

Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

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**THE MEASUREMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) IN
OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF WIPO TO
THE MDGs**

prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP), at its eleventh session, in the context of the discussion on WIPO's contribution to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) requested the Secretariat to prepare a document comprising two components: (i) a compilation of the practices by which other United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular the other specialized UN agencies, measure their contribution to the MDGs; and (ii) a brief report as to how WIPO has contributed to the MDGs to date, drawing upon the existing studies commissioned on this matter including, but not limited to, document CDIP/11/3, including information on WIPO's contribution to the six targets under MDGs 1, 6 and 8, using the methodology provided in document CDIP/11/3, and an assessment in narrative form as to how WIPO is contributing to the other five MDGs. Part (i) of the document is contained in Annex I. Part (ii) of the document is contained in Annex II.

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

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

INTRODUCTION

The CDIP, at its Eleventh Session, in the context of the discussion on WIPO's contribution to the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) requested the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of the practices by which other United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular the other specialized UN agencies, measure their contribution to the MDGs.

METHODOLOGY

In response to the request by the CDIP, a total of 17 UN agencies¹, 12 of which are classified as Specialized Agencies²; four Related Organizations and one Joint Agency (Program) were appraised. A list of these agencies is included in Appendix I. The Secretariat reviewed publicly available information and documents from the respective agencies' websites³, including strategic plans, program and budget documentation and annual reports, where available. Links to the relevant sites and documents are provided in Appendix II.

The assessment focused on information and reports issued within the past two-year time frame in order to maintain the most relevant perspective on current practices.

The analysis was based on the following criteria:

How the agency reports in general on its contribution to the MDGs, i.e.:

- Does the agency have a dedicated MDG web site?
- Does the agency report on its contribution to/progress on the MDGs in its annual reports?
- Is it a lead agency and global custodian of MDG related data?⁴ If so, does it report predominantly in its organizational role or in its global custodial role?

¹ United Nations. *Structure and Organization*. Retrieved from:

<http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/>

² Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations

³ NB: Some agencies may have additional documentation that is not publicly available and to which WIPO did not have access during the preparation of this report. As such, the information contained herein is to the best of WIPO's knowledge at the time of the review. The Secretariat reserves the right to amend the information and findings in this report accordingly should additional information become available.

⁴ For the purposes of this report, a lead agency or global custodian is defined as an agency whose mandate is directly linked to a major theme of the MDGs, namely food/agriculture, labor, ICT, education and health. As the global custodian, these agencies collect and report on the consolidated contribution of multiple organizations and countries themselves to the achievement of the MDGs within the given thematic area.

- Has the agency incorporated MDG-specific indicators/metrics into its results framework, strategic plans and/or made a direct mapping of its results framework to the MDG targets and indicators?

FINDINGS

Based on a review of the public websites and publicly available documents as indicated in Appendix II, this section provides a summary of the findings.

No information related to contribution to the achievement of the MDGs could be found for three agencies.

Some 13 agencies have dedicated MDG webpages and/or pages for a specific MDG. For the majority of the agencies, these MDG-specific web-pages report an overview of the MDGs and provide general linkages to the specific agency's work and contribution to the achievement of the MDGs. Most of the general linkages are made at the activity and/or project level. Overall, no MDG-specific measurement criteria are provided.

Seven agencies make general references on their contribution to the achievement of the MDGs in their annual reports. One agency states that thematic evaluations across diverse areas of its activities as related to its contribution to the achievement of MDGs were made. However, no clarification is provided on what methods were used to measure contribution, and additionally, no MDG-specific measurement criteria are noted. Overall, no specific or systematic reporting was noted for any of the agencies.

The Secretariat reviewed five UN lead agencies, which act in a global custodial role. This review found that these five scorekeepers are monitoring the global-level reporting for mandate-specific MDGs. In this regard, their reporting is done primarily from a global perspective. One lead agency, in its role as global custodian, has recently integrated mandate-specific MDG targets and indicators at the highest level of its results framework. Overall, the reporting from an organizational perspective, i.e. measuring their individual contributions to the achievement of the MDGs, for all five of these agencies is at a general level, with no MDG-specific measurement criteria having been noted.

Some 11 out of 15 agencies make general references to the MDGs in their strategic plans and/or program and budget documents. With the exception of the one lead agency referenced above, overall, no MDG-specific measurement criteria were noted.

Six non-lead agencies do not report on their contribution across all eight MDGs. Rather, these agencies focus their reporting on and contribution to the achievement of select MDGs, which most closely align with their mandates and/ or areas of specialization. Two agencies report that they contribute mainly to only one MDG. One of these agencies further posits that through its contribution to MDG 8, it indirectly contributes to the other goals. One agency reports that it contributes to two specific MDGs. One agency reports that it contributes to three specific MDGs. Two agencies report contribution to four specific MDGs.

In conclusion, this review has found that the majority of the agencies reviewed have not formulated MDG-specific results, indicators or other measurement criteria in their practices of measuring their organizational contribution to the achievement of the MDGs, although efforts to align their work to the achievement MDGs were noted. Moreover, most references made to the MDGs in the information and documentation reviewed were primarily in the form of general statements about the respective agencies' contributions to the achievement of the MDGs, based largely on broad, high-level linkages to the MDGs.

APPENDIX I

List of United Nations Agencies⁵ Reviewed

1. [Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization \(CTBTO\)](#)⁶
2. [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#) (FAO)
3. [International Atomic Energy Agency](#) (IAEA)⁷
4. [International Civil Aviation Organization](#) (ICAO)
5. [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (IFAD)
6. [International Labor Organization](#) (ILO)
7. [International Maritime Organization](#) (IMO)
8. [International Telecommunication Union](#) (ITU)
9. [International Trade Centre](#) (ITC)⁸
10. [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons](#) (OPCW)⁹
11. [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization](#) (UNESCO)
12. [United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) (UNIDO)
13. [Universal Postal Union](#) (UPU)
14. [World Health Organization](#) (WHO)
15. [World Meteorological Organization](#) (WMO)
16. [World Tourism Organization](#) (UNWTO)
17. [World Trade Organization](#) (WTO)¹⁰

⁵ United Nations. *Structure and Organization*. Retrieved from:
<http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/>

⁶ United Nations Related Organization

⁷ United Nations Related Organization

⁸ United Nations Program

⁹ United Nations Related Organization

¹⁰ United Nations Related Organization

APPENDIX II

Agency	Relevant Links
Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	1 .Annual Report 2012, http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Annual_Report_2012/English/AR2012-English-CompleteReport.pdf
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1. Strategic Framework 2010-2019, ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/017/k5864e.pdf
	2. The Director-General's Medium Term Plan 2014-17, http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf490e.pdf
	3. Program of Work and Budget 2014-15, http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/027/mf490e.pdf
	4. Web page: http://www.fao.org/mdg/en/
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1. The IAEA Medium Term Strategy (2012-2017), http://www.iaea.org/About/mts2012_2017.pdf
	2. The Agency's Program and Budget 2012-2013, http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC55/GC55Documents/English/gc55-5_en.pdf
	3. The Agency's Program and Budget 2014-2015, http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC57/GC57Documents/English/gc57-2_en.pdf
	4. Annual Report 2012, http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Reports/Anrep2012/anrep2012_full.pdf
	5. Web page: http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Partnerships/Relation-UN/MDGs/
	6. Web page: http://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/index.html
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1 .Annual Report of the Council 2011, http://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9975_en.pdf
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1. IFAD Strategic Framework 2011-2015, http://www.ifad.org/sf/strategic_e.pdf

	2. Annual Report 2012, http://www.ifad.org/pub/ar/2012/e/full_report.pdf
	3. Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD Operations (ARRI) 2012, http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/arri/2012/arri.pdf
	4. Gender equality and women's empowerment Policy, http://www.ifad.org/gender/policy/gender_e.pdf
	5. Webpage: http://www.ifad.org/governance/mdgs/index.htm IFAD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
	6. Web page: http://www.ifad.org/gender/Gender
International Labor Organization (ILO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Web page: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/millennium-development-goals/lang--en/index.htm 2. Strategic Policy Framework 2010- 15. Making decent work happen, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_102572.pdf 3. ILO vision and priorities 2010-15. Making decent work happen, http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/download/pdf/spf1015/brochure.pdf 4. Program and budget for the biennium 2012-13 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/download/pdf/12-13/pbfinalweb.pdf
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1. A.1038(27) High-level action plan of the Organization and priorities for the 2012-2013 biennium, http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/1038.pdf
	2. A.1037(27) Strategic plan for the organization (for the six-year period 2012 to 2017), http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/1037.pdf
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Web page: http://www.imo.org/OurWork/TechnicalCooperation/Pages/Default.aspx 4. An introduction to the guidelines on the application of the strategic plan and the high level action plan, Resolution A.1013(26), http://www.imo.org/About/strategy/Documents/An%20Introduction%20to%20the%20GAP%20(December%202012).pdf
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Web page: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/intlcoop/mdg/default.aspx 2. Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, http://www.itu.int/osg/csd/Strategic-plan-2012-2015-final.pdf

International Trade Centre (ITC)	1. The Strategic Plan 2010-2013, http://legacy.intracen.org/docman/JAG_14443.pdf
	2. The Strategic Plan 2012-2015, http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/Strategic%20plan%202012%2030%20April%20for%20web.pdf
	3. Consolidated Program Document for 2012-2013, http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/CPD%20English%202.04.2012%20for%20web.pdf
	4. Annual Report, http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracen.org/Content/About_ITC/Working_with_ITC/JAG/JAG_46th_Meeting/Annual-report-2012.pdf
	5. Web page: http://www.mdg-trade.org/
	6. Web page: http://www.intracen.org/about/millennium-development-goals/
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	1. Report by the Director-General, Annual Report on the Composition of the Technical Secretariat, http://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/EC/69/en/reports/ec69dq03_e_.pdf
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1. Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2013, http://www.unesco.org/new/en/bureau-of-strategic-planning/themes/strategic-planning-and-results-based-management/
	2. C/5 Approved Program and Budget 2013-2013, http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002152/215286e.pdf
	3. Webpage: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/education-for-all/education-and-the-mdgs/ Education and the Millennium Development Goals
	4. Webpage: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/education-statistics-mdg.aspx International Goals
	5. Web page: http://en.unesco.org/post2015/
United Nations Industrial Development	1. Independent Thematic Evaluation: UNIDO's contribution to the Millennium Development Goals, http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Evalua

Organization (UNIDO)	tion/THEM_UNIDO_MDGs-2012_EBook.pdf
	2. Annual Report 2012, http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/PBC/PBC29/13-80554_AR2012_Ebook.pdf
	3. Web page: http://www.unido.org/what-we-do.html
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1. Annual Report 2011, http://www.upu.int/fileadmin/documentsFiles/resources/publications/2011AnnualReportEn.pdf
	2. Web page: http://www.upu.int/nc/en/the-upu/un-specialized-agency/millennium-development-goals/about-mdg.html?sword_list[0]=mdgs
World Health Organization (WHO)	1. Monitoring the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals, http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_13-en.pdf
	2. MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC PLAN 2008–2013 (Amended Draft), http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_amtsp3.html
	3. Twelfth General program of work, http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_6-en.pdf
	4. Proposed Program Budget 2014-2015, http://www.who.int/about/resources_planning/A66_7-en.pdf
	5. World Health Statistics Report 2013, http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/EN_WHS2013_Full.pdf
	6. World Health Report, http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85761/2/9789240690837_eng.pdf
	7. Health in the post-2015 UN development agenda, http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/post2015/en/index.html
	8. WHO reform: programs and priority setting (20 February 2012), http://www.who.int/dg/reform/consultation/WHO_Reform_1_en.pdf
	9. Web page: http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/en/
	10. Web page: http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/post2015/en/index.html

	<p>11. Annual Report 2012, http://www.who.int/kobe_centre/publications/annual_report2012_en.pdf</p>
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	<p>1. The Strategic Plan 2012-2015, http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/documents/1069_en.pdf</p>
	<p>2. The Operating Plan 2012-2015, http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/documents/WMO_OP_2011_en.pdf</p>
	<p>3. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework, http://www.wmo.int/pages/about/monitoring_evaluation_en.html</p>
	<p>4. Web page: http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/weather/developmentgoals_en.html</p>
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	<p>1. Annual Report, http://dtxtq4w60xqpw.cloudfront.net/sites/all/files/pdf/annual_report_2012.pdf</p>
	<p>2. Web page: http://icr.unwto.org/en/content/tourism-millennium-development-goals-mdgs</p>
World Trade Organization (WTO)	<p>1. The WTO and the Millennium Development Goals, http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/coher_e/mdg_e/mdg_e.pdf</p> <p>2. Annual Report 2012, http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anrep12_e.pdf</p> <p>3. Annual Report 2013, http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/anrep_e/anrep13_e.pdf</p>

[End of Annex I]

ANNEX II

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the discussion on WIPO's contribution to the Achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/11), the Secretariat was requested to provide a brief report to the next session of the Committee as to how WIPO has contributed to the MDGs to date, drawing upon the existing studies commissioned on this matter including, but not limited to, document CDIP/11/3, including information on WIPO's contribution to the six targets under MDGs 1, 6 and 8, using the methodology provided in document CDIP/11/3, and an assessment in narrative form as to how WIPO is contributing to the other five MDGs.

METHODOLOGY

In the preparation of Annex II, the methodology referenced in document CDIP/11/3 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_11/cdip_11_3.pdf), which was noted at the Eleventh Session, was consulted and provided the basis for the two tables contained in Section I of Annex II.

In addition, other existing studies, namely CDIP/10/9 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_10/cdip_10_9.pdf) and CDIP/5/3 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_5/cdip_5_3.pdf), were also consulted. These documents provide a matrix, which outlines WIPO's relevant programs and activities and maps them to the relevant MDGs. This matrix provided the basis for the preparation of Section II of Annex II.

SECTION I

Table 1: MATCHING OF MDGs 1, 6 AND 8 AND TARGETS TO WIPO'S 2012/13 RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MID-TERM PERFORMANCE RESULTS 2012

MDG Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Targets 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger			
WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal 1: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>	Result (i) Enhanced cooperation/greater consensus among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for the international patent system, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, copyright and related rights, TK, TCEs and GRs	Progress on the implementation of SCP agreed steps/plans	SCP/18 agreed to carry on discussions at SCP/19 on the basis of the agenda of SCP/18.
		International agreement on a normative framework for Industrial Designs	WIPO General Assemblies decision "urging the SCT to expedite in a committed manner work with a view to advance substantially the basic proposals for a Design Law Treaty" (WO/GA/41/18, paragraph 231).
		Progress towards	Progress on draft Articles and

		agreement on current issues on the SCT agenda	Regulations for industrial design law and practice. Continuation of work on the protection of country names. The SCT held an information meeting on the role and responsibility of Internet intermediaries in the field of trademarks, but subsequently decided not to continue work on this particular topic.
		No. of ratifications/ accessions to the Singapore Treaty	4 additional ratifications in 2012 (United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, New Zealand and Iceland).
		Work initiated by the SCT on Geographical Indications (GIs)	SCT did not initiate work on geographical indications in 2012.
		Conclusions agreed by Member States in each session of the SCCR	Conclusions were reached in both SCCR sessions ¹¹ to advance work on all substantive agenda items including limitations and exceptions for visually impaired/print disabled persons; protection for broadcasting organizations; limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives; and limitations and exceptions for education and research institutions
		Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCCR agenda	Beijing Treaty text adopted in June 2012. Decision to convene Diplomatic Conference in Marrakesh reached in December 2012. Progress consistent with SCCR work plan on all issues on the agenda.
		Progress in the IGC's negotiations towards development of an international legal instrument(s)	Continued progress in negotiations
<i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>	Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives	No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament) - Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress) - Seychelles (MoU under review) - Tanzania (implementation in progress) - Ghana (in progress)
			Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana (IP Strategy) - Gambia (IP Strategy and

¹¹ SCCR 24: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25014 and SCCR 25: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25024 .

			<p>Policy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seychelles (IP Policy) - Mauritius (IP Policy) <p>Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)</p>
		No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).
		No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).
		No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)	Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.
		No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)	Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa
		No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)
		No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)
		No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)	Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)
		No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals	Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine.
		% of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% IP professionals	Data will become available end

		attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues	2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component	None
<i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i>	Result (ii) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information, knowledge and technologies by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain	No. of Trusted Intermediaries (TIs) and Rights Holders (RHs) having joined the TIGAR system network, including from developing countries and LDCs	10 TIs and 20 RHs had joined the TIGAR system by the end of 2012.
		No. of copyright protected works distributed among TIs and made accessible to VIPs across borders through the TIGAR system network	450 books in accessible formats downloaded from the TIGAR in 2012.
		No. of users serviced by TISCs per quarter and country	300 (min.) – 750 (max.) average no. of users serviced by TISCs per day
		No. of Member States that have developed their IP framework and established TTOs	TTO Project for 5 member States in the Arab Region initiated in Tunisia. A needs assessment was undertaken in December 2012, as the basis for an official action plan, which will be considered and adopted by the Government in 2013 subject to availability of funds. Note: The TTO Project for the Arab Region is behind schedule due to the expected external funding not yet having materialized. WIPO has facilitated meetings on this and is optimistic about obtaining the funding and carrying forward the project. In the framework of the WIPO University Initiative, 20 TTOs assisted in development of IP Institutional Policies (UNESCWA (5), Morocco (6), Chile (5), Philippines (5) and Ghana (1)). <i>Networked innovation platform:</i> Development of the first draft of a framework document for a

			networked innovation using satellite imagery for the detection of underground water and the promotion of local home-grown technologies for water pumping. A more focused framework document will be developed for the modular integration of patent landscape reports (up-stream), technology competitions and TISCs (up-stream), EST technologies using WIPO Green (mid-stream) and IP capacity-building programs (down-stream) aiming for a project with minimal cost and a facilitator role for WIPO.
		No. of different users per quarter/system (PATENTSCOPE/ Global Brand Database)	219,000 13,000
		No. of languages in which cross-lingual search is available	12 in Beta (Cumulative)
		No. of national TISC networks launched	16 additional TISC Networks launched: Africa (10); Arab (1); Latin America and the Caribbean (4) ; Certain Countries in Europe and Asia (1)
		% of users satisfied with TISC services	Strongly satisfied 33% Somewhat satisfied 44%
		No. of users of the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)	For ICE/WPIS service: 241 search requests received in 2012 from 19 countries, including 101 ICE examination report requests For PLRs: 13,102 visits (unique clicks) 8,930 PDF downloads
		% of recipients satisfied with the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)	Evaluation surveys on users' satisfaction for ICE/WPIS reports are currently being discussed with donor offices. Start of implementation foreseen 2013. For PLRs: 88% of first and second level users were satisfied with the reports; 67% of the users found the reports useful for their work.
		Number of registered users of ARDI and ASPI	ARDI had 230 registered users of which 110 were active. ASPI had 30 registered users of which 12 were active
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes	No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in	The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and

		relation to global public policy issues	Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012.
MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
MDG Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it MDG Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			
WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>	Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives	No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament) - Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress) - Seychelles (MoU under review) - Tanzania (implementation in progress) Ghana (in progress)
			Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana (IP Strategy) - Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy) - Seychelles (IP Policy) - Mauritius (IP Policy) Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)
		No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).
		No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).
		No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)	Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.
		No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)	Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa
		No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that	Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras,

		contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)
		No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)
		No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)	Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)
		No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals	Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine.
		% of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component	None
<i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i>	Result (i) Progress in the international policy dialogue among WIPO Member States on building respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda	Continued agreement by Member States on the substantive work of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) in the biennium, incorporating development-oriented elements	Member States agreed on the future program of this Committee, to include alternative dispute resolution practices; and preventive actions or measures to complement enforcement measures (see par. 34 of Draft Summary by the Chair – doc. WIP/ACE/8/12/PROV).
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global</i>	Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and	No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and	The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World

<i>Policy Issues</i>	reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes	international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues	Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012.
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MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>	Results (iv) New or strengthened cooperation mechanisms, programs and partnerships in LDCs	No. of partnerships established in LDCs among governmental organizations, private sector, NGOs, and other development partners (LDCs)	The partnerships initiated in Bangladesh, Nepal and Zambia in 2011 were further strengthened through the establishment of expert and multi-stakeholder groups on appropriate technologies.
		No. of IP programs implemented jointly with other UN bodies and other IGOs (LDCs)	WIPO participated in Inter-Agency Consultative Group Meetings organized by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) - a UN system consultative process on UN's cooperation with LDCs WIPO provided technical and advisory assistance to the LDCs under WTO's needs assessment process addressing LDCs needs and priorities for implementation of the TRIPS agreement during their grace period. WIPO participated actively in regional, sub-regional and national programs organized by WTO for the benefit of LDCs.
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Results (ii) IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges	No. of participants in IP-based platforms	WIPO Re:Search: 61 members (providers, users and supporters) (cumulative) WIPO GREEN; 20 participants (collaborating organizations, technology providers and

			seekers) (cumulative)
		No. of transactions concluded using the platform(s)	WIPO Re:Search: 13 collaborations as of end 2012 WIPO GREEN: no transactions
MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development			
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries			
WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>	Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and objectives	No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament) - Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress) - Seychelles (MoU under review) - Tanzania (implementation in progress) - Ghana (in progress)
			Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana (IP Strategy) - Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy) - Seychelles (IP Policy) - Mauritius (IP Policy) Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)
		No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).
		No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).
		No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)	Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.
		No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)	Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa
		No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that	Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras,

		contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)
		No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)
		No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)	Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)
		No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals	Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine.
		% of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component	None
<i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i>	Result (i) Progress in the international policy dialogue among WIPO Member States on building respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda	Continued agreement by Member States on the substantive work of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) in the biennium, incorporating development-oriented elements	Member States agreed on the future program of this Committee, to include alternative dispute resolution practices; and preventive actions or measures to complement enforcement measures (see par. 34 of Draft Summary by the Chair – doc. WIP/ACE/8/12/PROV).
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on	No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international	The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya

	innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes	organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues	Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012.
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MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>	Result (i) Enhanced cooperation/greater consensus among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for the international patent system, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, copyright and related rights, TK, TCEs and GRs	Progress on the implementation of SCP agreed steps/plans	SCP/18 agreed to carry on discussions at SCP/19 on the basis of the agenda of SCP/18.
		International agreement on a normative framework for Industrial Designs	WIPO General Assemblies decision "urging the SCT to expedite in a committed manner work with a view to advance substantially the basic proposals for a Design Law Treaty" (WO/GA/41/18, paragraph 231).
		Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCT agenda	Progress on draft Articles and Regulations for industrial design law and practice. Continuation of work on the protection of country names. The SCT held an information meeting on the role and responsibility of Internet intermediaries in the field of trademarks, but subsequently decided not to continue work on this particular topic.
		No. of ratifications/ accessions to the Singapore Treaty	4 additional ratifications in 2012 (United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, New Zealand and Iceland).
		Work initiated by the SCT on Geographical Indications (GIs)	SCT did not initiate work on geographical indications in 2012.
		Conclusions agreed by Member States in each session of the SCCR	Conclusions were reached in both SCCR sessions ¹² to advance work on all substantive agenda items including limitations and exceptions for

¹² SCCR 24: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25014 and SCCR 25: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=25024 .

			visually impaired/print disabled persons; protection for broadcasting organizations; limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives; and limitations and exceptions for education and research institutions
		Progress towards agreement on current issues on the SCCR agenda	Beijing Treaty text adopted in June 2012. Decision to convene Diplomatic Conference in Marrakesh reached in December 2012. Progress consistent with SCCR work plan on all issues on the agenda.
		Progress in the IGC's negotiations towards development of an international legal instrument(s)	Continued progress in negotiations
	Result (ii) Tailored and balanced IP legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks	No. and types of legislative advice provided to Member States related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits	In 2012, 11 written comments were provided to Member States. In addition, seven events were organized with the aim to discuss, revise and draft legal texts or to analyze policy options.
		% of countries which found WIPO's legislative advice related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits useful	Survey for the year 2012 in process
		% of Member States which found the provided information concerning the legal principles and practices of the patent system, including the flexibilities existing in the system and the challenges it faces, useful	A majority of Member States expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the information provided.
		No. of countries providing positive feedback on the usefulness of the provided legislative advice in the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications	Positive feedback received from three countries (out of three survey respondents).
		No. of countries that have initiated legislative reform in the area of copyright and related rights	Nine countries from the following regions received legislative advice in 2012: Africa (3); Arab (4); Asia Pacific (1); LAC (1).
		% of participants' positive rating of the usefulness of copyright related capacity building workshops	Over 80% of participants found the workshops useful.

		<p>% of participants' rating of usefulness of copyright related workshops and practical use of knowledge six months after the workshop</p>	<p>Approximately 80% reported actual use of the information.</p>
		<p>No. of national copyright and related rights initiatives started directly related to the themes of workshops</p>	<p>Over 50% of countries started initiatives following the workshops such as awareness building programs, enhancing institutional and human capacities and improvement of copyright systems.</p>
		<p>No. of requests for and types of legislative advice related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits, including relevant IP flexibilities</p>	<p>Legislative advice provided to 4 legal experts from Liberia during their study visit to WIPO headquarters.</p> <p>In 2012, 11 written comments were provided to MS; three short term missions to capitals and four consultations meetings at WIPO's HQ were organized with the aim to discuss, revise and draft legal texts or to analyze policy options.</p>
		<p>No. of countries which found WIPO's legislative advice related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits useful</p>	<p>Survey for the year 2012 in process</p>
		<p>% of satisfied participants in targeted workshops/ seminars held on specific patent-related questions</p>	<p>National Workshop on Patent Policy and its legislative implementation (Costa Rica, September, 2012) (92.5%)</p> <p>Sub-regional Workshop on the Protection of Invention in the Pharmaceutical Sector: Patents, Undisclosed Information and Health Policies (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, October, 2012) (96.7%)</p> <p>Regional Seminar on the Legislative, Economic and Policy Aspects of Utility Models Protection System (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, September 2012) (100%)</p> <p>Training Course on Patent Law and Examination (Republic of Korea); WIPO-WTO Colloquium for Teachers of Intellectual Property (Geneva); Interregional Intermediate Seminar on Industrial Property (Geneva).</p> <p>All participants expressed their satisfaction with the respective workshops/seminars (100%)</p>

		No. of Member States having received legislative advice in the area of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications	Advice provided to 11 Member States on 18 individual pieces of draft legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa (2) - Arab (1) - Asia and Pacific (1) - Latin America and the Caribbean (7)
		No. of countries provided with technical assistance on new or updated legislative frameworks for effective enforcement, taking into account flexibilities in Part III of TRIPS	Legislative assistance provided to one regional group and four countries (two in Africa and two in Asia) in 2012.
		No. of countries with updated national IP laws and/or regulations	Four countries amended their national legislation in line with international IP treaties and national development plans: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Romania. Six countries were planning to amend: Estonia, Latvia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia and Slovenia.
		No. and types of legislative advice provided to Member States related to patents, utility models, trade secrets and integrated circuits	None

MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2012/13	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>	Result (i) Clearly defined and coherent national innovations and IP policies, strategies and development plans consistent with national development goals and	No. of countries that have formulated and/or are engaged in implementation of their IP Policies, Strategies and/or Plans each year (Africa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mauritius (Pending adoption by the Parliament) - Senegal (MoU signed in 2011; implementation in progress) - Seychelles (MoU under

objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> review) - Tanzania (implementation in progress) - Ghana (in progress)
		<p>Consultations on-going with eight countries (Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Gambia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Botswana (IP Strategy) - Gambia (IP Strategy and Policy) - Seychelles (IP Policy) - Mauritius (IP Policy) Tanzania (IP Strategy and Policy)
	No. of countries with appropriate mechanisms for the development and implementation of IP strategies (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Oman and Qatar).
	No. of countries with initiatives linked to the national IP plans (Arab region)	Three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Yemen).
	No. of countries with IP policies and strategies in their national approval processes (Asia and the Pacific)	Work is in progress in six countries, namely, Cambodia, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.
	No. of countries having adopted IP policies and strategies (Asia and the Pacific)	Three target countries are proceeding with adoption processes, namely, Bhutan, Mongolia and Samoa
	No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the formulation of IP strategies/ policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Eight countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago)
	No. of countries in which activities/projects have been carried out that contribute to the implementation of IP strategies/policies (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Five countries (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay)
	No. of LDCs that have included LDC-specific IP considerations in their national IP strategies and/or policies (LDCs)	Three LDCs (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Madagascar)
	No of countries having developed national IP strategies or plans, dovetailed with national development goals	Five countries (Belarus, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) have national IP

			strategies approved or awaiting approval. Initiation or update of strategies commenced in Czech Republic, Tajikistan, Slovakia and Ukraine.
		% of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		No. of national IP strategies which includes an innovation and technology component	None
Result (ii) Enhanced human resource capacities able 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		% of participants' positive rating of the usefulness of copyright related capacity building workshops	Over 80% of participants found the workshops useful.
		% of participants' rating of usefulness of copyright related workshops and practical use of knowledge six months after the workshop	Approximately 80% reported actual use of the information.
		No. of national copyright and related rights initiatives started directly related to the themes of workshops	Over 50% of countries started initiatives following the workshops such as awareness building programs, enhancing institutional and human capacities and improvement of copyright systems.
		% of participants in WIPO capacity-building activities which report enhanced capacity to understand and use IP principles, systems and tools or the protection of TK and TCEs, and for management of the relationship between IP and GRs	80% (feedback questionnaire used in three activities organized by the TK Division)
		% of policy makers, government officials, IP practitioners and examiners, enforcement agents and IP users with a better understanding of IP issues and its use for development	Africa: Approximately 800 participants comprising policy makers, government officials, IP practitioners and examiners, enforcement agents, SMEs, Private Sector, research institutions, academia etc. attended enforcement activities, IP for development seminars in particular in the context of IP strategy/policy formulation, and IP strategy branding

			<p>projects organized by the Bureau</p> <p>Arab: Expected to be available by end 2013</p>
		No. of countries with available IP training programs and IP related career opportunities (Arab region)	Two countries have initiated Start-up IP Academies (Egypt and Tunisia)
		% of trained examiners using upgraded skills in their professional work (Asia and the Pacific)	Expected to be available by end 2013
		% of policy makers, government officials, and IP practitioners with enhanced understanding of IP issues, including how to effectively use IP for development (Asia and the Pacific)	<p>Expected to be available by end 2013</p> <p>(The data obtained is primarily based on evaluation questionnaires circulated after a number of seminars; these questionnaires are being further modified to elicit more specific data for 2013)</p>
		No. of national IP trainers/national experts (Latin America and the Caribbean)	80 new experts/trainers (131 experts/trainers cumulative)
		No. of structured national training programs (Latin America and the Caribbean)	45 national activities
		No. of countries in which the needs for technical assistance and capacity building have been assessed (LDCs)	<p>25 LDCs</p> <p>Africa: Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Central African Republic, Senegal, Chad, and Togo</p> <p>Asia and Pacific: Bangladesh and Nepal</p>
		No. of trainees/participants per year and geographical distribution (LDCs)	Total of 1,065 trainees/participants across all regions (23 LDCs from Africa and 5 LDCs from Asia)
		% of trained enforcement officials that report satisfaction with the training provided, including guidance on strategic cooperation, and its usefulness for their professional life	Over 80% of satisfaction rate in terms of relevance of the topics, interest of the participants in the subject matter, and quality of presentations.

		% of participants satisfied with the quality of workshops and seminars on innovation and its commercialization	85% of interviewed participants were satisfied with the quality of the workshops and trainings.
		% of trained IP office officials using upgraded skills in their work	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% IP professionals attesting to an enhanced understanding of IP issues	Data will become available end 2013 (post event evaluation forms)
		% of IP office trainees that report satisfaction with the training provided	95%
		% of trainees that report actual use of the acquired skills in their job	75%
		% of supervisors attesting to satisfactory application of acquired skills after one year of training	70%
		No. of graduates from WIPO academy and partner academic institutions (joint offering)	72
		No. of participants trained under the WIPO Summer Schools annually	301 participants in 2012
		No. of IP teachers trained	27 IP teachers trained in 2012 under the Joint WTO/WIPO Colloquium for IP Teachers and the yearly ATRIP Congress.
		No. of start up academies established (DA project)	The baseline "two" refers to the number of start - up academies that had been initiated as of the date of preparation of the draft Program and Budget 2012/13. By the end of 2011, four such projects had been initiated but not completed.
		No. of new inter-institutional cooperation agreements	Three additional in 2012:., the Enforcement Centre of Intellectual Property Rights of Azerbaijan, the Moroccan Academy of Intellectual and Commercial Property and the Vietnam Intellectual Property Research Institute acceded to the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA)
		No. of users from developing countries of WIPO-developed tools, models and materials on innovation and its commercialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 Patent Drafting Workshops followed by 8 distance training practice; - 13 Workshops on Innovation Promotion and

			<p>Technology Transfer;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 Successful Technology Licensing (STL) Training Programs; and - 2 IP Valuation Courses <p>Approximately 1,167 participants</p> <p>Note: In 2012, the survey required to determine the number of users had not yet been developed, hence, there is insufficient information to assess the number of users for 2012. The survey questionnaire has now been developed and is in use for 2013.</p>
		Inclusion of development-related issues in WIPO enforcement training programs	11 (sub-) regional and nine national capacity-building activities, as well as five study visits of, or meetings with, law enforcement officials, judges and staff of IP Offices at WIPO headquarters were conducted in 2012; the programs of all these activities were driven by DA Recommendation 45.
	Result (iii) DA principles further mainstreamed into the Organization's programs and activities	No. of DA recommendations linked to Expected Results in the 2010/11 Program and Budget (P&B)	26 DA recommendations are linked to at least one Expected Result.
		No of DA recommendations that are linked to Performance Indicators in the 2010/11 P&B	16 DA recommendations
		Implementation of the coordination mechanism as approved by Member States	Annual report to the Assemblies, on the description of the contribution of WIPO Bodies to the implementation of the respective Development Agenda Recommendations discussed by the CDIP (WO/GA/41/12) ¹³
<i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i>	Result (i) Updated and globally accepted system of international classifications and WIPO standards to facilitate access, use and dissemination of IP information among stakeholders in the world	No. of Offices using WIPO standards	82 Annual Technical Reports submitted
			35 Offices participated in the survey on numbering systems
		No. of amendments to the Nice Classification	339 modifications in 2012
		Unified ECLA and FI in the IPC	The development work is scheduled for 2013 following the first release of the

¹³ http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=208882

			Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC).
		Integration in Locarno Classification of a tool for searching visual features of design applications	The Pilot Group in charge of this development did not meet in 2012
		No. of amended and new standards adopted	One new Standard adopted and two amended
		No. of Offices indicating satisfaction following training to improve their skills in the use of classifications	In total, ten training missions were undertaken in 2012 on the international classifications. Evaluation surveys will be dispatched to participants in April/May 2013. Results to be available in June 2013.
		No. of users accessing the internet publications of international classifications and standards, in particular from developing countries	IPC Home: 370,215 NICE Home: 409,458 LOCARNO Home: 27,327 Vienna home: 25,703 IPC publication: 66,628 WIPO Standards (Handbook): 90,189 WIPOSTAD: 40,572
Result (ii) Enhanced access to, and use of, IP information, knowledge and technologies by IP institutions and the public to promote innovation and creativity and increased access to protected creative works and creative works in the public domain		No. of Trusted Intermediaries (TIs) and Rights Holders (RHs) having joined the TIGAR system network, including from developing countries and LDCs	10 TIs and 20 RHs had joined the TIGAR system by the end of 2012.
		No. of copyright protected works distributed among TIs and made accessible to VIPs across borders through the TIGAR system network	450 books in accessible formats downloaded from the TIGAR in 2012.
		No. of users serviced by TISCs per quarter and country	300 (min.) – 750 (max.) average no. of users serviced by TISCs per day
		No. of Member States that have developed their IP framework and established TTOs	TTO Project for 5 member States in the Arab Region initiated in Tunisia. A needs assessment was undertaken in December 2012, as the basis for an official action plan, which will be considered and adopted by the Government in 2013 subject to availability of funds. Note: The TTO Project for the Arab Region is behind schedule due to the expected external funding not yet having materialized. WIPO has facilitated meetings on this and is optimistic about obtaining the funding and carrying forward the project. In the framework of the

			<p>WIPO University Initiative, 20 TTOs assisted in development of IP Institutional Policies (UNESCWA (5), Morocco (6), Chile (5), Philippines (5) and Ghana (1)).</p> <p><i>Networked innovation platform</i> : Development of the first draft of a framework document for a networked innovation using satellite imagery for the detection of underground water and the promotion of local home-grown technologies for water pumping. A more focused framework document will be developed for the modular integration of patent landscape reports (up-stream), technology competitions and TISCs (up-stream), EST technologies using WIPO Green (mid-stream) and IP capacity-building programs (down-stream) aiming for a project with minimal cost and a facilitator role for WIPO</p>
		No. of different users per quarter/system (PATENTSCOPE/ Global Brand Database)	219,000 13,000
		No. of languages in which cross-lingual search is available	12 in Beta (Cumulative)
		No. of national TISC networks launched	16 additional TISC Networks launched: Africa (10); Arab (1); Latin America and the Caribbean (4) ; Certain Countries in Europe and Asia (1)
		% of users satisfied with TISC services	Strongly satisfied 33% Somewhat satisfied 44%
		No. of users of the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)	<p>For ICE/WPIS service: 241 search requests received in 2012 from 19 countries, including 101 ICE examination report requests</p> <p>For PLRs: 13,102 visits (unique clicks) 8,930 PDF downloads</p>
		% of recipients satisfied with the value-added information services (technology search service, Patent Landscape Reports and ICE)	<p>Evaluation surveys on users' satisfaction for ICE/WPIS reports are currently being discussed with donor offices. Start of implementation foreseen 2013.</p> <p>For PLRs: 88% of first and second level users were</p>

			satisfied with the reports; 67% of the users found the reports useful for their work.
		Number of registered users of ARDI and ASPI	ARDI had 230 registered users of which 110 were active. ASPI had 30 registered users of which 12 were active
Result (iii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States		No. of records in PATENTSCOPE/Global Brand Database which are not produced by the IB	18 million documents GDB Two million
		No. of national collections in PATENTSCOPE	30
		No. of national collections in Global Brand Database	Three
Result (iv) Enhanced technical and knowledge infrastructure for IP Offices and other IP institutions leading to better services (cheaper, faster, higher quality) to their stakeholders		No. of Institutions using WIPO copyright infrastructure systems (WIPOCOS and GDA)	26 CMOs equipped with WIPOCOS by the end of 2012 15 Copyright Offices using GDA by the end of 2012
		% of Governments that report positively on the effectiveness and governance of copyright institutions in the country	80% of countries reported positively.
		No. of Offices with fully automated vs partially automated IP administration systems provided by WIPO	No. of fully automated Offices end 2012: 36 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa (8) - Arab (9) - Asia and Pacific (7) - Latin America and the Caribbean (8) - Certain Countries in Europe and Asia: 4 No. of partially automated Offices end 2012: 25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa (9) - Arab (6) - Asia and Pacific (2) - Latin America and the Caribbean (5) - Certain Countries in Europe and Asia: 3 No. using WIPO CASE platform: 4 Total of 65 Offices using WIPO IP administration systems at the end of 2012
		No. of Offices with IP data online in WIPO databases	28 Offices with IP data online in WIPO databases (Patent Scope, Global Brand Database)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa (3) - Arab (6) - Asia and Pacific (3) - Latin America and the Caribbean (16) - Certain Countries in Europe and Asia (1) - Other developed countries (9)
		No. of Groups of Offices participating in a common platform	1 Group (comprising 4 offices: Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand)
		No. of Offices processing PCT and Madrid data with the support of WIPO supplied systems	20 offices total: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa (PCT-1; Madrid-6) - Arab (PCT-5; Madrid-1) - Asia and Pacific (Madrid-2) - Latin America and the Caribbean (PCT-3; Madrid- 2) - Certain Countries in Europe and Asia: (PCT-1; Madrid-3)
<i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i>	Result (i) Progress in the international policy dialogue among WIPO Member States on building respect for IP, guided by Recommendation 45 of the WIPO Development Agenda	Continued agreement by Member States on the substantive work of the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) in the biennium, incorporating development-oriented elements	Member States agreed on the future program of this Committee, to include alternative dispute resolution practices; and preventive actions or measures to complement enforcement measures (see par. 34 of Draft Summary by the Chair – doc. WIP/ACE/8/12/PROV).
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Result (i) WIPO established as a credible source of support, assistance, and reference for information on innovation and IP in relevant public policy processes	No. and diversity of specific requests from Member States and international organizations for WIPO contributions on IP in relation to global public policy issues	The Program received a request for a joint event on IP and climate change from the World Bank-infoDev initiative, Kenya Climate Innovation Center. At the request of an African Network for Drug and Device Innovation (ANDI) Centre of Excellence and in cooperation with Program 30, a customized WIPO Training Program on Successful Technology Licensing was organized in Geneva on November 1 and 2, 2012.
	Result (ii) IP-based tools are used for technology transfer from developed to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to address global challenges	No. of participants in IP-based platforms	WIPO Re:Search: 61 members (providers, users and supporters) (cumulative) WIPO GREEN; 20 participants (collaborating organizations, technology providers and seekers) (cumulative)
		No. of transactions	WIPO Re:Search: 13

		concluded using the platform(s)	collaborations as of end 2012 WIPO GREEN: no transactions
<i>Goal VIII: A Responsive Communications Interface between WIPO, its Member States and All Stakeholders</i>	Result (iv) Open, transparent and responsive interaction with NGOs	No. of formal cooperation mechanisms in place	Three
		No. of joint activities	17 activities jointly organized with partner organizations and stakeholders, and/or in which Program 17 participated.
		No. of briefing sessions and meetings/activities organized for NGOs	3
		No. of briefing sessions and meeting/activities organized for developing country and LDC NGOs	Data not available

Table 2: MATCHING OF THE MDGs 1, 6 AND 8 AND TARGETS TO WIPO'S 2010/11 RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND BIENNIAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS 2010/11

MDG Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
MDG Targets 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger			
WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>	Result (i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of Developing the international IP system.	Agreement on, and start of implementation of, an SCP work program and advancement on issues of common interest	The SCP has been focusing its discussions on the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights (preparation of a draft questionnaire); (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology
		Greater number of Contracting Parties to the patent-related WIPO administered treaties	End 2011: 174 (Paris Convention) 75 (Budapest Treaty) 30 (Patent Law Treaty)
	Result (ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities.	Increased number of debates on, and use of, the legal principles and practices of the patent system	<p>Through neutral and balanced legal and policy advice, Members States (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lithuania, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Sierra Leone), one Regional Group (COMESA) and one Regional Office (GCC), have been assisted to be able to better determine the patent/utility model/undisclosed information/ integrated circuits legal framework that fits their needs</p> <p>Two documents on patent-related flexibilities were discussed by the CDIP; the first one of a series of regional seminars aiming to promote the interchange of experiences in the implementation of patent-related flexibilities, was held in the Asian region</p> <p>Consultations on a number of patent laws and policies held in capitals (Beirut, Bogotá, Alger, Quito, GCC Office in Riyadh, COMESA in Lusaka, Dhaka) and Geneva based meetings (with delegations of Colombia, Oman, Cook Islands, Mauritius, Tunisia, COMESA and Bangladesh) allowed for a better understanding of the patent system and patent law. As well as the participation in</p>

			<p>national/regional seminars/workshops on patent law and policy that were organized jointly with IP authorities from the following Members States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Panamá, Samoa, Syria and Uruguay</p> <p>Guidance and input was provided through 12 written answers to queries or policy papers submitted for comments (IP Strategies and/or Plans)</p> <p>Discussions on a number of patent-related issues in the SCP by Member States which actively participated in the debates through the submission of inter-sessional comments and of proposals during the SCP sessions</p> <p>A questionnaire on Exceptions and Limitations to Patent Rights received responses from more than 70 Member States and regional Patent Offices</p> <p>A study on patents and the public domain was discussed by the CDIP and a Project on Patents and the Public Domain was adopted for its implementation</p>
<p><i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i></p>	<p>Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.</p>	<p>Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans</p> <p>Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level</p> <p>Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans</p>	<p><u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries)</p> <p><u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries)</p> <p><u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)</p> <p>Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation</p> <p>IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives</p>

	Result (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities.	Draft laws and/or comments to draft laws prepared and submitted to five countries upon request	Written legal advice and comments provided to 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka
	Result (iii) Improved use of patent information through their development of patent landscapes and related tools covering selected topics.	Number of users of the published patent landscapes on a set of agreed topics of interest to Member States	PLR website (4,228 views on the website) The year 2010 served for setting up the concept of the Landscape Reports, identifying cooperation partners and subjects to be addressed, along with the individual patent search methodology to be used and the public procurement procedure for the preparation of the reports Nine patent landscape reports were produced in 2011 and are in the publication process: Ritonavir, Atazanavir, Solar Cooking, Solar Cooling, Vaccines (Global overview and Selected Diseases Part), Desalination and the Use of Alternative Energy for Desalination
		% of participants of the online tutorial on patent information and patent landscaping and regional conferences on patent landscaping using the new knowledge and skills on the job by office and country	The online tutorial is to be completed in mid-2012; 4 regional conferences were organized during the biennium in Africa, (Addis Ababa), ASPAC (Singapore), CCEAC (Moscow) and LAC (Buenos Aires); see also the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" Dec 2011
<i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i>	Result (i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.	Number of local inventors in developing countries and LDCs that have benefited from the capacity building program related to state-of-the-art searches	WPIS search services were not actively promoted any longer as before since they should partially be replaced by services offered by TISCs. Number of users has therefore decreased
		Redesign of the ICSEI service to provide for further improvement within the PCT system and improved access to the PCT system for inventors from developing countries and LDCs	Redesign of ICSEI (now called ICE) was started and the scope of services were expanded to also deliver specialized training to patent examiners on the utilization of external examination results from other IP Offices. A first sub-regional workshop for ASPAC IP Offices was delivered in November 2011 in Kuala Lumpur. With Swiss IGE a new donor for pro-bono examination reports was recruited
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Result (i) Stronger, empirically well-founded policy dialogue between governments, international	Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO.	WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and

	<p>organizations, civil society actors and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP</p>	<p>Target: one major policy forum and four issue-specific policy forums each year</p>	<p>technology diffusion</p> <p>In cooperation with WHO and WIPO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate - Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate <p>In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff</p> <p>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011. Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO</p> <p>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity</p> <p>Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico</p>
		<p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners. Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p>	<p>Continued support (WHO) in the "Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property" and the "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process"</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p>

			<p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the preparation of the Graduate Institute's Geneva 5th High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p> <p>Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>wipo green</i> (see below)</p>
		<p>Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity</p>	<p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers. WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO's activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p>

MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<p><i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i></p>	<p>Result (i) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system, including flexibilities</p>	<p>Increased number of debates on, and use of, the legal principles and practices of the patent system</p>	<p>Through neutral and balanced legal and policy advice, Members States (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lithuania, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Sierra Leone), one Regional Group (COMESA) and one Regional Office (GCC), have been assisted to be able to better determine the patent/utility model/undisclosed information/integrated circuits legal framework that fits their needs</p> <p>Two documents on patent-related flexibilities were discussed by the CDIP; the first one of a series of regional seminars aiming to promote the interchange of experiences in the implementation of patent-related flexibilities, was</p>

			<p>held in the Asian region</p> <p>Consultations on a number of patent laws and policies held in capitals (Beirut, Bogotá, Alger, Quito, GCC Office in Riyadh, COMESA in Lusaka, Dhaka) and Geneva based meetings (with delegations of Colombia, Oman, Cook Islands, Mauritius, Tunisia, COMESA and Bangladesh) allowed for a better understanding of the patent system and patent law. As well as the participation in national/regional seminars/workshops on patent law and policy that were organized jointly with IP authorities from the following Members States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Panamá, Samoa, Syria and Uruguay</p> <p>Guidance and input was provided through 12 written answers to queries or policy papers submitted for comments (IP Strategies and/or Plans)</p> <p>Discussions on a number of patent-related issues in the SCP by Member States which actively participated in the debates through the submission of inter-sessional comments and of proposals during the SCP sessions</p> <p>A questionnaire on Exceptions and Limitations to Patent Rights received responses from more than 70 Member States and regional Patent Offices</p> <p>A study on patents and the public domain was discussed by the CDIP and a Project on Patents and the Public Domain was adopted for its implementation</p>
	<p>Result (ii) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects;</p>	<p>Number of DA recommendations that are being successfully implemented through projects and activities</p>	<p>19 Recommendations continued to be successfully implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nine projects on technical assistance (addressing Recommendations 2, 5, 8, 9 and 10) - Five thematic projects addressing Recommendations 7, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38 and 41 - Nine thematic projects

			approved during the Biennium (addressing Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40)
Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.	Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans	<u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries) <u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries) <u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)	
	Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level	Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation	
	Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans	IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives	
Result (iv) National IP legal framework consistent with development goals and public policy, strengthened IP technical and administrative infrastructure;	Up to five countries with modernized IP legal framework	Legal and technical advice to Colombia and the Dominican Republic have led to legislative initiatives for accession to the Madrid Protocol; legislative modernization also in progress as a result of technical and legal assistance to 6 Central American countries and to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru on the Trademark Law Treaty and to Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama on the modernization of legislation on trademarks and patents for compliance with trade agreements	
Result (v) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.	New PATENTSCOPE search services has contributed to an increased number of users	Q1 2010 - 156,271 unique visitors Q4 2011 - 216,290 unique visitors	
	Increased number of countries that have access to specialized databases and related support services in developing countries and	The ARDI program offers access to over 200 (4 times more than in 2010) scientific and technical journals to 77 developing countries for free	

	LDCs	and to 28 at a very low cost. ARDI opened the possibility of access to more journals by joining the Research4Life (R4L) partnership, which offers access to over 8,000 peer-reviewed journals in WHO's HINARI program (biomedical and health journals), FAO's AGORA program (agriculture based journals), and UNEP's OARE program (environmental issues); ASPI offers access to 6 of the world's major commercial patent databases to 49 LDCs for free and to 66 other developing countries at very low cost
	Number of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) beneficiaries that perceived the TISCs as a central point of expertise for patent and technology information by country	TISC networks were established in 20 countries during this biennium: Algeria, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam
	% of users of the global IP data bases and IP services data bases that consider that the data bases have facilitated the efficiency and effectiveness of their work	See the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" - December 2011 - Survey Summary Report http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patentscope/en/programs/tisc/doc/TISC_2011_2012_Survey_Summary_Report.pdf
Result (i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.	Number of local inventors in developing countries and LDCs that have benefited from the capacity building program related to state-of-the-art searches	WPIS search services were not actively promoted any longer as before since they should partially be replaced by services offered by TISCs. Number of users has therefore decreased
	Redesign of the ICSEI service to provide for further improvement within the PCT system and improved access to the PCT system for inventors from developing countries and LDCs	Redesign of ICSEI (now called ICE) was started and the scope of services were expanded to also deliver specialized training to patent examiners on the utilization of external examination results from other IP Offices. A first sub-regional workshop for ASPAC IP Offices was delivered in November 2011 in Kuala Lumpur. With Swiss IGE a new donor for pro-bono examination reports was recruited
Result (vii) Improved use of patent information through the development of patent landscapes and related	Number of users of the published patent landscapes on a set of agreed topics of interest to Member States	PLR website (4,228 views on the website) The year 2010 served for setting

	tools covering selected topics.		up the concept of the Landscape Reports, identifying cooperation partners and subjects to be addressed, along with the individual patent search methodology to be used and the public procurement procedure for the preparation of the reports Nine patent landscape reports were produced in 2011 and are in the publication process: Ritonavir, Atazanavir, Solar Cooking, Solar Cooling, Vaccines (Global overview and Selected Diseases Part), Desalination and the Use of Alternative Energy for Desalination
		% of participants of the online tutorial on patent information and patent landscaping and regional conferences on patent landscaping using the new knowledge and skills on the job by office and country	The online tutorial is to be completed in mid-2012; 4 regional conferences were organized during the biennium in Africa, (Addis Ababa), ASPAC (Singapore), CCEAC (Moscow) and LAC (Buenos Aires); see also the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" Dec 2011
<i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i>	Result (i) Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda.	Number of studies and research conducted, within the framework of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to identify elements that affect the respect for IP rights and to undertake an objective assessment of the cost of counterfeiting and piracy, as well as the socio-economic impact thereof	Following the strategic re-orientation of the work program of the ACE, 14 Strategic Goal VI-based papers were presented during the 6 th and 7 th sessions of the ACE, prompting the Committee to continue its current work program in the 8 th session of the ACE. The 7 th session also resulted in significant savings due to reduced 3 rd party travel costs
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Result (i) Stronger empirically well founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.	Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO. Target: one major policy forum and four issue-specific policy forums each year	WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and technology diffusion In cooperation with WHO and WIPO: - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate - Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate In cooperation with UNITAID

			<p>and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff</p> <p>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011</p> <p>Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO</p> <p>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico</p>
		<p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners.</p> <p>Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p>	<p>Continued support (WHO) in the "Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property" and the "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process"</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p> <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the preparation of the Graduate Institute's Geneva 5th High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p>

			Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>WIPO GREEN</i> (see below)
		Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity	<p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO's activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p>
Result (ii) Distinctive and practically useful information resources combining policy analysis with enhanced use of patent information for policy-makers and practical tools for open innovation	<p>Number and scope of new policy tools and studies, and patent information analyses and data tools</p> <p>Target: four in-house and four externally commissioned policy studies; six patent landscapes; a functioning platform for open innovation and: 1, diffusion of green technology, and 2, R&D for Neglected Tropical Diseases</p>	<p>The new consortium WIPO Re:Search – Sharing Innovation in the Fight Against Neglected Tropical Diseases was launched in October 2011 (www.wiporesearch.org)</p> <p>A pilot version of <i>wipo green</i> – The Sustainable Technology Marketplace is available online</p> <p>Upon a request from WHO (December 2010), a WIPO Patent Search Report on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) - Related Patents and Patent Applications was prepared and presented in the WHO Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of Member States on Pandemic Influenza Preparedness: Sharing of Influenza Viruses and Access to Vaccines and other Benefits (OEWG) in April 2011</p> <p>The summary reports of the two joint WHO/WTO/WIPO Symposia, commonly prepared by WHO, WIPO and WTO were published</p> <p>2 new publication series have been launched:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Global Challenges Brief: "When policy meets evidence: What's next in the discussion on intellectual property, technology transfer & the environment?" - First Global Challenges Report "The Role of IP 	

			<p>Rights in the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies”</p> <p>Proceedings of Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity have been published</p> <p>9 patent landscape reports were produced (<i>please refer to Program 14 for additional details</i>)</p>
		<p>Feedback from users and partners on the quality and relevance of tools developed.</p> <p>Target: positive external reporting on each new product</p>	<p>Feedback received from WIPO’s partners on further development of the green technology platform was very positive and constructive. The platform was reported on positively by the press</p> <p>WIPO Re:Search: Positive feedback at launch on October 26, 2011. By the end of 2011 WIPO Re:Search counted 30 Members (Providers, Potential Users and Supporters), representing both developed and developing countries and the database included over 100 entries. 3,530 website visits amounted to a total of 12,904 page visits</p>

MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

MDG Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries

WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<p><i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i></p>	<p>Result (i) Increased access to global markets for products and services from the developing world</p> <p>Result (ii) Effective implementation of the DA through concrete projects and activities;</p>	<p>% of international applications from the developing world</p>	<p>6.9% (2010) 7.4% (2011) (Madrid)</p> <p>0.85% of total applications received in 2010/11 (Hague)</p> <p>End 2011, 58 in force originating in developing countries (out of 795) (Lisbon)</p>
		<p>Number of DA recommendations that are being successfully implemented through projects and activities</p>	<p>19 Recommendations continued to be successfully implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nine projects on technical assistance (addressing Recommendations 2, 5, 8, 9 and 10) - Five thematic projects addressing Recommendations 7, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38 and 41 - Nine thematic projects approved during the Biennium (addressing Recommendations 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30,

			31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40)
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Results (i) Member States' capacity and understanding of innovation and technology management and transfer has been enhanced	Increased number of Member States that have identified needs and have formulated, implemented and evaluated national IP strategies for innovation promotion and IP asset management	In 2010/11, 7 countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Pakistan, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria and Oman) implemented or were on the way to implement national IP strategies for innovation promotion and IP asset management as a result of advice given by WIPO on the basis of the WIPO Audit tool (publication no 927)
		Increased number of R&D institutions, universities and other innovation system actors in Member States that have acquired and applied practical knowledge and skills in the area of IP asset development, management and transfer	In 2010/11, more than 1,080 University IP Coordinators, technology managers, scientists, researchers and policy makers benefited from the WIPO University Initiative Program and more than 31 research institutions were assisted by WIPO during the process of establishing their IP management units and/or TTOs. One TTO was established (Mauritius).
		Increased number of users by target groups of WIPO-developed practical tools, models, materials and information on IP asset management related areas for government policy makers, R&D institutions and other innovation system actors	In 2010/11, around 800 researchers, technology managers, scientists and lawyers acquired practical skills in the area of patent drafting, and more than 520 participants attended "Successful Technology Licensing (STL)" Training program

MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i>	Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.	Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans	<u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries) <u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries) <u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)
		Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level	Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high

			level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation
		Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans	IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives
	Result (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities.	Draft laws and/or comments to draft laws prepared and submitted to five countries upon request	Written legal advice and comments provided to 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka
<i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i>	Result (i) Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda.	Number of studies and research conducted, within the framework of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to identify elements that affect the respect for IP rights and to undertake an objective assessment of the cost of counterfeiting and piracy, as well as the socio-economic impact thereof	Following the strategic re-orientation of the work program of the ACE, 14 Strategic Goal VI-based papers were presented during the 6 th and 7 th sessions of the ACE, prompting the Committee to continue its current work program in the 8 th session of the ACE. The 7 th session also resulted in significant savings due to reduced 3 rd party travel costs
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	Result (i) Stronger empirically well founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors, and the private sector on current and emerging global issues touching on IP.	Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO. Target: one major policy forum and four issue-specific policy forums each year	WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and technology diffusion In cooperation with WHO and WIPO: - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate - Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011 Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural

			Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico
		<p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners.</p> <p>Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p>	<p>Continued support (WHO) in the “Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property” and the “Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process”</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p> <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the preparation of the Graduate Institute’s Geneva 5th High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p> <p>Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>wipo green</i> (see below)</p>
		<p>Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity</p>	<p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO’s activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p>

MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development			
MDG Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications			
WIPO Strategic Goal	Relevant WIPO Expected Result 2010/11	Performance Indicators	Performance Data
<i>Goal I: Balanced Evolution of the International Normative Framework for IP</i>	Result (i) Enhanced cooperation among Member States in the area of Developing the international IP system.	Agreement on, and start of implementation of, an SCP work program and advancement on issues of common interest	The SCP has been focusing its discussions on the following issues: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights (preparation of a draft questionnaire); (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) confidentiality of communications between patent advisors and their clients; and (v) transfer of technology
		Greater number of Contracting Parties to the patent-related WIPO administered treaties	End 2011: 174 (Paris Convention) 75 (Budapest Treaty) 30 (Patent Law Treaty)
	Result (ii) Greater awareness of the legal principles and practices of the patent system including flexibilities.	Increased number of debates on, and use of, the legal principles and practices of the patent system	<p>Through neutral and balanced legal and policy advice, Members States (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bhutan, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Lithuania, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, and Sierra Leone), one Regional Group (COMESA) and one Regional Office (GCC), have been assisted to be able to better determine the patent/utility model/undisclosed information/ integrated circuits legal framework that fits their needs</p> <p>Two documents on patent-related flexibilities were discussed by the CDIP; the first one of a series of regional seminars aiming to promote the interchange of experiences in the implementation of patent-related flexibilities, was held in the Asian region</p> <p>Consultations on a number of patent laws and policies held in capitals (Beirut, Bogotá, Alger, Quito, GCC Office in Riyadh, COMESA in Lusaka, Dhaka) and Geneva based meetings (with delegations of Colombia, Oman, Cook Islands, Mauritius, Tunisia, COMESA and Bangladesh) allowed for a better understanding of the patent system and patent law. As well as the participation in national/regional seminars/workshops on patent law and policy that were organized</p>

			<p>jointly with IP authorities from the following Members States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Panamá, Samoa, Syria and Uruguay</p> <p>Guidance and input was provided through 12 written answers to queries or policy papers submitted for comments (IP Strategies and/or Plans)</p> <p>Discussions on a number of patent-related issues in the SCP by Member States which actively participated in the debates through the submission of inter-sessional comments and of proposals during the SCP sessions</p> <p>A questionnaire on Exceptions and Limitations to Patent Rights received responses from more than 70 Member States and regional Patent Offices</p> <p>A study on patents and the public domain was discussed by the CDIP and a Project on Patents and the Public Domain was adopted for its implementation</p>
<p><i>Goal III: Facilitating the Use of IP for Development</i></p>	<p>Result (i) Development Agenda principles further mainstreamed into the organization's programs and activities.</p>	<p>All WIPO activities are undertaken in line with the DA principles</p>	<p>40 expected results out of 60 (under all 7 substantive Strategic Goals) in the Program and Budget 2012/13 have a development share</p> <p>The 45 DA Recommendations were incorporated into the MTSP</p> <p>PPR included a section for reporting on the implementation of the DA recommendations and projects</p>
	<p>Result (ii) Effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the Development Agenda recommendations.</p>	<p>Monitoring systems are being used by all projects and used for decision making</p>	<p>A robust monitoring system was used by project managers to monitor the implementation of the 23 projects under implementation External evaluation of six completed projects was initiated</p>
		<p>Recommendations resulting from monitoring and evaluation are successfully being implemented</p>	<p>Two Director General's Report on the implementation of the DA submitted respectively to the fifth and seventh sessions of the CDIP Four progress reports on Recommendations for Immediate Implementation and on DA projects under implementation were submitted to the sixth and eighth sessions of the CDIP. Each successive report benefited from the Member States' guidance as regards substance and presentation</p>

		Number of self-evaluations and independent evaluations undertaken during the biennium	Self-evaluations of 19 DA projects were undertaken during the biennium
	Result (i) National IP policies/strategies and country action plans that are in line with development plans and priorities.	Up to five countries have launched the IP policy/strategy formulation process, four countries have adopted IP policies/strategies and 3 countries are implementing national IP plans	<u>IP Policy/Strategy formulation process launched:</u> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Sierra Leone (13 countries) <u>IP Policy/Strategy adopted:</u> Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles (4 countries) <u>IP Policy/strategy under implementation:</u> Liberia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia (6 countries)
		Two action plans to support regional policies/strategies in the field of TK and TCEs at OAPI and ARIPO level	Adoption of the ARIPO Protocol on TK and Expressions of Folklore and a work plan for implementation of the Protocol; implementation started in 2011 with the training of high level officials to facilitate enactment of national legislation
		Nine new countries have formulated and/or adopted national IP policies/strategies/plans	IP policies/strategies adopted in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and formulated for Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam. An IP action plan formulated for Maldives
	Result (ii) National IP legislation consistent with national development objectives as well as with international IP treaties and agreements, where applicable, while taking into account available flexibilities.	Draft laws and/or comments to draft laws prepared and submitted to five countries upon request	Written legal advice and comments provided to 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka
	Result (v) Strengthened capacity of policy makers to formulate policies, develop and implement projects on IP asset management.	Increased reference to IP asset management in statements, speeches and directives of policy makers	A number of national/regional studies and economic policy statements made by policy makers refer to the need for SMEs to better understand and manage IP assets for their competitiveness
		Number of projects developed and implemented by national governments to promote IP based entrepreneurship	Data not available
<i>Goal IV: Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure</i>	Result (i) More accessible legal and technological information concerning better applications available to Member States, PCT applicants research institutions and the public.	Timely publication of complete searchable public information concerning PCT applications	All Chinese XML filings were made available on PATENT SCOPE as of July 2010. All XML filings from all receiving Offices including EPO and the IB as Receiving Office were also made available on PATENT SCOPE as of July 2011

	Result (ii) Improved access to information resources generated by IP systems.	New PATENTSCOPE search services has contributed to an increased number of users	Q1 2010 - 156,271 unique visitors Q4 2011 - 216,290 unique visitors
		Increased number of countries that have access to specialized databases and related support services in developing countries and LDCs	The ARDI program offers access to over 200 (4 times more than in 2010) scientific and technical journals to 77 developing countries for free and to 28 at a very low cost. ARDI opened the possibility of access to more journals by joining the Research4Life (R4L) partnership, which offers access to over 8,000 peer-reviewed journals in WHO's HINARI program (biomedical and health journals), FAO's AGORA program (agriculture based journals), and UNEP's OARE program (environmental issues); ASPI offers access to 6 of the world's major commercial patent databases to 49 LDCs for free and to 66 other developing countries at very low cost
		Number of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) beneficiaries that perceived the TISCs as a central point of expertise for patent and technology information by country	TISC networks were established in 20 countries during this biennium: Algeria, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam
		% of users of the global IP data bases and IP services data bases that consider that the data bases have facilitated the efficiency and effectiveness of their work	See the "Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) Progress and needs assessment questionnaire" - December 2011 - Survey Summary Report http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tisc/en/doc/tisc_2011_survey_report.pdf
	Result (iii) Increased dissemination of digitized patent collections of national/regional offices of WIPO Member States.	Increased available number of new patent collections in online databases on the Internet.	End 2011 contained 28 collections in addition to PCT
Result (i) Enhancement of WIPO patent search support services for IP offices of Member States.	Number of local inventors in developing countries and LDCs that have benefited from the capacity building program related to state-of-the-art searches	WPIS search services were not actively promoted any longer as before since they should partially be replaced by services offered by TISCs. Number of users has therefore decreased	
	Redesign of the ICSEI service to provide for further improvement within the PCT system and improved access to the PCT system for inventors from developing countries and LDCs	Redesign of ICSEI (now called ICE) was started and the scope of services were expanded to also deliver specialized training to patent examiners on the utilization of external examination results from other IP Offices. A first sub-regional workshop for ASPAC IP Offices was delivered in November 2011 in	

			Kuala Lumpur. With Swiss IGE a new donor for pro-bono examination reports was recruited
	Result (v) Enhanced efficiency of IP institutions through automation of business processes.	Increased efficiency in 42 IP offices during the 2010/11 biennium. This will be achieved by providing the automation assistance package and training. Efficiency will be measured based on agreed efficiency criteria.	91 IP Offices were visited during the biennium, sometimes more than once Efficiency was increased in 58 IP Offices across regions through the delivery of WIPO's modernization products and services
		The 42 IP Offices assisted during this biennium will include 12 new IP Offices and 30 IP Offices that still require further ongoing assistance to achieve the desired results	Out of the 58 IP Offices where modernization services were delivered, 14 were new projects and 44 will still need further ongoing assistance to fully achieve the desired results
<i>Goal VI: International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP</i>	Result (i) Create an enabling environment that promotes respect for IP by initiating a constructive and balanced policy dialogue, taking into account Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda.	Number of studies and research conducted, within the framework of two sessions of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), to identify elements that affect the respect for IP rights and to undertake an objective assessment of the cost of counterfeiting and piracy, as well as the socio-economic impact thereof	Following the strategic re-orientation of the work program of the ACE, 14 Strategic Goal VI-based papers were presented during the 6 th and 7 th sessions of the ACE, prompting the Committee to continue its current work program in the 8 th session of the ACE. The 7 th session also resulted in significant savings due to reduced 3 rd party travel costs
<i>Goal VII: Addressing IP in Relation to Global Policy Issues</i>	(i) Greater cooperation and coordination between the work of WIPO and that of other international processes concerning TK, TCEs and genetic resources.	Number of processes of other international fora and agencies which explicitly recognize WIPO's distinct technical IP expertise and input. Target: Four	9 processes during the 2010/11 biennium: WIPO was invited to participate in and provide IP-related information to meetings and activities of the CBD, WTO, FAO, OHCHR, WHO, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UNESCO and the Interagency Support Group on Indigenous Issues
		Number of joint publications or activities between WIPO and other international agencies. Target: Three	5 joint publications or activities during the 2010/11 biennium. WIPO contributed to publications by the WHO and WTO (a joint publication with WIPO) and UNCTAD, and continued to cooperate in multi-faceted projects with the Global Environmental Facility, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community
	Result (i) Stronger, empirically well-founded policy dialogue between governments, international organizations, civil society actors and the private sector on current and	Extent and diversity of participation in policy forums convened by WIPO. Target: one major policy forum and four issue-	WIPO conference on Innovation and Climate Change. Side events at UNFCCC meetings on issues of innovation and technology diffusion In cooperation with WHO and WIPO:

	<p>emerging global issues touching on IP</p>	<p>specific policy forums each year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines: Pricing and Procurement Practices - Joint Technical Symposium on Access to Medicines, Patent Information and Freedom to Operate - Workshop on Patent Searches and Freedom to Operate <p>In cooperation with UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool, Workshop on Licensing Terms and Conditions for Medicines Patent Pool staff</p> <p>Launch of WIPO Re:Search on October 26, 2011</p> <p>Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property at WIPO</p> <p>Seminar on How the Private and the Public Sectors Use Intellectual Property to Enhance Agricultural Productivity</p> <p>Session in the FAO International Conference on Agricultural Biotechnologies in Developing Countries, Mexico</p>
		<p>Expanded WIPO participation in other policy forums, including more intensive engagement with existing and new partners.</p> <p>Target: Policy dialogue expanded with six existing partners and initiated with six new partners</p>	<p>Continued support (WHO) in the "Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health Innovation and Intellectual Property" and the "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Process"</p> <p>Continued input to WTO workshops and Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and public health and other related meetings</p> <p>WHO, WIPO, WTO trilateral cooperation, regular coordination meetings and joint organization of two symposia (see above)</p> <p>Participation in UNITAID Executive Board meetings and support in the endeavor to establish the Medicines Patent Pool Foundation (MPP)</p> <p>Continued participation in UNFCCC meetings and cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNIDO, UNEP, infodev, NGOs and industry on climate change-related IP issues. Contact with ESCAP was initiated</p> <p>Continued participation in the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics</p> <p>Cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies for the</p>

			<p>preparation of the Graduate Institute's Geneva 5th High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy (Doha +10), in close consultation with WHO, WIPO and WTO</p> <p>Cooperation with 30 new partners in the context of WIPO Re:Search and 10 new partners in the context of <i>wipo green</i> (see below)</p>
		<p>Feedback and reported impact from policy forums WIPO convenes. Target: positive reporting in external publications of each activity</p>	<p>Participants to the WIPO organized events noted with appreciation the comprehensive and balanced coverage of the topics addressed and the empirical fact based approach</p> <p>The WIPO Re:Search launch was attended by 18 journalists and the event was reported by around 100 news agencies and newspapers WHO Member States and WTO Members referred to WIPO's activities in their respective meetings, such as the WHO EB, the WHA or the WTO TRIPS Council</p>
	<p>(ii) Greater understanding among industry groups and civil society of WIPO's work and the developmental benefits of IP' and enhanced participation of civil society in WIPO activities.</p>	<p>Communications, reports and publications from governmental and NGOs reflect a more informed view on IP</p>	<p>24 (10 in 2010 and 14 in 2011) substantive submissions or contributions to UN reports and processes, of which 20 (9 in 2010 and 11 in 2011) were reflected in either UN Secretary General Reports or in other documents of UN agencies and inter-governmental processes</p> <p>Coordination of responses to over 311 (121 in 2010 + 190 in 2011) invitations to UN and IGO meetings of WIPO's participation at over 224 (105 in 2010 and 119 in 2011) of these meetings</p>
		<p>Increased number of NGOs participate as observers at WIPO and engage in joint activities</p>	<p>223 international (an increase of 13) and 62 national (an increase of 11)</p> <p>Extent of joint activities with NGOs is reported on under relevant Programs</p>
		<p>Increased number of joint activities with regional, sub-regional and national organizations</p>	<p>The full extent of joint activities with regional or sub-regional IGOs is reported on under relevant Programs</p>
		<p>Additional public and private sector partnerships</p>	<p>Draft prepared and reviewed internally. Final draft to form the basis for consultations with Member States</p> <p>3 partnerships (ARDI, <i>wipo green</i> and WIPO Re:Search)</p>

SECTION II

WIPO'S CONTRIBUTION TO MDGS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 in 2012

This section reports in a narrative format on the linkages between WIPO's relevant areas of work, drawing examples from 2012, and MDGs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

The following existing studies, namely CDIP/10/9 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_10/cdip_10_9.pdf) and CDIP/5/3 (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_5/cdip_5_3.pdf), provide a matrix, which outlines WIPO's relevant programs and activities and maps them to the relevant MDGs and provided the basis for the preparation of this Section.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

A number of WIPO activities may contribute to the achievement of universal primary education by increasing access to information and knowledge that can be used in the provision of primary education, both in general and specifically for persons who are blind, visually impaired, or print disabled. Progress in this area was made in the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), through implementation of Development Agenda Projects and through advancements in the WIPO Visually Impaired Persons (VIP) Initiative. Most notably, in June 2013, WIPO Member States adopted the historic [Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled](#). The Treaty addresses the deficiency of available books in formats accessible to the beneficiaries by requiring its contracting parties to adopt national law provisions that permit the reproduction, distribution and making available of published works in accessible formats through limitations and exceptions to the rights of copyright rightholders. It also provides for the exchange of these accessible format works across borders by organizations that serve the people who are blind, visually impaired, and print disabled. It will harmonize limitations and exceptions so that these organizations can operate across borders. This sharing of works in accessible formats should increase the overall number of works available because it will eliminate duplication and increase efficiency.

Advancements were also made on other SCCR agenda items, including limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives; and limitations and exceptions for education and research institutions. Copyright-related legislative advice was provided to nine Member States.

Evaluations of two DA projects that could contribute to achievement of MDG 2 by increasing access to copyrighted works were conducted in 2012. Evaluation of the DA project on Intellectual Property and the Public Domain and a subsequent follow-up to the project in the form of the Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain followed by a Study on Scenarios and Possible Options Concerning Recommendations 1c, 1f and 2a of the scoping Study were completed. In addition, terms of reference for a Comparative Study on Copyright Relinquishment were prepared and discussed by the Committee.

Completion and evaluation of the project on IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge was also conducted in 2012. Under the project, a Study on Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and

Creative Content was prepared by a group of external experts and presented to the ninth session of the CDIP.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

WIPO aims to ensure that gender considerations are part of its programming and project work and is committed to achieving gender balance among its staff at all levels by 2020. Progress has been made in 2012 towards reaching this goal.

Within the Secretariat, women currently represent 53.9 per cent of the workforce. Imbalances still exist, however, at senior levels with regard to gender representation.¹⁴ As a means to address this imbalance and enhance its overall work on gender equality, a Gender and Diversity Specialist was recruited recently in 2013. In order to ensure that continued progress is made, a gender policy and action plan will be available for implementation towards the end of 2013.

Within its Programs, WIPO continues its work to promote increased awareness on the importance of women in inventions and IP rights (IPRs) and to encourage equality both in terms of opportunities for and recognition of women. Through the WIPO Awards Program in particular, which celebrates the achievements of inventors, creators and innovative companies around the world, in 2012, WIPO Awards bestowed to more than 30 women, from over 20 countries (mostly from developing countries and countries in transition). Most of these medals were awarded upon request from national IP offices and government institutions, concerned with the promotion of inventive and innovative activities.

Women also continue to play an important part in the constituency of the WIPO Academy's work. According to its annual statistical report, "in 2012, 45 per cent of participants in courses organized by the Academy under its Professional Development Program (PDF) were females and 55 per cent were males, as compared to 48 per cent of female participants and 52 per cent of male participants respectively in 2011."¹⁵ In the Summer School, "the gender distribution of participants in the WIPO Summer Schools continued to be fairly balanced, with 174 participants (or 58 per cent) being females and 127 participants (or 42 per cent) being males, as compared to 61 per cent and 39 per cent respectively in 2011."¹⁶ Similarly, gender distribution within the Distance Learning Program also remained fairly balanced, "in 2012, 49 per cent of the participants were females and 51 per cent were males."¹⁷

As regards traditional knowledge (TK), traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and genetic resources (GRs), areas where women have been and continue to be the primary custodians, the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) continued its negotiations with the objective of reaching agreement on a text(s) of an international legal instrument(s) which will ensure the effective protection of GRs, TK and TCEs. WIPO also made available a series of short, accessible publications on the key issues, and published a consultation draft of the WIPO TK

¹⁴ WIPO. *Annual Report on Human Resources*, p. 9. Retrieved from:

http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/govbody/en/wo_pbc_21/wo_pbc_21_13.pdf

¹⁵ WIPO. *Annual Statistical Report of the WIPO Academy, 2012*, p.5. Retrieved from:

http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/academy/en/about/pdf/academy_statistics_2012.pdf

¹⁶ Ibid. p. 10.

¹⁷ Ibid. p. 17.

Documentation Toolkit. Such activities served to increase understanding of the issues, the development of national and regional legislation and policies, and the forging of practical solutions at the regional, national and community levels, complementing the IGC's normative work.¹⁸

In the area of SMEs, WIPO's capacity building activities continue to provide understanding of the IP system among women entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurship associations in order to enable them to define IP strategies conducive to their individual business needs. The Development Agenda project on IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) under implementation in Panama and Thailand plays a major role in empowering women in local communities.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

WIPO continues to play an important role in health-related fields through its focus on patents and access to medicines. With a view to enhancing cooperation among Member States on further developing balanced policy and normative frameworks for the international patent system, at the nineteenth session held in December 2013, the Standing Committee on Patents (SCP) continued to examine five topics on its agenda; three out of the five topics are closely related to health related matters, namely: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (iii) patents and health; and (v) transfer of technology.

Moreover, WIPO is increasingly recognized as a credible source of support, collaboration with and reference for information on innovation and IP in relation to pressing global issues, including global health. In this role and in support of the health-related MDGs, WIPO continued to participate in relevant public processes, seminars workshops and conferences including WHO, WTO, NGOs, universities and institutions. An important step in support of these endeavors was the launch of the *WIPO Global Challenges Seminar Series* in March 2012. Three seminars took place in 2012 and opened a forum for participants to share ideas, expertise and information.

WIPO has been very active in providing legislative and policy assistance on patents and related matters to Member States. The assistance covers policy issues that have a direct or indirect link with other policies, e.g., health related policies. The assistance provided help beneficiaries, primary, developing and least developing countries to implement multilateral, regional and bilateral commitments on the patent field and related matters. Through this assistance WIPO provides guidance in how to design and implement the patent legal framework that fit into the national development plans and national policies of Member States. The identification of this policy space that Member States enjoyed is what is known as flexibilities. In this regard, at the request of Members of the CDIP, the Secretariat has prepared some documents that describe and map how certain flexibilities have been implemented worldwide (see CDIP/5/4 Rev. and CDIP/7/3 Rev)

In addition, the trilateral cooperation with WHO and WTO on health, IP and trade focused in 2012 on the drafting of the joint technical study *Promoting Access to Medical Technologies*

¹⁸ WIPOs work on TK, TCEs and GRs also contributes to the achievement of MDG 7. Please see the cross-reference under this goal.

*and Innovation – Intersections between public health, intellectual property and trade*¹⁹, which was published on February 5, 2013. Moreover, WIPO contributed to a series of meetings in the area of public health in the framework of the UN process on Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs). WIPO also contributed to the draft WHO Traditional and Complementary Medicine Strategy: 2014-2023.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

In its commitment to the achievement of environmental sustainability, WIPO continues its efforts to enhance the interface between IP and the environment. To this effect, WIPO continues to cooperate with relevant IGOs on this matter and contributes to international debate with ideas about the correlation between IP and sustainable innovation. In 2012, the WIPO Secretariat participated as an observer in meetings concerning the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. WIPO also worked with international partners, including the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), to raise awareness on the environmental challenges arising in the context of the disposal of counterfeit and pirated goods. In July 2012, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and UNEP, WIPO organized a Workshop on the Disposal of Counterfeit Goods for the Judiciary, Law Enforcement Officials and Environmental Officers, to work towards the safe and secure storage and disposal of these goods to ensure that environment risks are mitigated, especially in dealing with goods containing toxic elements and hazardous waste. A follow-up Workshop will be organized in November 2013, with UNEP and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), and with contributions from the World Customs Organization (WCO).

In addition, WIPO has successfully piloted WIPO GREEN, a platform for the accelerated transfer, adaptation and adoption of environmentally sound technologies. Some 40 technologies and needs were uploaded by the end of 2012. In addition, new functionalities were added to the database and the subscription base to the WIPO GREEN monthly newsletters increased to over 500 subscribers. Two case studies were also published showing successful green technology transfers and several discussions held with strategic partners, including the UN Global Compact, UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO, as well as with financing institutions, such as infoDev and the Asian Development Bank.

As regards TK, TCEs and GRs, WIPO continued being available to contribute as a technical partner to regional projects, such as a regional framework on TK, TCEs and GRs for the Caribbean, the TK Action Plan in the Pacific and a UNEP and Global Environment Facility, funded project in certain Latin American and Caribbean countries on the implementation of access to GRs and benefit-sharing regimes. In collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, WIPO provided advice on IP management to the organizers of the 2012 Festival of Pacific Arts, held in the Solomon Islands. WIPO also made available a series of short, accessible publications on the key issues, and published a consultation draft of the WIPO TK Documentation Toolkit. Such activities served to increase understanding of the

¹⁹ WIPO. *Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation: Intersections between public health, intellectual property and trade*. Retrieved from: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/global_challenges/628/wipo_pub_628.pdf

issues, the development of national and regional legislation and policies, and the forging of practical solutions at the regional, national and community levels, complementing the IGC's normative work.²⁰

Moreover, WIPO is a forum for debate on the matter of a sustainable development through effective technology transfer of environment-friendly technologies or how the IP system contributes to the development of environment-friendly technologies. In 2012, WIPO hosted - for the first time - a Workshop on World Water Day with the topic *The Role of Patent Information in Supporting Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water*. The event was attended by representatives from Member States, several IGOs and NGOs, the academia and other civil society participants, which welcomed WIPO's initiative and work in the area of water related technologies and patent information.

At the *Rio+20* Conference, WIPO organized jointly with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil (INPI-Brazil) a side event on Green Innovations and Technologies: Practical Solutions and also co-hosted an information booth with Brazil INPI to promote WIPO projects such as WIPO GREEN, Patent Landscape Reports, the TISCs project and the WIPO DA. WIPO also participated in the UN Day at Rio, which was organized by the Government of the State of Rio and UNESCO; a panel session organized by the UN Group on the Information Society, and Business Day organized by Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD).

In addition, WIPO provided support as an observer at the 18th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Doha. In recent years, WIPO has acted as the lead organizer of UN system side events on technology transfer. WIPO also supports the discussions at the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in an observer capacity and, in response to an invitation, provided a contribution and a presentation on work that WIPO undertakes relevant to the objectives of the TEC.

Further, WIPO participated in a number of initiatives within the UN-Interagency context, mainly through UNEP and Sustainable UN ("SUN"), such as participation in the annual collection of data for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Calculator, as well as participation in the Inter-Agency Facilities Management annual meeting.

Within the Secretariat, WIPO continues to make strides to reduce its environmental impact through several measures. Under the framework of the WIPO Environmental Responsibility, another SRP initiative, a number of activities were undertaken in 2012 aimed at raising environmental awareness amongst staff and/or taking concrete and practical actions. Amongst the most significant technical measures taken in 2012 in the existing buildings, those aimed at reducing electricity consumption through the replacement of original installations and equipment by new technological solutions in the oldest building on the WIPO Campus were almost completed in 2012 and are expected to result in an overall reduction of consumption costs as well as an improvement of the carbon footprint. Starting a new trend in 2012, environmental criteria were introduced in certain tenders, in particular for cafeteria services, vending machines, disposable cafeteria articles and certain cleaning products.

²⁰ WIPOs work on TK, TCEs and GRs also contributes to the achievement of MDG 3. Please see the cross-reference under this goal.

In respect of the New Conference Hall – currently under construction – the structure of the hall, the exterior facade as well as the interior finishes (walls, ceiling and floor), are all made of wood, most of which is locally sourced from Swiss forests, thereby also reducing carbon emissions caused by transport.

[End of Annex II and of the document]