

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Twelfth Session
Geneva, November 18 to 21, 2013

PROGRESS REPORTS

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Annexes to this document contain:
 - (a) Progress reports on the following Development Agenda projects:
 - (i) Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II (Annex I);
 - (ii) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II (Annex II);
 - (iii) Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations (Annex III);
 - (iv) Project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (Annex IV);
 - (v) Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development (Annex V);
 - (vi) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (Annex VI);
 - (vii) Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models (Annex VII);
 - (viii) Project on Patents and Public Domain (Annex VIII);
 - (ix) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (Annex IX);

- (x) Project on IP and Brain Drain (Annex X);
- (xi) Project on IP and the Informal Economy (Annex XI);
- (xii) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries (Annex XII); and
- (xiii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase II (Annex XIII).

(b) A progress report for the period from July 2012 to June 2013, on recommendations for immediate implementation (the 19 Recommendations). As in the past, the report focuses on the strategies adopted to implement each recommendation, and highlights the main achievements. The list of activities with other related information is contained in the Technical Assistance Databases (IP-TAD) which can be consulted at: <http://www.wipo.int/tad>.

2. The Committee is invited to take note of the information contained in the Annexes to this document.

[Annexes follow]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_08_02
<u>Title</u>	Specialized Databases' Access and Support – Phase II
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 8:</i> Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as well as their regional and sub-regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches.
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel resources: 600,000 Swiss francs Personnel resources: 1, 006,400 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	May 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	20 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Global Infrastructure Sector in cooperation with the Innovation and Technology Sector and the Development Sector Links to WIPO Programs 1, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14.
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The project aims to stimulate innovation and economic growth by facilitating access to technology information in least developed and developing countries and by strengthening countries' capacity to effectively exploit this information. Under this project, WIPO supports the establishment and development of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) and associated networks on the national, regional, and international levels.</p> <p>The principal objective of Phase II of the project will be to ensure the long-term sustainability of TISCs and their ability to provide appropriate, high-quality technology and innovation support services.</p> <p>The objective will be met by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustaining the successful training program implemented for the development of TISCs, including on-site training and distance learning courses; 2. Enhancing the usage and further developing access to specialized patent and non-patent databases through the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for

	<p>Development and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and</p> <p>3. Establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs at the national, regional, and international levels, provide complementary training to TISCs, and disseminate information materials to TISCs and the public.</p> <p>A secondary objective of the project is to continue the initial training of Phase I for the many countries, which have already signed or have committed to sign Service Level Agreements to establish TISC national networks, but which have not yet received such training.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Messrs. Alejandro Roca Campaña and Andrew Czajkowski</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result IV.2</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>1. <i>Training program</i></p> <p>On-site training in Phase II continues for Member States having already requested participation in the TISC project or signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA).</p> <p>The following on-site training workshops have been undertaken during the last twelve months up to the end of July 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 national events in: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Nigeria (x2), Oman, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda (x2), Sao Tome & Principe, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe; - one regional event for the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) Member States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and - one sub-regional event in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia for representatives from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. <p>In order to increase the effectiveness of capacity building and so reinforce the project's impact and sustainability, on-site training in Phase II from early 2013 also includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning meeting, including discussing a template project document comprising log-frame objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities and an action plan for implementation and agreement by all project stakeholders; - Training seminar for current and future TISC personnel; and - Training of trainers (TOT) workshop for resource people from key national stakeholders who act as multipliers in building capacity throughout the country. <p>The total number of on-site TISC training events from the start of the project in 2009 to date (including those of Phase I) are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42 initial (first) training workshops, - 21 intermediate (second) training workshops; - 4 advanced (third) training workshops, as well as - 9 regional (promotional and basic training) conferences. <p>In total, 37 TISC networks have been launched to date, i.e. those having signed a SLA and having followed at least a first training workshop.</p>

2. *ARDI and ASPI*

WIPO's Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program, which facilitates access to scientific and technical journals, has again increased the number of active users by over 100 percent to 174 institutions since ARDI joined the Research4Life (R4L) partnership in October 2012.

ARDI has consolidated at around 3,000 the number of peer-reviewed journals available from 17 partner publishers to eligible institutions and also provides access to almost 7,000 e-books. The Research4Life (R4L) partnership, to which ARDI and other programs for access to knowledge administered by UN specialized agencies (FAO, UNEP and WHO), reached the milestone of 35,000 journals and e-books earlier this year.

WIPO's Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program, which facilitates access to specialized commercial patent databases, continues to attract more users, although at a slower pace than ARDI. In total, just over 57 users have now registered, of which 18 institutions are currently active users of databases available through ASPI.

3. *TISC knowledge management*

The "eTISC" knowledge management platform supporting TISCs and TISC networks established through the project was launching at last year's November CDIP. The eTISC includes forums, discussion groups, blogs, information on upcoming events, videos and pictures related to the project, as well as e-learning and online training webinars. With regard to the latter, the first 3 webinars (2 in English and 1 in French) were given in June and July 2013, and monthly webinars (in each language) are planned on a regular basis from September onwards. Another unique element of the eTISC is its "Ask the Expert" series where internationally renowned experts share their IP experience during Q&A sessions with eTISC members. The number of eTISC members at the end of August 2013 was over 400 and growing steadily.

The TISC website has also been completely redesigned and been available since the end of last year. The redesign aims to increase the scope and accessibility of information available through the TISC website, including a detailed directory of TISCs across the globe, and promote the use of resources such as the recently completed e-tutorial on using and exploiting patent information.

The e-tutorial has been accessed through the TISC website over 250 times during the four-month period from April to July 2013 and over nearly 2000 copies have been distributed on demand to TISCs and individuals in CD-ROM format since its launch in October 2012.

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Continued feedback from TISCs suggests a positive impact on their institutions and users, as documented in the Survey Summary Report on the Progress Needs and Assessment Questionnaire available at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tisc/en/doc/tisc_2011_survey_report.pdf</p> <p>The previous report can be compared at:</p> <p>http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tisc/en/doc/tisc_survey_2012.pdf</p> <p>The most recent report shows again the continuing strong demand for implementation of the project in Member States already participating in the project as well as in new Member States and reiterates that the project concept remains relevant to their priorities and needs.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>No risks initially identified have materialized in Phase II of the project.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>None</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The TISC project was launched and developed within the Development Agenda framework and given the continuing demand for providing services supporting access to knowledge as an important contribution to the innovation process in developing and least developed countries, the project will now be mainstreamed into WIPO's regular activities. 2. Further on-site TISC training workshops are foreseen to be integrated into online training including the WIPO Academy's Distance Learning Courses (DLCs), the eTISC platform and website offering the e-Tutorial (on Using and Exploiting Patent Information) and other e-learning resources, including webinars. 3. The promotion of ARDI/ASPI continues with regard to new users and content.
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Implementation is ongoing as indicated in the Project Document.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 81.1%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for this project, in document CDIP/6/2, Annex I, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs¹</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. (i) Establishment of a webinar service on the TISC website;	Webinar service operating 12 months after commencement of Phase II.	A restructured TISC website was launched September 2012, with webinars and other e-learning resources added in mid-2013.	****
(ii) Establishment of an online forum for exchanging TISC experiences and best practices;	Online forum operating 12 months after commencement of Phase II.	eTISC was launched in November 2012.	****
(iii) Establishment of an online helpdesk; and	Online helpdesk operating 12 months after commencement of Phase II.	Online helpdesk services are provided by members of the Innovation and Technology Support Section through eTISC. A majority of TISCs have followed one or two DLCs.	****
(iv) Integration of WIPO Academy Distances Learning Courses (DLCs) into the TISC training program.	All launched TISCs to have followed at least two WIPO Academy DLCs within 20 months.		***
2. Developing and promoting user/client services, particularly from a business perspective.	All launched TISCs to have had at least one training focusing on business/client development within 20 months of the project.	A number of TISCs have received training focusing on business/client development, with additional demand to be explored.	**

¹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs¹</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
3. Continuation of initial training as for Phase I.	Signing of mutually agreed Service Level Agreement (SLA) between each new national TISC network and WIPO; Launch of TISCs' services in at least another 12 interested countries and institutions – 20 months after start of Phase II.	Initial training workshops continue in those countries committed to signing SLA; 8 new SLAs were signed in 2012. 14 TISCs were launched (signed SLA and 1 st training) in 2012, with at least a further 5 foreseen in 2013.	*** ****
Training on other aspects of innovation support in addition to access to technology databases.	All launched TISCs to have had at least one training on IPRs/IP asset management/technology transfer/commercialization within 20 months of the project.	A minority of TISCs have had training on IPR/IP asset management, technology transfer, or commercialization, with only TISCs having completed a third training (4 as of July 2013) being offered such training based on the focus of the project being on technology information.	**
Further coordination and cooperation with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.	Cooperation with at least two IGOs/NGOs started by end of Phase II.	Cooperation with three IGOs (ARIPO, OAPI and ASEAN) was started and initial contacts were made with Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) for the purpose of developing regional activities.	****

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Ensure the long-term sustainability of TISCs and their ability to provide appropriate, high-quality technology and innovation support services.	Number TISCs receiving five or more enquiries per day from local users to be maintained at approximately 30% of all TISCs (baseline 2011: 28% of all TISCs received five or more enquiries per day as indicated in the TISC	40% of TISCs received five or more enquiries per day as indicated in the TISC "Survey Summary Report" of December 2012.	***

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<p>“Survey Summary Report” of December 2011).</p> <p>Percentage of TISCs that have received at least one training within one year of signing SLA to be maintained at 70% (baseline 2010/11 was 69% from training statistics).</p>	<p>92% of TISC have received at least one training within one year of signing the SLA as indicated in the TISC “Survey Summary Report” of December 2012.</p>	****
<p>2. Leverage the network effects emerging from the increasing number and evolving expertise of TISCs.</p>	<p>Number of unique users of TISC knowledge management platform.</p> <p>Number of contributions made by users to the TISC knowledge management platform.</p>	<p>421 members of eTISC (as of August 2013)</p> <p>359 contributions made by users to eTISC (as of August 2013)</p>	****
<p>3. Promote and increase the number of eligible institutions and users accessing ARDI and ASPI.</p>	<p>Number of ARDI institutions to increase by 50% and number of ASPI institutions to increase by 100%; number of users to increase proportionally.</p>	<p>>100% increase in number of institutions actively participating in ARDI (from around 30 to over 70)</p> <p>200% increase in the number of institutions actively participating in ASPI (from 6 to 18)</p>	****

[Annex II follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_10_02
<u>Title</u>	A Pilot Project for Establishment of “Start-up” National IP Academies – Phase II
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP. Also, in consideration of Recommendations 1 and 3.
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel costs: 443,200 Swiss Francs Personnel costs: 66,800 Swiss Francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	May 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	20 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Development Sector Links to Programs 9 and 10
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The overall objective of the “Start-Up” National IP Academies project is to strengthen national and regional institutional and human resource capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals and to meet the increasing local demand from IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Phase II is proposed so that by the end of 2013, the WIPO Academy will have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assisted Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Peru and Tunisia to establish self-sustainable IP training centers able to deliver at least two regular training programs on emerging issues in IP as agreed upon with beneficiary countries.

	<p>2. Built critical human resources able to develop and deliver IP training programs taking into consideration national development challenges, priorities and local needs and a fair balance between IP rights and public interest.</p> <p>4. Developed a set of tools and guidelines which may be used as a reference for other interested Member States in creating their own training institutions.</p> <p>5. Contributed to the creation of a forum of discussions on the use of IP for social and economic development at the national and regional levels.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Marcelo Di Pietro</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.4:</i> Easier access to IP education.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p><u>Background:</u></p> <p>Upon conclusion of Phase I of the project and presentation of an evaluation by an independent consultant, a second phase for the project was proposed and approved in the ninth session of the CDIP in May 2012.</p> <p>Phase II of the project focused on concluding the cooperation for assistance in the establishment of national IP training institutions in six pilot countries, namely Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Peru and Tunisia.</p> <p>Outputs one to four of the project (see project self-evaluation below) were concluded during phase I.</p> <p><u>Progress Reporting period:</u></p> <p>Reporting per output is available in the project self-evaluation field below.</p> <p>Activities undertaken on a country basis during the reporting period are described below:</p> <p><u>Colombia:</u> One key trainer concluded the Master's program jointly offered by WIPO and the University of Turin, session of 2012, one key trainer was granted a full scholarship for the 2013 edition of the WIPO-Universidad Austral master's on IP program and one key trainer has been granted a full scholarship for the 2013 edition of the WIPO-University of Turin Master's program.</p> <p>Two modules of about 36 hours each were offered to trainers from the <i>Aula de Propiedad Intelectual (API)</i>, on pedagogical aspects of IP teaching (February, 2013 and June, 2013). The final module, on the inclusion of the WIPO Development Agenda dimension, is expected to be delivered in the third quarter of 2013.</p> <p>Colombia hosted the final module of training of academic coordinators for Latin America (from May 27 to 31, 2013), on advanced discussions on the WIPO Development Agenda and on advanced aspects of Project Management, including the development of business plans, so as to encourage national academic coordinators to produce their own business plans (output eight). The project funded the participation of two academic coordinators from the Dominican Republic and two academic coordinators from Peru for this training module.</p>

Colombia now has two academic coordinators with 160 hours of training on specific skills for the coordination of national IP training institutions. The professional originally designated to act as academic coordinator was promoted to coordinate a project of higher scope, so they are both operational and working to the overall benefit of the promotion of intellectual property for the purposes of national development.

The project management team is currently negotiating the acquisition of additional bibliography for the API library.

Dominican Republic: One key trainer concluded the Master's program jointly offered by WIPO and the University of Turin, session of 2012, and one key trainer was offered a scholarship for the 2013 edition of the IP Master's program jointly offered by WIPO and *Universidad Austral*.

Two modules of training of trainers of about 36 hours each were offered on the pedagogical aspects of IP teaching and on the aspects of the WIPO development Agenda dimension for the purposes of training, and a group of 15 selected trainers was certified on this training program.

One module of training of trainers from the Judiciary on substantive aspects of IP was delivered by international and national experts, concluding this training program, for which 22 trainers from the judiciary were certified.

The project supported the first training for external audiences offered by *Academia Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual* (ANPI) by funding an international professor to teach on two of the modules of the course syllabus. The other modules were delivered by ANPI trainers.

Egypt: One key trainer concluded the Master's program jointly offered by WIPO and the University of Turin, session of 2012, and two key trainers were granted full scholarships for the 2013 edition of this program.

Two modules of training of trainers, on curricular design and on the insertion of the WIPO Development Agenda within course *syllabi*, were held in Cairo.

The project management team is in the process of purchasing additional bibliography to the IP library of the Egyptian Intellectual Property Academy.

The national political situation jeopardized the organization of training of trainers' modules in Cairo by an international trainer. The project management team has been trying to circumvent this matter by identifying local trainers who could deliver such modules.

Nevertheless, it has been challenging to identify national trainers to deliver the training on pedagogical aspects of IP teaching. The project management team and the Egyptian authorities involved in the project are assessing alternatives for this training or a possible extension of cooperation period.

Ethiopia: two key trainers were granted scholarships for the 2013 editions of Master's program offered by WIPO jointly with University of Africa and one key trainer was granted a full scholarship for the 2013 edition of the WIPO - University of Turin Master's program on IP.

Since African beneficiary countries are interested in receiving WIPO's cooperation for the development of distance learning courses on IP, a special training course on distance learning methodologies was developed in the framework of the training of academic coordinators' program in Addis Ababa with the participation of three Egyptian specialists.

The project facilitated the participation of the Ethiopian academic coordinator to the WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Industrial Property in the Global Economy, which focuses on project design, and on two modules of training of academic coordinators.

Specialized bibliography is in the process of identification and purchasing for the national IP library.

Peru: Two key trainers from the *Escuela de la Competencia de la Propiedad Intelectual del Instituto de defensa de la Competencia y de la Propiedad Intelectual* (ECPI-INDECOPI) were granted scholarships for the 2013 edition of the WIPO - *Universidad Austral* Master's program on IP.

The final national module of training of trainers, on insertion of aspects of the WIPO Development Agenda in training *curricula*, was held from July 9 to 24, 2013. The *ad hoc* consultant will liaise with the experts for the purposes of evaluating the trainers for issuing of certificates in the second semester of 2013.

One module of training of academic coordinators for Latin American start-up Academies, focusing on discussion of aspects of the WIPO Development Agenda, was held in Lima from November 26 to 30, 2012. The project funded the participation of two academic coordinators from Colombia and two academic coordinators from the Dominican Republic.

As the academic coordinator for Peru resigned in August, 2012, his replacement received 80 hours of training on specific aspects of the coordination of national IP Academies.

Additional publications were provided to the INDECOPI library, according to specifications from ECPI.

Tunisia: Six modules of training of trainers were developed and delivered in Tunisia. The training of trainers' program is therefore very close and trainers will be certified soon.

Trainers already started offering short-duration courses to external audiences on specific topics of IP (Copyright and Enforcement up to

	<p>August 2013), for an overall public of 50 national professionals interested in acquiring or deepening their knowledge on IP matters.</p> <p>A trainer from the Egyptian start-up Academy undertook a mission to Tunis to train prospective distance learning trainers in tutoring and customization of distance learning courses, since both Academies share objectives of developing customized distance learning courses on IP. In order to foster aligned cooperation and medium-term self-sustainability, the project facilitated the participation of the Tunisian Academic coordinator in the Sixth symposium of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA), which took place in Tokyo this year.</p> <p>Also, the <i>Académie tunisienne de la Propriété Intellectuelle</i> hosted one module of training of academic coordinators focusing specifically on topics of the WIPO Development Agenda and on the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest, with the participation of Tunisian academic coordinators and trainers, two Egyptian and two Ethiopian start-up academies' coordinators.</p> <p>The project contributed to the establishment of the Tunisian IP Academy library by purchasing additional bibliography required by national trainers. It is worth noting that the <i>Académie tunisienne de la Propriété Intellectuelle</i> is already part of the WIPO Depository Library project.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Among the examples of success that could be identified during the reporting period, it is worth mentioning the following:</p> <p>(a) The training of trainers on pedagogic aspects of IP teaching has added value to the quality of training offered by national trainers. Not only have national trainers felt much more comfortable with teaching now that they have received proper training on pedagogy, also they have been encouraged to include recent discussions on IP topics within developing countries or in a context for social and economic development, which has contributed to the overall interest of participants.</p> <p>(b) Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Peru now have established national IP training institutions, with legal framework, designated staff, a core group of trainers, libraries and defined missions and visions. They have been able to deliver training programs in a reasonably autonomous manner. Establishment of training programs and definition of priority actions has contributed to the definition of specific programs for these training institutions.</p> <p>(c) The training of trainers from the Judiciary requested by the Dominican Republic entailed a positive cooperation between ANPI and the Judiciary Power of the Dominican Republic, wherein specialized courses have been conceived for the promotion of debate of IP matters among enforcement agents.</p>

(d) The official initially designated to act as the academic coordinator for the Colombian IP Academy has been transferred to administer a project reassigned to a project of a bigger scope, which will be beneficial to the strengthening of Intellectual Property services for the national social and economic development. Such reassignment was partially due to the professional's added training and professional background on project management, provided by the training of academic coordinators.

The following are the lessons learned during the reporting period:

(a) National academic coordinators are key to the successful outcome of the project, and as such, it is essential to provide them with as much training and clarification as possible on whichever tools they may need for the project delivery;

(b) National IP office staff present the required skills and commitment to deliver the training programs identified as local priorities. The provision of training on teaching methodologies and on the promotion of discussions of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest have been considered important added values for the improvement of the quality of their classes;

(c) It has been realized that the successful outcome of the project relies on the ability to adjust the project implementation line to the different national scenarios and on the flexibility to have such timelines readjusted in case of unforeseen circumstances;

(d) It has been understood that the two-year cooperation period can only be sufficient if basic requirements are met before the cooperation agreement is signed, so that the training of trainers and training of academic coordinators can commence immediately;

(e) The profile of the *ad hoc* consultant has been refined; for the successful outcome of the project, it is perceived that such a consultant should have a multidisciplinary background, encompassing academic experience on the teaching of IP, comprehensive knowledge of the national scenario (local experts are an asset), adherence to timelines and project management skills;

(f) Turnover in the position of national academic coordinators has been leading the project management team to rethink the format of the training of academic coordinators;

(g) The successful outcome of this Project depends on the availability of a full-time coordinator in the Geneva headquarters; and

	<p>(h) Cooperation must be developed in the scope of a customized specific national project, with defined staff, stakeholders, objectives and a timeframe.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>The resignation or reassignment of coordinators or other key resources during project implementation is clearly a risk factor. The Secretariat is considering possible risk mitigation measures to be put in place in the 2014 - 2015 biennium.</p> <p>For unforeseen reasons, it is expected that national training of trainers' programs will not be complete in two countries until the end of the year. In order to meet output of a minimum group of five key trainers, the project has granted scholarships to identified key trainers to Master's programs on IP. Another alternative would be to extend the cooperation period with these countries.</p> <p>National institutional instability can jeopardize or delay full implementation of the project on national levels.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>At the time of the drafting of this report (August 2013), it is expected that certain activities that have been planned to take place in Egypt and Ethiopia before the end of 2013 may not be delivered within such timeframe.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>In the period between the present report (August, 2013) and December, 2013, project activities will concentrate on the delivery of the remaining expected outputs.</p> <p>In this context, WIPO will organize an additional module of training of academic coordinators on advanced project management and inclusion of the WIPO Development Agenda dimension on training programs.</p> <p>Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru and Tunisia having completed outputs one to seven. Activities will concentrate on the delivery of outputs eight (business plans developed), nine (capacity building plan developed) and 11 (IP libraries established).</p> <p>Also, the project management team will continue to work on output 10 (Tools and Guidelines). This output is expected to be available until the end of the year.</p>

<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	<p>For Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru and Tunisia, implementation is currently in accordance with the project timelines as indicated in point 4 of the Project Document.</p> <p>For Egypt and Ethiopia, please refer to “Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention” above.</p>
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 59.9%</p>
<u>Previous Reports</u>	<p>The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/10/2, Annex II, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Questionnaire for Needs Assessment Purposes delivered and <i>Ad hoc</i> consultant identified	Complete responses to the questionnaire for Needs Assessment Purposes delivered by national stakeholders within 10 days prior to the needs assessment mission.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
	<i>Ad hoc</i> consultant identified and engaged within 15 days prior to needs assessment mission.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
2. Needs Assessment Report prepared, priority actions identified	Needs assessment reports delivered 30 days from needs assessment mission, provided the national stakeholders submit all requesting documentation within the established timeframes.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
	The report will be submitted to national authorities for clearance and further submitted through the official channels.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
3. Priority actions identified	National authorities are expected to identify priority recommendations among those formulated in the Needs Assessment Report.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****

² As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	Project implementation throughout cooperation period will focus on Priorities identified unless external factors lead to a re-shifting of national priorities which should be informed to WIPO in writing.	So far, the project has focused on the priority actions identified by beneficiary countries.	***
4. Cooperation Agreement signed	Requesting Member States that meet the basic project conditions and agree to the project timeline, conditions, methodology and expectations will enter a cooperation agreement with WIPO in the framework of this project, which will commit them to the continuation of operating a national IP training center after the expiration of the cooperation period.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
	Subsequent cooperation in the framework of this project is dependent on the signing of an agreement.	Completed in phase I of the project.	****
5. Work plan developed	Work plans on the Training of Trainers Program and on the activities envisaged within the cooperation for the establishment of local IP training centers will be prepared by the national focal point under the guidance of the <i>ad hoc</i> consultant on an annual basis subsequent to the signing of the cooperation agreement.	National work plans have been prepared.	****
6. Core developed group of trainers trained	- A minimum of five core local trainers.	This output has been streamlined into two main programs: Granting of	***

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of approximately 200 hours of training. - Attestation for participation is subject to final evaluation. 	<p>scholarships to Master's Programs and organization of around 200 hours of national training activities for identified groups of trainers (subject to assessment of needs).</p> <p>Cumulative performance data per country is as follows:</p> <p><u>Colombia:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two key trainers were granted Master's degrees in IP Law and other two trainers are currently participating as scholars in Master's programs. - Delivery of six national modules of training of trainers (of which two were organized during reporting period) on training methodologies and the WIPO Development Agenda dimension. <p><u>Dominican Republic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One key trainer was granted a Master's degree in IP Law and one key trainer is currently participating as a scholar in the Master's program. - Delivery of two special national modules of identified trainers from the Judiciary on substantive aspects of Intellectual Property (90 hours), and certification of 22 participants, who will cooperate with <i>Academia Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual</i> (ANPI) in offering IP training courses for enforcement agents. - Delivery of seven national modules of training of trainers (two during reporting period) on 	

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		<p>training methodologies and the WIPO Development Agenda dimension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A group of 6 trainers from the Dominican Republic has received certificates of completion of 200 hours of training, and a group of nine trainers have received certificates of completion of at least 130 hours of training. <p><u>Egypt:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three key trainers were granted Master's degrees in IP Law and other two trainers are currently participating as scholars in Master's programs. - Delivery of two national modules of training of trainers (during reporting period) on training methodologies and the WIPO Development Agenda dimension. <p><u>Ethiopia:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One key trainer was granted a Master's degree in IP Law and other three trainers are currently participating as scholars in Master's programs. - Delivery of one national module of training of trainers (during reporting period) on training methodologies. <p><u>Peru:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One key trainer was granted a Master's degree in IP Law and other two trainers are currently participating as scholars in Master's programs. 	

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		<p>- Delivery of five national modules of training of trainers (one during reporting period) on training methodologies.</p> <p><u>Tunisia:</u></p> <p>- Delivery of six modules of training of trainers (all during reporting period) on training methodologies and the WIPO Development Agenda.</p>	
7. Trained academic coordinators	<p>- One or more local academic coordinators trained on specific skills necessary to the coordination of public-funded training institutions, such as project management, human resources management and fund-raising.</p> <p>- Completion of approximately 160 hours of training³.</p> <p>- Attestation for participation is subject to final evaluation.</p>	<p>So far, seven modules of training of academic coordinators (one international and six regional) were organized, covering project management, business models and the insertion of discussions of the WIPO Development Agenda within training curricula.</p> <p>During the reporting period, four regional modules for designated academic coordinators were developed (two for African Start-up Academies and two for Latin American Start-up Academies).</p> <p>Due to turnover in the position of national academic coordinators, only one country was able to send the same participant to all modules.</p> <p>In order to circumvent this risk, the project facilitated the participation of two academic coordinators (one from Colombia and one from Tunisia) in the 2013 edition of the WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Industrial Property in the Global Economy, which is a 80-hour training course focusing on Project Management, and will</p>	***

³ Reduced from 200 to 160 in the eighth session of the CDIP (November, 2012)

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		send two academic coordinators (from Peru) to the regional training module which is foreseen to be held in Africa during the last semester of 2013.	
8. Business plan developed	Development of a business plan for the local training institution which forecasts the objectives and measures for self-sustainability for the two years following the end of the cooperation period.	Academic coordinators will develop and deliver business plans in the second semester of 2013. Academic coordinators and national authorities are currently ensuring allocation of budget for the activities held by national training institutions and weaving bilateral agreements for the development of training activities within the national IP Academies.	***
9. Capacity Building plan developed	Development of a capacity building plan for the local training institution aiming to promote a balance between the public and private interests. The plan is to be developed by the trained trainers and supervised by the <i>ad hoc</i> consultant and should encompass the two years following the end of the cooperation period.	Trainers and <i>ad hoc</i> consultants are currently developing the plans, which should be formally delivered during the second semester of 2013. Four national IP training institutions (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru and Tunisia) have started delivering training programs for external and internal audiences.	***
10. Tools and Guidelines developed	The project management team will deliver a set of tools and training materials for reference as part of the project exit strategy.	The set of tools and guidelines, including database of trained trainers and consultants and an online tool containing all training materials and template documents produced in the scope of the pilot phase of the project, will be developed and delivered until the end of 2013. Sensitive documentation provided by beneficiary countries, such as filled	***

<u>Project Outputs²</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		questionnaires, needs assessment reports, signed cooperation agreements, work plans and evaluation reports, will not be included in these materials.	
11. IP Libraries established	Liaising with the WIPO Depository Libraries project and purchase of bibliography necessary for the provision of identified training programs.	<p>All six beneficiary countries are part of the WIPO Depository Libraries Project.</p> <p>Additional bibliography and reference materials have been purchased and delivered to Peru and Tunisia.</p> <p>The project is currently organizing calls for offers for bibliography identified by the national training institutions from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt and Ethiopia.</p>	***
12. IP Academies established	It is expected that six national IP training centers would be functional, with at least two regular training programs on new and emerging issues in IP relevant to the specific national IP needs, namely: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Peru and Tunisia.	National IP training institutions in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru and Tunisia are currently offering training programs to external audiences with emphasis on the promotion of discussions on a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest.	***

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Strengthened national and regional institutional and human resource capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals and to meet the increasing local demand from IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.	% of trained trainers who have developed curricula and delivered training programs for identified target audiences.	17% of the beneficiary countries have a certified group of trainers, of which 75% are delivering training programs.	***
	% of trained academic coordinators who have organized training programs.	Although training of academic coordinators is not yet concluded, 67% of the partially trained coordinators have started offering training programs to external audiences.	***
	Number of Start-Up Academies which have established partnerships with national institutions (such as universities, association of industry and chambers of commerce, SME support institutions and other Ministries).	Colombia, Dominican Republic and Peru.	***
	Number of Start-Up Academies which have implemented sustainability initiatives such as fund-raising and establishment of legal structures which foresee an independent budget.	Three National IP training institutions (Colombia, Dominican Republic and Peru) have established legal frameworks for functioning. Five National IP training institutions (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Peru and Tunisia) are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA).	***
	Evaluation of curricula and training programs with a view toward the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals.	It is understood that the independent evaluator will assess the curricula of training programs offered by national IP training institutions on the occasion of the project evaluation.	NA

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
	A number of Start-Up Academies which are delivering at least two regular training programs on IP as agreed upon with beneficiary countries.	67% achieved. Four National IP Training Institutions (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru and Tunisia) are currently delivering regular training programs to external audiences.	***
	Number of participants trained by programs of the Start-Up Training institution that have completed training and received certificates.	Number of certificates delivered to present: <i>Aula de Propiedad Intelectual (Colombia): 497</i> <i>Academia Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual (Dominican Republic): 27</i> <i>Escuela de Competencia y de la Propiedad Intelectual (Peru): over 950</i> <i>Académie Tunisienne de la Propriété Intellectuelle (Tunisia): 50</i>	***

[Annex III follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_10_04
<u>Title</u>	Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel costs: 840,000 Swiss francs Additional personnel costs: 268,000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 2009
<u>Project Duration</u>	18 Months The 10 th Session of the CDIP extended the duration of this project until December 2015.
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Culture and Creative Industries Sector Global Infrastructure Sector Development Sector Links to WIPO programs: 3, 9, 10 and 15
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project is designed to assist in the improvement and strengthening of national institutions and stakeholder organizations dealing with and representing creative industries in enhancing their understanding of the role of IP for the effective management and development of creative industries, and to facilitate the establishment of regional or sub-regional networks for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.</p> <p>The first component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, was completed successfully in 2010 (see CDIP/6/2 Annex VIII). The second component of the project, relating to Collective Management Organizations, is still in progress. The purpose of this</p>

	<p>project is to provide CMOs grouped within the West African Copyright Network (WAN) with a set of technical infrastructure tools to enable them to effectively manage copyright documentation, licensing and distribution within their jurisdictions, to establish a collective management platform at the regional level and with tools to integrate with international networks of CMOs using established global standards.</p> <p>The project and the tools that will be developed and deployed should be designed in such a way that the results can subsequently be customized and deployed in similar pilot projects in CMOs or groups of countries.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. William Meredith</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result: IV.5</i> Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The first component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, was completed successfully in 2010 (see CDIP/6/2 Annex VIII). This report covers only the second component of the project, relating to Collective Management Organizations</p> <p>The project was started in 2009. As reported in the last progress report (see CDIP/10/2 Annex III) a major assumption on which the project was designed was the partnership with Google Inc. which was intended to deliver the regional and international data management and connectivity components of the project. As previously reported, the partnership with Google was terminated and WIPO entered into discussion with major international trade associations (CISAC and SCAPR) to find ways to fill the gap.</p> <p>Software was developed for the documentation of works by individual CMOs, but not for any further functionality or for the regional and international data management and connectivity functions.</p> <p>Because of the uncertainty surrounding the strategy for regional and international integration, the software development work was put on hold.</p> <p>During 2013, work has continued on drafting a full set of system requirements, including the requirements for regional and international data management and integration, and on searching for a partner with the business and technical expertise to implement a system in this complex environment. A draft set of requirements has been prepared and has been circulated to industry experts for review. A recruitment process has also been started for a technical project manager to take the project forward.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The following lessons have been incorporated into the project. Firstly, it is important for the success to have the buy-in of all stakeholders, including the business users and the international trade associations.</p> <p>Secondly, the business of copyright collective management is complex and it is risky to implement the project without a business partner with the appropriate industry knowledge and exposure. Similarly, the project needs appropriate expertise in-house to coordinate the technical delivery.</p>

<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>The major risk, identified in earlier project reports, is the interconnection of the national systems into the WAN and the data management and connection with international systems, in particular those of CISAC and SCAPR.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, the current project approach is to seek a new external partner with the business and technical expertise to implement the regional and international data management and connectivity components of the system.</p> <p>A related risk is that the project budget is almost certainly inadequate to deliver the project according to expectations without the external partner originally envisaged. To mitigate this risk, the future partner will be expected to propose a business model for delivering the project that may include sharing of risks and investments.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>Because of the change in strategy, the project is delayed. The priorities for attention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Completion of complete business requirements documentation; (b) Identification of a competent external partner; and (c) Recruitment of a technical project manager.
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>In the final quarter of 2013, a tender process will be launched to identify a suitable external partner. The tender process will seek to identify a partner with the relevant business and technical expertise, and also to identify a business model for delivering the project, given that the project budget is probably insufficient to deliver according to the project expectations without investment from the external partner.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Following the requirements documentation and tendering process in 2013, a revised timeline for the project will be developed.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 55.5%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/10/2, Annex II, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session held in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

This evaluation concerns only the part of the project relating to tools for Collective Management Organizations.

<u>Project Outputs⁴</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Provision of IT equipment	CMO IT infrastructure compatible with requirements for deploying modern IT systems.	Provision of IT equipment by WIPO has been discontinued from July 2012.	NA
Upgraded software (WIPOCOS)	Ability to support the licensing, documentation and distribution activities of CMOs, and to integrate with regional and international networks.	Software development work suspended. Requirements documentation under way and tendering for external partner.	**
Database of CMOs musical works repertoire accessible and secure.	Databases available for exchange via the adopted systems.	No progress until systems deployed.	NP
Deployment package.	Number of training packages, officials trained, data captured and processed.	No progress until systems deployed.	NP

⁴ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objectives</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective (Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Accomplishment of collective management business in a networked environment according to international state-of-the-art standards.	Networked CMOs are using business rules compatible with international standards.	Achievement cannot be measured until systems are deployed.	NP
Developing an IT platform and creating a data center.	Databases in nine CMOs are uniform, accessible as a whole (online or offline) and from all networked CMOs.	Idem.	NP
Achieving a common, cost-effective and easily affordable registration system for the identification of works and rights owners.	Each networked CMO has access to international databases and can register works and interested parties accordingly.	Idem.	NP

[Annex IV follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code:</u>	DA_4_10_01
<u>Title:</u>	IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation:</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 4:</i> To place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with IP.</p>
<u>Project Budget:</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 660,000 Swiss francs</p> <p>Personnel costs: 225,000 Swiss francs</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	July 2010
<u>Project Duration</u>	36 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs:</u>	<p>Development Sector and Brand and Design Sector</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs 2, 4, 8, 9 and 30</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project:</u>	<p>The project aims primarily at supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), especially those resulting from the association of local groups of farmers and producers in developing and least developed countries (LDCs), in the design and implementation of strategies for the appropriate use of IP in product branding. In this way, the project will help to promote the development of local communities and strengthen capacities, both at the community and institutional levels, by focusing on the promotion and the strategic use of IP, particularly geographical indications, and trademarks.</p> <p>The project is based on a proposal presented by the Republic of Korea at the 3rd session of CDIP (document CDIP/3/7), and approved, for stage one, during the 4th session of the CDIP. All the elements of the original proposal are addressed by this project</p>

	<p>document, which presents, however, a tighter structure to monitor the attainment of expected results.</p> <p>Although branding is one of the most powerful tools to strengthen the marketing power of products, farmers and producers in developing countries – especially least developed countries (LDCs) – seldom have the ability to brand their products. The appropriate use of intellectual property rights, in particular geographical indications and trademarks, can help add value to their products, increase export income and alleviate poverty. Most importantly, traditional production methods, coupled with innovative procedures and the commitment of local communities, can be instrumental to set new standards of social, economic and environmental development. Institutional capacities for the effective use of IP, appropriate infrastructure and facilities will also be developed as part of the project. By offering a practical tool for local business development, the project interprets the spirit of the Development Agenda, orienting WIPO's cooperation activities in the framework of national development priorities.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mrs. Francesca Toso</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III. 6</i> Upgraded IP Management Skills for Business</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>In the period under review, the project continued to be implemented at the country level in the three pilot countries, i.e. Thailand, Panama and Uganda. In particular, the following progress is reported:</p> <p>1. <u>In Thailand:</u></p> <p>Further to a planning and coordination mission undertaken in June 2012, key partners were identified and specific recommendations were made for the implementation of the IP and branding strategies proposed for the 3 communities. These included, in particular:</p> <p>(a) recommendations for the registration of collective marks and GI in Thailand and selected foreign markets;</p> <p>(b) the possibility to develop, with the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) a proposal for a “GI route for Thailand”, leading to the creation of a GI itinerary across the country; and</p> <p>(c) the possibility to undertake, with the Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO), a series of follow up capacity-building and impact evaluation projects for the 3 communities.</p> <p>2. <u>In Panama:</u></p> <p>Thanks to the notoriety acquired by the project in the country during its implementation phase, the Ministry of Trade and Industries expressed interest to invest in the branding and commercialization of two of the selected products, i.e. pineapple and coffee, while a project funded by the Government of Panama and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is addressing the commercialization of Mola Kuna handicrafts. In addition, the Appellation of Origin for Café de Boquete was registered.</p> <p>3. <u>In Uganda:</u></p> <p>The momentum of project implementation slowed down in 2012, as consultations with concerned stakeholders continued to take place. Regarding cotton, although the IP and branding strategy was approved by the Cotton Development Organization, the IP awareness raising workshop for cotton stakeholders, originally planned for the 1st quarter 2013, had to be postponed due to a change in internal trade policy priorities. With regard to vanilla, the national IP Office committed to mobilize the vanilla stakeholders and coordinate the implementation of the IP and branding strategy.</p>

Under the IP Office leadership, the creation of the stakeholders' committee – the first step in the strategy implementation – is expected to be completed by the end of 2013.

In parallel with country level activities, and especially from January to April 2013, the main efforts of project implementation were focused on the organization of the International Conference on "Intellectual Property (IP) and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries". In line with the project's third objective – awareness-raising – the Conference aimed at discussing the economic impact of product branding on local communities and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the framework of sustainable development priorities.

The Conference took place in Seoul, from April 24 to 26, 2013, and was organized in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Korea, the initial proponent of this project, which continued to show strong support for the project, throughout its implementation phases.

An Expert Meeting was also organized to discuss methodological aspects of project implementation with national and international experts who had developed specific IP and branding strategies for products selected in three pilot countries.

The Conference succeeded in providing a platform for an enriching exchange of views. Its program covered a wide range of topics, from the analysis of the strategic use of IP rights (i.e. geographical indications, trademarks, certification marks and collective marks), to the representation of different product branding and marketing techniques, and finally an overview of funding opportunity for branding projects. Overall, it offered a mix of theory (academic presentations) and practice (practical experiences of local producers and branding experts).

In terms of content, format and structure, the Conference offered an appropriate balance of panel discussions and informal networking, which largely met the stated objectives of :

- (a) Raising awareness on the use of IP for product branding;
- (b) Facilitating collaboration and partnership among stakeholders; and
- (c) Encouraging tangible outputs that will directly benefit SMEs and local communities in developing and least developed countries.

The three video documentaries produced in the framework of this project contributed to effectively raise public awareness during the Conference on the challenges of branding origin-based products. Since 2012, they have also been used as effective awareness-rising tools in a variety of settings and capacity-building opportunities.

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>It clearly emerged, both from the country-level project implementation, and from the rich exchange of views expressed at the Conference and Expert Meeting, that IP protection, whether in the form of a geographical indication, an appellation of origin, a collective or certification mark, is only one of several dimensions to be considered in the development of a branding strategy.</p> <p>Product identification and inventory, stakeholders' mobilization, capacity building, IP options analysis, product branding, marketing strategies and financial sustainability are some of the key elements to be considered in order to properly support local producers in their complex and time-consuming branding efforts.</p> <p>Experience has shown that several players (i.e. private sector, government and intergovernmental organizations) have to be involved in the branding process. A collaborative and inclusive approach among concerned Organizations is therefore one of the conditions needed to ensure an effective and sustainable intervention.</p> <p>All of these key lessons have been captured into a document titled "Framework for Action for the Development of IP, Branding and Product to Market Strategy". The document was validated by the experts who had been involved in the implementation of the project in the three pilot countries, i.e. Panama, Uganda and Thailand.</p> <p>The "Framework for Action" is one of the concrete outputs of this project. It is based largely on the analysis of best practices in origin-products branding, as well as on the pilot project experiences in the three pilot countries. It outlines methodological aspects and guidelines for the implementation and evaluation of IP and branding projects and aims to increase the understanding of what is involved in the formulation and implementation of such projects. The document will be published by WIPO in 2013.</p> <p>Another valuable output of the project is the identification, through the project implementation and the vibrant dialogue triggered by the Conference, of a committed group of experts willing to collaborate on ongoing and future projects in the area of IP and branding for development.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>None</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>None</p>

<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>As pointed out at various stages of the project cycle, a clear responsibility at country level in driving the project implementation is essential to the success of the project. In order to sustain the efforts deployed by the project team, appropriate mechanisms must now be established at the country level to dynamically spearhead the implementation of project recommendations. This situation applies to all three countries</p> <p>The methodological guidelines for IP and branding strategy development, reflected in the “Framework for Action” document, have started to be used in the broader context of other projects on IP and branding, in the context of WIPO technical assistance.</p> <p>In a practical follow up to the Conference, WIPO (Special Projects Division) could consider ways to harness the methodology and expertise that emerged from the implementation of the DA pilot projects (Panama, Uganda and Thailand) into a possible online platform for IP and product branding projects. The platform could allow networking among experts and pooling of resources to support future projects. A link to the WIPO Matchmaking Database can be envisaged.</p> <p>The project will be concluded in December 2013.</p>
<p><u>Implementation timeline</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 66.3%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for the Project, in document CDIP/8/3 Annex XIV, was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth Session held in November 2011, the second Progress Report, in document CDIP/10/2, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs⁵</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Reached agreement among local producers/farmers communities and pertinent authorities on the potential for branding of selected products	In 3 countries, two products identified in each country in connection with their unique qualities, presenting high branding potential	In each country (Thailand, Panama and Uganda), three products presenting strong branding potential and unique qualities linked to their geographical origin identified.	****
Beginning of consultative process on strategic choices and procedures for product branding, according to proposed guidelines	In each country, written guidelines to be used by SMEs, local communities and producers'/farmers associations to design and use a product brand; consultations started with stakeholders (a) Established procedures and rules for the use, administration and management of IP rights (GI and trademarks); and (b) Standards and procedures established for product quality certification and control.	In the 9 selected communities (3 in each country): (a) consultations with stakeholders undertaken in collaboration with national/local authorities; (b) methodology for development of IP and branding strategy tested; and (c) procedures for IP rights' management and for product quality certification and control developed.	****
Enhanced awareness, capacities and infrastructure to enable the strategic use of IP and other marketing options for product branding;	For each identified product, one series of capacity building workshops held on product branding, involving local communities, IP and other pertinent authorities	2 additional capacity-building workshops conducted in Panama (Coffee initiative); A project to obtain an Appellation of Origin for Coffee from Boquete in Panama resulted in the creation of the Producers' Organization and in	****

⁵ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs⁵</u> <u>(Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> <u>(Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		<p>the registration of an Appellation of Origin</p> <p>3 follow up missions carried out in 2012-2013 in the 3 countries to identify key strategic partners and ensure project sustainability beyond the present project cycle.</p>	
<p>Convening a Conference on “Supporting local community development through product branding” to share experiences and lessons learned</p>	<p>Case studies documented and presented at the Conference and project experiences published in conference documentation</p>	<p>Conference on “IP and Branding for Business and Local Community Development” and Expert Meeting successfully held in Seoul, Republic of Korea; case studies and methodology for IP and branding discussed and validated by experts; project experiences disseminated through conference documentation and through three video documentaries produced for public awareness purposes.</p>	****

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>To contribute to local business development by assisting SMEs, farmers’ and producers’ associations in developing countries and LDCs to build product brands through the strategic use of IP</p>	<p>Monitoring and controlling system set up to evaluate impact of collective branding strategies and actions on local resources and sustainability; system allows for comparing results before and after the adoption of the strategy, and for using mechanisms to correct negative impact, if any.</p>	<p>In Thailand and Panama, benchmarking studies (already completed) have identified the baseline which will be used to monitor and assess the impact of the strategies.</p> <p>Specific indicators still being developed to measure the project’s social and economic impact on the business communities (in the ongoing study on Boquete Coffee in Panama).</p> <p>Special attention given to existing impact evaluation mechanisms of GI implementation during the “IP and Branding” conference.</p>	***

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
To promote strategic alliances of producers/farmers, Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and public institutions to build product brands through the use of IP	Coordination structures set up and joint collective initiatives undertaken to maintain product quality, marketing and promotion; system set up to show the increased benefits and reduced costs of the branding strategy.	<p><u>In Panama:</u> Stakeholders committees set up for coffee (Palmira and Boquete) and pineapple; Indigenous Kuna groups mobilized to apply for a certification mark for Mola handicrafts;</p> <p><u>In Uganda:</u> Stakeholders groups sensitized for cotton and vanilla; creation of formal producers' organizations still underway;</p> <p><u>In Thailand:</u> Stakeholders groups and local authorities mobilized in Bang Chao Cha and Mae Chaem; Lamphoon silk obtained 3rd party certification, which facilitates branding on EU market, although the handicraft product does not qualify as GI under EU law.</p> <p>However, in all communities stakeholders' structures and producers' organizations (i.e. cooperatives, consortia) should continue to be strengthened.</p>	**
To train representatives of local communities, NGOs and national institutions, including IP Offices, to handle efficiently the procedures for registration and examination of trademarks and geographical indications	Number of people trained in local communities, IP Offices and government authorities on appropriate legal tools for protection and branding; - IP Office staff trained to implement procedures for GI registrations; - up to 6 filings for trademarks and/or GI registration, in connection with the products selected	<p>Since the inception of the project, at least 15 capacity-building workshops were conducted in the 9 communities by the end 2012.</p> <p>In each workshop, 30-40 participants (community members and IP authorities) were trained on operational and strategic aspects of IP protection for product branding and marketing.</p> <p>To date, registration of:</p> <p>(a) <u>In Panama:</u> 2 Collective marks, 1 Appellation of Origin; 1 certification mark pending;</p>	***

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		<p>(b) <u>In Uganda</u>: 1 certification mark and 1 trademark in Uganda; and</p> <p>(c) <u>In Thailand</u>: 1 collective mark and 1 geographical indication.</p>	

[Annex V follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_35_37_01
<u>Title</u>	Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 35 (Cluster D):</i> To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 37 (Cluster D):</i> Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 1,341,700 Swiss francs</p> <p>Personnel costs: 150,000 Swiss francs</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	July 1 st , 2010 (3 rd quarter 2010).
<u>Project Duration</u>	42 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Economics and Statistics Division; Development Sector; Brands and Designs Sector; Global Issue Sector and Innovation and Technology Sector.</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 30.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The project consists of a series of studies on the relationship between IP protection and various aspects of economic performance in developing countries. These studies seek to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in those countries in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime. The envisaged studies would focus on three broad themes: domestic innovation, the international and national diffusion of knowledge, and institutional features of the IP system and its economic implications. Studies would be implemented by research teams involving WIPO's Economics and Statistics Division, international experts, and local researchers.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Carsten Fink</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result V.2</i> Take-up of WIPO economic analysis as an input into the formulation of IP policy</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Since the last progress report, all country study projects have made significant progress and are scheduled for completion before the end of 2013. All outstanding studies will be submitted to the 12th and 13th sessions of the CDIP. Specific milestones achieved over the past 12 months include:</p> <p>(a) <u>Chile</u>: study on IP use in Chile completed, submitted to the 11th session of the CDIP, and translated into Spanish; substantial progress in conducting analysis for studies on pharmaceutical patenting and trademark squatting.</p> <p>(b) <u>Brazil</u>: study on IP use based on firm-level survey data submitted to the 11th session of the CDIP; completion of IP unit-record database at Brazilian IP office and substantial progress in drafting study on IP use in Brazil based on these data; substantial progress in conducting analysis for study on IP use and export performance.</p> <p>(c) <u>Uruguay</u>: study on IP in the forestry sector completed and submitted to the 11th session of the CDIP. Substantial progress in conducting analysis for study on patenting and market structure in the pharmaceutical industry.</p> <p>(d) <u>Egypt</u>: study on the role of IP in the information and communications technology (ICT) industry under way; fact finding mission and interviews with relevant stakeholders completed.</p> <p>(e) <u>China</u>: substantial progress in conducting analysis for study on foreign patenting behavior by Chinese applicants and on patenting strategies of Chinese firms.</p> <p>(f) <u>Thailand</u>: completion of unit-record database of utility model registrations; substantial progress in drafting study on utility model use, based on a newly constructed database.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>It is premature to evaluate the overall Project's impact. However, events organized in connection with the country studies revealed strong interest in the envisaged study work and also promoted an internal dialogue on how IP affects economic performance.</p> <p>One key lesson learned is that a diverse set of government agencies show interest in studying the economic effects of IP policy choices – including trade, economy, and other ministries, IP offices, innovation agencies and competition authorities. Ensuring full ownership of the economic analysis work thus requires a significant amount of inter-agency coordination.</p>

<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Completing all outstanding studies before the end of the year requires timely inputs by external consultants and partners. To mitigate against any delays, WIPO has communicated to all consultants and partners relevant deadlines that allow for the timely completion of the work.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>The way forward for the six country studies can be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>Chile</u>: all envisaged study work completed. (b) <u>Brazil</u>: all envisaged study work completed. (c) <u>Uruguay</u>: study on the pharmaceutical industry and exploratory study on the role of IP in the audiovisual sector to be completed before the end of 2013. (d) <u>Egypt</u>: study scheduled for completion before the end of 2013. (e) <u>China</u>: study on patent use and business strategies under way and scheduled for completion before the end of the year. (f) <u>Thailand</u>: follow-up analytical research on petty patent use and firm performance to be completed before the end of 2013. <p>As foreseen in the original project document (CDIP/5/7), a research symposium will be organized in December 2013, which will bring together the key contributors of the six country studies and selected international experts. The objective of the symposium will be to distill the main lessons learned from the different studies, their broader applicability, and their implications for policymaking at the national and international levels.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Implementation as foreseen according to the timeline (extended by 6 months at the 10th session of the CDIP).</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 72.2%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for the project, in document CDIP/8/2 Annex XVI, was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth Session held in November 2011. The second Progress Report, in document CDIP/10/2, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs⁶</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Delivery of 6-8 studies	On-time delivery of draft and final reports; quality indicators: feedback from peer reviewers and local stakeholders.	Two country studies completed, others close to completion	**
Local workshops	Number of participants, level of attendance, workshop evaluation.	Workshops held in most of the six countries	**
Economic research symposium	Number of participants, level of attendance, workshop evaluation.	Not yet held	NA

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making.	High level attendance at study workshops; references to studies in policy papers and press articles; number of citations in subsequent research work; use of databases generated in the course of this project.	Too early to assess. Workshops held in most of the six countries	**

[Annex VI follows]

⁶ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_25_26_28_01
<u>Title</u>	Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore IP related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 26:</i> To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development (R&D) institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 28:</i> To explore supportive IP related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-personnel costs: 1,193,000 Swiss francs</p> <p>Personnel costs: 598,000 Swiss francs</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 2011
<u>Project Duration</u>	27 months

<p><u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u></p>	<p>Innovation and Technology Sector, Global Challenges Division; and Economics and Statistics Division.</p> <p>Project on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions</p> <p>Links to WIPO programs 1, 8, 9, 10 and 18</p>
<p><u>Brief Description of Project</u></p>	<p>The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, the dissemination and facilitation of access to technology for development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, including LDCs.</p> <p>The activities envisaged to be carried out under the project are the following (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 55):</p> <p>Activity 1. The organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings in different regions of the world, including developing countries, in prior consultation with Member States in Geneva, and involving stakeholders in the area of technology transfer, including other relevant UN organizations.</p> <p>Activity 2. The elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, in cooperation with relevant UN and other international organizations, including economic studies and case studies on international technology transfer that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum.</p> <p>Activity 3. The drafting of a concept paper on building solutions as the basis for discussion at the High Level International Expert Forum, to be submitted to the CDIP for approval (including all of the following; prior submission of the concept paper for comments of its first draft to international experts; the presentation of the concept paper to Permanent Missions in Geneva; and the holding of a one day meeting with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66).</p> <p>Activity 4. The preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted at the Expert Meeting, and inclusion of such results into the global WIPO capacity building framework. This may include contents and concrete country projects related to the design and development of the necessary infrastructure for IP asset management in relation to technology transfer.</p> <p>Activity 5. The organization of a High Level Expert Forum in the form of an international conference to initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs, including in emerging areas, as well as, other areas of special interest for developing countries, taking into account recommendations 19, 25,</p>

	<p>26 and 28. In particular, the experts should debate on technology transfer supportive IP-related policies by developed countries.</p> <p>Activity 6. The creation of a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” within the framework of the portal on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions to be established in the context of the project for Recommendation 10 in consultation with Member States and other stakeholders, while facilitating the participation of developing countries and LDCs in such Web Forum.</p> <p>Activity 7. The incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Ali Jazairy</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result IV.2</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The project is behind schedule. The project implementation timeline as reviewed by the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/INF/4) was affected due to the delayed project start, the postponement of some of the regional consultations, the restructuring of the Innovation Division, and the change in project management in June 2013 (see the updated project implementation timeline, attached).</p> <p>Activity 1: At the time of writing of the present document, two of the envisaged five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings have been held, one in Singapore (for the Asian region) on July 16 and 17, 2012, and the other in Algiers (for the African and Arab region) on January 29 and 30, 2013. The third Regional Meeting will be held in Istanbul (for the Transition region) on October 24 and 25, 2013. The fourth Regional Meeting (for developed countries) is planned to be held in Geneva on November 25 and 26, 2013. The fifth and final Regional Meeting (for the Latin American and Caribbean region) is planned to be held in Monterrey, Mexico (pending confirmation) on December 5 and 6, 2013. Thus, it is envisaged that all five Regional Meetings will have been held before the end of 2013.</p> <p>Activity 2: At the time of writing of the present document, all six analytic studies have been commissioned, and first drafts of three of the six studies have been received by the International Bureau. It is envisaged that all studies will be received, in their final form, before the end of 2013.</p> <p>Activity 3: A first draft of the concept paper which is to form the basis for the High Level International Expert Forum will be established by the end of February 2014, following completion of all five Regional Consultation Meetings and receipt by the International Bureau of all six analytic studies. In addition, as had been agreed by the Committee (see document CDIP/9/INF/4, paragraph 66), prior to the submission of the concept paper for approval by the CDIP at its May 2014 session, the concept paper will be submitted, in March 2013, for comments to international experts and presented to Permanent Missions in Geneva. Furthermore, prior to the May 2014 session of the CDIP, a one day meeting with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and professional associations will be organized.</p> <p>Activity 4: By definition, work towards preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting</p>

	<p>from recommendations adopted by the High Level International Expert Forum can only commence after the High Level International Expert Forum will have taken place.</p> <p>Activity 5: The High Level International Expert Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges Building Solutions” will be held in June 2014, after approval of the concept paper by the CDIP at its May 2014 session.</p> <p>Activity 6: Work towards creating a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges Building Solutions” will be completed following the holding of the High Level International Expert Forum.</p> <p>Activity 7: By definition, work towards incorporating any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs can only start after the High Level International Expert Forum, and (as agreed) will only commence after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	<p>The Regional Consultation Meetings on Technology Transfer held to date have been very successful in generating much interest from the participating countries as well as the meeting attendees. There have been many creative recommendations put forward by representatives of the different countries. As an example, at the conclusion of the Regional Consultation on Technology Transfer for the African and Arab Region, Ms. Suhayfa Zia, Director, DIRCO, and Representative of South Africa, called for a “United Nations Decade for Innovation and Youth Employment” from 2014-2023”.</p>
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	None
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	None
<u>The Way Forward</u>	See the updated project implementation timeline attached.
<u>Implementation timeline</u>	A new proposed timeline is attached to this report for the consideration of Member States.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 35.9%

<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/8/2, Annex VIII, was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth session held in November 2011. The second progress, in document CDIP/10/2 report was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session in November 2012.</p>
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PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs (Expected result)</u>	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion (Output Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
0. Project paper	Draft document ready within three months from approval of the project, in consultation with Member States.	Drafting of the project paper completed by November 2011 and revised by May 2012	****
1. Organization of Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings	Meetings organized within three months from the conclusion of the project paper; - Feedback by participants; and - Comments from Member States consultations.	Two out of five meetings concluded. Third meeting scheduled on October 24 and 25, 2013 in Istanbul. Fourth meeting planned in Geneva at the end of November 2013. Fifth meeting planned in Monterrey, Mexico (pending confirmation) at the beginning of December 2013.	***
2. Studies, case studies and analyses	Completion of the studies and analyses within the established timeframe and the standards required by the terms of reference (TORs).	3 of the 6 peer-reviewed analytic studies have been received in draft form; all 6 studies will be delivered before the end of 2013.	**
3. Concept paper	Draft of a concept paper on building solutions as the basis for discussion at the High Level International Expert Forum, to be submitted to the CDIP for approval	A first draft of the concept paper will be established by the end of February 2014, following completion of all 5 Regional Consultation Meetings and receipt by the International Bureau of all 6 analytic studies.	**
4. Forum materials	Preparation and provision of materials, modules, teaching tools and other instruments resulting from recommendations adopted by the High Level International Expert Forum	Too early to provide. Materials and teaching tools resulting from the regional consultations and the commissioned studies are already being prepared.	**

<p>5. Organization of High-Level Expert Forum</p>	<p>High-Level Expert Forum organized within six months from the completion of studies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level attendance to the Forum; - Positive feedback from participants on concept paper and studies; and - Forum results in adoption of a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer after consultations with Member States. 	<p>The three-day High Level International Expert Forum is planned at the end of the project in the second quarter of 2014, following approval by the CDIP at its May 2014 session of the Concept Paper.</p>	<p>**</p>
<p>6. Web Forum established and used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web Forum operational at an early stage; - Number of web forum users and qualitative feedback from web forum users; and - Compilation and analysis of public opinion discussions posted on the Web Forum. 	<p>Too early to provide. The Web Forum is being incorporated into the already-created portal on Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions established in the context of the project for Recommendation 10: http://www-cms.wipo.int/innovation</p>	<p>**</p>
<p>7. Strengthened existing activities within WIPO, which foster access to knowledge and technology</p>	<p>Incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly.</p>	<p>Too early to provide</p>	<p>**</p>

<u>Overall Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Exploration of new ways of establishing international IP collaboration, enhanced understanding and consensus on possible IP initiatives or policies to promote technology transfer	<p>(a) Feedback from the Committee on the extent to which understandings of the issues have been enhanced and project objectives have been met;</p> <p>(b) Adoption and concrete use of the suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer by Member States;</p> <p>(c) Feedback on the content by the users via the Web Forum and evaluation questionnaires; and</p> <p>(d) Widespread use of the medium by developing countries and LDCs.</p>	Too early to assess.	NA

[Annex VII follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_36
<u>Title</u>	Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 36 (Cluster D):</i> To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on intellectual property models
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel costs: 734,000 Swiss francs Personnel costs: 161,000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 2011
<u>Project Duration</u>	30 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Innovation and Technology Transfer Section, Innovation and Technology Sector; Economics and Statistics Division Links to WIPO programs 1, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 18
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>Open collaborative projects bring into play innovative solutions from inventors and problem-solvers from around the world through the sharing of best practices among several entities.</p> <p>In this context, this project will initiate and explore a range of activities for exchanging experiences on open innovation environments (including user centric environments where users co-create innovations through open collaborative agreements) in developed and developing countries, as well as intellectual property (IP) models. Open collaborative innovation may be defined as the osmosis and reverse osmosis of knowledge across the porous membrane separating an organization or community and its environment. It can be promoted through a variety of arrangements. These may encompass more traditional models, such as licensing (of, inter alia, patents, utility models, trademarks, copyrights, industrial designs and trade secrets), subcontracting, R&D collaborative contracts and joint ventures. Other options include Internet-enabled trends that foster customer driven innovation including, inter alia, crowd-sourcing, ideas competitions, creative commons and open source software. This project aims to map/examine existing paradigmatic open collaborative initiatives and their relations with IP models through a taxonomy-analytical study.</p>

Following an exchange of views and best practices from Member States and experts, the study will evaluate pros and cons of existing projects and identify lessons learned. In order to enable the broadest possible exchange of information and experiences with all stakeholders, the project proposes to create an 'Interactive Platform on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models'.

The project consists of proposals towards developing an Interactive Platform for the exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models. We define the term 'Interactive Platform' as a two-way digital portal consisting of a web site and a web forum. The web site ('Send' function) will be an intelligent repository creating means for informing on studies/experiences in open collaborative projects and IP-based models. The web forum ('Receive' function) will be a means for receiving feedback from/on experiences in open collaborative projects and IP-based models.

The activities envisaged to be carried out under the project are the following, (see document [CDIP/6/6 Rev](#)):

Activity 1. The draft of a Taxonomy-Analytical Study with the aim of mapping, clustering, analyzing and correlating different open collaborative initiatives and the respective IP models they are based on.

Activity 2. The organization of an Open-ended Meeting with Member States for a constructive debate on the essence, logic and stages of the approach.

Activity 3. The completion of an in-depth Evaluation Study establishing pros and cons of existing projects by extracting inherent IP models for successful open collaborative environments.

Activity 4. The organization of an Expert Meeting to exchange best practices on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project, the European Commission's Open Living Labs Project, the Prize Proposals submitted by the Governments of Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia and Suriname to the WHO Expert Working Group on R&D Financing, and other private firms experiences such as InnoCentive, the Merck Gene Index and Natura.

Activity 5. The establishment of an Interactive Platform for exchange of experiences consisting of two components: a web site informing on the studies and proposing possible IP tools, and a web forum for receiving feedback from/on experiences in open collaborative projects and IP-based models.

Activity 6. The incorporation of resulting recommendations into relevant WIPO programs after approval by Member States.

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>M. Ali Jazairy</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result IV.2</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p> <p><i>Expected Result VII.3</i> IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The project is behind schedule. The project implementation timeline as proposed by the sixth session of the Committee (CDIP/6/6 Rev) was affected due to the delayed project start, the Taxonomy and Analytical Study review process (6 months) and the restructuring of the Innovation Division (see the updated project implementation timeline, attached).</p> <p><u>Activity 1:</u> The draft of the taxonomy-analytical study of open collaborative projects and IP-based models was completed in October 2011 and presented in CDIP/8. Comments by Member States and Observers were incorporated into the Final Study by March 2012 for CDIP/9: (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_8/cdip_8_inf_7_rev.pdf).</p> <p><u>Activity 2:</u> Two Open-ended Meetings with Member States were organized. An informal CDIP/9 side event was held on May 11, 2012, as well as a formal WIPO Meeting on June 18, 2012: (http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=26782)</p> <p>The latter meeting was attended by about 20 participants with delegates from 7 countries' Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office in Geneva as well as 3 NGOs.</p> <p><u>Activity 3:</u> At the time of writing of the present document, the drafting of the In-Depth Evaluation Study has been commissioned to a high-level team of experts. The International Bureau expects to receive the first draft of the study by November 11, 2013; the final version will be completed by December 2013.</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation Study will consist of a research conducted by a team led by Prof. Henry Chesbrough, University of California at Berkeley, who coined the term 'open innovation' a decade ago. He is the first person to clearly define this new innovation strategy that is restructuring R&D worldwide. He is the author of <i>Open Innovation: The New Imperative for Creating and Profiting from Technology</i> (HBS Press, 2003). He has also written three other books on open innovation: <i>Open Business Models: How to Thrive in the New Innovation Landscape</i> (HBS Press, 2006); <i>Open</i></p>

Innovation: Researching a New Paradigm (Oxford, 2006); and *Open Services Innovation: Rethinking Your Business to Grow and Compete in a New Era* (Wiley, 2010).

The study will consist of the following items:

- (i) an overview on the evolution of the concepts of open collaborations;
- (ii) an overview of open innovation since the coining of the concept a decade ago;
- (iii) a list of the benefits and challenges of existing projects and identify lessons learned for each paradigmatic open collaborative initiative;
- (iv) a list of inherent favorable conditions and successful IP models for effective paradigmatic open collaborative initiatives; and
- (v) a list of recommendations on the ways WIPO programs can support developing countries and LDCs in overcoming the challenges they face in open collaborative innovation processes.

The study also provides content for WIPO workshops on open collaborations.

Activity 4: At the time of writing of the present document, the program for the Expert Meeting in the form of a Global Open Innovation Conference has been finalized. The aim of the Conference is to exchange best practices on open collaborative projects and large innovation-based infrastructure projects, such as the Zeekracht Project, the Desertec Project and the Human Genome Project. The success of these projects revolves on creating an "Innovation Grid". Open, mobile, instant, futuristic, adaptive, evolving, agile, and decidedly human, the innovation grid may hold the potential to solve our world's greatest challenges because it is the product of the most fundamental social human capital – ideas.

The Conference, to which Member States' Permanent Missions and relevant NGOs will be invited, will include thematic sessions and panel discussions on open innovation best practices for public ventures and private firms, the practical implementation of open innovation in the developing world, as well as tools for open collaborations. The two-day Conference, which will include over 20 high-level speakers and practitioners of open innovation from the developed and the developing world, is scheduled for the month of January 2014.

Activity 5: At the time of writing of the present document, the preparation of content for the Interactive Platform has been commissioned to a high-level team of experts. The International Bureau expects to receive the first draft of the study by November 8, 2013; the final version will be completed by December 2013.

	<p>The project consists in the development of a database of tools and rich content to be incorporated into the Interactive Platform for the exchange of experiences on open collaborations. The content for the Interactive Platform is being developed by a team from AMO, the think tank of OMA, led by the renowned Dutch Architect Rem Koolhaas. AMO is also involved in energy policy and in renewable energy planning, notably through Zeekracht, a master plan of offshore wind farms in the North Sea completed in 2008, and Roadmap 2050, a masterplan for an integrated European power grid based on renewable energy. In Russia, AMO proposed to design the Masterplan for the Skolkovo Centre for Innovation, or “Russian Silicon Valley”, outside Moscow.</p> <p>The database will consist of the following items in the form of an Atlas, i.e. a compendium of coherent concepts, maps, graphs and representations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an overview on the current global innovation situation; (ii) an overview of the global intellectual property parameter space through WIPO applications; (iii) the evolution of traditional models of collaboration across the Globe; (iv) a useful reference for the evolution of new, internet-enabled collaborations across the Globe; and (v) the evolution of knowledge flows in the form of codified as well as tacit knowledge flows between developed and developing countries. The research work also provides content for WIPO workshops on open collaborations. <p><u>Activity 6.</u> By definition, work towards incorporating any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs can only start after the Expert Meeting and the finalization and entry into force of the Interactive Platform, and (as agreed) will only commence after consideration by the CDIP.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The Taxonomy-Analytical Study received a large number of comments from Member States, which were incorporated into the final version of the document. The Open-Ended Meeting generated much interest from Member States and was attended by participants with Delegates from the following 7 countries’ Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office in Geneva: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Thailand and Venezuela; as well as the following 3 NGOs: Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi), Knowledge Ecology International (KEI) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF).</p> <p>The In-Depth Evaluation Study phase is being conducted by a high-level team of experts led by Prof. Henry Chesbrough from the University of California at Berkeley and the development of the content for the Interactive Platform is being conducted by a high-level team of experts from AMO, the think tank of OMA, led by world-renowned Dutch Architect Rem Koolhaas.</p>

<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	None
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	None
<u>The Way Forward</u>	See the updated project implementation timeline attached.
<u>Implementation timeline</u>	A new proposed timeline is attached to this report for the consideration of Member States.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 10%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first progress report for the project, in document CDIP/8/2 , Annex XVIII, was submitted to the CDIP at its eighth session held in November 2011. The second progress report, in document CDIP/10/2 report ANNEX IX was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth session in November 2012.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. Taxonomy-Analytical Study	First draft of the analytical study ready within six months from approval of the project.	Draft of the Study completed by October 2011 and presented in CDIP/8. Comments by Member States and Observers incorporated into the Final Study by March 2012.	****
2. Organization of Open-ended Meeting with Member States	Meeting organized within three months from the completion of the analytical study, the debate will focus on the essence, broad logic stages of open collaborative innovation projects as well as on their outcomes, deliverables and solutions; (a) Consensus of Member States on the way forward; (b) 60% positive feedback on the project process from participants (on the evaluation questionnaires).	Open-ended Meetings with Member States organized 3 month after the completion of the Study: It included an informal CDIP/9 Side Event on May 11, 2012, as well as a formal WIPO Meeting on June 18, 2012. The latter meeting was attended by about 20 participants with Delegates from 7 countries' Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office in Geneva as well as 3 NGOs. Delegates expressed positive feedback on the project and agreed on the way forward	****
3. Evaluation Study	In-depth evaluation study completed within six months from the convening of the experts meeting. This activity will aim to estimate pros and cons of existing projects and identify the lessons learned for each open collaborative initiative.	The In-Depth Evaluation Study is being conducted a team of experts from the University of California at Berkeley. The first draft will be available at CDIP/12 and the final draft will be completed by December 2013.	**
4. Experts Meeting Organization	Meeting organized within six months from the organization of meeting with MS, the discussion will highlight the best	The Expert Meeting will be held in the WIPO headquarters (Room A) in January 2014. The program for the meeting was finalized in September 2013.	***

	practices in open collaborative projects for both public and private organizations; 70% positive feedback from participants on the usefulness of the meeting for exchanging experiences.	Due to the unavailability of Room A, and the large number of open innovation speakers and practitioners, the organization of the Global Open Innovation Conference was postponed twice in the past, due to the complex logistics related to such a meeting.	
5. Interactive Platform	Digital Portal functional within six months after the completion of the in-depth evaluation study; (a) Widespread and regular use of the web site and web forum by users, particularly by developing countries; (b) 55% positive feedback from users reporting usefulness of the platform (through online questionnaires).	The development of the database of tools and rich content of the Interactive Platform is being conducted a team of experts from AMO. The first draft will be available at CDIP/12 and the final draft will be completed by December 2013.	**
6. Support existing activities within WIPO, which foster the exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects	Discussion of resulting recommendations from the project for their incorporation into related WIPO programs after approval by Member States within three months after the entry into force of the Interactive Platform.	Too early to assess	NA

<u>Overall Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Establish an Interactive Platform for the broadest possible exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects and IP-based models	Better awareness, understanding of experiences/best practices and practical application of IP tools and training kits in the Interactive Platform for the creation and implementation of open	Too early to assess.	NA

	<p>collaborative projects, and feedback from the Committee on the extent to which understanding of the issues has been enhanced and project objective has been met:</p> <p>(a) Number of web site users and visits per country/region;</p> <p>(b) Number of web forum users exchanging experiences on open collaborative environments and IP-based models;</p> <p>(c) Increased demand for WIPO training on open collaborative innovation based on the contents of the portal; and</p> <p>(d) Increased number of initiated joint projects using Open Innovation.</p>		
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[Annex VIII follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_16_20_02
<u>Title</u>	Patents and the Public Domain
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 16:</i> Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO's normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 20:</i> To promote norm setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO's Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non personnel costs: 50,000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 1, 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	15 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Innovation and Technology Sector (Program 1)</p> <p>Links to other Programs: Programs 8, 9,10 and 16</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project examines and explores the following elements relating to patents and the public domain: (1) the important role of a rich and accessible public domain; and (2) the impact of certain enterprise practices in the field of patents on the public domain. It will supplement the findings of the Study on Patents and the Public Domain which has been undertaken under Project DA_16_20_01, and will take a next step towards further implementation of Recommendations 16 and 20.</p>

<u>Project Manager</u>	Mr. Philippe Baechtold
<u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u>	<i>Expected Result VII.1</i> Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system, including the flexibilities existing in the system, and enhanced understanding and further clarification of current and emerging issues that arise in relation to patent-related matters (Program 1).
<u>Progress in Project Implementation</u>	The study is submitted to the twelfth session of the CDIP (CDIP/12/INF/2).
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	NA
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	NA
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	NA
<u>The Way Forward</u>	The study will be discussed at the twelfth session of the CDIP.
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	The finalization of the study was delayed by five months due to the longer preparation period requested by the authors in view of the complexity of the topic.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 0%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first Progress Report, in document CDIP/10/2 Annex X, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁷ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Micro level study on patents and the public domain	Completion of the study within the established timeframe and in compliance with the terms of reference (TORs) for presentation to the CDIP; and feedback from Member States on the study when presented to the CDIP.	The study is submitted to the twelfth session of the CDIP (reference) for feedback from Member States.	***

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Enhanced understanding of the impact of certain enterprise practices in the field of patents on the public domain and the important role of a rich and accessible public domain.	Feedback by Member States on the extent to which the outputs have met their concerns.	Not yet available.	NA

[Annex IX follows]

⁷ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_10_11_13_19_25_32_01
<u>Title</u>	Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and LDCs.
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p>1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25 and 32:</p> <p><i>Recommendation 1:</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10:</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11:</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 13:</i> WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25:</i> To explore intellectual property-related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to</p>

	<p>fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 32:</i> To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IPRs and competition policies.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Non-Personnel Costs: 755,460 Swiss francs</p> <p>Personnel Costs: 202,000 Swiss francs</p>
<u>Project Start Date</u>	April 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months (first stage)
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Key sector: Development Sector (Program 9)</p> <p>Links to WIPO programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 18, 30.</p> <p>Links to DA projects: DA_05_01, DA_08_01, DA_09_01, DA_10_05, DA_7_23_32_01 and DA_35_37_01, DA_19_25_26_28_01.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>This project relates to optimizing the results from the implementation of certain recommendations of the WIPO Development Agenda. To this end, this project completes and reinforces, on the one hand the projects already developed for recommendations 10, 19, 25, and 32, and on the other hand effectuates recommendations 1, 11, and 13.</p> <p>To attain these objectives, this project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South cooperation in the area of IP. The project aims to achieve tangible results in the following areas in developing countries and the LDCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) promoting development-oriented IP technical and legal assistance (Recommendations 1, 13); (b) IP institutional capacity-building (Recommendation 10), (c) domestic innovation capacity-building (Recommendation 11), (d) facilitating access and dissemination of knowledge and technology, and the use of IP flexibilities (Recommendations 19, 25); and (e) understanding the link between IP and competition policies (Recommendation 32).

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result III.6</i> Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the Organization's programs and activities.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>In line with the above-mentioned expected result and Development Agenda Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25 and 32, the project aims to strengthen cooperation among developing countries and LDCs by developing means to channel South-South cooperation efforts in the field of IP and development, with a view to contributing to an increased capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge and experiences and with a view to further promoting development-oriented technical and legal assistance in the field of IP.</p> <p>Taking into account the project's delivery strategy and the activities reported on in progress report CDIP/10/2, the following progress has been made during the period under review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On September 28, 2012, the Secretariat convened the <i>First Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on Intellectual Property and Development</i> with the objective to review the outcomes of the <i>First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on IP Governance; Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (GRTKF); and Copyright and Related Rights</i> held in Brasilia, Brazil, from August 8 to 10, 2012. Held at WIPO Headquarters and open to policy makers, government officials and representatives of IP offices from developing countries, LDCs and other interested Member States, including regional and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the conference gathered 99 participants, among which 71 representatives from 37 developing countries and LDCs from all regions. In line with the practice, WIPO financed the participation of 26 representatives from developing countries and LDCs from the Africa, Arab, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. Publicized on the WIPO website and on Twitter, webcasted live and video recorded to ensure access to a wider audience, the conference provided an opportunity to reflect on the discussions and ideas put forward during the First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation and to highlight the main challenges developing countries and LDCs were facing in the field of IP governance, GRTKF, and copyright and related rights, as well as possible opportunities for South-South cooperation in this regard. Feedback gathered through an evaluation questionnaire circulated among the participants suggests that the conference largely met expectations (over 87% of the respondents rated the conference as good, very good or excellent). The detailed report of the conference and summary report, translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish, as well as the video recording of the conference, are available on the WIPO website for consultation.

2. Organized in cooperation with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the *Second WIPO Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement* was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from May 6 to 8, 2013. With a focus on policy and technical issues related to patents, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs and enforcement, the meeting brought together over 100 participants from 35 countries (among which 32 developing countries and LDCs), and a number of representatives from regional and international non-governmental and governmental organizations, to share experiences and lessons learned and identify opportunities for enhanced cooperation in the areas mentioned above. For this meeting, WIPO financed the participation of 26 representatives from developing countries and LDCs from the Africa, Arab, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, as well as two participants from countries with economies in transition. Taking into account the wide range of topics covered in the meeting, a series of video recordings by concerned WIPO officials specifically dealing with each of the substantive IP areas under discussion were screened at the start of each topic to set the tone for the discussions thereon. In addition to attracting extensive coverage from the Egyptian media and press, the meeting was also webcasted live and video recorded to ensure access to a large audience. Acknowledging the importance of South-South cooperation in the area of IP as a complement to North-South and triangular cooperation to further enable developing countries and LDCs to achieve their national development objectives, participants overwhelmingly expressed the need for WIPO to continue supporting South-South exchanges in the field of IP. The detailed report of the meeting in English and its summary report, translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish, as well as the video recording of the meeting and all the presentations, have been made available on the WIPO website.

3. South-South functionalities in the IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and the IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD): further to internal consultations with the Special Projects Division responsible for the development and administration of IP-TAD and IP-DMD on the best way forward with regard to the introduction of South-South functionalities in the two databases, taking into account the main objectives of the South-South functionalities to be developed under the project, namely

(a) to further enable matchmaking on needs and offers of developing countries and LDCs; and

(b) to enhance training and capacity-building activities among developing countries and LDCs, the Secretariat entrusted the development of new functionalities to Trigyn Technologies, solutions provider and systems integrator with a long-standing relationship with the Organization – in particular in the framework of developing the IP-TAD, IP-DMD and WIPO Roster of Consultants (ROC) databases. The new functionalities, including in particular a group search

functionality distinguishing developing countries and LDCs from other groups of countries, will help identify technical assistance and capacity-building activities with a South-South component, as well as opportunities for South-South partnerships in the area of knowledge-exchange, training, capacity-building and technology transfer.

4. Increase in the use of resource persons from developing countries and LDCs in WIPO technical assistance and capacity building activities: taking into account the fact that the WIPO Roster of Consultants (ROC) is the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of information on resource persons engaged by the Organization to undertake specific IP technical assistance activities, a new functionality is under development to identify, more specifically, IP consultants and experts from developing countries and LDCs. In order to further highlight the competencies and knowledge available in developing countries and LDCs, this information will be included on the dedicated web page on South-South cooperation (see point 5. below).

5. Design of a WIPO web page and virtual network on South-South cooperation: taking into account the objective thereof which is to provide a one-stop facility on all WIPO, developing countries and LDCs South-South cooperation activities in the field of IP to enhance access to knowledge and foster the building of institutional linkages in the South, the Secretariat initiated a review of existing information on South-South cooperation at WIPO and is in the process of developing relevant content for the web page. In this regard, the Secretariat also prepared a questionnaire which was sent to all developing countries and LDCs Member States to gather additional information on national South-South cooperation frameworks and national South-South cooperation initiatives and activities in the field of IP. The information supplied will provide the Secretariat with additional content to further populate the web page on South-South cooperation. This activity is being carried out in coordination with the Communications Division and in line with the WIPO website redesign process currently taking place. It should be noted in this regard that emphasis has been placed on developing, initially, the static part of the web page. The development of a dynamic platform will depend, in line with WIPO's policy and procedure regarding social media platforms, on the usage of the South-South web page and feedback from users, keeping in mind the fact that such a social media platform will require a dedicated administrator and moderator.

6. Coordination with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) formerly known as the "Special Unit for South-South Cooperation" and upgraded to the status of UN Office by the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation during its seventeenth session held from May 22 to 25, 2012, and concluded on September 12, 2012: further to WIPO's participation in the seventeenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation which provided an opportunity to establish contacts with the UN system focal point for South-South cooperation, as reported in more detail in the progress report submitted to Member States in the framework of CDIP/10, WIPO was invited to participate in the

	<p>Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD) 2012 held in Vienna, Austria, from November 19 to November 23, 2012, an annual Expo which, since its inception in 2008, has been hosted by UN agencies and organized jointly with UNOSSC. Hosted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the GSSD 2012 Expo featured a range of innovative, sustainable and scalable Southern-driven and owned solutions in the field of energy, climate change, food security and industrial development, presented in the framework of solution exchange forums and a solutions exhibit, and provided an opportunity for UN organizations, donors, the private sector and civil society to appreciate the value of such solutions and identify how they could assist in scaling up these efforts. WIPO also participated in the UN South-South Stakeholders' and High-level Development Cooperation Meeting co-organized by UNOSSC and the Japan International Cooperation Agency during the GSSD Expo 2012, which provided a space for UN system development practitioners to share experiences, exchange best practices, and build new partnerships in their support to South-South cooperation. More detailed information about the GSSD Expo and other UN system-wide activities in the field of South-South cooperation will be included on the dedicated web page on South-South cooperation. Contacts were also made with regard to the Organization's possible participation in the GSSD Expo 2013 which will be hosted by UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 28 to November 1, 2013, and which will focus on Southern solutions in the area of green economies, sustainable development and poverty eradication.</p>
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Examples of
Success/Impact and
Key Lessons

Based on the First and Second Inter-Regional Meetings on South-South Cooperation and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned between developing countries and LDCs in the areas of IP governance, GRTKF, copyright and related rights, patents, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs and enforcement, feedback gathered in the form of an evaluation questionnaire circulated to participants at the end of each meeting suggests that participants were largely satisfied with the organization and conduct of the two meetings and that the meetings have to a great extent contributed to achieving the project's objectives as laid out in the original document (section 2.2). When asked in particular whether the Second Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation had contributed to identifying priorities and special needs of developing countries and LDCs in the fields of patents, trademarks, GIs, industrial designs and enforcement, over 73 percent of the respondents answered that the meeting had fully achieved this objective. 80 percent responded that the meeting had fully contributed to a better understanding of IP and its potential contribution to development in developing countries and LDCs, over 75 percent that the meeting had fully contributed to raising awareness of the strategic use of IP to foster innovation in developing countries and LDCs, and all that the meeting had partially (26 percent) or fully (69 percent) contributed to increasing the capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge, experiences and best practices in the field of IP.

Taking into account the feedback from the First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation as reported in progress report CDIP/10/2, efforts were also made, in the organization of the Second Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation, to increase opportunities for participation and sharing. The feedback gathered suggests that this objective was successfully achieved: over 67 percent of the respondents replied that the opportunities for participation and sharing had been either very good or excellent (versus 45 percent in the First Inter-Regional Meeting) and over 84 percent responded that opportunities for exchange had been good, very good or excellent. Overall, participants greatly welcomed the opportunity to have such a platform for exchange and overwhelmingly supported the added value of South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation in the field of IP, emphasizing the importance of WIPO in supporting such exchanges.

In line with Recommendations 1 and 13 to promote development-oriented and demand-driven IP technical and legal assistance taking into account the priorities and special needs of developing countries and LDCs, it should also be noted that the detailed reports of the two inter-regional meetings on South-South cooperation have been made available on the WIPO website (1st meeting, Brasilia, 2013, http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/wipo_ip_grtkf_bra_12/wipo_ip_grtkf_bra_12_2.pdf; 2nd meeting, Cairo, 2013, http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/wipo_ssc_cai_13/wipo_ssc_cai_13_2.pdf) and that these have also been circulated internally to all concerned Sectors and Divisions.

<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>1. In line with the project's delivery strategy, the First Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation was organized on September 28, 2012, immediately before the Assemblies. Taking into account the limited participation and contribution of Delegates during the conference, as reflected in the report thereof, the appropriateness of the timeframe of the event was put into question. Further to consultations with the Group Coordinators on this issue in the context of the preparations for the Second Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation foreseen to take place in the last quarter of 2013, it was agreed that a more effective approach would be to organize the Second Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation back-to-back with the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) rather than with the Assemblies. Accordingly, it was decided to hold the Second Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on Friday, November 22, 2013, immediately after the CDIP's Twelfth's session.</p> <p>2. South-South functionalities in IP-DMD to further enable matchmaking on needs and offers of developing countries and LDCs: while concrete efforts are being made to help identify opportunities for South-South partnerships by introducing additional functionalities into the database, it should be noted that the impact of this activity in the long run will depend on the use of the database by requestors and donors, in line with the database's matchmaking mechanism and process. The main mitigation strategy will consist of raising awareness about the functionalities of this database, keeping it up to date and promoting it among developing countries and donors as one of the main sources for the matchmaking on needs and offers of DCs and LDCs.</p> <p>3. Increase in the use of resource persons from developing countries and LDCs in WIPO technical assistance activities: in line with the project's mandate, efforts are being made to facilitate the search and extraction from the WIPO Roster of Consultants (ROC) of resource persons from developing countries and LDCs. It should be noted however that the choice of resources persons for specific technical assistance activities depends on a number of factors and that while efforts are being made, Organization-wide, to increase the use of resource persons from developing countries and LDCs, other factors are also taken into account in the process.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>The activities to be undertaken between September 2013 and April 2014, will be as follows:</p> <p>1. As indicated above, the Secretariat will convene, on Friday, November 22, 2013, back-to-back with CDIP/12, the <i>Second WIPO Annual Conference on Intellectual Property and Development</i>. The conference will represent a forum to discuss the work undertaken in</p>

	<p>the framework of the <i>Second WIPO Inter-Regional Meeting on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement</i> held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from May 6 to 8, 2013. In addition to reviewing the outcomes of the Second Inter-regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation, the conference will also provide an opportunity to discuss the future of the Development Agenda Project on South-South Cooperation and the way forward with regard to South-South cooperation in the field of IP. The conference will be open to policy makers, government officials and representatives of IP Offices from developing countries, LDCs and other interested Member States, including representatives from regional and international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and civil society.</p> <p>2. With regard to the development of the South-South functionalities and the dedicated web page on South-South cooperation on the WIPO website, the Secretariat will aim to complete these activities within the agreed timeframe, using the information provided by developing countries and LDCs in the South-South questionnaire.</p> <p>3. Further to the contacts established with UNOSSC regarding the forthcoming GSSD Expo 2013 to be hosted by UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 28 to November 1, 2013, the Secretariat will follow up on WIPO's possible participation in the event.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Further to the late deployment of project personnel and postponement of the First Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation as reported in progress report CDIP/10/2, the implementation of the activities related to the development of the South-South functionalities and the web page on South-South cooperation suffered some delay. Efforts will nevertheless be made to ensure that the activities foreseen under the project are completed within the agreed timeframe.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 52%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/10/2, Annex XI, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs⁸</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Annual Conferences and Inter-regional Meetings.	Level of attendance. Feedback from participants through a questionnaire.	<p>1. The <i>First Annual Conference on South-South Cooperation on Intellectual Property and Development</i> gathered 99 participants with a wide representation from developing countries and LDCs, in addition to a number of other interested Member States, inter-governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Feedback gathered on the basis of 39 completed questionnaires suggests that the conference largely met expectations (over 95% of the respondents were partially or fully satisfied). The detailed report of the conference containing all the discussions and video recording thereof has been made available on the WIPO website.</p> <p>2. The <i>Second Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement</i> gathered over 100 participants, among which 69 representatives from 32 developing countries and LDCs. Feedback gathered on the basis of 46 completed evaluation questionnaires suggests that participants were overwhelmingly very satisfied with the meeting's organization,</p>	***

⁸ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Outputs</u> ⁸ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
		conduct, quality of the presentations and opportunities for participation and sharing. The data gathered reveals that over 66% of the respondents were fully satisfied with the meeting and that the meeting had fully met their expectations and over 76% rated the meeting as very good or excellent. The detailed report, video recording, and speakers' presentations, are available on the WIPO website for consultation.	
South-South Training and Capacity Building activities.	New functionalities introduced in the WIPO IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) and IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD). Statistics on the use of the matchmaking feature and number of exchange visits/missions among developing countries and LDCs.	Work in progress.	***
Increase the use in WIPO technical assistance and capacity-building activities of resource persons and experience sharing from developing countries and LDCs.	Annual periodic reports and review of the WIPO roster of consultants to identify the increase in the use of consultants from developing countries and LDCs.	Work in progress.	**
WIPO Webpage on South-South Cooperation and interactive web portal/virtual network.	Webpage and interactive web portal in place. Feedback from users and statistics on the use of the web page and virtual network as well as qualitative assessment to be sought from participants and output in the form of collaborative interaction.	Work in progress.	***

<u>Project Outputs⁸</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Focal Point on South-South Cooperation.	Appointment of a Focal Point on South-South Cooperation in the WIPO Secretariat. Periodic reports to be submitted by the Focal Point to Member States.	Project Manager appointed as the <i>de facto</i> focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project. Activities undertaken by WIPO in cooperation with UNOSSC reported on in progress report CDIP/10/2 and current report.	***

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Better understanding of IP and its potential contribution to development in the developing countries and LDCs; Identifying of priorities and special needs of developing countries and LDCs in the area of IP and development including norm-setting at the national, regional, and international levels.;	Impact in Member States practices including in the design of national IP policy and legislation, and its implementation, and use of IP flexibilities. (Survey questionnaire). Statistics on the use of the matchmaking feature. Statistics and Feedbacks on the use of the web page.	It is too early to identify the impact related the project's objectives. Relevant statistics will be provided at a later stage in the implementation of the project.	NA
Better-informed socio-economic context-sensitive decision-making on IP policies at the national and regional levels in the South;	Statistics and Feedbacks use of the virtual network. Statistics on the use of consultants from developing countries and LDCs.		
Better protection of domestic creations and fostering innovation in developing countries and LDCs;			

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
<p>Promotion of the transfer and dissemination of technology;</p> <p>Enhanced infrastructure and capacity for developing countries and LDCs to make the most effective use of IP for development bearing in mind their socio-economic conditions, and their different levels of development; and</p> <p>Increased capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge and experience in the area of IP and Development.</p>			

[Annex X follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_39_40_01
<u>Title</u>	Intellectual Property and Brain Drain
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 39</i> (Cluster D): To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 40</i> (Cluster D): To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with United Nations agencies, according to Member States' orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially the WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Total non-personnel cost: 150,000 Swiss francs Personnel cost: 189,000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 16 th , 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	18 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Links to other programs: Programs 1, 8, 12, 18, and Project CDIP/5/7 – IP and Socio-Economic Development
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The international mobility of skilled workers and the associated international knowledge diffusion, domestic innovation and brain drain/brain gain phenomena are important development challenges. Their relationships with IP policies and IP protection are, however, poorly understood. The present project seeks to better understand these issues by undertaking two main activities. The first one consists on mapping the international mobility of knowledge workers using IP statistics, i.e., patents. The main aim of this task is to build several indicators of international mobility of knowledge workers and brain drain measures, and compare them with other skilled workers' mobility measures. Assessing the appropriateness of using patent data for this exercise is an integral part of the project. The second task is the convening of an international workshop to discuss the main findings of the mapping exercise; to encourage a debate on the potential relationships between knowledge workers migration and the associated brain drain, on the one side, and IP protection, international diffusion of knowledge, innovation and development, on the other side; and to develop a future research agenda.</p>

<u>Project Manager</u>	Mr. Carsten Fink
<u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u>	<i>Expected Result III.6:</i> Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the organization's programs and activities.
<u>Progress in Project Implementation</u>	<p>The progress has been brought to a successful conclusion. In particular, the study mapping inventors with migratory background was completed and submitted to the 12th session of the CDIP.</p> <p>In addition, the envisaged experts workshop was held in April 2013. A summary of the workshop proceedings, offering a research agenda on IP, migration, and associated knowledge flows, was also submitted to the 12th session of the CDIP.</p>
<u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u>	The database on inventor mobility based on PCT data has drawn significant academic interest and has the potential to enable new insights into the causes and consequences of skilled migration.
<u>Risks and Mitigation</u>	None.
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	None.
<u>The Way Forward</u>	Project has been completed.
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	Project has been completed.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 83.5%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/10/2, Annex XII, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs⁹</u> (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Report on mapping of scientist migration flows	Research report published on WIPO website http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/econ_stat/en/economics/pdf/wp8.pdf	Mapping study published through submission to CDIP	****
Expert workshop	Workshop conducted with positive evaluation by participants	Workshop held in April 2013	****

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Objective 1.	Number of downloads and citations of research report.	Too early to assess.	NA
Objective 2.	Follow up research activities on IP and brain drain by WIPO and other institutions.	Too early to assess.	NA

[Annex XI follows]

⁹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_34_01
<u>Title</u>	Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<i>Recommendation 34:</i> "With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of intellectual property protection in particular in relation to generation of employment."
<u>Project Budget</u>	Total non-personnel cost: 90,000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	January 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	18 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Economics and Statistics Division Programs 1, 2, 3, 4 Project CDIP/5/7 – IP and Socio-Economic Development
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	Better understanding of how innovation occurs in the informal economy and the nexus between IP and the informal economy is required to offer helpful policy guidance – both in assessing how existing IP policy instruments influence innovation in the informal economy and what IP-related policy measures could help them expand output and employment. The project produces four studies which provide conceptual guidance and case study evidence on how innovation occurs in the informal economy and what role IP rights play in this process. To guide the development of the studies and promote cross-fertilization between them, a mid-term workshop was planned.

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Sacha Wunsch-Vincent</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result 16.2</i> Take-up of WIPO economic analysis as an input into the formulation of IP policy</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>A full project implementation report has been delivered to the CDIP, see CDIP/8/3 REV./STUDY/INF/1, July 25, 2012 at http://www-dev.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_8/cdip_8_3_rev_study_inf_1.pdf</p> <p>As approved by the CDIP in May 2012, the project is scheduled to produce four studies (one conceptual study and three country case studies) and one workshop.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As planned, the International Workshop on Innovation, Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy, organized by WIPO and the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation, South Africa, was held in Pretoria, South Africa, from November 19 to 21, 2012. Details at http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28084 2. The conceptual study has been finalized and presented to the Eleventh Session (May 13 to May 17, 2013) of CDIP and received valuable feedback from country delegations (CDIP/11/INF 5) 3. The Secretariat has received drafts of the three country case studies in July 2013. <p>Except a few delays with respect to the country studies, no problems have been encountered in the delivery of this project so far.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A team of prominent experts is contributing to this project with a focus on African countries and the workshop was hosted by the prominent Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI), Pretoria, South Africa. - The existing work could be presented to relevant academic and policy audiences, including at the Annual Review Meeting of ECOSOC. Moreover, the release of the conceptual study has garnered some significant attention in policy circles, on relevant specialized websites and in the specialized press. <p>Impact/Key Lessons: It is too early to assess the overall impact of this project. It can be said however, that the project has already managed to attract policy and academic attention to an under researched topic.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>No risks have been identified or encountered so far.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>None</p>

<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>In the upcoming months, the country case authors will revise the country studies in consultation with the Secretariat. Based on the conceptual study, the goal is to implement a consistent approach across the three country case studies and to harmonize further where necessary and fill current evidence gaps. A further goal will be to tease out the main horizontal findings of the three country case studies for presentation to the CDIP and for inclusion in a revised and finalized conceptual study.</p>
<p><u>Implementation timeline</u></p>	<p>The implementation is in accordance with the project implementation timelines. It is proposed however that the outputs as they relate to the country case studies be tabled for discussion at the CDIP at the Thirteenth Session of the CDIP and not the Twelfth, and thus later than expected.</p> <p>Contrary to initial plans the proper finalization of the country studies in a presentable format will take longer than expected. The reasons are fourfold. First, the implementation of the project was delayed in part due to discussions in the CDIP on the proper focus of the study. Second, the country study authors relied on the finalization of the conceptual study which happened in April 2013 to conduct their work. Third, the country studies required extensive field work and travel in three African countries. Fourth, the case study authors and the Secretariat will need time to consolidate the conceptual study and the three country case studies.</p> <p>It is proposed that the studies will be presented to the 13th Session of the CDIP.</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 62%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>The first Progress Report for this Project, in document CDIP/10/2, Annex XIII, was submitted to the CDIP at its tenth Session held in November 2012.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ¹⁰ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Delivery of Conceptual study	On-time delivery of conceptual study; to be published on WIPO website.	Finalized and available on the WIPO website. The study has been presented to relevant academic and policy for a and garnered some attention.	***
Delivery of three case studies	On-time delivery of three case studies, to be published on WIPO website.	Case studies have been delivered in first draft form. It will take more time to finalize them.	**

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> (Outcome Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Better understanding of how innovation occurs in informal economy	Conceptual study to be published on WIPO website	Too early to assess	NA
Assessment of the impact of an IP policy on innovation in informal economy	Conceptual and Case studies to be published on WIPO website	Too early to assess	NA
Outline IP policies that could help enhance innovation in informal economy			

[Annex XII follows]

¹⁰ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

PROJECT SUMMARY.	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_1_2_4_10_11_1
<u>Title</u>	Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 1</i> WIPO technical assistance shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States. Activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes for technical assistance programs should be country-specific.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 2</i> Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust-Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to financing activities in Africa through budgetary and extra-budgetary resources, to promote, <i>inter alia</i>, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property in these countries.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 4</i> Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 10</i> To assist Member States to develop and improve national intellectual property institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national intellectual property institutions more efficient and promoting a fair balance between intellectual property protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub-regional and regional organizations dealing with intellectual property.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 11</i> To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	<p>Personnel resources: 106 700 Swiss francs Non personnel resources: 436 000 Swiss francs</p>

<u>Project Start Date</u>	February 2013
<u>Project Duration</u>	24 months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	Culture & Creative Industries Sector
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The project seeks to develop a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector in 3 pilot countries- Burkina Faso, Senegal and Kenya, on the basis of improved professional structures, markets and regulatory environment while enhancing the strategic use of IP as a key tool to support the development of the audiovisual sector. It seeks to enhance the understanding and strategic use of the IP system as a key tool to foster production, marketing and distribution in the African audio-visual sector. The Project consists of two main components. The first component is in the field of professional development and training. The second component addresses the regulatory framework, and will seek to strengthen the relevant institutional capacity and infrastructure. The Project is a pilot focussed on a limited number of beneficiary countries, to ensure successful synergy and exchange of experiences between some of the rapidly expanding African audio-visual industries.</p>

<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Ms. Carole Croella</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p>Program 3</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>Focal points to facilitate the planning and implementation of the project with the management was designated in each beneficiary country in the 1st quarter of 2013. However, in Burkina Faso, the project coordinator was appointed to different professional duties in March 2013 and the Government was asked to nominate a new coordinator. The new project coordinator was appointed officially in August 2013 and the coordination work with Burkina Faso resumed after, including the appointment of the professional expert group in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Project Activity 1 consists of 2 parts: one scoping paper and one study:</p> <p>(i) The scoping paper consisting of the evaluation of the current role played by IP in the financing, production and distribution of audio-visual works in the three recipient countries has been finalized. The paper provides an assessment of IPR based transactions related to the film-making process; assess challenges and propose solutions for the further effective use of intellectual property in this field. The scoping paper is available at: http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_9/cdip_9_13.pdf</p> <p>(ii) The study on collective negotiation of rights and collective management of rights in the audio visual sector in Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Senegal has been commissioned and is underway. The study is expected to be finalized in the 4th quarter of 2013.</p> <p>The launching conference of the Project took place as scheduled in the ambit of an event which will was organized around the Pan African Film and Television Festival (FESPACO) in February 2013. The event provided an opportunity to bring the Project to the attention of a gathering of prominent international experts and government officials from a wide range of African countries.</p> <p>In relation to Project activity 2 and 3 which relates to the training workshops and onsite training on collective negotiation of rights, delays have been experienced in relation to work overload and implementation capacity and these projects are to be launched in the 4th quarter of 2013. Appointment in September 2013 of a part time staff is expected to mitigate this initial difficulty.</p>

<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>Too early stage to evaluate the rate of success, impact and key lessons of the Project.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>In these initial phases of the Project, it is too early to assess the risks. The success of the Project requires effective leadership and coordination with the respective three beneficiary countries and the level of commitment of Project coordinators in each country. Training tools which are also pilot will also need to be tested, consolidated and validated on the basis of the first training workshops to be organized.</p>
<p><u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u></p>	<p>Issues which have delayed the implementation are being resolved by management.</p>
<p><u>The Way Forward</u></p>	<p>(a) The study on collective negotiation of rights is underway and being finalized and will be accessible to Member states. The findings of the study will be used as a basis for the onsite training on collective negotiation of rights;</p> <p>(b) Training workshops are being designed, planned and will be implemented over the next months;</p> <p>(c) Distance learning program will be developed on the basis of the training programs contents: the number in 2013 will depend on the capacity of the program to deliver;</p> <p>(d) Closer contacts with institutional partners such as the <i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i> (OIF) and professional audiovisual organizations which have expressed interest in taking part in the implementation of the Project will be pursued to define possible areas of cooperation.</p>
<p><u>Implementation Timeline</u></p>	<p>Implementation of the project started according to schedule as regards the launching conference and the scoping paper components.</p> <p>However, due to internal work overload and coordination delays in identifying the local Project coordinators, there has been a delay in the planning and implementation of the training workshops and onsite training on collective negotiation. The replacement of the Project coordinator in Burkina Faso has also contributed to create some delays in the project planning. Six additional months will be required to achieve the completion of the Project (3rd quarter 2015).</p>
<p><u>Project Implementation Rate</u></p>	<p>The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 3.9%</p>
<p><u>Previous Reports</u></p>	<p>This is the first Report to be submitted to the CDIP.</p>

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ¹¹ (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
Scoping paper	Completion of the paper within the time frame and publication within time frame	Scoping paper on WIPO Project	****
Creation of an expert group and designation of focal points	Designation of focal points and creation of group of experts	Consultations for the appointment of the group of expert are being finalized	***
Study on collective negotiation of rights	Study commissioned	Consultant contracted .Study not yet completed. Publication pending	**
3 Training Workshop	To take place	N/A	NA
Onsite training on collective negotiation of rights	To take place	N/A	NA
Development of distance learning program	To be prepared	N/A	NA

¹¹ As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
To develop a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector in 3 pilot countries- Burkina Faso, Senegal and Kenya, while enhancing the strategic use of IP as a key tool to support the development of the audiovisual sector.	Training workshops, onsite trainings and distance learning programs to take place	Too early to assess.	NA
To enhance the understanding and strategic use of the IP system as a key tool to foster production, marketing and distribution in the African audio-visual sector.	Idem	Too early to assess.	NA

[Annex XIII follows]

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<u>Project Code</u>	DA_19_30_31_02
<u>Title</u>	Developing Tools For Access to Patent Information – Phase II
<u>Development Agenda Recommendation</u>	<p><i>Recommendation 19:</i> To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO’s mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs, to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 30:</i> WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 31:</i> To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to the transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information.</p>
<u>Project Budget</u>	Non-personnel resources: 292,000 Swiss francs
<u>Project Start Date</u>	December 1, 2012
<u>Project Duration</u>	Fourteen months
<u>Key WIPO Sectors Involved and Links to WIPO Programs</u>	<p>Global Infrastructure Sector in cooperation with the Department for Traditional Knowledge and Global Challenges, Innovation Division, and Global IP Issues Division, Economics and Statistics Division.</p> <p>Links to WIPO Programs 1, 5, 9, 16 and 18.</p>
<u>Brief Description of Project</u>	<p>The Patent Landscape Report (PLR) project phase II will be aimed at completing the work already done in the framework of phase I, namely refining standardized instruments developed during phase I, promoting and facilitating collaboration amongst IP offices working in the field of patent analytics, and tracking the utility and impact of the reports.</p> <p>The development objective of the project “Developing tools for Access to Patent Information” is to promote innovation and economic growth in developing and least developed countries by facilitating better informed policy discussions and decisions related to R&D, investment and technology transfer through the provision of PLRs in relevant areas.</p>

	<p>The expected outcome of the project is improved access to technologies disclosed in patent publications and better knowledge of patenting trends and innovation patterns in specific areas of technology where PLRs will be prepared, as well as capacity building of best practices and patent search methodologies in those areas.</p> <p>Phase II of the project aims to contribute to this outcome and objective by continuing with the preparation of new PLRs in the areas identified in Phase I, i.e., public health, food and agriculture, energy and climate change, and disabilities; and by strengthening dissemination and capacity building activities, in particular by organizing a regional conference on patent analytics with a view to drafting methodological guidelines for preparing PLRs and dissemination and exchange of best practices amongst IP offices and institutions working in this field.</p>
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<p><u>Project Manager</u></p>	<p>Mr. Alejandro Roca Campaña</p>
<p><u>Links to Expected Results in the Program and Budget 2012/13</u></p>	<p><i>Expected Result II.2:</i> Enhanced human resource capacities to deal with the broad range of requirements for the effective use of IP for development in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p><i>Expected Result IV. 2:</i> Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information and knowledge by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain.</p> <p><i>Expected Result VII.3:</i> IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly LDCs, to address global challenges. <i>Program 18; Distinctive</i> and practically useful information resources combining policy analysis with enhanced use of patent information for policy-makers and practical tools for open innovation.</p>
<p><u>Progress in Project Implementation</u></p>	<p>The project is on track. For new reports two new partners were identified, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention at the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), and the Centre Europeen de Recherche Nucleaire (CERN). Methodology Guidelines were drafted by the renowned expert Tony Trippe. Two regional Workshops in the 2nd half of 2013 will discuss these Guidelines. The new e-waste management report was already presented to the parties of the Basel convention at their meeting in June 2013.</p>
<p><u>Examples of Success/Impact and Key Lessons</u></p>	<p>The refinement of a methodology for the preparation of PLRs would help to better understand the nature of this value added specialized service and to promote in a more effective way the concept among a broad range of possible users through IP offices, TISCs, universities, business support service providers and other institutions. This would help to provide tailor made information to specific target groups taking into account their main needs and priorities.</p>
<p><u>Risks and Mitigation</u></p>	<p>Risk: Lack of expression of interest for specific topics for future landscape reports by Member States or institutions in developing countries.</p> <p>Mitigation: Offering assistance to Member States for identification of needs and specific, relevant topics to be addressed in PLRs. Possibly, consultation of national policy and development documents, such as National IP or Development Strategies/Plans. Utilization of the network established during Phase I with IGOs and NGOs working in the relevant fields in order to identify potential users of PLRs in member countries.</p>

	<p>Risk: Insufficient utilization of the reports.</p> <p>Mitigation: Improved dissemination of the reports through WIPO Publications, TISCs or TTOs as information material, inclusion in the WIPO Academy distance learning courses, and participation in awareness raising and other events related to the topic of the each report. Monitoring the dissemination and use of the completed reports by the partner institution with which the report was prepared. Improving the quality and appropriateness of future reports by soliciting and evaluating feedback from other users of published reports, e.g., after each download.</p> <p>Risk: Appropriateness of scope of each report.</p> <p>Mitigation: Each report will be developed in collaboration with a partner institution and the terms of reference of each report will be tailored to the specific needs of the partner. The scope of each report will also be coordinated with the WIPO units working in the respective thematic areas.</p>
<u>Issues Requiring Immediate Support/Attention</u>	At this stage no specific issues.
<u>The Way Forward</u>	The regional workshops will provide further inputs for refining and finalizing the Guidelines for presentation at the session of the CDIP in November. (references) Tenders for the preparation of two further reports need to be issued.
<u>Implementation Timeline</u>	Preparation of 4 further reports will be finalized by end of 2013. Two reports may perhaps be finalized only in January 2014. The Guidelines will be published by November 2013. The two sub-regional workshops are schedule for end August 2013 (Brazil) and early December 2013 (Philippines). Improving the website is continuous.
<u>Project Implementation Rate</u>	The budget utilization rate as per end of August 2013: 9.1%
<u>Previous Reports</u>	This is the first Report to be submitted to the CDIP.

PROJECT SELF-EVALUATION

Key to Traffic Light System (TLS)

****	***	**	NP	NA
Fully achieved	Strong progress	Some progress	No progress	Not yet assessed/discontinued

<u>Project Outputs</u> ¹² (Expected result)	<u>Indicators of Successful Completion</u> (Output Indicators)	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
1. PLRs in defined areas of interest	6 new PLRs completed during Phase II of the project and in collaboration with at least 2 new cooperation partnerships	2 new PLRs (E-waste management with new partner UNEP; update of Ritonavir report) completed 2 new PLRs under preparation (animal genetic resources; abiotic stress adaption technologies) 2 new PLRs in planning stage (accelerator technologies with new partner CERN; medical devices)	**
2. Improved website on PLRs with additional information facilitating dissemination	20 additional WIPO and external PLRs added on the website during Phase II	10 new reports added	**
3. Exchange of experience and best practices among IP offices and other Institutions dealing with IP (TISCs, TTOs)	Organization of a regional conference/workshop on patent analytics, and participation in other, e.g. TISC, training events	2 Sub-regional workshops on Patent Analytics scheduled: End August 2013 in collaboration with INPI in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Early December 2013 in collaboration with IPOPHL in Manila, Philippines	***
4. Draft methodology guidelines for preparation of PLRs	Completed within 12 months after the launch of Phase II of the project	First draft of Guidelines is completed and will be reviewed at Rio workshop	***

¹² As per the original Project Document, Section 3.2.

<u>Project Objective(s)</u>	<u>Indicators of Success in Achieving Project Objective(s)</u> <u>(Outcome Indicators)</u>	<u>Performance Data</u>	<u>TLS</u>
To refine standardized instruments developed during phase I, promote and facilitate collaboration amongst IP offices working in the field of patent analytics, and track the utility and impact of the reports.	Improved access to technologies disclosed in patent publications and better knowledge of patenting trends and innovation patterns in specific areas of technology where PLRs will be prepared, as well as capacity building of best practices and patent search methodologies in those areas.	Feedback from PLR's users still has to be assessed. However, the dissemination of the reports has been increased through the channels created by the project (workshops, regional conferences and distance learning schemes) as well as WIPO Publications, TISCs or TTOs.	**
To promote innovation and economic growth in developing and least developed countries by facilitating better informed policy discussions and decisions related to R&D, investment and technology transfer through the provision of PLRs in relevant areas.	Idem	PLR's are tailor-made for specific needs of users and coordinated with the WIPO units working in the respective thematic areas. Feedback from users still needs to be assessed	**

[Annex XIV follows]

Recommendation 1: WIPO technical assistance shall be, inter alia, development oriented, demand driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Technical assistance was undertaken at the request of Member States and designed, formulated and implemented in close consultation and cooperation with the countries concerned in order to fully respond to their specific needs, level of development and priorities, with special focus on the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Countries were assisted to formulate national IP strategies involving all stakeholders. The overall objective of these strategies was to contribute to the economic, social, cultural and technological development of beneficiary countries by effectively using the IP system.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for elaborating the process rested with the countries concerned, with WIPO's full commitment in providing all the necessary technical assistance and cooperation in an efficient, timely and cost effective manner.</p>	<p>IP technical assistance activities and training programs were developed and implemented in all regions taking into consideration countries specific needs and level of development.</p> <p>Technical assistance activities undertaken during the reporting period are contained in the IP Technical assistance database (IP-TAD) available at: http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/</p> <p>IP strategy formulation and implementation were initiated in 32 countries (five in Africa, five in the Arab region, nine in the Asia and Pacific region and 13 in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Three LDC's have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 3: Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, *inter alia*, development-oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Promoting a Development-oriented IP Culture and Generating Greater Public Awareness about IP</i></p> <p>Raising awareness among all sectors of society regarding the important role that intellectual property plays in national development, and promoting an informed and balanced discussion and dialogue about IP issues, continue to be an integral part of WIPO program and activities. As part of the process of promoting a development-oriented IP culture, WIPO encourages involvement of all national stakeholders through various programs and activities. Specific programs are tailored for public institutions, IP stakeholders and users, and target different sectors of society, including universities and research centers, SMEs, cultural industries, diplomats, the judiciary, government officials and civil society.</p>	<p>An increased number of stakeholders were reached through the WIPO website and various Publications and Documentaries allowing a broader understanding of the role of IP among policymakers and the general public.</p> <p>Improved delivery of WIPO content to broad and specialized audiences through the Social media strategy.</p> <p>Integrated approach to promoting WIPO major events, products and achievements.</p> <p>An increased number of press articles and media coverage reporting on WIPO's work and activities.</p> <p>The IP-Advantage database of IP success stories attracted 1,800 unique page views per week.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 19.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Introducing IP at Different Academic Levels</i></p> <p>WIPO offered and developed joint programs with academic institutions leading to the award of degrees/diplomas. It developed strategic partnerships with academic institutions, in particular in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition. Partnerships with academic institutions also involved the development of teaching and training materials and curricula on IP. New Distance Learning courses were developed and included in the curricula of institutions. A special emphasis was given to further including development-oriented aspects of the IP system in the Programs of the WIPO Academy.</p>	<p>Training courses offered in partnerships with long-standing cooperating institutions with the WIPO Academy for the benefits of Members States.</p> <p>New face-to-face and distance learning courses were developed and offered, and work started to develop three new courses.</p> <p>The first WIPO Academy Education and Training Programs Portfolio was published at the end of 2012, presenting in a clear and transparent manner the contents and partners of all WIPO Academy training programs. This Portfolio is available at: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/training/467/wipo_pub_467_2012.pdf</p> <p>Development Agenda principles continue to be better integrated into the distance learning programs of the Academy.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 11.</p>

Recommendation 4: Place particular emphasis on the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for SMEs</i></p> <p>Technical assistance to enhance the capacity of SMEs and SME-support institutions in various regions and countries, focusing on concrete and practical activities involving the enterprise sectors, particularly SMEs, with a high potential for generating and exploiting intellectual property assets. A particular effort was made to support developing countries forging stronger links among research institutions, local industry and SMEs, so as to develop partnership among the public and private institutions in maximizing the value of IP assets and develop synergies between science, business, cultural and government support agencies.</p> <p>In addition and through various activities WIPO continued to build general awareness on the importance of IP for business competitiveness and create local capacity by training the trainers through workshops and seminars and other face-to-face activities as well as through the creation and dissemination of material (print and online content and publications, multimedia products, etc.) on IP for Business.</p>	<p>IP PANORAMA™ multimedia toolkit has been completed with a module on IP Issues in Franchising and translated into Polish, French and Spanish.</p> <p>Increased use of the IP PANORAMA™ multimedia toolkit, as an interactive e-learning tool by a wide variety of stakeholders.</p> <p>Enhanced awareness of trainers by offering seven Training of Trainers (ToT) programs.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 30.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Creative Industries</i></p> <p>Studies were taken up on the “Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries”. The main objective of the studies were to enable countries to identify copyright based industries and make a comparative analysis of economic contribution of such industries vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy or similar industries in other countries. The studies also enable policy makers to identify suitable policy options.</p> <p>Practical tools for selected creative sectors were also developed to meet sector-specific needs and used in seminars in a number of countries.</p> <p>Partnerships with interested governments and international organizations were sought and strengthened.</p>	<p>Assistance provided to countries in producing evidence on the performance of their creative sectors.</p> <p>Increased number of awareness and capacity-building activities in the field of creative industries in countries from all the regions.</p> <p>Tools for creators were developed and widely used in awareness and capacity-building activities; These tools were translated into French and Spanish and some of them into Arabic, Chinese and Russian to enable a wider use of them.</p> <p>WIPO studies used by three countries for developing creative industry strategies.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 3.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p><i>Strategy for Universities and Research Institutions</i></p> <p>WIPO's activities in support of research institutions (including universities) have intensified significantly as a result of increasing requests from Member States. Support focused on three main types of activities. Firstly, R&D institutions and universities were supported to develop institutional IP policies to facilitate IP asset management in line with their missions and mandates. Secondly, WIPO supported the creation of networks of R&D institutions with IP Hubs as a means for Member States to build cost-effective innovation infrastructure. Thirdly, WIPO provided practical and customized training programs in technology licensing, patent valuation, patent drafting, and technology management and marketing to R&D institutions and universities, upon request.</p>	<p>Enhanced understanding of key issues concerning IP and technology management in universities and R&D institutions to support national development.</p> <p>Enhanced understanding of critical issues for developing IP policies and managing technology transfer in universities and R&D institutions, as well as a better understanding of university – industry collaborations with regard to technology transfer.</p> <p>Strengthened capacity and skills of participants in various events to manage IP assets and technology transaction contracts to protect their commercial interests.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 1, 9, 10, and 11.</p>
<p><i>Strategy for Supporting the Development of National IP Strategies</i></p> <p>Support in integrating IP strategies into national economic development planning. This involved the development of practical tools that stress the importance of national choices in the development and implementation of IP strategies. The needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries were taken into account while developing such national IP strategies.</p>	<p>A set of practical tools for the formulation of national IP strategies and plans were developed.</p> <p>A large number of Member States benefited from WIPO's assistance regarding their processes of conducting national IP assessments/audits or/and in the formulation of national IP strategies.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 9 and 10.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
A thematic project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (CDIP/5/5) contributes to the implementation of the Recommendation 4.	Please see the Progress Report on the project provided in Annex IV to this document.

Recommendation 6: WIPO's technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Incorporate the UN Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service in contracts with all WIPO employees including consultants hired by WIPO.</p>	<p>The Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service was formally incorporated into the new Staff Regulations and Rules of the Organization which took effect January 1, 2013.</p>
<p>Improve awareness and enhance understanding of the importance of the ethical and integrity systems.</p>	<p>A WIPO Ethics Office was established and a draft Code of Ethics was issued following a period in which comments were sought from the WIPO Staff Council and all staff. A mandatory organization-wide ethics and integrity training program has been launched for all personnel.</p>
<p>Develop WIPO capacity to investigate wrongdoing in WIPO.</p>	<p>The Investigation Procedure Manual which provides a complete set of rules governing the investigation was published in August 2010 (http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/about-wipo/en/oversight/iaod/investigations/pdf/investigation_procedure_manual.pdf)</p> <p>A draft Whistleblower Protection Policy (WPP) which applies to all personal was issued.</p>
<p>Designing and making available a roster of WIPO consultants for technical assistance.</p>	<p>Roster of Consultant was updated and integrated with the project on Intellectual Property and Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD). The database is available at http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/index.jsp</p>

Recommendation 7: Promote measures that will help countries deal with intellectual property related anti-competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between IPRs and competition policies.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO provides, on request, legislative assistance and advice aimed at preventing and/or resolving IP-related anti-competitive practices. This comprises consideration of the proper scope of exclusive IP rights, including appropriate exceptions and limitations to those rights, as well as the use of legal options such as compulsory licenses and other measures allowed under international norms. Advice is also provided, on request, on matters related to business-restrictive clauses and other contents of IP licensing contracts that may have an adverse effect on competition.</p> <p>In addition, under this recommendation a Thematic Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Promotion of the cooperation, formal or informal, between the national IP offices and the competition authorities, aiming at a regular exchange of information.</p> <p>Better understanding of the interface between IP and competition in a number of complex areas, such as refusals to license, patent pools, licensing and the acquisition and enforcement of patents in the smartphone industry.</p> <p>The Project on IP and Competition Policy (CDIP/4/4 Rev) was successfully implemented. An evaluation report of this project was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/8). The mainstreaming of the recommendations made by the evaluator is ongoing.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report 2012 (document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 18.</p>

Recommendation 11: To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO's mandate.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Training courses on patent drafting for scientists, researchers, technology managers, inventors and attorneys to improve the quality of patent applications in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Developing practical tools to assist Member States and their R&D institutions to set up and implement efficient technology transfer systems.</p> <p>Enhancing the use of and access to patent information.</p>	<p>Enhanced skills in developing countries and LDCs in the drafting of patent applications.</p> <p>Feedback mechanism established to ascertain the usefulness of the Patent Drafting Program in improving the quality of patent applications in developing countries and LDCs.</p> <p>Development of claim designing and improvement of drafting skills.</p> <p>Greater awareness of the technology transfer process and the necessary preconditions, as well as the role of technology licensing for technological advancement and the transfer of technology.</p> <p>Better understanding of business opportunities and risks in licensing agreements to protect commercial interests.</p> <p>Participation in licensing negotiations with valuable contributions to the content of agreements.</p> <p>Development of new culture and promotion of attitude change among scientists towards protection and IP commercialization of research results for building national IP assets.</p> <p>Improved access to IP and knowledge via the WIPO Re:Search database, available at: http://www.wipo.int/research/en/</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>Services to IP institutions and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) delivered through WIPO Patent Information Service for developing countries (WPIS).</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to: a) the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 1 and 14, and b) to the Progress Report on the project on Specialized Databases' Access and Support contained in Annex I to this document.</p>
<p>Raising awareness on practical and theoretical aspects of collective management of various categories of copyright protected works and for performers.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and capacity of Member States in emerging issues related to Collective Management of Copyright.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 3.</p>

Recommendation 12: To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO's substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In order to further mainstream development considerations into all areas of WIPO's work, and in particular in its substantive and technical assistance activities, the Program and Budget has ensured that the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda are duly reflected in all the relevant programs.</p> <p>In particular, references to specific development agenda recommendations have been included in the narratives of individual programs and a new section on "Development Agenda Links" has been created for all programs. This has enabled the Development Agenda to be suitably integrated into WIPO's regular programming process across the organization to ensure effective implementation (see Program and Budget 2010/2010 for details on how the Development Agenda has been mainstreamed into WIPO's activities).</p>	<p>Development, including Development Agenda projects and recommendations, have been mainstreamed in the Program and Budget for the biennium 2012/13 throughout the nine Strategic Goals. This is evidenced by the development share of the expected results where 40 out of the 60 organizational expected results for the biennium have a development share. Such mainstreaming continues in the proposed Program and Budget 2014/15.</p> <p>As regards the Development Agenda projects, their integration into the biennial planning framework for the Organization for 2012/13 and 2014/15 has been carried out in line with the Review of Budgetary Process Applied to Projects Proposed by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) for the Implementation of the Development Agenda Recommendations, doc A/48/5 Rev. approved by the WIPO Assemblies in 2010.</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation please refer to:</p> <p>(a) the Program Performance Reports for 2010/11 (Document A/50/4) and 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.); and</p> <p>(b) the Evaluation report on the Project Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (CDIP/12/4).</p>

Recommendation 13: WIPO's legislative assistance shall be, inter alia, development-oriented and demand-driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion.

Recommendation 14: Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

Recommendation 17: In its activities, including norm-setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>WIPO's technical assistance in the field of flexibilities is focused on legislative assistance, awareness-raising and capacity-building. Such assistance is provided through various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-level consultations; - discussion and preparation of draft laws; - review of and advice on draft laws and regulations; - organization of and participation in meetings; - expert technical missions and study visits; - technical visits of government officials from capitals; and - training and capacity-building of local policy-makers. <p>Legislative assistance in the field of flexibilities is demand-driven, and is provided on a bilateral, confidential basis as rapidly as possible given available resources. Such assistance enables policy-makers and legal experts from developing and least-developed countries to make informed decisions on the use of legal options and flexibilities available in the international legal framework, including the TRIPS Agreement</p>	<p>Increased awareness and capacity of Member States to utilize information on the use of flexibilities in the IP system.</p> <p>Member States seeking advice on existing or draft legislation are provided with information on the full range of policy and legislative options, for implementing the flexibilities provided by the IP system to best accord with national priorities and capacities.</p> <p>WIPO's various activities aimed at assisting Member States in developing national IP and innovation strategies are coordinated across the Organization, and include elements designed to ensure that countries can take account of flexibilities when designing national IP strategies to promote development.</p> <p>Updated website providing resources on work on flexibilities taking place in WIPO, and related resources from other international intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>The document on Patent-Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels - Part II, was discussed at the seventh session of the</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>at the level of implementation in national laws. Within the framework of the WIPO/WTO Agreement, WIPO, on a confidential and neutral basis, provides technical cooperation and legal and legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, taking into account the available legislative options. In this context, joint meetings and consultations have been organized with the WTO to improve mutual cooperation.</p> <p>Assistance is also provided, upon request, to countries with regard to accession to and implementation of international treaties, including regional agreements, taking into account their development priorities and objectives. Particular provisions related to least-developed countries and their special needs are given full consideration.</p> <p>Legislative assistance with respect to awareness raising and implementation of flexibilities in the intellectual property system is provided at the request of countries, and takes into account the priorities and needs of each specific country.</p> <p>In its norm-setting activities, steps have been taken to ensure that the activities of the SCP, SCT, SCCR and IGC appropriately take account of flexibilities in international intellectual property agreements.</p> <p>WIPO's legislative advice takes account of norms that can be implemented in a flexible manner, bearing in mind the social and economic needs of each country.</p>	<p>Committee of Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP). Comments made by delegations are reflected in a separate document (CDIP/7/3 Add).</p> <p>During the ninth session of the CDIP, delegates discussed several themes to be analyzed in a future document on patent-related flexibilities. In this regard, Member States were invited to provide comments on four new themes (C.N. 3345 of July 18, 2012). The Secretariat consolidated those comments with additional information in a document that will serve the basis for discussions on future work at the tenth session.</p> <p>During the eleventh session of the CDIP, the Committee continued discussions on Future Work on Patent-Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework (CDIP/10/11 and CDIP/10/11 Add.). The Committee requested the Secretariat to undertake work on the following flexibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the scope of the exclusion from patentability of plants (TRIPS Art.27); and (ii) flexibilities in respect of the patentability, or exclusion from patentability, of software-related inventions (TRIPS Art.27). <p>WIPO jointly with the Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa (DTI) organized the Regional Seminar on "the Implementation and Use of Several Patent-Related Flexibilities", which was held in Durban and attended by 34 participants from 17 countries of South Saharan Africa. In addition, 20 government officials from South Africa and five representatives from the pharmaceutical sector also attended the meeting (research based and generic industries and chambers).</p> <p>The Seminar enhanced the capacity of policy-makers to understand the practical elements of implementing flexibilities in national intellectual property laws. The use and discussion of concrete examples and case</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>studies helped to raise awareness of the array of flexible means of implementing the TRIPS Agreement to realize different goals of public policy.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, more information on WIPO's activities relating to flexibilities in WIPO's technical assistance and norm-setting activities is set out on the WIPO website on Flexibilities in the Intellectual Property (IP) System (http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/), as well as in document CDIP/9/11, and the Program Performance Report 2012 (document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.</p>

Recommendation 15: Norm-setting activities shall:

- (a) be inclusive and member-driven;
- (b) take into account different levels of development;
- (c) take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; and
- (d) be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs; and be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.

Recommendation 21: WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm-setting activities, through a member-driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs.

Recommendation 44: In accordance with WIPO's member-driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the Secretariat, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These Recommendations has been implemented in the context of the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) and Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).</p> <p>For its norm-setting activities WIPO finances the participation of nominated participants from developing countries.</p>	<p>At its eighteenth session held in May 2012, the SCP continued to examine the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to Patent Rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) client-patent advisor privilege and (v) transfer of technology.</p> <p>The SCP examined the above mentioned issues based on a number of studies prepared by the Secretariat or commissioned to academic experts, as well as on proposals submitted by some Member States.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>These activities are a member-driven process and the process is balance-oriented, flexible and inclusive.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met five times since the Forty-Ninth Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO in October 2012, namely in an Intersessional Meeting on Limitations and Exceptions for Visually Impaired Persons/Persons with Print Disabilities from October 17 to 19, 2012; in its 25th session from November 19 to 23, 2012; in a Special Session from February 18 to 22; in an Intersessional Meeting on the Protection of Broadcasting Organizations from April 10 to 12, 2013; and in an Informal and Special Session from April 18 to 20. Its 26th session was originally scheduled to be held from July 29 to August 2, 2013, but was postponed to December 16 to 20, 2013. A report on the work of the Committee was presented to the WIPO General Assembly. (See document (WO/GA/43/13).</p> <p>The Diplomatic Conference to Conclude a Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works by Visually Impaired Persons and Persons with Print Disabilities was convened in Marrakesh, Morocco, from June 18 to 28, 2013. The Diplomatic Conference adopted by consensus the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (Marrakesh Treaty). Please refer to document WO/GA/43/9 which contains the report on the outcome of the Marrakesh Diplomatic Conference.</p> <p>The WIPO General Assembly at its Fortieth (twentieth Ordinary) session in September 2011, agreed on the mandate for the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) for the 2012/13 Biennium. Pursuant to its mandate the IGC met three times in 2013. Please refer to the document (WO/GA/43) Matters Concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC).</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<p>The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) made good progress on its work towards an international agreement on Industrial Design Law. The WIPO General Assemblies urged the SCT to expedite its work with a view to enabling the Assemblies to decide in 2013 on the convening of a Diplomatic Conference. A document on Matters Concerning the Convening of a Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Design Law Treaty was presented to the WIPO General Assembly. (See document WO/GA/43/12).</p> <p>For more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to:</p> <p>(a) the Program Performance Report for 2012 (document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4; and</p> <p>(c) the following documents presented to the fiftieth series of meetings of the Document (WO/GA/43/16): Reports on other WIPO Committees.</p>

Recommendation 16: Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO’s normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>This Recommendation was a part of a Thematic Project on IP and the Public Domain (CDIP/4/3) and is now a part of a Project on Patents and Public Domain (CDIP/7/5/Rev).</p> <p>In addition the Recommendation has also been implemented in the field of Traditional knowledge where practical and legal measures were combined to ensure that traditional knowledge that is clearly in the public domain is not the subject of incorrectly granted patents</p>	<p>The Project on IP and Public Domain (CDIP/4/3 Rev) was successfully implemented. An evaluation report of this project was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/7). The project was mainstreamed in the relevant regular programs.</p> <p>For the project on Patents and Public Domain please see the progress report on the project provided in Annex VIII to this document.</p> <p>Continued consideration within the IGC of the relationship between the preservation of the “public domain” and the protection of TK and TCEs.</p> <p>Guidelines, information resources and other such tools developed to assist in practical efforts to better identify disclosed TK and avoid incorrect patenting.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p>

Recommendation 18: To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The IGC is driven by Member State requirements and its resultant decisions, within the mandate established by the General Assembly. Significant Secretariat resources and expertise are made available at the request of Member States to facilitate the IGC's negotiations.</p>	<p>The WIPO General Assembly in 2011 extended the IGC's mandate for the 2012-2013 Biennium.</p> <p>The IGC has met three times in 2013. For more information about the achievements related to this recommendation, please refer to :</p> <p>(a) the Program Performance Report for 2012 (document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 4; and</p> <p>(b) the document (WO/GA/43/14) on Matters concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC).</p>

Recommendation 19: To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO's mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO.

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>In addition to the implementation of this recommendation by the programs 1, 3, 14, 15 and 18 as described in the Program Performance Report for 2012, the Recommendation 19 was addressed by the following projects approved by the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/4/5 Rev); (ii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information (CDIP/4/6) under implementation since January 2010; and (iii) Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges (CDIP/5/6 Rev). This project was approved in the fifth session of the CDIP and was completed in May 2012; and <p>This recommendation is being also addressed by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (CDIP/6/4 Rev) under implementation since January 2011; and 	<p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for information about the achievements related to this Recommendation please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Programs 1, 3, 9, 14 and 15.</p> <p>In addition, please refer to the evaluation reports of the projects on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge (CDIP/10/5), the Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information (CDIP/10/6), (iii) the Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges (CDIP/12/3).</p> <p>In addition please refer to the progress reports on the two remaining projects provided respectively in Annex VI and Annex I to this document.</p>

<u>Implementation Strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
(ii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information- Phase II (CDIP/10/13) under implementation since November 2012.	

Recommendation 35: To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States.

Recommendation 37: Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development.

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>Enhance the capacity of economists, primarily in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to undertake empirical economic research on IP.</p>	<p>Economics-focused analytical report – the World IP Report 2011: Changing Face of Innovation launched. New World IP Report to be published in 2013.</p> <p>Publication of 11 economics working paper on different aspects of IP and economic performance.</p>
<p>Development of reference papers that provide an overview of the existing empirical economic research on IP rights, identify research gaps and suggest possible avenues for future research.</p>	<p>New IP Economics portal being created to provide world reference resource of economic studies and research to help understand the impact of IP systems on development.</p>
<p>These recommendations are being directly addressed by the project entitled “Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development” (Project DA_35_37_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev).</p>	<p>Project under implementation since July 2010. Please see the progress report on this project provided in Annex VII to this document.</p> <p>In addition to the activities contained in the IP-TAD, for more information about the achievements related to these recommendations, please refer to the Program Performance Report for 2012 (Document A/51/5 Add.), in particular Program 16.</p>

Recommendation 42: To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review.

<u>Implementation strategies</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
<p>The current procedures and requirements concerning the granting of observer status to WIPO, both to NGO's and IGOs are in line and consistent with this recommendation. The review process concerning the granting of observer status to an organization guarantees the seriousness and credibility of the applicant, as well as the relevance of their activities in the IP field, and this needs to be continued. In addition, in the case of applications of NGO's, the practice of having consultations with the State concerned has also proven important and useful and it should be maintained in order to ensure the participation of organizations which are relevant to WIPO activities and the Development Agenda recommendations as well.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been implemented in respect of the participation in the Assemblies of WIPO and relevant subsidiary bodies as well as in various meetings organized by WIPO, such as the SCP, SCCR, SCT, IGC and CDIP.</p> <p>A strengthening of measures to ensure wide participation of civil society in WIPO activities and to establish a constructive dialogue to address the interests and concerns of the NGO community.</p> <p>The first annual open meeting with all accredited NGOs was hosted by the Director General in April 2012.</p> <p>During 2012, six international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and six national NGOs acquired observer status at WIPO.</p>

[End of Annex XIV and of document]