURSES WITH MORE FOCUS ON BORDER MEASURES
sessions on a more harmonized system in dealing with IP issues and granting of funds and personnel to assist and further local training
Total and Global compliance to zero tolerance on piracy and counterfeiting
ENFORCEMENT
Programs on strategic planning for patent offices of developing countries, and more programs in technology transfer (TT) for developing countries. Well developed TT practices are the main lack in our countries.
challenging faced by country across the globe with the view of increasing and expanding of ICT
as an African, TK and Folklore, raising of standards and harmonization, enforcement and means and methods of maximizing technology transfer
Importance of IP Enforcement in the development IP Rights
I believe it will have been a strong necessity in training on biotechnology matter for developing countries.
courses about the importance and the role of IP rights in the development and progress of the economy of the countries and for what extent the IP staff should be aware about their role in the IP field, courses about US polices and its difference from other IP offices polices [so that the trainees can apply what they find useful to their home offices] and international treaties and its influence on all countries.
cannot predict what the future will be like concerning this matter
Protection of Geographical Indications, and Domain names.

The kind of courses is as distance learning.
more courses about trademark
Specialized patent and trademarks training and further product identification.
Officer Safety.
Patent courses (due to the particularity of the US patent law)
More comparative lectures on US law Vs. European law.
Copyright relates to free software, creative commons. Other means of stimuli to the creation. software patents
Information on (1) the changing nature and complexity of threats against Intellectual Property; (2) Developing methodologies for improving defenses to threats against Intellectual Property.
Giving a global worldwide idea of IP treatment. I think it's great, them, to try to reach us judges from in-develop countries. I really appreciate that. It give us an idea of your very open and democratic country
Discussion for to gain an understanding of IP rights, the law and practices, with the aim of achieving greater harmonization.
The knowledge on Intellectual Property is so wide, in the future; I hope that there're many helpful courses of intellectual property will be held at GIPA.
N\A
PATENT COURSE
IP enforcement in Internet
The information in the areas of copyright and trademarks
Establishing ungovernmental organizations among public specialized in deviling the rights of IP aimed to spear the culture of IPR.
Retrieval and availability of information on IP rights (efficient searches on IP rights and state of arts).
- The cooperation between countries on IP. An IP International Office is a best tool for decrease of administration works in IP
basic technical courses or topics to a particular field of interest
Data protection, Patent linkage, and resolutions in the U.S. related with this topics
Protection of software. Practical views on patents. Patent drafting. Business methods protection. The US IP judicial system.
I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE TRAINING IN TRADE MARK EXAMINATION AND IP AWAARWNESS ESPECIALLY FOR STUDENTS.
Practical training, Classification, Building Web sites for IP, Examination, How to make Electronic applications for IP available to the public
Relation of civil and criminal litigation of IP
No comments
Patent
How to protect the well-known and Internationally famous trademarks.
If finances are available, GIPA should be turned into training Institution, which should be providing training courses to most LDCs and developing countries in order to enhance the understanding of IP worldwide. This will ultimately result in reduction of poverty and enhance development in all countries throughout the world.
Enforcement
Patents in biotechnology.
More detailed information on relationship, areas and limits of PVPA, Patent and UPOV system in US.
A focus on the problems confronting developing countries in the global IP arena and their prospects to contribute to the global IP resource would be welcome.
The examination procedure for biotechnological, pharmaceutical inventions taking account the very recent development of research, development and innovation
Raising the awareness of people, through an effective method, about the importance and advantages of IP protections would have great impacts on the field.
Advance Patent Courses
Examination of pharmaceutical and Biotechnological patents.
the relationship or interaction between patent law and green technology
Grassroots enforcement procedure as it relates to individual countries
current measures of technological protection of electronic transactions
Information on how training of examiners and quality assurance is managed in the ID area in different countries.
Maybe courses or more information about textiles, chemistry, etc, to able detect the piracy, legal, counterfeit
Courses should be developed in line with the new developments in the field of IPR. But I prefer that topics like RISK ANALYSIS

(MANAGEMENT) AND TARGETING are important courses to be concentrated upon.
balancing economic depression with the need to curb infringements of IP rights
NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES IN IPRs
review of national IP laws
course of biotechnology and gene sequencing
some more emphasis on internet and other sophisticated forms of modern breaches
harmonization of patents search and examinations procedures and its legal implications; advance courses on IP protection; updates on the alumni of the academy
IP and evaluation of current business models in the field of IP policy.
Digital copyright protection and enforcement; Management and economic exploitation of traditional knowledge; effective management of intellectual property assets
Comparative study of Intellectual property Laws and practical implementation of the same
Sui generis regimen, Breeder's Right Traditional knowledge Search Patent
Advanced IP courses.
Intellectual Property administration and enforcement from USPTO perspective.
Latest development on Bio or Biotech related area because the technology is very fast and examiner should aware on latest trend on technology in order to maintained the standard of examination.
Establishment of a sub divisions of copyright enforcement and education networks throughout the world
The information provided by the GIPA in the study tour does cater the needs of International Intellectual Property protection. However, there should be more collaboration between different countries in terms of exchange of information, collaboration with different enforcement authorities of different countries to fight this problem. For many countries, there are more pressing national issues to be attended to, like unemployment, economic growth, education and health issues, if not to name poverty. These countries should be provided with incentives so that they can also address the problem of IP related crimes, and gear up their national framework to at least acknowledge this problem and start fighting it.
the most valuable will be informant and Madrid protocol
Establishing experts network for co-operation between participants to fight against Counterfeiting and Piracy all over the world and exchange information that can help.
- General IP courses, - Enforcement courses - IP asset assessment
More details about borders procedure to prevent fake products to introduce to local markets
Web design, copyrights, copy mart, protection of internet downloading, e-commerce, trademarks, geographical indications, patent protection for high tech technology,
PCT,advanced trademark and patent courses
How design patent examination has changed after the United States has signed the Hague Treaty.
patent trainings, ways enforcing protection of intellectual property rights, how to settle IP disputes
International harmonization of patent-related issues.
As a pharmacist, as written above
It would be interesting to have more cases in the training.
ENFORCEMENT
NO COMMENT
A more advance and detailed training program related to Chemical and biotechnological inventions with issues such as bio-piracy, chemical derivatives inventiveness, trade related and commercial aspects of various important drug bimolecular ,case study of traditional knowledge related important cases pending with various courts of countries worldwide and improvement in various issues which have been highlighted by WIPO and yet to implemented by various countries with the views of those countries which have/not implemented those issues.
IPR protection, experience and implementation
COURSES GEARED TO IMPROVING APPRECIATION OF IP; STRENGTHENING ENFORCEMENT AND STANDARDS OF PROTECTION PROCEDURES
The same but more intensive and specific
Training in local countries other than USA

Information about advanced training courses for GIPA alumnus.
I think GIPA should introduce programs which will take a year starting with an intermediate course and thereafter advanced courses. on IP issues
THE NEW WAYS THAT PEOPLE INTROCE COUNTERFEET GOODS THROUGHT THE NORDER
Quality Management in national patent offices. How to increase IP culture in the population
harmonization between treaties and enforcement
Experience, cases, statistics, comparative
IP Harmonization
protection of well known trademarks
advanced course providing more deep knowledge on US Trademarks Law
Uniformity in Patent protection laws and their enforcements
I think the courses related to Enforcement of IPR, especially Border enforcement of IPR are the most valuable.
Changes of IP laws reflecting the changing needs.
In Branding because Mauritius has invested a lot to have its country brand "Mauritius, Chest un plaisir" In organization of IP bureau to facilitate procedures. Thank you
The most valuable information is networking with participant and conducting courses in the most of countries and gives target to each participant to work about IP in his country.
Exhaustion of intellectual property rights, parallel imports, the relation between industrial property (trademarks, patents, patents industrial design) and copy rights the international protection of trademarks, copyright, special computer programs, border measures, the transfer of technology
For the future I think it would be important GIPA to pay attention to develop the program developing managerial skills in the field of implementation of IP and technological transfer
Considering that violations of IPR are a serious and growing threat to the health, safety and economic interests of the entire world, courses about IPR risk management, use of technology and best practices to investigate and detect infringing goods are and will be subjects very useful for customs administrations.
Protection and enforcement of rights.
International Intellectual Property, judgments.
Updates with the changes to the law and addressing the issues of 'where are we going' with the issue of IP rights and protecting them.
Traditional knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural.
In a near future the GIPA will have to envisage lesson relating to the counterfeit in numerical environment.
Patents
techniques for enhancing public and business awareness
comparative approaches to IPR enforcement
Practical aspects of IPRs, developing relevant modules for imparting trainings etc.
IP protection related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge; appeal procedures; reissue and reexamination procedures.
international intellectual property system of protection
Contacts and maybe a DB about illegal commerce related to IPR.
Internationally Best Practices of IP related topics i.e. Civil V Criminal prosecution, enforcement programs, civil & criminal injunctions etc.

Appendix C: Recommendations for Individual Survey Questions

Question Number	Question	Observations and/or Recommendations
1	Please indicate which GIPA course you attended: (If you attended more than one course, select the first course you attended)	- Review course listing to ensure all course are captured.
2	What year did you attend the above program?	- Revise list of alumni to only include those who attended trainings in the years being studied.
3	Which country are you from?	- Revise list to include countries identified by respondents who chose "other."
4	How long have you been working in the Intellectual Property area?	- No observations or comments
5	Please choose the type of organization in which you work	- No observations or comments
6	Please choose the type of Intellectual Property Function you work in	- Those that provided an explanation of what <i>Other</i> means included responses that fit into one of the options provided. Therefore, respondents may need better explanations in the survey question of the types of organizations.
7	How would you describe the level of your position?	- Because such a high percentage of respondents chose <i>Other</i> , FCG suggests providing definitions of the options. Many of the responses provided should have been included within the other answer choices;

		however, respondents may have been unsure or confused. GIPA may also need to speak with participants to see if different descriptors are more appropriate and reflective of foreign organizations and position levels.
8	As a result of your GIPA experience, do you think that you...	- No observations or comments
9	To what extent did your understanding and knowledge of the following topics listed below increase or improve as a result of your GIPA experience?	- No observations or comments
10	Please provide an honest assessment of how you see your knowledge TODAY about each of the following:	- No observations or comments
11	Select the answer that best represents your views. Please answer all questions. There are no right or wrong answers.	- Because such a high percentage of alumni agreed with these statements, it might be interesting to add a follow-up question using skip logic asking “why” to those who disagree. This question is also one that in a full survey system would be compared with responses from a previous (pre-program survey).
12	What were the most significant things you learned from your GIPA program?	- No observations or comments
13	Please rate the extent of your agreement with the following statements about the LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS.	- No observations or comments
14	If you have <u>NOT</u> been able to successfully apply the knowledge you gained from GIPA,	- For the full survey, it would be worth seeing if this happens again, and if so, what specific

	why not? (Select all that apply)	<p>trainings this group of respondents attended and also what countries they are from. There may be a correlation in their responses. Another suggestion would be to make this an open-ended question instead of providing choices. This would most likely render more descriptive answers as to why they felt they could not apply the knowledge they learned.</p>
15	If you have <u>NOT</u> been able to successfully apply the knowledge you gained from GIPA, why not? (Select all that apply)	- No observations or comments
16	Have you used the knowledge and skills you gained at GIPA to do any of the following? (Select all that apply)	<p>- This question was also meant to provide the data for the GIPA PART performance measure, Percent of foreign officials trained by GIPA who have initiated or implemented a positive IP change in their organizations. Since the construction of this question allowed respondents to select multiple responses, a straight percentage of respondents who have implemented positive change cannot be determined. This can be resolved two ways. One way is to construct a Yes/No type question to precede this question that will give the straight percentage. A second option is to average the response percentages (either unweighted or weighted) and provide that number as the metric. For the purposes of this report, FCG is providing the unweighted</p>

		<p>average. If done this way, the percent of foreign officials is 34.7 percent. Alternatively, USPTO could use an indirect approach by using the information from Table 6 (above) to subtract the percentage of respondents who have been unable to apply their knowledge. This method yields the percentage who have applied knowledge (and thus implied positive implementation) as 64.7 percent (81 out of 229 = 35.3 % unable to apply, subtracted from 100).</p> <p>FCG recommends that USPTO further define the question base to be used to gather the information for this metric.</p>
17	As a result of my contributions from knowledge gained at GIPA, my organization has: (Select all that apply)	- No observations or comments
18	As a result of your participation in a GIPA program, have you done or received any of the following at work? (Select all that apply)	- No observations or comments
19	After attending a GIPA course, have you worked with others in your country on any of the following: (Select all that apply)	- No observations or comments
20	If you checked off at least one answer above,	- No observations or comments
21	After attending a GIPA course, have you worked to advance IP issues in an international forum such as WIPO	- No observations or comments
22	If you checked YES to the answer above,	- No observations or comments

23	After attending a GIPA course, have you developed an action plan for WTO accession?	- No observations or comments
24	If you answered yes to the previous question,	- No observations or comments
25	The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) utilizes capacity building programs to assist countries in protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights. How well do you think GIPA is achieving this mission?	- No observations or comments
26	After attending GIPA, have you contacted or been contacted by other GIPA alumni or staff?	- This question should be combined with number 27 because the data are duplicative
27	Have you been in contact with any of the following GIPA related audiences? (Select all that apply)	- - This question should be combined with number 26 because the data are duplicative
28	Have you collaborated with any GIPA alumni (in your country or other countries) about any of the following topics?	- No observations or comments
29	Would you be interested in joining a GIPA alumni association?	- Because the responses were so favorable for this question, it could be combined with number 30 by adding in a choice of "None of the above, I am not interested in being part of a GIPA alumni association." This would then capture the few negative responses.
30	If a GIPA Alumni Association was formed, what activities would you be most interested in? (Select all that apply)	- See comments for number 29.
31	Please rate the extent of your agreement with the following statements.	- No observations or comments
32	Please rate the value of the following GIPA experiences:	- For this type of question, FCG advises separating out the fourth statement, <i>I could have acquired the same level of learning without GIPA training</i> , into another question.

		Because the first three items ideally seek responses that Agree and this one seeks responses that Disagree, respondents may become confused as to what the statements mean. We also suggest revising and separating out the fifth statement, <i>The patent training related to U.S. methodology for determining requirements of patentability has been valuable and useful</i> . Fewer respondents answered this question, which may mean that they did not understand it. Also, because it is a different type of statement than the first three and the fourth, it should be its own question.
33	Please rate your likeliness to recommend GIPA training to a colleague:	- No observations or comments
34	Please rate how GIPA training compares to the ideal training course	- No observations or comments
35	What did you find most valuable about the GIPA training experience?	- No observations or comments
36	What changes or improvements would you make to improve GIPA training?	- No observations or comments
37	Thinking three to five years into the future and your assessment of the direction of international intellectual property protection, what kinds of information or courses would be most valuable for GIPA to provide?	- No observations or comments