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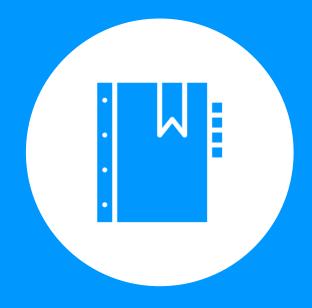




AGENDA

- ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS OF THE SDG BY 2030 IN LATAM
- WIPO GREEN ACCELERATION PROGRMA IN LATAM (PHASE 1 AND 2)
- CASES AND RESULTS





AGENDA

• ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS OF THE SDG BY 2030 IN LATAM



Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Progress and recommendations for acceleration

Sixth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean



Report by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean-ECLAC







Latin America and the Caribbean: coordination mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, January 2023 Mexico 1 Bahamas Cuba Jamaica National Council Economic Development and Planning Unit/ National Group for the Implementation of National 2030 Agenda Oversight Committee/ for the 2030 Agenda Office of the Prime Minister the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda SDGs Core Group/ for Sustainable Development Vision 2030 Jamaica Thematic Working Groups Guatemala Haiti Dominican Republic National Council for Urban Ministry of Planning Inter-agency High-Level and Rural Development (CONADUR) and External Cooperation Political Commission for Sustainable Development El Salvador Saint Kitts and Nevis Antigua and Barbuda National Council for Sustainable Development Sustainable Development Goals Committee Ministry of Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Unit/ Environment, Climate Action Ministry of Sustainable Development, and Constituency Empowerment Climate Change and Disaster Dominica Risk Management Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Honduras Climate Resilience and Social Security Secretariat for Strategic Planning Grenada Costa Rica Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Tourism and ICT, High-Level Council on the Sustainable Development Goals Creative Economy, Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives Nicaragua Saint Lucia Office of the President of the Republic National Coordinating Mechanism Panama for implementing the 2030 Agenda/ Inter-agency and Civil Society Commission SDG-Cabinet Sub-Committee of Ministers for the Support and Follow-up of the SDGs/Social Cabinet and Sustainable Development Goals Suriname National Coordinating Committee Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation/National SDG Committee Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning Venezuela (Bol. Rep. of) and Information Technology Council of Vice-Presidents and Inter-agency Coordination Group Barbados Colombia Ministry of Finance, High-Level Inter-agency Commission for the preparation Economic Affairs and Investment and effective implementation of the Post-2015 Trinidad and Tobago Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals Guyana Ministry of Planning Ecuador and Development Ministry of Finance National Secretariat for Planning Brazil National SDG Commission/ National Centre for Strategic Planning General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic Paraguay Bolivia (Plur. State of) Paraguay SDG Commission Inter-agency Committee for the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) and Sustainable Development Goals Office of Planning and Budget (OPP) Chile Argentina National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies/ National Council for the implementation

National Inter-agency Commission for Implementation and Monitoring of the SDGs

Office of the president, ministry or other public office

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development [online] https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/en_recent voluntary national reviews from the countries and information provided by designated

Ad hoc mechanism

of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDG RESULTS IN LATAM

- 1.Impact in Latin America: In Latin America, the SDGs and WIPO GREEN initiative have influenced policies, projects, and collaborations aimed at advancing sustainable development and innovation.
- 2.Several countries in the region have partnered with WIPO GREEN to promote the adoption and diffusion of green technologies. Additionally, initiatives and projects aligned with the SDGs have emerged across various sectors, including renewable energy, agriculture, waste management, and climate action.
- 3.Evaluation by ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean):







SDG RESULTS IN LATAM

Progress towards the targets of the different goals is very heterogeneous:

For example, for several goals, such as Goal 1 (end poverty), Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities), Goal 13 (climate action) and Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), forecasts based on the available data suggest that the desired thresholds will not be reached by 2030.

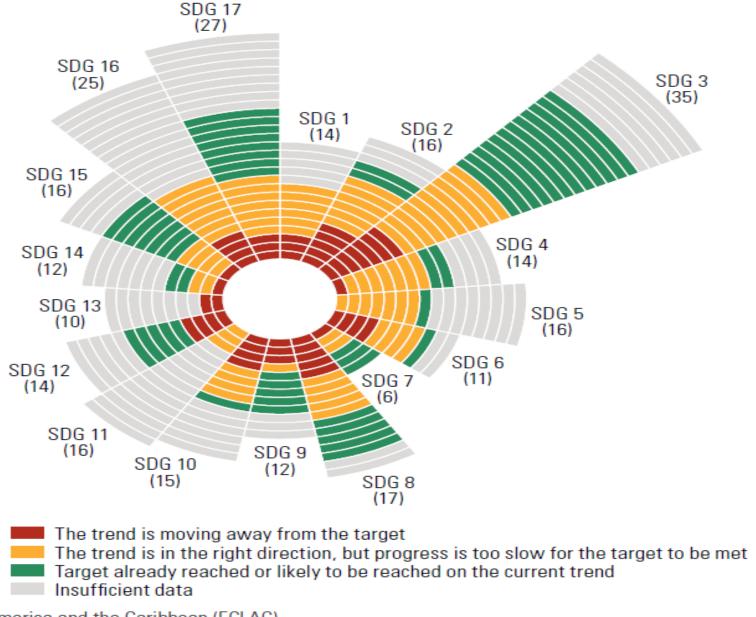
For another set of goals, such as Goal 5 (gender equality), Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation) and Goal 10 (reduced inequalities), less than 15% of their indicators have a good prospect of achieving the expectations set for 2030.

But the exercise also identifies 40% or more of the indicators for Goal 3 (health and well-being), Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy), Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), Goal 12 (sustainable production and consumption), Goal 14 (life below water) and Goal 17 (partnerships for the goals) are more encouraging, as **they are moving in the expected direction and at a pace that bodes well for 2030.**





Latin America and the Caribbean: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators by likelihood of the threshold set being reached by 2030 (Numbers)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: Includes 30 indicators prioritized for the region. Repeated indicators are included in all the relevant SDGs.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets by likelihood of accomplishment by 2030 and proportion of targets analysed per Goal

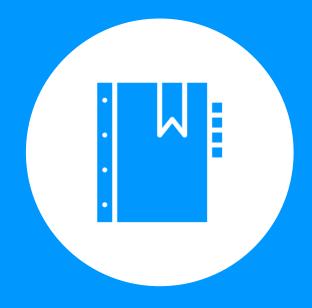
Goal						Tar	gets							Amount of data available
SDG 1		1.3	1.a	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5							
SDG 2 😇	2.1	2.4	2.a	2.2	2.3	2.b	2.c	2.5						
SDG 3	3.4	3.b	3.d	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.a	3.c	-1
SDG 4 🛗			4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.a	4.b	4.c	4.3				-=1
SDG 5				5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.b	5.c					
SDG 6	6.4	6.6	6.b	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.a						-=1
SDG 7 🎏			7.a	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.b							
SDG 8	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.10	8.a	8.9			
SDG 9 😸			9.2	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.a	9.b	9.c					_=1
SDG 10 😇 10.4	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.c							
SDG 11 Killing				11.1	11.5	11.6								
SDG 12 🐯	12.2	12.4	12.b	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.a	12.c						
SDG 13 🕳		13.2	13.3											
SDG 14 🖐			14.1	14.2	14.7	14.5								
SDG 15 👺			15.5	15.1	15.a	15.b	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8				
SDG 16 🔀	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.10	16.a						
SDG 17 👹	17.11	17.13	17.17	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.7	17.10	17.19	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.12	_=1

The trend is moving away from the target

The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met

Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).



AGENDA

- WIPO GREEN ACCELERATION PROGRMA IN LATAM (PHASE 1 AND 2)
- CASES AND RESULTS



WIPO GREEN + IP IN LATAM



The project aims to mobilize innovative new technologies in the region and to facilitate tangible links between entities, looking for green solutions and potential technology providers

LATAM IP OFFICES INITIALLY INVOLVED AND AIM



By the request from INPI Brazil, WIPO GREEN initiated the Acceleration Project in Latin America with an initial focus on **Climate Smart Agriculture**.

The project explored local challenges and potential green opportunities in:

- •Intensified crop rotation, soil re-carbonization and carbon sequestration, zero-till agriculture and forest management in **Argentina**;
- •Zero-till or conservation agriculture in **Brazil**;
- •Wine production in **Chile**.







Acceleration Project in Latin America

- WIPO GREEN collaborated with <u>ANAGEA</u>, an environmental consultancy company based in Santiago, Chile, to identify local pertinent needs and innovative technologies which could offer a potential solution.
- The Project has been implemented in cooperation with three countries: Brazil's National Institute of Industrial Property, Ministry of Economy (INPI), Chile's National Institute of Industrial Property, Ministry of Economy (INAPI), Argentina's National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), and the Ministry of Foreign and Cultural Affairs in Argentina,
- In Brazil the Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) has been involved and in Chile the industry association Wines of Chile has been an important collaborating partner.





Acceleration Project in Latin America

The Project's First Phase

From October 2019 to March 2020, ANAGEA implemented the matchmaking activities of the project in cooperation with WIPO GREEN, local IP offices and other partners.

This consisted of:

- Identification of needs and solution seekers;
- Identification of relevant solution providers;
- Establishment of contact between seekers and providers.

WIPO GREEN's Data Base was used to assist in the matchmaking and visibility of the green technologies: 17 technology seekers, 31 needs, and 65 solutions were identified.

Most of the technology providers and seekers are coming from the private and public sectors in Argentina, from public and civil society organizations in Brazil, and private companies in Chile.







EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST PHASE:

• Argentina: Grafin Agro S.A. and Dymaxion Labs

Need: Determining gluten content in cereal production through satellite images

of crop fields Potential

Solution: Dymax

Dymax is a platform that allows gathering of geospatial data from different sources, e.g. satellite, radar, aerial photos, and drones.

Using IoT, the system allows deep analysis and discovery of patterns, for example in crop monitoring.

Although Dymax has not previously worked in monitoring gluten and other proteins, the company already works with satellite based Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and other tools, which can monitor vegetation health and biomass. These variables are also gluten indicators and a specific model for gluten estimation is under development.







EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST PHASE:

• Brazil: Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) and VoloDrone

Need: Drone for extensive crop monitoring with greater flight autonomy

Potential solution: VoloDrone

Volocopter and John Deere have teamed up for a crop-spraying autonomous agricultural drone. <u>VoloDrone</u> is an unmanned, fully electric utility drone, capable of carrying a payload.

The VoloDrone has the aim of supporting efficient and sustainable agriculture. The VoloDrone increases productivity in a number of areas, including plant protection, seed sowing, forest management and frost control. This technology can fly autonomously for up to 30 minutes. With a cruise speed of 80 km/h, it can cover six hectares per hour, surpassing the potential surface coverage of current technologies available in the market.







EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST PHASE:

Ochile: Viña Castellón Winery and Tesla Energy

Need: A solution for water deficit in the dry land of the Itata river

Potential solution: Photovoltaic solar panels

Viña Castellón, a winery estate in the Itata Valley of Chile, is increasingly experiencing water stress situations and seeks a low-cost, low maintenance, sustainable power supply for irrigation. Since the plantations are in hillock areas, pumping is essential. A photovoltaic power supply could be a viable option.

Tesla Energy offers <u>photovoltaic solar panels</u>, which can generate inexpensive and safe electricity locally. This clean energy can be used by agricultural companies in their irrigation systems, lighting systems, cold rooms, ventilation and climate control, as well as to monitor and control production processes and post-harvest tasks. In particular, the solar panels can provide more sustainable energy to Viña Castellón for the energy intensive extraction of water for irrigation systems.







PHASE 2:

- In 2022, WIPO completed the Phase 2 of WIPO GREEN Latin American Acceleration Project in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, with financing from the Funds-In-Trust Japan Industrial Property Global.
- •WIPO GREEN and the project partners will pursue established connections, deepen the search for new needs and technologies, and explore ways to support the partners' engagement in the innovation and deployment of green technologies.
- 45 needs and 89 technology solutions were identified or updated and uploaded to the WIPO GREEN Database.







PHASE 2:

- 226 individual connections were established between technology seekers and technology providers and 4 Letters of Intent (LOIs) were singed as formal indications of their common interests and as the basis for further discussions.
- Desides this, matchmaking events were organized in each country where a large number of technology seekers (>100) and providers (>200) have been contacted. The total number of 15 LOIs signed is an indication of specific interest for pursuing negotiations and many more matches identified are being pursued.







IP GREEN IN MEXICO

- 1. Facilitating partnerships: WIPO GREEN acts as a matchmaker, bringing together technology providers and seekers through its online marketplace and networking events. This facilitates technology transfer and collaboration to address Mexico's environmental priorities.
- 2. Capacity building: WIPO GREEN provides support for capacity building initiatives in Mexico, such as training workshops, seminars, and educational resources on intellectual property (IP) management and technology commercialization related to green innovations.
- 3.Knowledge sharing: WIPO GREEN fosters knowledge sharing among stakeholders in Mexico's green technology ecosystem through publications, case studies, and online forums. This helps disseminate best practices, lessons learned, and market insights to support informed decision-making.
- 4.IP assistance: WIPO GREEN offers guidance on IP-related issues relevant to green technology development and deployment in Mexico. This may include assistance with patent searches, licensing agreements, and IP strategy development to protect and
- Olexerage Motegatinnovations effectively.





