



# **World Intellectual Property Organization**

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“Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower.” – Steve Jobs

Dear delegates:

It's an honor to welcome you to MUNMX Toluca 2025. For many years this MUN has given space for students to exchange ideas, meet new people and grow academically and personally. This edition will not be different, it is an opportunity for you to practice dialogue, diplomacy, debate and leadership in a fun and unique way, where your abilities are essential for a good development of the sessions.

MUN is much more than rules of procedure and long resolutions. It's about learning about the world around you and realizing your voice matters. During these three days we expect you to develop intense debates that will create disagreements, but we also expect you to compromise and work with each other to create amazing resolutions that make your ideas shine, because that's the essence of diplomacy: sit among individuals with different perspectives listen to one another and work actively to find a common ground.

As your chairs, we are happy to guide you through everything regarding the model, not only on the technical aspects, but feel sure to come to us with any doubt or inconvenience. We encourage you to push yourselves out of your comfort zone and put all your effort into the model. We strongly believe that each and every one of you has the capacity to contribute meaningfully to this committee.

Within the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), we will be addressing topics that go beyond legal frameworks and touch upon innovation, creativity, justice, and global development. Intellectual property lies at the intersection of law, economics, technology, and culture. It protects the rights of inventors and creators, but it also raises questions of accessibility, equity, and international cooperation. In this committee, you will be challenged to balance the protection of ideas with the collective good, and to reflect on how intellectual property shapes our societies in profound ways.

Welcome to MUNMX Toluca 2025. Welcome to WIPO. See you very soon

Warm regards,

María Jacobo hernández  
President of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

## About the comite

Established in 1967, The World Intellectual Property Organization has been a specialized agency of the United Nations since 1974 . With its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. WIPO is the primary UN agency in charge of protecting the ideas of innovators around the world, and ensuring that they are shared and used ethically in global markets. Today the World Intellectual Property Organization is one of the most broadly represented UN agencies with 193 Member States; the official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

WIPO's goal is to advance a fair and open global intellectual property system that encourages innovation and creativity for the good of all. The foundation of the contemporary knowledge-based economy is intellectual property, which comprises industrial designs, patents, trademarks, and copyright. WIPO offers the international framework that enables researchers, artists, entrepreneurs, and inventors to protect their creations while guaranteeing innovation advances worldwide economic, social, and cultural advancement.

This is done by offering services that help authors, inventors, and creators safeguard and commercialize their intellectual property (IP) internationally and by serving as a platform for discussing emerging IP issues. Leaders worldwide are guided by its intellectual property statistics and information. Additionally, its technical support and impact-driven projects guarantee that IP benefits everyone, everywhere.

The development of capacity is another essential component of WIPO's activities. By bolstering their national IP offices, educating officials, and carrying out technical assistance programs, the Organization helps developing nations. These programs seek to guarantee that all nations, irrespective of their financial resources, may take advantage of the opportunities presented by creativity and innovation. WIPO plays a vital role in gathering and disseminating global data on intellectual property trends in intellectual property, providing academics and policymakers with trustworthy information to plan strategies and assess progress.

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**Topic A:**  
**Addressing the Ethical and Legal Implications of Traditional Cultural Expressions into the International Intellectual Property System.**

Traditional cultural expressions represent the identity and heritage of communities all over the world, an identity often exploited by global corporations for their own benefit without compensating the artists who work not only with tools but with history. Over the past years, WIPO has noticed the constant misuse of these symbols, which are often related to religion, and exploited without understanding the meaning behind them. This situation has led to indignation among indigenous people, who fear losing cultural respect while their heritage is treated with ignorance. The limited frameworks facilitate the misappropriation and commoditization of TCEs, giving advantages to brands to exploit TCEs without legal restraint on the part of the communities.

In legal terms, the protection of TCEs is limited due to the lack of recognition of collective ownership since copyright and trademark laws are designed for one author. Most companies are aware of this, making TCEs vulnerable to commercial exploitation without consent. In 1982 WIPO and UNESCO worked together with the purpose of helping governments create national laws to protect traditional expressions from exploitation. WIPO has also been implementing frameworks for the protection of this expressions, for example the Draft Articles on the Protection of TCE; this draft is not binding in law but there are proposals for an international treaty where communities have to be fully aware of what companies are going to do with their art, companies should be aware and respect the cultural meaning, receive monetary benefit if the TCE is used for commercial purposes, and companies should acknowledge where the art comes from. also the creation of training programs with the objective of serving as a curative mechanism to notice in which situations their TCEs are being misappropriated and take actions against unauthorized appropriation. These proposals are created to preclude the indignation of indigenous communities which might have been receiving noticeable impacts due to the profanation and appropriation of their beliefs, meanwhile the companies remain oblivious to the cultural damage their actions are entailing

In conclusion, TCEs are not only artistic creations but also the heritage of communities that are being legally and ethically exploited. Although WIPO is making progress, the protection of these symbols remains limited, allowing companies to profit without providing any benefit to the communities, which in turn creates indignity and legal concerns. Traditional Cultural Expressions embody both identity and dignity, and they are essential to preserving our history, promoting respect for vulnerable communities, and safeguarding traditions.

## Key questions:

1. How does your delegation ensure that TCEs are respected and not exploited?
2. Which frameworks is your delegation taking into account for the solution of this problem?
3. What is the protocol of your country when it notices an exploitation of TCEs?
4. Does your delegation experiences any type of abuse regarding the TCE?

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**Topic B:**  
**Challenges and opportunities for international cooperation in patent and trademark protection in a world without trade borders.**

We live in such a globalized world, where almost all businesses have no physical or digital borders, the most important thing are patents and trademarks. Patents are responsible for protecting inventions (technology, machinery, medicines, etc.). Trademarks are responsible for protecting the entity of a product or company, including the name, logo, design, etc.

Although the economy is global, intellectual property laws are national and regional, which creates issues. Most countries have differences between legislation, as each country has different laws regarding patents and trademarks. Something protected in one country is not valid in another, which generates legal conflicts and increases costs. Another relevant issue is piracy and international counterfeiting, since there are no barriers, so counterfeit products, such as medicines that pose a health risk, circulate easily. In most countries, obtaining a patent or trademark is an expensive and complicated process, because of this small businesses struggle to compete with larger corporations.

Existing treaties and conventions such as the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid Protocol for trademark registration have a solid foundation that supports, signifies and unites the processes. Including the use of new technologies providing global digital platforms, Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain facilitate the registration, verification and tracking of patents and trademarks in real time, making counterfeiting more difficult and increasing transparency.

The challenges and opportunities of international protection of patents and trademarks without commercial borders are directly related to the growth of digital commerce as well as global supply chains. Protecting intellectual property is not only safeguarding the rights of inventors and companies, but also guaranteeing consumer confidence and the stability of international markets. The absence of physical borders allows products to circulate easily, which encourages competition and innovation, but at the same time exposes them to new forms of transnational interaction that are difficult to track and sanction. An important point is that intellectual property is related to national security and international diplomacy since the counterfeiting of pharmaceutical or technological products can affect public health, digital sovereignty, and critical infrastructure. This issue raises a dilemma between strict protection of creators' rights and the need to guarantee equitable access to the benefits of innovation. The consequence is that international cooperation should not be limited to the legal sphere, on the contrary, include development efforts, technology transfer, and the creation of more inclusive multilateral mechanisms.

### Key questions:

1. How does your delegation think the international community could harmonize the different legislations regarding the topic among different nations ?
2. How does your delegation prioritize the protection of patents and trade marks ?
3. What are the current legislations in your country regarding the protection of intellectual property?
4. Does your delegation face issues regarding piracy, counterfeiting or patent disputes?
5. How does your delegation currently engage in international treaties regarding intellectual property?

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**send you position paper to this email on october 8th**