

ANNEX – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR HEADS OF IP OFFICES PREPARATION

Overview

The Global Forum on IP and AI responds to growing demand from Member States for more focused engagement on AI, offering a dedicated space for structured discussions and the sharing of experiences and emerging practices. The provisional agenda is available [here](#).



Heads of IP Offices are invited to share experiences and perspectives on the impact of AI on IP administration, IP Office workstreams, procedures and service delivery. These perspectives include the development and use of AI tools or the impact the use of AI by applicants is having on IP Office procedures including the speed and volume of filings.

Key Considerations for Heads of IP Offices' Interventions

AI is affecting both how IP offices operate and the environment in which they deliver their services. Applications of AI technology offer opportunities to improve efficiency, quality and access, while also creating new operational pressures arising from AI-assisted filings, expanding volumes of prior art, and rapidly changing user expectations.

Heads of IP Offices are invited to share experiences and perspectives on the impact of AI on IP administration, IP Office workstreams, procedures and service delivery. These perspectives include the development and use of AI tools or the impact the use of AI by applicants is having on IP Office procedures including the speed and volume of filings.

The following areas may provide guidance for these discussions:

a) Smarter Services and Wider Access: AI-Enabled IP Administration and Service Delivery

AI tools are increasingly being deployed by IP Offices to help automate administrative tasks, strengthen search and classification, support examination, improve translation and make information and services easier to access. These tools may reduce processing times and costs while helping more innovators, creators and businesses, and particularly smaller or underserved users, participate in the IP system.

AI also creates opportunities to develop new value-added services that support innovators and creators beyond IP protection, including commercialization, technology transfer and business development.

Where can AI add genuine value, rather than introducing technology for its own sake? In what contexts are commercially available tools sufficient and where should specialized tools be developed? How can Offices select and evaluate the best use cases? What potential do AI tools offer for smaller IP Offices to gain the most benefit?

b) Collaboration in the age of AI: Facilitating Cooperation and Shared Capacity

IP offices face many common challenges, but differ considerably in resources, technical infrastructure, data availability and institutional capacity. Cooperation could reduce duplication, accelerate learning and support more equitable access to effective technologies, but cooperation is not without obstacles.

In which areas could cooperation among IP offices reduce duplication and deliver the greatest practical benefit? What frameworks, security, and technical safeguards are needed to enable collaboration while protecting unpublished filings, confidential information and national data? How can WIPO help offices develop, evaluate and share AI solutions in ways that are trusted, inclusive and responsive to differing capacities?

c) AI at the Filing Gate: Responding to AI-assisted Applications and Increasing Volumes

AI is making it faster and less costly to prepare, translate and submit IP applications. This may improve access to the IP system, but it may also contribute to significant increases in filing volumes, including applications produced or refined with substantial AI assistance.

Concerns are also being raised about inaccurate, repetitive, speculative or mass-produced patent applications (sometimes referred to as “patent slop”) and their potential impact on examination quality and administrative resources. Likewise, the proliferation of AI-generated public disclosures may also significantly expand the universe of potentially relevant prior art and raise questions about its origin, reliability, accessibility and legal effect.

What changes are IP offices observing in the volume, quality and characteristics of applications, and what data and indicators are needed to distinguish emerging risks from anticipated ones? What procedural, technological or administrative measures could help offices manage AI-assisted and high-volume filings without creating unnecessary barriers for legitimate applicants? How should offices respond to the growing volume of potentially AI-generated prior art and other public disclosures, and what tools, skills and examination practices will be needed to assess their relevance and reliability?

d) Trust in the Machine: Safeguarding Quality, Accountability and Institutional Expertise

The use of AI in IP administration must preserve confidence in the quality, consistency and fairness of office decisions. AI will also change the skills required within IP offices. Examiners and other staff will need to understand both the capabilities and limitations of the tools they use, while retaining the expertise and judgment necessary to make reliable decisions. These challenges may become particularly acute as the impacts of AI on filings increase.

What safeguards are needed to ensure that AI-enabled processes remain accurate, explainable, secure and subject to meaningful human oversight? What new skills, training and institutional capabilities will examiners and other IP office staff require? What will the IP Office look like in 5, 10 and 15 years’ time?

e) The Whole Story

AI is raising challenges and opportunities across the entire IP system. The copyright policy questions often get a lot of attention, while IP administration can seem to focus on the patent space. Yet the use of AI in the creative process is creating a real challenge for copyright registries.

What particular administrative and workflow challenges are IP Offices and Registries facing, and what AI tools may assist in providing solutions? How can Heads of IP Offices help foster domestic collaboration across the full range of IP rights, irrespective of where regulatory or supervisory authority rests? Are there particular shared AI-related challenges across the administration of the patent, copyright, and trademark systems that would benefit from improved cross-cutting engagement?

[End of non-paper]