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**Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)**

**Fifteenth Session**

**Geneva, April 20 to 24, 2015**

Director General’s Report on Implementation of the Development Agenda

*prepared by the Secretariat*

 The present document contains the Director General’s report on the implementation of the Development Agenda (DA) for 2014. This is the sixth annual report provided by the Director General to the Committee.

 The report is aimed at providing Member States with an overview of WIPO’s engagement in the implementation and mainstreaming of all DA recommendations and their underlying principles throughout the Organization’s framework and activities.

 The report is structured in two parts and three annexes. Part I outlines key highlights in the implementation and mainstreaming of the DA into; (i) WIPO’s regular program activities and (ii) its various bodies. Part II focuses on key developments in the implementation of DA projects. Further, Annex I to the document provides an overview of the status of implementation of the DA recommendations; Annex II lists the completed and evaluated projects, together with key recommendations made by external evaluators, and Annex III gives an overview of the DA projects under implementation in 2014[[1]](#footnote-2).

**PART I: MAINSTREAMING THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

**DEVELOPMENT AGENDA MAINSTREAMING INTO WIPO’S PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

 As reflected in the Program and Budget for the biennium 2014/2015, WIPO’s activities continued to be guided by the DA recommendations and principles throughout 2014.

 Development continues to be mainstreamed across all WIPO’s Strategic Goals and relevant programs, which is emphasized by the Program and Budget 2014/2015, particularly within the results framework of the Organization that includes estimations of development share by result. Reporting on the mainstreaming of the DA was also enhanced through the Program and Performance Report (PPR) 2012/2013, which included a description of each program’s contribution to the implementation of the DA. In addition, a number of completed and evaluated DA projects were mainstreamed into the Organization’s regular work[[2]](#footnote-3).

 WIPO continued to assist developing countries and LDCs in the design, development and implementation of National IP Strategies that were both consistent with their overall development plans and able to support innovation and creativity. Established through the DA Project on Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity, completed in May 2012, a flexible methodology and practical set of tools were mainstreamed for use in national IP strategy formulation processes in developing countries and LDCs. In addition to this framework, WIPO technical assistance delivery is guided by DA principles and recommendations, including for Member States which have not yet engaged or finalized their IP Strategies.

 The WIPO Academy continued to take all necessary measures to ensure that its education and training programs were delivered to developing countries, least-developed countries and countries with economies in transition.  With the generous support of WIPO’s strategic partners, about one hundred scholarships were granted to facilitate access of beneficiaries from developing countries to IP specialized university degrees and courses. Professional on-site training courses were offered entirely free of charge and free or symbolic-fee training courses were made available online. In addition to these services, which have become an acquired benefit for developing countries, and in addition to the regular portfolio of education and training courses offered on a yearly basis, the Academy is regularly solicited to offer tailor-made training sessions, at the request of government authorities, in particular in the context of the start-up academies project, technology and innovation support centers (TISCs) and programs and initiatives for universities. Training content and curricula were also reviewed and adapted to integrate development-related aspects of IP into Programs, in line with the relevant DA Recommendations. Development aspects of IP have become an integral part of the curricula developed by the Academic Institutions Program, the Distance Learning Program and the Summer Schools Program. Training courses delivered by the Professional Development Program have been designed to specifically focus on strengthening capacity in the areas of policy making and negotiation with a view to creating balanced IP systems capable of fostering and promoting development. Furthermore, with the objective of making training courses more accessible to beneficiaries from developing countries, the Academy has, for the first time, made its dedicated catalogue of courses available in all UN languages.

 In line with DA Recommendations 1, 4, 10 and 11, WIPO’s Program on Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) organized or participated in 20 SMEs-related seminars, workshops or training of trainers programs on intellectual property (IP) management in 19 countries, mostly developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) in Africa, Arab region, Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. Together with two regional training of trainers programs on effective IP assets management by SMEs for ARIPO member states and for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, these programs benefitted over 900 representatives of SMEs and SME support institutions from 50 countries, including 15 LDCs and 35 developing countries and transition economies. The IP offices and/or the chambers of commerce of the concerned member states were closely involved at the planning stage and took a leading role and made substantial contributions during the development and implementation of the programs, including in the selection of speakers and the program topics. In line with Recommendation 4, the training of trainers program included a round table discussion which identified the challenges facing local SMEs and SMEs support institutions on the subject of IP awareness and use by SMEs and proposed a road map to address those challenges. Participants included local policy makers, SME support institutions and relevant stakeholders. This exercise contributed to setting-up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP for SMEs. The focus of the SMEs-related activities was on assisting SMEs to improve their competitiveness and business performance by effective management of their IP assets. The translation of SMEs-related publications and IP Panorama multimedia tool kit in various languages contributed in the development of awareness and capacity building materials which was used by SMEs, SME support institutions and academic institutions in developing countries, least developed countries, transition economies and developed countries for imparting IP management education and training. The monthly SMEs Newsletter continued to provide latest SMEs related news, information and links to some 40,000 subscribers worldwide in a balanced and transparent manner – further assisting policy makers in setting up appropriate national strategies in the field of intellectual property for SMEs.  The practice of displaying provisional programs, customized and translated publications, surveys and studies and IP Panorama in different languages continued on the WIPO website. In line with Recommendation 40, the SMEs program contributed to the Geneva Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) which was coordinated by the UNCTAD and included the participation of the ITC. The program also took part in a WTO meeting on the subject of SMEs. WIPO’s SMEs-related programs and activities contributed to strengthening national/regional capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions. In order to further enhance the delivery of IP support services to the SMEs and SME support institutions, two consultants are working on a guidance document entitled “Innovating for Success – Promoting the Use of Intellectual Property by Small and Medium Enterprises.”

 The Organization continued to deliver demand driven legislative assistance to Member States throughout the year. In compliance with DA recommendations, this assistance was development oriented, balanced and tailored to their specific development needs and policies, bearing in mind the applicable flexibilities relevant to countries at differing levels of development. Assistance was also provided in the adoption or strengthening of national or regional legal frameworks and their compliance with international standards and obligations, notably those of the TRIPS Agreement and WIPO-administered treaties.

 WIPO’s work on IP and Competition continued to gain relevance as a trusted multilateral forum for debates on the interface of IP with competition policy. This is reflected by (i) a growing number of requests of engagement with Member States on bilateral and sub-regional debates, some of which aim at the adoption of national policies; (ii) the starting of the second phase of the Survey on Technology Transfer and Antitrust, with the active contribution of a number of Member States, and with a view to developing a map on Members’ practices in that important area; (iii) the continued elaboration of internal and external studies addressing aspects of the interface IP&Competition; and (iv) the consolidation of the “International IP&Competition Group of Interest” (informally called “the Club”), in which the Secretariats of the OECD, UNCTAD, WIPO and WTO engage in informal, but regular exchanging of views and discussing possible cooperation in the area of IP and Competition.

 Throughout the year, WIPO continued its work towards building respect for IP. In accordance with Strategic Goal VI “International Cooperation on Building Respect for IP” and Recommendation 45 of the DA, the Organization approached enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns. WIPO provided, upon Member State request, legislative assistance on the compatibility of current or draft national legislation with the enforcement-related obligations under Part III of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), while taking the balances and flexibilities incorporated therein fully into account. Numerous training and capacity-building activities were also organized. These events generally aimed at considering the impact of IP protection and enforcement on the social and economic development of the participating countries and to examine the minimum standards and flexibilities contained in Part III of the TRIPS Agreement. In addition, they addressed topical issues, such as the environment friendly and safe disposal of IP infringing goods, the importance of preventive measures to address IP infringements, or consumer perception and attitudes towards counterfeiting and piracy. Furthermore, the Organization provided on-request assistance to Member States in developing national strategies for building respect for IP, particularly focusing on raising the awareness of IP on the side of carefully targeted interest groups. To this end, face-to-face meetings with relevant national stakeholders were organized in order to assess the relevant country’s particular socio-economic environment and its level of development and to determine its specific needs, before national strategies could be tailored in close cooperation with the Member State concerned. Finally, in the interest of systematic and transparent cooperation on building respect for IP, the Organization continued to maintain close relationships with other international organizations and the private sector. Motivated by the objective to ensure policy cohesion and achieve maximum impact through shared resources, these collaborations mainstream WIPO’s vision of a development-related approach to building respect for IP into the work of WIPO’s partners and therefore contribute to the ongoing debate on the proper balance in the protection and enforcement of IP rights. Following recommendations by Delegations of some Member States, information on all WIPO-led activities in relation to building respect for IP, including respective programs and list of speakers, is published on the WIPO web site.[[3]](#footnote-4)

 The WIPO Secretariat addressed the matter of flexibilities in the IP system, in accordance with DA Recommendation 14 and in response to Member States’ requests. At its thirteenth session, the CDIP discussed a document on flexibilities in the multilateral framework and the implementation in national laws of the following flexibilities: (i) the scope of exclusion from patentability of plants (TRIPS Art. 27) and (ii) the patentability or exclusion from patentability of software related inventions. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to prepare a document, based upon factual compilation with no recommendations whatsoever, on two new patent-related flexibilities, namely the flexibility to apply or not, criminal sanctions in patent enforcement (TRIPS Art. 61) and measures related to security which might result in a limitation of patent rights (so-called “security exception”) (TRIPS Art. 73). In addition, Member States continued to express interest in the matter of flexibilities in the IP system. In this regard, a sharing session on “countries’ use of health-related patent flexibilities” was organized in January 2014, as part of the twentieth session of the SCP, during which 20 Member States and three non-governmental organizations (NGOs) made interventions[[4]](#footnote-5).

 Taking into consideration DA Recommendations 17, 21 and 23, WIPO organized the ninth meeting of the Stakeholders’ Platform, which took place in Geneva on February 14, 2014 and aimed at discussing ways to enhance access to protected works for visually impaired persons. The focus of the meeting was on (i) a proposed evolution of the Platform into the Accessible Books Consortium (“ABC”) and (ii) licensing systems to facilitate the clearance method for cross-border transfers of works in accessible formats until such time as the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (“Marrakesh VIP Treaty”) comes into force. WIPO financed the participation of various stakeholders representing the blind community as well as right holders from developing countries.

 In line with DA Recommendations 24, 30 and 40, WIPO remained actively involved throughout the year, in the work of the United Nations (UN) system, notably taking part in development-related conferences, processes and initiatives. The WIPO Secretariat increased its cooperation with other UN organizations and continued monitoring and contributing to various processes related, among other, to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Gap Task Force, the post-2015 Development Agenda, the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and participated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) 20, the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee and Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the World Summit on the Information Society Forum (WSIS Forum), the WSIS High Level Review Meeting (WSIS+10) and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

15. The following are highlights of WIPO’s cooperation with the United Nations system and other inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) in this period.

(a) Accelerating achievement of the MDGs was a key element in the UN’s work in 2014. In this respect, the WIPO Secretariat participated in the work of the MDG Gap Task Force, as requested by the CDIP. Together with the WTO and WHO, it contributed to the section of the Task Force’s 2014 Report related to access to essential and affordable medicines. The report also refers to the WIPO-WTO-WTO trilateral cooperation and the study on “Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation – Intersections between public health, intellectual property and trade”. In addition, in 2014 the Secretariat extended its reporting on WIPO’s contribution to the achievement of the MDGs and on the measurement by other UN Specialized agencies of their contribution to the MDGs and submitted a document to the CDIP in November 2014[[5]](#footnote-6) (DA Recommendation 40).

(b) The Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) and other processes related to the post-2015 Development Agenda, such as the UN General Assembly Structured Dialogues on possible arrangements for a facilitation mechanism to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (Rio+20 Outcome Document, para 273), were a major focus for the UN in New York in 2014. Given the relevance to WIPO’s mandate of discussions on the development and transfer of technologies, the Secretariat participated, as an observer, in relevant meetings and presented its work at the April Session of the Structured Dialogues. In addition, the Secretariat was an active participant in UN inter-agency support mechanisms for these processes, such as the UN Technical Support Team and the UN Task Team on the post 2015 DA. In this work, the Secretariat contributed factual information on issues of relevance to WIPO’s mandate to help support better informed debate in these processes (DA Recommendation 40).

(c) Cooperation with key intergovernmental partner organizations remains an important aspect of WIPO’s work to help mainstream the WIPO DA. Of particular note, is WIPO’s continuing work with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and with the World Health Organization (WHO). The Secretariat participated in a series of national and regional workshops organized by the WTO, as well as supporting the work of the WIPO-WTO-WHO trilateral cooperation (DA Recommendations 14 and 40).

(d) The WIPO Secretariat was also closely involved in providing support to the UNFCCC in the implementation of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism (i.e. the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)). The Secretariat participated in meetings of the TEC and CTCN and the CTCN became a WIPO GREEN partner, and reciprocally WIPO became one of the first members of the CTCN Network. The Secretariat also participated as an observer in the negotiating sessions of the UNFCCC, in particular, COP20 in Lima, Peru (December 2014) (DA Recommendation 40).

(e) On WIPO activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, the Secretariat continued to report on its contributions in 2014 to the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS, as well as to report on its contribution to the 10-year review of the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS in response to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2013/9. WIPO was actively engaged in the WSIS+10 High Level Event that took place in Geneva from June 10 to 13, 2014. The Director General addressed the High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators, and the Secretariat organized a workshop on “*Media and the Internet: New creation and distribution channels reshaping the market*” for the WSIS Forum Track. In addition, WIPO actively engaged in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), helping to ensure a balanced discussion and raise awareness of the role played by IP in this area and to promote relevant WIPO initiatives and activities. WIPO co-organized two workshops at the IGF: (i) “*The Business of Creativity: User Generated Content and IP”* and (ii) “*Creating, Protecting, and Providing Access to Digital Culture”*. WIPO also participated in the Geneva Internet Conference that took place from November 17 to 19, 2014. The conference addressed critical issues, gaps, and future developments in Internet governance (IG) and digital politics (DA Recommendation 24).

(f) WIPO renewed its active participation in the Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW), an international initiative that promotes entrepreneurship and innovation to young people through local, national and global activities. In cooperation with UNCTAD, the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG), the International Trade Center (ITC), the *Département du Développement Economique du Canton de Genève*, *Université de Genève* (UNIGE) and the *Fédération des Entreprises Romandes* (FER), the Secretariat co-organized a week of events and training sessions for the GEW 2014. The focus was primarily on innovation promotion, youth entrepreneurship and the organization of IP capacity building sessions and patent information (DA Recommendations 4, 11 and 40).

(g) The WIPO Secretariat participated in the 21st session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Program (IHP), UNESCO, Paris, June 18 to 20; in the 3rd International Conference on Water Resources and Environmental Management: Water, Food, Energy Security and Climate Change (ICWRE-2014), Antalya, May 13 to 15; and organized a side event with IHP (UNESCO) at the World Water Week, Stockholm (August 31 to September 6) (DA Recommendations 30 and 40).

(h) The Secretariat continues to work to identify partners and extra budgetary financial support for its programs and projects. Throughout 2014, outreach efforts were focused on partnerships to support WIPO GREEN, WIPO Re:Search and the ABC Book Consortium (DA Recommendation 2).

16. Further to Recommendation 42, WIPO continued to strengthen its engagement with civil society and enhance its participation in WIPO activities. The Director General hosted an annual Meeting with Accredited NGOs in March 2014, furthering WIPO’s commitment to maintaining close cooperation with its non-governmental stakeholders and organizing fora. WIPO also continued to seek the development of multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships with non-governmental stakeholders focused on concrete activities to enhance the delivery of WIPO’s services and contribute to the promotion of intellectual property as a tool for economic growth and development worldwide. In addition, the organization of information meetings, workshops and topical seminars provided opportunities for further collaboration and valuable dialogue with non-governmental stakeholders across program areas and Organization’s priorities. Through these activities, WIPO maintained its commitment to identifying and implementing initiatives that encourage and facilitate the active participation of civil society in its work.

17. The establishment of a comprehensive ethics and integrity system at WIPO was one of the initiatives implementing DA Recommendation 6, which in 2013 began to be mainstreamed into WIPO activities following the conclusion of the Strategic Realignment Program (SRP). Following intensive training after the adoption of WIPO’s Code of Ethics, the level of awareness on ethics issues is currently very high at WIPO. During 2014, the Ethics Office continued to provide advice to WIPO personnel and was active on matters related to DA Recommendation 6, in particular outside activities, conflicts of interests, gifts and/or hospitality, as well as declarations of assets. Additional ethics training was being prepared, to be delivered in 2015 for WIPO staff and consultants, including on issues related to DA Recommendation 6.

18. Geographical diversity and gender were given particular attention with regard to the staff of WIPO. A number of outreach initiatives took place in order for WIPO vacancies to receive applicants on as wide a geographical basis as possible. A specific outreach event was held and an information booth was established during the General Assembly in September 2014, with a focus on Member States who do not have their nationals working in WIPO, to raise awareness on the importance of geographical diversity and the roles they can play in facilitating qualified candidates to apply to WIPO vacancies. In August 2014, the Director General issued WIPO’s first Policy on Gender Equality, which included both gender mainstreaming in programs and gender equality within WIPO’s workplace. Following the implementation of the revised Staff Regulations and Rules on the new internal justice system on January 1, 2014, Office Instructions were issued to prescribe procedures on work place-related conflicts and grievances and the application of disciplinary measures, providing a clear regulatory framework to,

*inter alia*, reinforce the values of integrity, impartiality and accountability of WIPO staff. An organization-wide ethics training continued to be delivered to all new WIPO staff to support the awareness of the WIPO Code of Ethics, and to ensure that WIPO personnel understand the ethical obligations required of them.

19. Further to their completion and independent external evaluation, Development Agenda projects were mainstreamed into WIPO’s program activities. The mainstreaming of those projects during 2014 included the following:

(i) The strengthening of the Organization’s biennial results frameworks and measurement metrics, initiated by the project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities, continues to provide a strong basis for monitoring and evaluating WIPO’s activities, including in the area of cooperation for development.

(ii) The Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD) continues to be used for various purposes and provides information on WIPO's technical assistance activities where the beneficiaries included a developing country, LDC or country in transition. Also, the Roster of Consultants (ROC) contains information on consultants engaged by WIPO to undertake specific IP technical assistance activities at the national level in developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition. The database is regularly updated and used as a tool to identify IP consultants for specific IP tasks and areas.

(iii) The Intellectual Property Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD) offers a platform to seek donor funding or assistance for IP related projects, it is designed to match the needs of Member States with potential offers. This platform is being enhanced by Member States contributions. Its utilization however needs to be enhanced by the Member States.

(iv) Through the Project on Specialized Databases’ Access and Support, 39 Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) were created in various countries across the world to facilitate access to technological information in developing countries and LDCs. The TISCs benefit from continual support from WIPO to ensure their sustainability. In addition, the ASPI (Access to Specialized Patent Information) and ARDI (Access to Research for Development and Innovation) databases were also developed. These databases are being strengthened by the continual growth of the resources provided and the increasing number of users. Following the completion of Phase II, the project was mainstreamed into the activities of the Innovation and Technology Support Section in 2014.

(v) The project on IP and Competition Policy was mainstreamed into the regular work of the WIPO Program on IP and Global Challenges. The IP and Competition Policy Division was established as a result of the project[[6]](#footnote-7).

(vi) Under the project on Improvement of National, Sub-Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity, methodology and practical tools for the formulation of national IP strategies were developed[[7]](#footnote-8).

20. In addition, the following projects were proposed for mainstreaming into WIPO’s regular activities in the approved Program and Budget for 2014/15:

(i) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies. WIPO will continue to strengthen national and regional institutional and human resource capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national institutions more efficient and promote a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest as well as to meet national development priorities and goals and to meet the increasing demand from IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders at the national level.

(ii) Project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in

Developing Countries and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs). WIPO will continue to contribute to the business development of local communities, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and public institutions by building product brands through the strategic use of IP rights; to improve the capacities of national institutions, including IP Offices, to handle the procedures for registration of trademarks and geographical indications; and to raise awareness on the impact of product branding on the business development of local communities and SMEs.

(iii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information. WIPO will continue to promote innovation and economic growth in developing and least developed countries by facilitating better informed policy discussions and decisions related to R&D, investment and technology transfer through the provision of Patent Landscape Reports in relevant areas.

**DEVELOPMENT AGENDA MAINSTREAMING IN THE WORK OF OTHER WIPO BODIES**

21. Through its adoption of the Coordination Mechanisms and Monitoring, Assessing and Reporting Modalities (‘Coordination Mechanism’), the WIPO General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session instructed the “relevant WIPO bodies to identify the ways in which the Development Agenda Recommendations were being mainstreamed in their work”.

22. The Coordination Mechanism *inter alia* requested “relevant WIPO bodies to include in their annual report to the Assemblies, a description of their contribution to the implementation of the respective Development Agenda Recommendations”. A document including references to these contributions was discussed by the WIPO General Assembly at its forty-sixth session in 2014[[8]](#footnote-9).

23. The following is a summary of the developments in various WIPO bodies during 2013, and their contribution to the implementation of the Development Agenda.

*Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore*

24. In line with its mandate for 2014-2015, the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) held its twenty-sixth session from February 3 to 7, 2014, its twenty-seventh session from March 24 to April 4, 2014, and its twenty-eighth session from July 7 to 9, 2014. The IGC continued negotiating draft texts on genetic resources (GRs), traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs). In September 2014, the General Assembly did not make a decision on the work program of the IGC for 2015.

25. The conclusion of the IGC’s negotiations is the subject of the Development Agenda (Recommendation 18), which urges the Committee “to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments.” The IGC’s work is also guided by Recommendations 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 40 and 42. The norm setting activities are Member State-driven and ensure a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States as well as the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Recommendations 15 and 42), and the work pursued in other fora (Recommendation 40). The IGC’s norm-setting process duly considers the boundaries, role and contours of the public domain (Recommendations 16 and 20) and takes into account flexibilities in international IP agreements (in accordance with the DA Recommendations 12, 14 and 17). The IGC negotiations are based upon open and balanced consultations (Recommendation 21) and are supportive of the UN development goals (Recommendation 22). The IGC’s work contributes to the mainstreaming of development considerations in WIPO’s work.

*Standing Committee on the Law of Patents*

26. The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) held its twentieth and twenty-first sessions from January 27 to 31, 2014 and from November 3 to 7, 2014, respectively.[[9]](#footnote-10) During 2014, the SCP continued to address the following five topics: (i) exceptions and limitations to patent rights; (ii) quality of patents, including opposition systems; (iii) patents and health; (iv) the confidentiality of communications between clients and their patent advisors; and (v) transfer of technology. The discussions took into account flexibilities in international IP agreements (in accordance with Recommendation 17), and, in particular, address, among others, intellectual property-related transfer of technology (Recommendations 19, 22, 25 and 29) as well as potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States (Recommendation 22).

27. The SCP advanced the discussions with various modalities, including discussions based on documents prepared by the Secretariat and proposals made by Member States, seminars that included external expert speakers and sharing sessions that facilitated exchange of information on Member States’ experiences. They contributed to a participatory process that takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all Member States as well as the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Recommendations 15 and 42). In 2014, two seminars on exceptions and limitations to patent rights, a seminar on the confidentiality of advice from patent advisors, a sharing session regarding experiences on international work sharing and collaboration and a sharing session on countries’ use of health-related patent flexibilities were held.

28. The activities of the SCP are Member state driven, and in order to facilitate the dialogue among Member States, they are based on open and balanced consultations in accordance with Recommendation 21. The SCP’s work continues to contribute to the mainstreaming of development considerations in WIPO’s work.

*Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Locations*

29. The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) held its thirty-first session from March 17 to 21, 2014, and its thirty-second session from November 24 to 26, 2014. At the thirty-first session, a number of delegations made statements on the contribution of the SCT to the implementation of the respective Development Agenda Recommendations[[10]](#footnote-11). In particular, it was observed that the current work of the SCT regarding industrial designs was under the scope of DA Recommendation 15, which states that WIPO norm-setting activities should be inclusive and member-driven, take into account different levels of development, take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits, and be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and views of other stakeholders and be in line with the view of WIPO Secretariat. Moreover, Cluster A of the Development Agenda, relating to technical assistance and capacity building, was addressed by delegations. It was also noted that the Chair’s proposal on technical assistance contained concrete provisions for the technical assistance article to be included in the Design Law Treaty (DLT). The mandate given to the SCT by the General Assembly regarding the work on the text on technical assistance was also observed.

30. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the Development Agenda had been fully mainstreamed in the WIPO activities in the field of industrial design, trademark and geographical indications, including the work at the SCT. The negotiations on the DLT had been conducted in an inclusive and member driven manner, and they had taken into account the Study on the Potential Impact of the Work of the SCT[[11]](#footnote-12), including technical assistance, which gave due consideration to the level of developments and costs and benefits. The implementation of the DLT would benefit developing countries and LDCs, especially SMEs in those countries. The work done at the SCT on trademarks and geographical indications also contributed to an increased understanding, and the Development Agenda continued to be implemented in a positive way in the field of the SCT.

*Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights*

31. The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR or Committee) met three times in 2014. Namely, the following sessions were held: 27th Session from April 28 to May 2, 28th Session from June 30 to July 4, and 29th Session from December 8 to 12. During 2014, the Committee dedicated significant time to the discussion on limitations and exceptions for libraries and archives, basing its discussion on a number of working documents. In particular, at the 29th Session of the SCCR in December, the Committee heard the presentation of Professor Kenneth Crews on the Study on Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries and Archives, contained in document SCCR/29/3, which updated a previous study of the same name contained in document SCCR/17/2, submitted in 2008. The Committee welcomed the presentation and delegations and observers participated in an extensive question-and-answer session. In addition the SCCR also discussed the topic of limitations and exceptions for educational and research institutions and for persons with other disabilities.

32. The work of the SCCR is fully in line with the guidance provided by the Development Agenda, notably in its Cluster B: Norm-setting, flexibilities, public policy and public domain.  The SCCR follows the principle of neutrality in facilitating negotiation processes among Member States.  Those processes are always participatory and based on a multi-stakeholder approach.  The norm-setting activities are inclusive and member-driven; they take into account different level of development and the flexibilities in international IP agreements.

*Advisory Committee on Enforcement*

33. The Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held its ninth session from March 3 to 5, 2014. The work of the ACE is focused on technical assistance and coordination with other organizations and the private sector in the area of enforcement and building respect for IP. In accordance with the Development Agenda, and in particular its Recommendation 45, the Committee approaches enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, which reflects in the work program of the ninth session of the ACE: (1) Practices and operation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) systems in IP areas; and (2) Preventive actions, measures or successful experiences to complement ongoing enforcement measures with a view to reducing the size of the market for pirated and counterfeited goods.

34. Under item (1) background information on ADR as a tool for IP enforcement and the work of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center was followed by five national experiences in using ADR as an alternative or preliminary step to court litigation in IP matters. Item (2) was divided into four topics. First, four Member States and one regional organization shared their experience in awareness raising to build respect for IP were shared. In addition, three presentations focused on new business models that provided a legal alternative to copyright piracy. Moreover, on the topic of supply chain security, one presentation focused on due diligence initiatives and voluntary agreements between stakeholders to prevent IP infringements. Finally, three Member States and two industry representatives presented their experience with preventive measures, particularly in the online environment. In total, 22 expert presentations were made during the ninth session of the ACE.[[12]](#footnote-13)

35. The Committee also discussed the contribution of the ACE to the Development Agenda in accordance with the Coordination Mechanism. Delegations re-emphasized the guiding role of Recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda for its work and highlighted the positive contribution of the ACE to the Development Agenda in providing a forum for a productive and active exchange of national experiences in establishing and implementing projects and strategies in the area of enforcement and building respect for IP.

*Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group*

36. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Working Group held its seventh session from June 10 to 13, 2014. The Working Group continued its discussions on a number of proposals aimed at improving the functioning of the PCT system, in line with the recommendations which had been endorsed by the Working Group at its third session. The focus of these improvements, to be carried out by the WIPO Secretariat, applicants, Contracting States and national Offices (acting in both their national and international capacities), is to make the PCT system more effective both for processing patent applications and for supporting technology transfer and technical assistance to developing countries.

37. The Working Group approved, *inter alia*, proposed amendments to the PCT Schedule of Fees in relation to reductions for certain applicants from certain countries, notably developing and least developed countries (LDCs), with a view to their submission to the PCT Assembly for adoption. These amendments were adopted by the PCT Union Assembly in September 2014. The amendments to the Schedule of Fees update the income-based criterion used since the mid‑1990s and introduce an innovation-based criterion to determine the States whose nationals and residents are eligible for reductions of the fees listed in the Schedule of Fees in respect of international applications filed by applicants who are natural persons. In addition, all applicants, whether natural persons or not, from States classified as being LDCs, continue to benefit from the fee reductions, as is presently the case.

38. Furthermore, the Working Group continued discussions on PCT fee reductions for small and medium‑sized enterprises (SMEs), universities and not‑for‑profit research institutes, especially but not limited to those from developing and least developed countries (LDCs). In particular, the Working Group took note of a study on PCT fee elasticity by the International Bureau and a document providing details of reductions on patent fees granted by Offices to natural persons, SMEs, universities and not‑for‑profit research institutes. The Working Group approved further work in this regard by requesting the International Bureau to provide a supplementary study on fee reductions for universities, which would consider scenarios under which different levels of fee reductions were offered to universities from developing, least developed and developed countries, and whether filing behavior of universities in developing and least developed countries would show a different fee elasticity compared to that from universities in developed countries.

39. Finally, the Working Group noted a report by the International Bureau on the technical assistance projects related to the PCT carried out, for the benefit of developing countries and LDCs, in 2013 and up to April 2014, along with technical assistance activities planned for the remainder of 2014. At its fifth session, the Working Group had agreed that such reports would be included as a regular agenda item of future sessions of the Working Group. The Working Group further noted an oral update report by the International Bureau on the discussions at the thirteenth session of the Committee for Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) on the External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development (“the External Review”; document CDIP/8/INF/1 ).

**PART II: DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROJECTS**

40. By the end of 2014, the Member States had approved 30 projects, implementing 33 Development Agenda Recommendations. The financial resources allocated to date for the implementation of these projects amount to 27,804,792 Swiss francs.

41. During 2014, final independent evaluation reports for the following eight completed Development Agenda projects were presented for consideration of the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the CDIP:

(i) Project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (implementing Recommendations 4 and 10);

(ii) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (implementing Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25, and 32);

(iii) Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and the Informal Economy (implementing Recommendation 34);

(iv) Project on Intellectual Property and Brain Drain (implementing Recommendations 39 and 40);

(v) Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Socio-Economic Development (implementing Recommendations 35 and 37);

(vi) Pilot Project for Establishment of Start-Up National IP Academies - Phase II (implementing Recommendation 10);

(vii) Project on Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase II (implementing Recommendation 8); and

(viii) Project on Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information - Phase II (implementing Recommendations 19, 30 and 31).

42. The discussion of the evaluation reports led the Committee to agree, *inter alia*, on the following:

(i) Extension of the duration of the Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development Among Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries for one year, allowing the completion of the outstanding activities within the remaining project budget.

(ii) Approval of a Phase II of the Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development.

43. A self-evaluation report on the Project on Patents and the Public Domain was also presented for consideration of the Committee.

44. The independent evaluation reports on completed DA projects are viewed by Member States as an essential tool to assess their implementation and provide guidance for future development-related activities and new projects. Accordingly, the Secretariat reiterated its commitment to implement the agreed recommendations made by the evaluators, taking into account comments made by Member States, and established a monitoring system for the implementation of those recommendations[[13]](#footnote-14).

45. The implementation of the remaining approved projects continued in 2014. A progress report on the implementation of these projects was presented to the fourteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/14/2)[[14]](#footnote-15) and discussed by Member States. At the end of 2014, eight projects approved between the third and the thirteenth session of the Committee, were still under implementation, namely:

(i) Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations[[15]](#footnote-16) (implementing Recommendation 10) – Under implementation in 2013;

(ii) Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development – Phase II[[16]](#footnote-17) (implementing Recommendations 35 and 37) – Under implementation in 2014;

(iii) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions (implementing Recommendations 19, 25, 26 and 28) – Under implementation in 2014[[17]](#footnote-18);

(iv) Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models[[18]](#footnote-19) (implementing Recommendation 36) – Under implementation in 2014,;

(v) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries[[19]](#footnote-20) (implementing Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10 and 11), under implementation in 2014, for completion by September 2015 following the approval of the new timeline at the twelfth session of the CDIP;

(vi) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs (implementing Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25, and 32) – under implementation in 2014;

(vii) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (implementing Recommendations 4 and 10) – under implementation in 2014; and

(viii) Project on Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II (implementing Recommendations 19, 30 and 31) – under implementation in 2014.

46. During the reporting period, two projects were completed and their implementation was discussed by the Committee at its fourteenth session, held in November 2014, (Progress Report CDIP/14/2)[[20]](#footnote-21). Evaluation Reports for these projects will be presented during the fifteenth session of the Committee. These projects are the following:

(i) Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations; and

(ii) Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models.

47. WIPO Member States continue to take a keen interest in the implementation of the DA. A project proposal on Intellectual Property and Tourism: Supporting Development Objectives and Preservation of Cultural Heritage was submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt during the twelfth session of the CDIP. The proposal has been revised in consultation with the Secretariat and was discussed by the Committee at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions. It will be considered by the fifteenth session of the Committee.

48. The following are some highlights from the implementation of DA projects during 2014:

(i) Under the Project on Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations, the first component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, was completed successfully in 2010 (see CDIP/6/2, Annex VIII). Regarding the second component of the project relating to Collective Management Organizations, a full set of requirements (High Level Business Requirements) were drafted and reviewed. Work also progressed on developing a business model for the long-term sustainable development and operation of the new WIPO Copyright system. In April 2014, a workshop was held in Geneva to bring together representatives of CMOs who will potentially use the new system, to review the High Level Business Requirements and to create a Business Expert Group that will advise the project team during the development of the system. In addition, based on the documented requirements, a Request for Proposals (RFP) process was started in early 2014 to identify a partner for the development of the system. The evaluation was completed and contract negotiations are now in progress (as of July 2014). The partner will deliver software for the local components of the system (to be deployed in CMOs) and for the share components of the system (to link CMOs in regional networks and to link with international rights management systems). A technical project manager has also been recruited and will lead the project through the development and pilot phases. At its fourteenth session, the CDIP agreed that the project be officially closed. An Evaluation Report for this project will be presented during the current session of the Committee.

(ii) In the context of the project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions, the 6 planned peer-reviewed analytic studies have been presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session; these studies provide inputs for the Expert Forum, scheduled as a final stage of the project. A concept paper as a basis of discussion at the Expert Forum was also presented and approved by the Committee at its fourteenth session.

(iii) Under the Project on Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models, an Expert Meeting was organized in the WIPO Headquarters in the form of a *WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge*, held in January 2014[[21]](#footnote-22). It featured 17 high-level speakers from developed and developing countries as well as roundtable discussions on open innovation, and received very positive feedback from attendees as well as the local press and media. In addition, an
In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on Global Knowledge Flows, for incorporation into the planned Interactive Platform, were presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.

(iv) The Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs was competed and evaluated as scheduled. As per the decision of Member States, the Committee at its thirteenth session agreed to extend the duration of the Project for one year to allow for the completion of the outstanding activities within the remaining project budget. South-South functionalities have been developed and introduced in the IP-TAD and IP-DMD databases, and included on the South-South web platform[[22]](#footnote-23). The South-South Roster of Consultants highlighting experts and resource persons from developing countries, LDCs and countries in transition was completed and included as an additional resource on the South-South webpage. The South-South webpage was completed at the end of 2013 and officially launched in May 2014. The Project Manager was appointed as the *de facto* focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project.

(v) Under the Project on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries, three training workshops were held in Nairobi, Kenya in April 2014, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in July 2014 and in Dakar, Senegal in September 2014. Each seminar gathered around 50 participants. The selection of participants for the workshops was done in close consultation with the national focal points designated by each beneficiary country. Cooperation has also been established with an external international partner for the delivery of the Project. The *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF) was associated to the organization and to the programs of the Ouagadougou and Dakar seminars. This cooperation has proven to be beneficial and enriched the substantive components of the training. In addition, a Study on Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector was presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session.

(vi) Under the Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the two participating countries, namely Argentina and Morocco, have been selected, after an analysis of each country’s project proposal document, based on defined selection criteria. The national Lead Agencies have been identified. WIPO and the Lead Agencies for both participating countries are in the process of reaching agreement on the “Project Scope Statement” report, involving regular reviews and discussions between both parties in order to have a clear common understanding of the project scope and shared objectives. Country Project Coordinators have not yet been identified but their roles and responsibilities have been agreed upon. Moreover, an International Symposium on Industrial Design capital took place in Buenos Aires in September 2014, which provided an opportunity for a first outreach and the kick-off for the pilot project in Argentina.

(vii) The Project on Capacity Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II started to be implemented in July 2014. A number of Member States expressed strong interest to participate in the project, which are currently under review in order to examine the identified areas of needs and their relevance to the development needs of the countries. Consultations are ongoing with those countries that expressed interest, which are taking place in the context of defined responsibilities that all the parties have taken up, notably in terms of demand driven-ness and sustainability.

# CONCLUSION

49. Over the past six years, the implementation of the DA and its mainstreaming within WIPO’s Programs and Budget has been considerably strengthened. To date, 30 projects have been developed and executed, with the view to translating the DA recommendations into concrete activities. In 2014, the Secretariat continued to place development at the heart of its activities, and mobilize all the necessary resources to respond to the needs of the Member States, notably developing countries and LDCs. The WIPO management continues to deploy its efforts to ensure an effective implementation of the DA and to facilitate a constructive exchange on the contribution of IP to development.

[Annex I follows]

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RECOMMENDATIONS END OF DECEMBER 2014**

|  | RECOMMENDATION | STATUS OF DISCUSSIONS AT CDIP | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS | REPORTS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | WIPO technical assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development‑oriented, demand‑driven and transparent, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. In this regard, design, delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes of technical assistance programs should be country specific. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.This Recommendation is being addressed by the following projects: 1. Project on “Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs.” (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in document CDIP/7/6), 2. Project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries” (Project DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 contained in document CDIP/9/13).  | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/2 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/11/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Provide additional assistance to WIPO through donor funding, and establish Trust‑Funds or other voluntary funds within WIPO specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa through budgetary and extra‑budgetary resources, to promote, *inter alia*, the legal, commercial, cultural, and economic exploitation of intellectual property (IP) in these countries. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2) | Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by the Project DA\_02\_01: “Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development” (contained in CDIP/3/INF/2). The project was completed in November 2010. Project follow-up activities have been mainstreamed into the Program and Budget for 2010/2011 and 2012/2013.An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/3).This Recommendation is also being addressed by the Project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries” (Project DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 contained in document CDIP/9/13).  | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/INF/2CDIP/2/2 | CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/3CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Increase human and financial allocation for technical assistance programs in WIPO for promoting a, *inter alia*, development‑oriented IP culture, with an emphasis on introducing intellectual property at different academic levels and on generating greater public awareness on IP. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4) | Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007.In WIPO’s Program and Budget for the 2014/2015 Biennium, the total resources devoted to development expenditure amount to 144.1 million Swiss francs (excluding the DA projects). This represents an overall increase in development expenditure from 21.3 % in the biennium 2012/2013 to 21.4 % in the current biennium. In addition, for the 2014/2015 Biennium a total amount of 1.5 million Swiss francs was approved for the implementation of DA Projects (please see Table 6 of the Program and Budget 2014/2015).On activities for introducing IP at different academic levels, a wide range of tailor-made programs and activities are ongoing, particularly under the WIPO Academy. In this field, the two important initiatives are the “Start-up IP Academies” (Projects DA\_10\_01 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2, and DA\_10\_02 contained in CDIP/9/10 Rev.1, completed, evaluated and mainstreamed into WIPO’s Program and Budget) and the integration of the DA into WIPO’s Distance Learning programs, which are used by several academic institutions.  | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/6CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Place particular emphasis on the needs of SMEs and institutions dealing with scientific research and cultural industries and assist Member States, at their request, in setting‑up appropriate national strategies in the field of IP. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/5/5). | Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. This Recommendation was addressed by the project DA\_10\_05 on “Improvement of National, Sub‑Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity”, and the Project on “Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs” (Project DA\_04\_10\_01).Evaluation reports for these two projects were presented respectively at the tenth and thirteenth sessions of the CDIP (CDIP/10/7 and CDIP/13/3).The Creative Industries component of project DA\_10\_04 on “Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations” (contained in CDIP/3/INF/2) also contributed to implementing this Recommendation. This Recommendation is also being addressed by the following projects: 1. Project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries” (Project DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 contained in document CDIP/9/13).2. Pilot Project on “Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)” (Project DA\_4\_10\_02 contained in document CDIP/12/6)In addition, WIPO’s SMEs-related programs and activities contributed in strengthening national/regional capacity for protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions. | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/3CDIP/5/5CDIP3/INF/2 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/10/7CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | WIPO shall display general information on all technical assistance activities on its website, and shall provide, on request from Member States, details of specific activities, with the consent of the Member State(s) and other recipients concerned, for which the activity was implemented. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2). | Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by the DA Project on “IP Technical Assistance Database (IP-TAD)” (Project DA\_05\_01 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2 and available at <http://www.wipo.int/tad/en/> *.*An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/4). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/2  | CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/4 |
|  | WIPO’s technical assistance staff and consultants shall continue to be neutral and accountable, by paying particular attention to the existing Code of Ethics, and by avoiding potential conflicts of interest. WIPO shall draw up and make widely known to the Member States a roster of consultants for technical assistance available with WIPO. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4)Document implementing part of the recommendationCDIP/3/2 (Roster of Consultants). | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. Following the conclusion of the Strategic Realignment Program (SRP) and the adoption of the WIPO’s Code of Ethics, intensive training was undertaken; the level of awareness on ethics issues can be viewed as high at WIPO. During 2014, the Ethics Office continued to provide advice to WIPO personnel and was active on matters related to DA Recommendation 6, in particular outside activities, conflicts of interests, gifts and/or hospitality, as well as declarations of interests. Additional ethics training was being prepared end 2014, to be imparted in early 2015 to WIPO staff and consultants, including on issues related to DA Recommendation 6.The Roster of Consultants presented at CDIP/3 was updated and integrated with the project, “Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP‑TAD)” (DA-05-01). The roster is available at <http://www.wipo.int/roc/en/>  | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/3  | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Promote measures that will help countries deal with IP related anti‑competitive practices, by providing technical cooperation to developing countries, especially LDCs, at their request, in order to better understand the interface between intellectual property rights and competition policies. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/4/4) | Under implementation since adoption of the DA in October 2007. This Recommendation was addressed by the DA project, “Intellectual Property and Competition Policy” (Project DA\_7\_23\_32\_01 contained in CDIP/4/4 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/8). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/3CDIP/3/4  | CDIP/3/5CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/8 |
|  | Request WIPO to develop agreements with research institutions and with private enterprises with a view to facilitating the national offices of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as their regional and sub‑regional IP organizations to access specialized databases for the purposes of patent searches. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4, CDIP/3/INF/2 and CDIP/9/9) | Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by Phase I and II of the project, “Specialized Databases’ Access and Support” (Respectively DA\_08\_01 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2 and DA\_8\_2 contained in CDIP/9/9).Evaluation reports for Phase I and II of this project were presented for the consideration of the CDIP respectively at its ninth and fourteenth sessions (CDIP/9/5 and CDIP/14/5). | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/2 CDIP/2/INF/3 | CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/5CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Request WIPO to create, in coordination with Member States, a database to match specific IP‑related development needs with available resources, thereby expanding the scope of its technical assistance programs, aimed at bridging the digital divide. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2) | Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by the project, “IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP-DMD)” (Project DA\_09\_01 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2).The IP-DMD is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/dmd/en/> An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/3). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/2/2  | CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/3 |
|  | To assist Member States to develop and improve national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promote fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. This technical assistance should also be extended to sub‑regional and regional organizations dealing with IP. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/2/4 and CDIP/3/INF/2) | Under implementation since early 2009. This Recommendation was addressed by the following DA projects: 1. A Pilot Project for the “Establishment of ‘Start-Up’ National IP Academies”, Phase I and II (Project DA\_10\_01 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2 and DA\_10\_02 contained in CDIP/9/10 Rev.1);
2. Smart IP Institutions Project: “The Deployment of Components and Business Solutions Customized for Modernizing IP Infrastructure of National and Regional IP Institutions” (Project DA\_10\_02 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2);
3. Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions” (Project DA\_10\_03 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2);
4. Improvement of National, Sub‑Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity (Project DA\_10\_05 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2); and
5. Project on Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and LDCs (Project DA\_04\_10\_01 contained in CDIP/5/5).

Evaluation reports for these projects were presented for the consideration of the ninth, tenth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/9/6, CDIP/14/4, CDIP/10/4, CDIP/10/8, CDIP/10/7 and CDIP/13/3 respectively.In addition, this Recommendation is being addressed by the following projects: 1. “Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations” (Project DA\_10\_04 contained in CDIP/3/INF/2);
2. Project on Enhancing South‑South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs. (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in document CDIP/7/6);
3. Project on “Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries” (Project DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 contained in document CDIP/9/13); and
4. Pilot Project on “Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)” (Project DA\_4\_10\_02 contained in document CDIP/12/6).
 | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/2/INF/1 CDIP/2/2CDIP/4/12CDIP/5/5CDIP3/INF/2 | CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/6CDIP/10/4CDIP/10/7CDIP/10/8CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To assist Member States to strengthen national capacity for the protection of domestic creations, innovations and inventions and to support development of national scientific and technological infrastructure, where appropriate, in accordance with WIPO’s mandate. | Discussed. Activities agreed (CDIP/2/4) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.This Recommendation is being addressed by several WIPO Programs, including Programs 1, 3, 9, 14, 18 and 30 and indirectly by a number of DA projects addressing Recommendations 8 and 10.This Recommendation is also being addressed by the following projects: 1. Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs” (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in document CDIP/7/6); and2. Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries; and certain African Countries” (Project DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 contained in document CDIP/9/13). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To further mainstream development considerations into WIPO’s substantive and technical assistance activities and debates, in accordance with its mandate. | Discussed. Activities broadly agreed upon (CDIP/3/3) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.Development Agenda recommendations were mainstreamed into the Program and Budget for 2010/11, 2012/13 and 2014/2015. The project DA\_33\_38\_41\_01 on Enhancing WIPO’s RBM Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities (contained in CDIP/4/8/Rev.) is completed. An evaluation report was presented for the consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4).In the Program Performance Report (PPR) for 2012/2013, the reporting on the DA has been substantially enhanced, with detailed reporting on both the implementation of DA projects and DA recommendations under each Program. | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/4 |
|  | WIPO’s legislative assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development‑oriented and demand‑driven, taking into account the priorities and the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States and activities should include time frames for completion. | Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2).Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11. | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.During 2014, WIPO continued to provide legislative assistance in response to requests from Member State authorities. Countries were advised on their existing or draft legislation and were familiarized with the available options and policy choices in implementing the legislation.This Recommendation is also being addressed by the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs. (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in document CDIP/7/6). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Within the framework of the agreement between WIPO and the WTO, WIPO shall make available advice to developing countries and LDCs, on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement. | Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP10/2).Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10,CDIP/10/11, and CDIP/13/10. | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.WIPO regularly provides legislative advice to developing countries and LDCs on the implementation and operation of the rights and obligations and the understanding and use of flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement. A document on “Patent Related Flexibilities in the Multilateral Legal Framework and their Legislative Implementation at the National and Regional Levels” was presented to CDIP/5. The second part of this document containing five new flexibilities approved by the sixth session of the CDIP was presented to the seventh session of the Committee.At its thirteenth session, the CDIP discussed the third part of the document containing two new flexibilities. WIPO also regularly contributes to the WTO Trade Policy Courses and national or sub-regional workshops on issues relating to TRIPS implementation, flexibilities and public policies to support countries in the implementation of TRIPS. As agreed by the Member States during CDIP/6, WIPO published a web page dedicated to making available information related to use and flexibilities in the IP System, including resources on flexibilities produced by WIPO and other relevant IGOs, and a database of national IP laws provisions on flexibilities. (<http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/flexibilities/>). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Norm‑setting activities shall:* be inclusive and member driven;
* take into account different levels of development;
* take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits;
* be a participatory process, which takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited inter‑governmental organizations and non‑governmental organizations; and
* be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO Secretariat.
 | Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5 CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2). | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.In October 2007, the General Assembly requested all WIPO bodies, including the norm-setting committees to implement this Recommendation (along with the remaining 19 for immediate implementation). Member States, through their participation in those Committees, play a crucial role in ensuring their implementation.Inclusiveness and viewpoints of IGOs and NGOs: In 2014, 33 NGOs requested and obtained *ad hoc* accreditation in WIPO’s committees. In addition, one IGO, nine International NGOs and three national NGOs obtained permanent observer status at WIPO, giving them the opportunity to participate in the relevant WIPO bodies.Member-driven Agenda and issues to be discussed at the committees were either established by Member States in the previous session of the Committees or by the General Assembly.Different levels of development: the issues currently being discussed in the committees reflect a wide variety of interests proposed by countries with different levels of development.Balance between costs and benefits: this issue has been raised on various occasions in the committee.Principle of neutrality: this is a central principle for the Secretariat as a whole and staff as international civil servants. | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Consider the preservation of the public domain within WIPO’s normative processes and deepen the analysis of the implications and benefits of a rich and accessible public domain. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/3 Rev.) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. This Recommendation was addressed by the project, on “Intellectual Property and the Public Domain” (Project DA\_16\_20\_01 contained in CDIP/4/3 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/7).In addition, this Recommendation was addressed by the project DA\_16\_20\_02 on Patents and the Public Domain (contained in CDIP/7/5 Rev.). A Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.) was discussed during the twelfth session of the Committee and is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106>A self-evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/13/7). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/2CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/7CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/13/7 |
|  | In its activities, including norm‑setting, WIPO should take into account the flexibilities in international IP agreements, especially those which are of interest to developing countries and LDCs. | Discussed in context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3, CDIP/8/2 and CDIP/10/2)Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/5/4, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10, CDIP/10/11, and CDIP/13/10.  | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.Please refer to the status of implementation of Recommendation 14 (Annex I, page 10). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To urge the IGC to accelerate the process on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore, without prejudice to any outcome, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments. | Discussed in context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007.The WIPO General Assembly in 2013 extended the IGC’s mandate for the 2014-2015 Biennium. The IGC met three times in 2014.  | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To initiate discussions on how, within WIPO’s mandate, to further facilitate access to knowledge and technology for developing countries and LDCs to foster creativity and innovation and to strengthen such existing activities within WIPO. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/5 Rev., CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/6/4). | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. This Recommendation was addressed by the following Development Agenda projects:1. Intellectual Property ICTs, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (Project DA\_19\_24\_27\_01 contained in CDIP/4/5 Rev.).2. Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information, Phase I and II (Projects DA\_19\_30\_31\_01 contained in CDIP/4/6 and DA\_19\_30\_31\_02 contained in CDIP/10/13). 3. Capacity-building in the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges (Project DA\_30\_31\_01 contained in CDIP/5/6 Rev.).Evaluation reports for these projects were presented for the consideration of the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth sessions of the CDIP and are contained in documents CDIP/10/5, CDIP/10/6 , CDIP/12/3and CDIP/14/6) In addition, this Recommendation is being addressed by the following projects: 1. Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (Project DA\_19\_25\_26\_28\_01 contained in CDIP/6/4). 2. Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs.” (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in document CDIP/7/6).3. Capacity-building in the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges – Phase II ( Project DA\_19\_30\_31\_03 contained in CDIP/13/9) | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/4CDIP/3/4 Add. | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/2CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/10/5CDIP/10/6CDIP/12/2CDIP/12/3CDIP/14/2CDIP/14/6 |
|  | To promote norm-setting activities related to IP that support a robust public domain in WIPO’s Member States, including the possibility of preparing guidelines which could assist interested Member States in identifying subject matters that have fallen into the public domain within their respective jurisdictions. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/3 Rev.). | Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation is being addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property and the Public Domain” (Project DA\_16\_20\_01 contained in CDIP/4/3 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/7).In addition, this Recommendation was addressed by the project DA\_16\_20\_02 on Patents and the Public Domain contained in CDIP/7/5 Rev. | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/3 CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/7CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2 |
|  | WIPO shall conduct informal, open and balanced consultations, as appropriate, prior to any new norm‑setting activities, through a member‑driven process, promoting the participation of experts from Member States, particularly developing countries and LDCs. | Discussed in context of progress reports (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | WIPO’s norm‑setting activities should be supportive of the development goals agreed within the UN system, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.The WIPO Secretariat, without prejudice to the outcome of Member States considerations, should address in its working documents for norm-setting activities, as appropriate and as directed by Member States, issues such as: (a) safeguarding national implementation of intellectual property rules;(b) links between IP and competition; (c) IP‑related transfer of technology; (d) potential flexibilities, exceptions and limitations for Member States; and (e) the possibility of additional special provisions for developing countries and LDCs. | Discussed. Activities broadly agreed upon (CDIP/3/3). Further discussions in the context of documents CDIP/5/3, CDIP/6/10, CDIP/8/4 CDIP10/9, CDIP/11/3, CDIP/12/8, andCDIP/14/12 Rev. | A Report on the Contribution of WIPO to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/5/3) was discussed in the fifth session of the CDIP. A webpage on MDGs and WIPO was created (<http://www.wipo.int/ip-development/en/agenda/millennium_goals/>). A revised document on Assessing WIPO’s Contribution to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (CDIP/8/4) was discussed during the eighth session of the Committee. This document was revised to take into consideration comments made by Member States (CDIP/10/9) and discussed during the tenth session of the Committee. In addition, a study on the feasibility of integrating MDGs-related needs/outcomes into the WIPO biennial results framework (CDIP/11/3) was discussed during the eleventh session of the Committee. A document on the MDGs in other United Nations Agencies and the contribution of WIPO to the MDGs (CDIP/12/8) was discussed by the Committee at its twelfth session, and a revised document on this matter, covering additional UN organizations and Programs and expanding the survey undertaken in document CDIP/12/8, was discussed by the Committee at its fourteenth session (CDIP/14/12 Rev.). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/3 | N/A |
|  | To consider how to better promote pro‑competitive IP licensing practices, particularly with a view to fostering creativity, innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology to interested countries, in particular developing countries and LDCs. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/4 Rev.). | Under implementation since January 2010. Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property and Competition Policy” (Project DA\_7\_23\_32\_01 contained in CDIP/4/4 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/8). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/3 | CDIP/4/2CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/8 |
|  | To request WIPO, within its mandate, to expand the scope of its activities aimed at bridging the digital divide, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) also taking into account the significance of the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF). | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/5 Rev.). | Under implementation since January 2010. Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property ICTs, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (Project DA\_19\_24\_27\_01 contained in CDIP/4/5 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/5). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/5 |
|  | To explore IP‑related policies and initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the benefit of developing countries and to take appropriate measures to enable developing countries to fully understand and benefit from different provisions, pertaining to flexibilities provided for in international agreements, as appropriate. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/4). Further discussions in the context of document CDIP/6/10, CDIP/7/3, CDIP/8/5, CDIP/9/11, CDIP/10/10 and CDIP/10/11. | Under implementation since December 2010. Recommendation is being addressed by two projects: 1. Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (Project DA\_19\_25\_26\_28\_01 contained in CDIP/6/4); and
2. Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs. (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in CDIP/7/6).
 | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/4 Add. | CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To encourage Member States, especially developed countries, to urge their research and scientific institutions to enhance cooperation and exchange with research and development institutions in developing countries, especially LDCs. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/4).  | Under implementation since December 2010. Recommendation is being addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (Project DA\_19\_25\_26\_28\_01 contained in CDIP/6/4). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/4 Add. | CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Facilitating IP‑related aspects of ICT for growth and development: Provide for, in an appropriate WIPO body, discussions focused on the importance of IP‑related aspects of ICT, and its role in economic and cultural development, with specific attention focused on assisting Member States to identify practical IP‑related strategies to use ICT for economic, social and cultural development. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/5 Rev.). | Under implementation since January 2010. Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property, ICTs, the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge” (CDIP/4/5 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the tenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/5). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/5 |
|  | To explore supportive IP‑related policies and measures Member States, especially developed countries, could adopt for promoting transfer and dissemination of technology to developing countries. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/4) | Under implementation since December 2010. Recommendation is being addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges – Building Solutions” (Project DA\_19\_25\_26\_28\_01 contained in CDIP/6/4). | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 Add. | CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To include discussions on IP-related technology transfer issues within the mandate of an appropriate WIPO body. | Not yet discussed by the Committee | Implementation to begin once activities have been agreed by Member States. | CDIP/1/3 | N/A |
|  | WIPO should cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to provide to developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, advice on how to gain access to and make use of IP-related information on technology, particularly in areas of special interest to the requesting parties. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.) | Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:1. Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information – Phase I and II (Projects DA\_19\_30\_31\_01 contained in CDIP/4/6 and DA\_19\_30\_31\_02 contained in CDIP/10/13)2. Capacity-building in the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges” (Project DA\_30\_31\_01 contained in CDIP/5/6 Rev.).Evaluation reports for those projects were presented for the consideration of the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/14/6).In addition, the Recommendation is also addressed by the Project on Capacity-building in the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges – Phase II” (Project DA\_30\_31\_03 contained in CDIP/13/9 Rev.). | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/10/6CDIP/12/2CDIP/12/3CDIP/14/2CDIP/14/6 |
|  | To undertake initiatives agreed by Member States, which contribute to transfer of technology to developing countries, such as requesting WIPO to facilitate better access to publicly available patent information. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/6 and CDIP/5/6 Rev.) | Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation was addressed by the following projects:1. Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information – Phase I and II (Projects DA\_19\_30\_31\_01 contained in CDIP/4/6 and DA\_19\_30\_31\_02 contained in CDIP/10/13)2. Capacity-building in the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges” (Project DA\_30\_31\_01 contained in CDIP/5/6 Rev.).Evaluation reports for those projects were presented for the consideration of the tenth, twelfth and fourteenth session of the CDIP (CDIP/10/6, CDIP/12/3 and CDIP/14/6).In addition, the Recommendation is also addressed by the Project on Capacity-building in the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges” (Project DA\_30\_31\_03 contained in CDIP/13/9 Rev.). | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2CDIP/14/6 |
|  | To have within WIPO opportunity for exchange of national and regional experiences and information on the links between IP rights and competition policies. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/4 Rev.) | Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation was addressed by the projects on “Intellectual Property and Competition Policy” (Project DA\_7\_23\_32\_01 contained in CDIP/4/4 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the ninth session of the CDIP (CDIP/9/8). In addition this Recommendation is being addressed by the project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs. (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in document CDIP/7/6). | CDIP/1/3 CDIP/3/4 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/9/8CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To request WIPO to develop an effective yearly review and evaluation mechanism for the assessment of all its development‑oriented activities, including those related to technical assistance, establishing for that purpose specific indicators and benchmarks, where appropriate. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/8 Rev.) | Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Enhancement of WIPO's Results‑Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (Project DA\_33\_38\_41\_01 contained in CDIP/4/8 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/6/2CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/4 |
|  | With a view to assisting Member States in creating substantial national programs, to request WIPO to conduct a study on constraints to intellectual property protection in the informal economy, including the tangible costs and benefits of IP protection in particular in relation to generation of employment. | Discussed in the context of documents CDIP/6/9 and CDIP/8/3) | The Recommendation was addressed by the project on Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy (Project DA\_34\_01 contained in CDIP/8/3 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/13/5). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/6/9 | CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/13/5 |
|  | To request WIPO to undertake, upon request of Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of intellectual property systems in these States. | Discussed in the context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2).Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/5/7 Rev.) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. The Recommendation was addressed by the Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development (Project DA\_35\_37\_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.). An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the fourteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/14/3). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2CDIP/14/3 |
|  | To exchange experiences on open collaborative projects such as the Human Genome Project as well as on IP models. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/6/6) | Under implementation since December 2010. The Recommendation is being addressed by the project, “Open Collaborative Projects and IP-Based Models”. (Project DA\_36\_01 contained in CDIP/6/6). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | Upon request and as directed by Member States, WIPO may conduct studies on the protection of intellectual property, to identify the possible links and impacts between IP and development. | Discussed in context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2). Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/5/7 Rev.) | Under implementation since adoption of the Development Agenda in October 2007. The Recommendation was addressed by the Project on Intellectual Property and Socio-Economic Development (Project DA\_35\_37\_01 contained in CDIP/5/7 Rev.). An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the fourteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/14/3). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2CDIP/14/3 |
|  | To strengthen WIPO’s capacity to perform objective assessments of the impact of the organization’s activities on development. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/8 Rev.) | Under implementation since January 2010. The Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Enhancement of WIPO's Results‑Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (Project DA\_33\_38\_41\_01 contained in CDIP/4/8 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/4 |
| 1.
 | To request WIPO, within its core competence and mission, to assist developing countries, especially African countries, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, by conducting studies on brain drain and make recommendations accordingly. | Discussed in the context of document CDIP/6/8 and CDIP/7/4 | Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Intellectual Property and Brain Drain” (Project DA\_39\_40\_01 contained in CDIP/7/4). An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/13/6). | CDIP/1/3CDIP/6/8 | CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/13/6 |
|  | To request WIPO to intensify its cooperation on IP related issues with UN agencies, according to Member States’ orientation, in particular UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially WTO in order to strengthen the coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs. | Not yet discussed by the Committee | While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation and notably in the context of Projects “Intellectual Property and Brain Drain” (DA\_39\_40\_01 contained in CDIP/7/4) and “Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs.” (Project DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 contained in CDIP/7/6). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To conduct a review of current WIPO technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation and development. | Discussed. Activities agreed upon (CDIP/4/8).Further discussed in the context of the document CDIP/8/INF/1 | Under implementation since January 2010. Recommendation was addressed by the project, “Enhancement of WIPO's Results‑Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities” (Project DA\_33\_38\_41\_01 contained in CDIP/4/8 Rev.).An evaluation report for this project was presented for the consideration of the twelfth session of the CDIP (contained in CDIP/12/4). | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/4 |
|  | To enhance measures that ensure wide participation of civil society at large in WIPO activities in accordance with its criteria regarding NGO acceptance and accreditation, keeping the issue under review. | Discussed in the context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2) | While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation. During 2014, one intergovernmental organization (IGO), nine international non‑governmental organizations (NGOs) and three national NGOs acquired observer status at WIPO. This brings the total to 73 IGOs, 251 international NGOs and 78 national NGOs. In addition, a number of NGOs requested and obtained *ad hoc* observer status for participating in specific committees, as follows:* 1 at the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE);
* 21 at the Inter-governmental Committee on Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC);
* 10 at the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR); and
* 1 at the Standing Committee on the law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT).

WIPO has also made efforts to include NGO participants in a number of activities undertaken. The Director General hosted the third annual open meeting with all accredited NGOs in March 2014, which provided an opportunity for a direct dialogue with the Director General on the priorities and objectives of WIPO in 2014, as well as a reflection of the achievements of 2013. The meeting reiterated the Organization’s engagement with civil society; it was part of other outreach initiatives destined to NGOs, including briefing sessions. | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To consider how to improve WIPO’s role in finding partners to fund and execute projects for IP‑related assistance in a transparent and member‑driven process and without prejudice to ongoing WIPO activities. | Not yet discussed by the Committee | Implementation to begin once activities have been agreed by Member States. | CDIP/1/3 | N/A |
|  | In accordance with WIPO’s member‑driven nature as a United Nations Specialized Agency, formal and informal meetings or consultations relating to norm-setting activities in WIPO, organized by the International Bureau, upon request of the Member States, should be held primarily in Geneva, in a manner open and transparent to all Members. Where such meetings are to take place outside of Geneva, Member States shall be informed through official channels, well in advance, and consulted on the draft agenda and program. | Discussed in the context of progress report (documents CDIP/3/5, CDIP/6/3 and CDIP/8/2) | While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation.  | CDIP/1/3 | CDIP/3/5CDIP/6/3CDIP/8/2CDIP/10/2CDIP/12/2CDIP/14/2 |
|  | To approach intellectual property enforcement in the context of broader societal interests and especially development‑oriented concerns, with a view that “the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations”, in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement. | Not yet discussed by the Committee | While activities for implementation are yet to be discussed by the Committee, in practice, the recommendation is already under implementation. Discussions at the Advisory Committee on Enforcement are conducted within the framework of Recommendation 45, and WIPO’s work in the field of building respect for IP, under Program 17, is guided by this Recommendation | CDIP/1/3 | N/A |

[Annex II follows]

OVERVIEW OF APPROVED PROJECTS BY THE CDIP

Projects under implementation

(i) Strengthening the Capacity of National IP Governmental and Stakeholder Institutions to Manage, Monitor and Promote Creative Industries, and to Enhance the Performance and Network of Copyright Collective Management Organizations

DA\_10\_04 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Assist in the improvement and strengthening of national institutions and stakeholder organizations dealing with and representing creative industries in enhancing their understanding of the role of IP for the effective management and development of creative industries, and to facilitate the establishment of regional or sub‑regional networks for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights. | Under implementation since April 2009.Completed in July 2014. | Creative industries: - Assess the economic importance of the creative sector and the management of IP in the creative industries.- Introduce the WIPO measurement tools on assessing the economic contribution of the creative industries.- Effectively manage IP-based assets in the formulation of business development policies/strategies.Collective Management Organizations:- Accomplish collective management business in a networked environment according to international state-of-the-art standards.- Developing an IT platform and creating a data center.- Achieve a common, cost-effective and easily affordable registration system for the identification of works and rights owners. | The first component of the project, relating to Creative Industries, was completed successfully in 2010 (see [CDIP/6/2](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=144382) Annex VIII)Collective Management Organizations:A high level business requirements document for the new WIPO Copyright system was completed. This system is now referred to as the WIPO Copyright Connection (WCC) system. A workshop was held in Geneva to bring together representatives of CMOs who will potentially use the new system, to review the High Level Business Requirements and to create a Business Expert Group that will advise the project team during the development of the system.Request for Proposals (RFP) process was started in early 2014 to identify a partner for the development of the system. A technical project manager has also been recruited and will lead the project through the development and pilot phases. | N/A |

(ii) Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges-Building Solutions

DA\_19\_25\_26\_28\_01 – Recommendations19, 25, 26, 28

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The project includes a range of activities that will explore possible initiatives and IP-related policies for promoting technology transfer, particularly for the benefit of developing countries. It will consist of five progressive phases with the objective of adopting a list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer. The project includes the following activities: (i) the organization of five Regional Technology Transfer Consultation Meetings, the composition criteria and TOR of which will be decided by Member States; (ii) the elaboration of a number of peer-reviewed analytic studies, including economic studies and case studies on international technology transfer, that will provide inputs for the High-Level Expert Forum; (iii) the organization of a High-Level International Expert Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges ‑ Building Solutions” to analyze the needs in the area of technology transfer and make proposals for the above-mentioned list of suggestions, recommendations and possible measures for promoting technology transfer. The composition criteria and terms of reference (TORs) of the High-Level Forum would be decided upon by Member States; (iv) the creation of a Web Forum on “Technology Transfer and IP: Common Challenges ‑ Building Solutions”; and (v) the incorporation of any outcome resulting from the above activities into the WIPO programs, after consideration by the CDIP and any possible recommendation by the Committee to the General Assembly. | Under implementation since January 2011.Timeline of implementation was revised by the twelfth session of the Committee.  | The objectives of this project are framed by recommendations 19, 25, 26 and 28. In particular, using a “step-by-step” to approach involving accredited organizations and new partners involved in all aspects of technology transfer.Explore intellectual property-related policies and new initiatives necessary to promote the transfer and dissemination of technology, benefiting developing countries in particular, together with the establishment of international IP collaboration.Target beneficiaries include: National Governments through Government officials in various areas and policy makers, universities and research institutions, industry, IP experts and technology managers. | * Activities (i) and (ii) of the project were carried out.

All of the planned Regional Consultation Meetings on Technology Transfer were concluded in 5 regions, namely Asia, Africa and the Arab World, Transition Region, Developed Countries Region, Latin America and the Caribbean.The 6 peer-reviewed analytic studies have been presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session. A Concept Paper, as a basis of discussion in the High Level Expert Forum, was also approved by the Committee at its fourteenth session.  | Information on those Regional Consultation Meetings is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28643> ; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31263> ; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30703> ; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31242> ; and <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31243>The 6 analytical studies are available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287167>; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287217>; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221>; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287221>; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287164>; <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287165>; and <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287218> |

(iii) Open Collaborative Projects and IP‑Based Models

DA\_36\_1 – Recommendation 36

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| This project will initiate and explore a range of activities for exchanging experiences on open innovation environments (including user‑centric environments where users co-create innovations through open collaborative agreements) in developed and developing countries, as well as intellectual property (IP) models.  | Timeline of implementation was revised by the twelfth session of the Committee. Completed in July 2014. | Establish an interactive platform for the broadest possible exchange of experiences on open collaborative projects and IP-based models.Exchange information, experiences and existing best practices, as well as enhance the understanding of potential uses of IP models/procedures in order to stimulate local innovation. Facilitate the availability of IP tools and online training kits from WIPO through the creation of a web site and web forum. | An Expert Meeting was organized in the WIPO Headquarters in the form of a WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge, January 22-23, 2014.  An In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on “Global Knowledge Flows” were presented to the CDIP at its fourteenth session. | The Taxonomy-Analytical Study for the Project on Open Collabor-ative Projects and IP‑Based Models is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=188513>WIPO Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762> In-Depth Evaluation Study and a study on “Global Knowledge Flows” respectively available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=287169> and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\_details.jsp?doc\_id=287416 |

(iv) Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries

DA\_1\_2\_4\_10\_11\_1 – Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 10, 11

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| The project seeks to develop a sustained framework for the audiovisual sector in 3 pilot countries, namely Burkina Faso, Kenya and Senegal, on the basis of improved professional structures, markets and regulatory environment. It aims to enhance the understanding and strategic use of the IP system as a key tool to support the development of the African audiovisual sector. The Projects’ activities will focus on professional development and training, as well as strengthening the relevant institutional capacity and infrastructure. | Under implementation since February 2013.Timeline of the project’s implementation was revised by the twelfth session of the Committee. To be completed in September 2015. | Contribute to enhanced use of the intellectual property system for the financing, production and distribution of audiovisual works.Advance the development of an effective and balanced framework and infrastructure for the exercise and management of IP rights-based transactions in the audiovisual sector. | Focal points to facilitate the planning and implementation of the project designated by each beneficiary country.Three training workshops were held in Nairobi, Kenya on April 1 and 2, 2014, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on July 7 and 8, 2014 and in Dakar, Senegal on September 1 and 2, 2014. | Scoping Study on Strengthening and Development of the Audiovisual Sector in Burkina Faso and Certain African Countries (CDIP/12/INF/3)available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250851>Study on Collective Negotiation of Rights and Collective Management of Rights in the Audiovisual Sector (CDIP/14/INF/2) available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=283200>  |

(v) Project on Enhancing South-South Cooperation on IP and Development among Developing Countries and LDCs

DA\_1\_10\_11\_13\_19\_25\_32\_01 – Recommendations 1, 10, 11, 13, 19, 25, 32

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| This project aims to develop means to channel the efforts of different actors to promote South-South Cooperation in the area of intellectual property. | Under implementation since January 2012.Completed at the end of 2013.At its thirteenth session, the CDIP agreed to extend the duration of the Project for one year to allow for the completion of the outstanding activities within the remaining project budgetAn Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the Committee at its thirteenth session (document CDIP/13/4) | This project is aimed at contributing to:(i) a better understanding of IP and its potential contribution to development in the developing countries and LDCs; (ii) identify priorities and special needs of developing countries and LDCs in the area of IP and development;(iii) better-informed socio-economic context-sensitive decision-making on IP policies at the national and regional levels in the South;(iv) better protection of domestic creations and fostering innovation in developing countries and LDCs; (v) promotion of the transfer and dissemination of technology;(vi) an enhanced infrastructure and capacity for developing countries and LDCs to make the most effective use of IP for development; and (vi) an increased capacity of developing countries and LDCs to share their knowledge and experience in the area of IP and Development. | Second WIPO Inter-Regional Meeting on South-South Cooperation on Patents, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs and Enforcement was held in Cairo in May 2013.Second WIPO Annual Conference on Intellectual Property and Development was held in Geneva in November 2013.The South-South webpage was completed at the end of 2013 and officially launched during a side-event to CDIP/13 on May 21, 2014. The platform can be accessed at: (<http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/>).Project Manager appointed as the *de facto* focal point on South-South cooperation due to the time bound nature of the project. | Second Meeting available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=28982>Second Conference available at:<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30462>WIPO Webpage on South-South cooperation: <http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/> |

(vi) Pilot Project on Intellectual Property (IP) and Design Management for Business Development in Developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

DA\_4\_10\_02 – Recommendations 4, 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The project aims at supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), which actively create and commercialize designs, in the active use of the IP system and the development of strategies that will encourage investment in design. Through close cooperation with lead agencies in the participating countries, the project will promote the strategic use of Intellectual Property rights, in particular, industrial design rights, by SMEs in those countries, thereby encouraging a pro-active approach to design protection in domestic and export markets. | Under implementation since January 2014.To be completed in January 2016. | General objective:Contribute to two countries’ economic development by reinforcing their national IPR design protection mechanism strategy and use by SMEs. Specific objectives:To contribute to the business development of SMEs in participating countries by encouraging investment in design through the strategic use of IPR, in particular the proactive use of appropriate design protection mechanisms that were neglected so far;To improve the capacities of national design institutions, including IP Offices, to encourage the strategic use of the IP system for design producing businesses, thus leading to an increased use of available design protection mechanisms. | Two participating countries, namely Argentina and Morocco, selected according to defined selection criteria.The National design protection strategy was drafted and discussed with INPI Argentina.The national Lead Agencies have been identified. The roles and responsibilities of Country Project Coordinators have been agreed upon. | N/A |

(vii) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology Specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges – Phase II

DA\_19\_30\_31\_03 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| The project addresses the development problems of LDCs on the basis of identified need areas in accordance to the national development plans. The project aims to contribute to the national capacity of LDCs to improve the management, administration and utilization of technical and scientific information with a view to building their appropriate technology base and meeting national growth and development goals through knowledge transfer and capacity building, taking into account social, cultural and gender implications of the use of technology through joint interaction with a national expert group and focal organizations. The project envisages the delivery of an appropriate output for a particular sector in a specific need area in a given country, which will be an effective way to assist governments and national development agencies, communities as well as individuals in their efforts to use scientific and related technical information for development. | Under implementation since July 2014.To be completed in July 2017. | (i) To facilitate greater use of appropriate technical and scientific information in addressing nationally identified needs for the achievement of the development goals;(ii) To build national institutional capacity in the use of technical and scientific information for identified needs; and(iii) To coordinate the retrieval of appropriate technical and scientific information and provide appropriate know-how in those technical areas to implement this technology in a practical and effective manner. | A number of Member States expressed strong interest to participate in the project; applications have been received and are currently under review in order to examine the identified areas of needs and their relevance to the development needs of the countries. Consultations are ongoing with those countries that expressed interest, which are taking place in the context of defined responsibilities that all the parties have taken up, notably in terms of demand driven-ness and sustainability. | N/A |

(viii) Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development – Phase II

DA\_35\_37\_02 – Recommendations 35, 37

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION | PROJECT OBJECTIVES | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS | OUTPUTS |
| This project is a follow-up to the project “Intellectual Property and Socioeconomic Development” (CDIP/5/7 Rev. 1), completed at the end of 2013. It will continue to be an umbrella project for national and regional studies seeking to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in designing and implementing a development-promoting intellectual property (IP) regime. | Under implementation since January 2015. | Better understanding of the economic effects of IP policies and more informed decision-making.A side-objective is the creation and maintenance of analytical capacity in countries, where little economic studies work on IP has been undertaken so far.The project is mainly targeted at policymakers and their advisors, though other intended beneficiaries include non-governmental organizations, academic economists, and the public at large. | N/A | N/A |

[Annex III follows]

OVERVIEW OF APPROVED PROJECTS BY THE CDIP

Completed and evaluated projects

(i) Conference on Mobilizing Resources for Development

DA\_02\_01 – Recommendation 2

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| The purpose of the project was to convene a conference aimed at providing additional extra‑budgetary resources to WIPO for its work to help developing countries benefit from the IP system and to seek to establish Trust‑Funds or other voluntary funds specifically for LDCs in close collaboration with Member States and the Donor community. | A great deal of learning was achieved through consultations with donors, in terms of developing a greater understanding of the way they work and how to optimize prospects for resource mobilization.Conference details link:*<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=19405>*Evaluation Report presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/3) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202623> | (i)Recognize and support a multi-pronged strategy for resource mobilization that requires a minimum of a four year time span to produce concrete results.(ii) Continue to monitor progress of resource mobilization through program 20 (iii) Consider a more in-depth review of efficiency and effectiveness after a four year period.(iv) Reconsider the appropriateness of establishing a separate multi-donor FIT for LDCs (v) Consider alternative approaches to supporting LDCs, such as intensifying collaboration with multinational partners and increased support for LDCs in existing FITs.(vi) Encourage additional support within WIPO to increase its ability to develop project proposals in order to support the resource mobilization, while recognizing the time and resources required. |

(ii) Intellectual Property Technical Assistance Database (IP‑TAD)

DA\_05\_01 – Recommendation 5

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Design and development of a consolidated database, with supporting software, for all technical assistance activities of WIPO and its regular update.  | A new computer system, known as the Development Sector System (DSS), has been available since September 2010. It is a fully integrated system comprising :* The IP Development Activities System (IP‑TAD)
* The WIPO Roster of Consultants (IP-ROC)

The DSS can be accessed at: <http://www.wipo.int/tad> and <http://www.wipo.int/roc> respectively.Evaluation Report presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/4) and available at:<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203283> | (i) A Roadmap Transition Plan for IP-TAD should be created in the form of an Options Paper, which should indicate the various alternatives for synchronizing and/or integrating the IP-TAD with the ERP. This paper should be developed and presented to the WIPO senior management team during 2012, which should decide if, when and how the existing IP-TAD database should merge with the ERP, or be retained as an archive for older year data.(ii) Meeting user requirements: the technological solution would necessarily need to take into account the findings of this evaluation relating to the implementation of the project and the internal/external user requirements for information.(iii) The IP-TAD, or its replacement as part of the ERP, must also become more widely known in order to increase its relevance and usage. Long-term goal: undertake WIPO’s wider marketing efforts relating to the IP-TAD such as an annual statistics product with technical assistance activities. Short-term goal: increase the visibility of the IP-TAD on the WIPO website as a number of external stakeholders found it difficult to locate. |

(iii) Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase I
DA\_08\_01 – Recommendation 8

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| --- | --- | --- |
| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Provision of access to technological knowledge, in the form of specialized patent databases and technical journals, for users in developing countries and LDCs in particular patent offices, to carry out more effective patent searches. The ARDi project, launched in July 2009, is part of this project on assisting countries in establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) together with a corresponding network. | The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program substantially increased content to over 10,000 journals and books, while the number of institutional users is also growing rapidly. The number of institutional users of the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program continues to increase. 35 Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and national networks of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) have been established.The “eTISC” knowledge management platform (<http://etisc.wipo.org>) launched and the TISC website substantially renewed.Evaluation Report presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/5) and available at:<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=203099> | Regarding the project document, actions for Phase II: (i) Ensure that monitoring and self-evaluation templates are useful for management and decision-making purposes.(ii) Make use of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) performance and outcome indicators to measure the effects of the project including at the level of beneficiaries.(iii) Develop and implement a comprehensive project management framework (e.g. using logical framework approach) to link project outcomes, outputs, activities and resources and to include risks and assumptions.(iv) Plan and put into place monitoring and (self-) evaluations to track impact and longer term sustainability in the countries. |

(iv) IP Development Matchmaking Database (IP‑DMD)

DA\_09\_01 – Recommendation 9

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Development of a database and software to establish an effective process for match‑making between the IP-related development needs of countries and donors. | IP-DMD was officially launched in August 2011. IP-DMD is now ready to “matchmake” the needs of Member States with potential offers. The DSS can be accessed at: <http://www.wipo.int/dmd>Evaluation Report presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/3) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217446> | (i) Lines of responsibility and workflow processes need immediate clarification. This includes stating the roles of:* The Internet Services Division;
* The Global Issues Sector;
* The Regional Bureaus; and
* The Special Projects team.

(ii) Promotion work needs to start as soon as possible both internally and externally with the project team attending regional meetings, so that Member States and other interested parties are aware of the tool’s existence.(iii) WIPO needs to leverage its contacts with donors to seek support for project requests on the database. (iv) Following this, identification of country priorities needs to take place in order to design suitable projects to be uploaded on the database.(v) The database needs to be more securely anchored in to WIPO’s results framework, regular budget and strategic goals to ensure that any funds channeled through the database are visible as results achieved.(vi) Targets for the database should be agreed for example on the number and types of donors and requests expected and number of partnerships created. |

(v) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies

DA\_10\_01 – Recommendation 10

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| --- | --- | --- |
| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders. | A total of six national “Start-Up” IP academies have been launched in the framework of this project. Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/> Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/6) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202199> | (i) Piloting Process: * Extend it for another 2 years to complete it; and
* Draw best practices to be used should the project scaled up.

(ii) Project document:* Modify it and provide more clarity on delivery strategy.
* Make it more efficient, flexible and demand driven.

(iii) Relevance and Effectiveness:develop tools and methodologies which can be made available for use by Member States on the future direction of the project beyond the end of Phase II.(iv) Synergy and Sustainability: In Phase II: * More attention should be given on strengthening synergy within and outside WIPO.
* More attention should be given to sustainability.
 |

(vi) Smart IP Institutions Project

DA\_10\_02 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Establishment of customized automation solutions for IP offices. Four components address: (1) ICT infrastructure and customized e‑communication systems for OAPI; (2) ICT infrastructure and customized e‑communication systems for ARIPO; (3) customized automation solutions in three LDC IP institutions; and(4) Automation workshops to facilitate sharing and exchange of national experiences. | OAPI Project:Preparatory work was undertaken for the deployment of the Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS). Moreover, equipment was purchased for the office to support the plan at OAPI and two Member States were identified for the project, namely Senegal and Gabon. The system was configured to OAPI’s workflow for the Trade Names sub-project. The data was migrated and users were trained on the use of the system. ARIPO Project:An electronic data exchange system of notifications between ARIPO and five of its Member State offices (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Uganda) was successfully installed and is being extensively used. The system has also been requested by three other Member States. This system allows for the discontinuation of paper notifications between ARIPO and memberAn Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/4) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217428> | (i) WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document of projects of this nature:* To include tools that can assist the beneficiaries to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project.
* To make progress reporting by beneficiaries mandatory.
* To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the WIPO Secretariat.
* Improve contractual agreements with local supplier of ICT equipment in terms of quality and after sales services.

(ii) The WIPO Secretariat should complete the delivery of the project as was articulated in the project document by mainstreaming activities within the regular budget. Specifically:* To strengthen the ARIPO project in the five countries and extend to other Member States.
* To find resources and complete the deployment process of the ICT system in OAPI to enable data exchange with the two Member States (Gabon and Senegal) dependent also upon the availability of resources from OAPI.
* To consider making training workshop for sharing experiences and lessons learned, an annual event in the region

(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should build concept of cost sharing in its implementation and delivery strategy of the project in future.(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and IPOs should ensure sustainability of the project through providing the necessary resources needed for project completion and continuity. |

(vii) Innovation and Technology Transfer Support Structure for National Institutions

DA\_10\_03 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| Preparation or updating/improvement of a series of modules and materials relating to managing IP rights by academic and research institutions, including on the setting up and running of technology transfer offices at public research organizations, exploring technology transfer mechanisms (in particular, licensing agreements) and enhancing the capacity to draft patents. | Completion of seven technology transfer guides/manuals and the *in-situ* testing of these new materials in different countries with the aim of assisting Member States in developing and improving national intellectual property institutional capacity. The Guides/Manuals are:(i) Patent Drafting Exercise Book;(ii) Practical Guide for Valuing Intangible Assets in Research Institutions; (iii) IP Valuation Training Kit for Academic Institutions;(iv) Training Kit on Models of IP-Related Contracts for Universities and Publicly Funded Research Organizations; (v) Trademark Licensing Guide; (vi) Guide on the Strategic Management of Open Innovation Networks; and (vii) Guide on IP commercialization.ITTS Portal available at:<http://www-ocmstest.wipo.int/innovation/en/index.html> An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/8) and is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219464> | (i) Consider how best to identify and support ongoing needs for the updating of existing materials and the creation of new content that supports national institutions in the area of innovation and technology transfer.(ii) Further explore and assess the options for providing ongoing, online, free and open access to materials and resources relevant to innovation and technology transfer.(iii) For more effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of current and future materials developed on innovation and technology transfer, the WIPO Regional Bureaus and WIPO National Offices should develop partnerships towards bringing the availability of online materials to the attention of national stakeholders, and in providing feedback on user experience to the Secretariat and Member States. |

(viii) Improvement of National, Sub‑Regional and Regional IP Institutional and User Capacity

DA\_10\_05 – Recommendation 10

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| The project aims to:(a) strengthen national IP institutional capacity through the development of an integrated approach and a standard methodology for the formulation of national IP strategies that are consistent with national development needs and priorities; (b) strengthen regional/sub-regional IP institutions by providing assistance for the establishment of sub‑regional cooperation mechanisms; and (c) enhance the capacities of IP and SME support institutions through the development of a series of tools and training activities. | All six pilot countries have completed the formulation of draft national IP strategies and action plans using the proposed WIPO methodology and have submitted the strategy documents to their respective governments for approval.A pool of experienced national and international experts has been created, providing a valuable resource for assisting other potential interested countries in the IP strategy formulation process.An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/7) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=219342> | (i) For DACD and PMPS: * More rigorous Project designing and management should be implemented.
* The project document should contain one overarching goal, clear assumptions, risks and risk mitigation strategies, a communication strategy and a transition plan.

(ii) Regarding results: Need for a clear and logical link between outputs and outcomes - the use of a logical framework (log frame) should be considered in this regard. This includes indications on how the delivery strategies chosen will ensure that the outputs lead to the expected outcomes and impact.(iii) To be able to properly assess cost-efficiency of projects, a system that allows for monitoring and reporting on specific WIPO DA project activities should be implemented. Project managers should also make an effort, as part of project monitoring, to track expenditure based on cost categories and activities in the approved projects.(iv) Longer-term sustainability:* Need for a transition plan to integrate the Project initiatives into the regular Program and Budget or to transfer the responsibility for activities/follow-up to the beneficiary Member States.
* Need to incorporate the Project into the activities of the Bureaus, the SMEs section of the Innovation Division and regular programming of WIPO and/or into the hands of beneficiary countries.
* Assist other Member States that did not benefit from the pilot phase to use and/or adapt the methodologies and tools developed under the Project.
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Thematic Projects

(ix) Intellectual Property and the Public Domain

DA\_16\_20\_01 – Recommendations 16, 20

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| Recognizing the importance of the public domain, the project will comprise a series of surveys and studies that will analyze good practices and the currently available tools for identifying content that is in the public domain and to preserve such content from individual appropriation. The surveys and studies should facilitate the planning of the subsequent steps of possible preparation of guidelines and/or possible development of tools to facilitate the identification of and access to public domain subject matter. The project is divided into three components that will address the issue from the perspective of copyright, trademarks and patents. | Copyright Scoping Study on Copyright and Related Rights and the Public Domain (CDIP/7/INF/2), available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=161162>Second Survey on Voluntary Registration and Deposit Systems, available at: <http://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/registration/registration_and_deposit_system_03_10.html>Survey of Private Copyright Documentation Systems and Practices, available at: <http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/meetings/en/2011/wipo_cr_doc_ge_11/pdf/survey_private_crdocystems.pdf>TrademarksStudy on Misappropriation of Signs, available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200622>PatentFeasibility Study on the Establishment of National Patent Register Databases and Study on patents and the public domain, discussed at the eighth session of the Committee (CDIP/8/INF/2 and 3) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182861> and <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182822>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/7) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200703> | No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project’s future work. The following conclusions were proposed: Project Management: (i) The project should have a more focused scope and clear ToR.(ii) The studies should be made more action-oriented to assist Member States to decide on concrete actions for the future.(iii) It may be more practicable that the different components of the project (patents, copyright and trademarks) are separated and managed independently by the relevant Sector in the Secretariat as the issues in these areas are different. This could improve effectiveness and the depth of analysis.(iv) The self-evaluation exercises are qualitative and go beyond simply indicating the status of project implementation.New tools and guidelinesNo actual new tools or guidelines were developed under the project to increase access to subject matter that has fallen into the public domain or to preserve knowledge that has fallen into the public domain. Poor sequencing and lack of time appear to be the key reasons for this outcome. |

(x) IP and Competition Policy

DA\_7\_23\_32\_01 – Recommendations 7, 23, 32

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| In order to promote a better understanding of the interface between intellectual property and competition policy, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, WIPO would undertake a series of studies that would analyze recent practices, legal developments, jurisprudence and legal remedies available in selected countries and regions, with a focus on issues relating to IP licensing. In addition, a series of sub‑regional seminars and Geneva‑based symposia will be organized as fora for an exchange of experiences in this field. WIPO’s licensing training programs will include a component on the pro‑competitive aspects of licensing and anti‑competitive licensing practices, and a Global Meeting will be organized on Emerging Copyright Licensing Modalities. | The following studies were finalized and discussed at the CDIP: 1. Interaction of Agencies Dealing with Intellectual Property and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/4);2. Interface Between Exhaustion of Intellectual Rights and Competition Law (CDPI/8/INF/5); 3. An Analysis of the Economic/Legal Literature on the Effects of IP Rights as a Barrier to Entry (CDPI/8/INF/6 Corr.); and4. Study on the Anti-Competitive Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: Sham Litigation (document CDIP/9/INF/6).The three studies on IP and Competition are available at:<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182844><http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182864><http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=194637>and <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=199801>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the ninth session of the Committee (CDIP/9/8) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=200739> | No recommendations regarding the direction or scope of the project’s future work. The following conclusions were proposed: Project designThe implementation period needed to be longer (probably three 3 years). In addition, one of the project’s objectives, namely “promoting pro-competitive licensing practices” may have been too ambitious and, most importantly, was not easily measurable. Project managementMore extensive external coordination would have ensured closer partnerships with other relevant international organizations including UNCTAD, WTO and the OECD.  |

(xi) IP, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the Digital Divide and Access to Knowledge

DA\_19\_24\_27\_01 – Recommendations 19, 24, 27

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| The first component of the project regarding copyright aims at providing Member States a source of relevant and balanced information on the opportunities provided by new models of distributing information and creative content, focusing on the areas of education and research, software development and e-information services (e.g., e‑journals and public‑sector information).The second component is about the digitization of national industrial property documents to create a database enhancing public access to digital content and develop skills for creating a national IP database, for users’ easy access. | Copyright The study on “Using Copyright to Promote Access to Information and Creative Content” was presented to the ninth session of the CDIP. Digitization of national industrial property documentsThe digitization component: This component was implemented to varying degrees in 17 IPOs including the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). The majority of IPOs progressed towards the digitization of their patent records with six IPOs and ARIPO fully completing the project. Copyright study is available at:[http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\_details.jsp?doc\_id=202179](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202179%20) An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/5) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217825> | (i) The WIPO Secretariat should modify the project document, as follows, for use in implementation of similar development projects in the future:* To include standard assessment criteria for IPO participation that includes developments aspects.
* To include tools that can assist IPOs to monitor progress made and measure impact of the project.
* To make progress reporting mandatory by IPOs.
* To make the project distinct from the regular technical assistance activities of the IMD.
* To simplify procurement procedures for external suppliers.

(ii) It is considered essential to assess the possible creation of new activities for WIPO, which have yet to be defined through a feasibility assessment. Therefore, WIPO should consider how its Copyright Law Division would be supported for this assessment and funded in implementing any new activities including outreach and awareness-raising.(iii) For the ongoing sustainability of the digitization component, it is recommended that the WIPO Secretariat complete delivery of the project, specifically:* To find resources to complete the digitization component for all 16 participating IPOs.
* To consider how support can be provided to ensure that the digital process is undertaken for all new patent applications of participating IPOs and to encourage the uptake of a similar process for trademark records and applications.
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(xii) Developing Tools for Access to Patent Information

DA\_19\_30\_31\_01 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| This proposed project aims to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, with services which will facilitate the use of patent information on specific technology for facilitating their indigenous innovation and R&D in cooperation with other IGOs. Patent Landscaping Reports will be drafted which exploit the vast resources of patent information to provide an analysis of specific technologies and related existing IP rights for selected areas of technology; an e‑tutorial available on DVD or on the internet will provide training on using and exploiting patent information; and conferences, including workshops and training courses, will be organized for users, in particular for staff of TISC’s. | 10 patent landscape reports on vaccines, atazanavir, ritonavir, solar cooking, solar cooling, desalination, water purification, neglected diseases and salinity tolerance, have been completed.E‑tutorial an interactive e-tutorial on using and exploiting patent information was officially launched in November 2012.Patent landscape reports available at:<http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent_landscapes/index.html>E-tutorial available at:<http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the tenth session of the Committee (CDIP/10/6) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=217682>  | (i) The project duration should be determined based on a reasonable estimate of the time required.(ii) To adapt the project’s objectively verified indicators to longer-term changes.(iii) To include monitoring and/or self-assessment of results within the project’s budget.(iv) To include in the project’s document a result-based budget that allocates expenditures according to budget lines to each of the expected outcomes and to project management cost.(v) Risks should be rated according to the degree of their potential negative impact.(vi) Project documents should include assumptions (external conditions that need to be in place to achieve objectives).(vii) Coordination within WIPO and other organizations should be clearly specified (explaining which specific joint actions will be taken and who is responsible).(viii) Self-evaluation reports should also regularly self-assess on-going relevance, efficiency and likelihood of sustainability.(ix) Financial reporting should link expenditures to budget lines and allocate them to different outcomes and project overhead cost. |

(xiii) Project on Enhancement of WIPO's Results-Based Management (RBM) Framework to Support the Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Activities

DA\_33\_38\_41\_01 – Recommendations 33, 38, 41

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| (i) Design, develop and establish a sustainable and coherent results‑based monitoring and evaluation framework focused on WIPO’s development‑related activities, as well as the Development Agenda (DA) Recommendations.(ii) Seek to strengthen the capacity for objective development impact assessments of the Organization’s activities. (iii) Conduct a review of WIPO’s existing technical assistance activities in the area of cooperation for development to help establish some baselines for further work. | (i) First results-based budget delivered, including an estimation of the development share by result; (ii) Strengthened measurements framework (indicators, baselines, targets); (iii) CDIP External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance completed; (iv) Development mainstreamed into all substantive Strategic Goals; and(v) Strengthened capacities of managers for results-based planning, including for development-oriented activities. Program and Budget 2014/15 available at:<http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/budget/> An External Review of WIPO Technical Assistance in the Area of Cooperation for Development available at:<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=182842>An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/4) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250693> | (i) To provide further descriptions of planned activities and links to other initiatives in the project documentation.(ii) PMPS should strengthen the RBM framework and its development focus, carry out a new series of RBM workshops; and encourage national IP offices and other stakeholders to partner with WIPO in the collection of necessary monitoring data within the context of the country plans linked to national IP plans.(iii) To accelerate the implementation of the WIPO country plans incorporating the country level development assessment frameworks.(iv) A meta-evaluation should be undertaken by the DACD on the DA project evaluations that have been undertaken to date (on the methodologies and methods used, validity of results, clarity of recommendations, etc.); a transparent tracking of the consequences and implementation of these evaluations findings and recommendations should be created by the DACD. |

(xiv) Capacity-Building in the Use of Appropriate Technology-specific Technical and Scientific Information as a Solution for Identified Development Challenges

DA\_19\_30\_31\_02 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| This project aims to contribute to building capacity at the national level in the use of appropriate technical and scientific information as appropriate technology to address the identified development challenges facing LDCs. In particular, it explores the delivery possibilities of appropriate technologies at a practical entry point level by working with government and non-government stakeholders in LDCs. | Project implemented in three LDCs, namely Bangladesh, Nepal and Zambia. National Expert Groups in each of these countries identified priority needs for their country.An Evaluation Report of the project was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/3) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=250694>  | (i) A Phase II of the Project should be approved. Therefore, the CDIP should consider the following: * Supporting the three pilot countries to implement their business plans,
* Expanding the project to new participants from LDCs, and
* Piloting the participation of selected developing countries in the project.

(ii) The project document should be modified to address the following:* Provide clear and comprehensive selection criteria of participating countries to make the project more demand-driven, relevant and sustainable.
* Introduce partnership agreements, or Memorandums of Understanding, toclarify the roles and obligations of the participating countries and WIPO.
* Prepare guidelines on the identification of areas of needs (consultation, prioritization, ownership and proper documentation of the process).
* National Expert Group: Prepare guidelines outlining; selection criteria, composition, terms of reference, chair, allowances and incentives, coordination and legal status.
* The implementation of the business plans should be a mandatory part of the project and must be negotiated in the partnership agreements.
* The project’s 2-years duration should be maintained and used more efficiently.
* The project’s focus areas identified by WIPO (environment, agriculture, energy and industries) should be expanded.

(iii) The WIPO Secretariat should review the arrangement for search and preparation of landscape reports as follows:* Undertake search at WIPO and allow for the participation of the national experts in the patent search to acquire the necessary skills.
* Provide opportunity for face-to-face interaction between the national expert, international consultant and WIPO experts during the preparation of the landscape reports.

(iv) To enhance sustainability, the WIPO Secretariat should ensure the following:* More resources should be put in the administration of the project at WIPO’s Division for LDCs and to support capacity building of Member States.
* Use of the Appropriate Technology should be mainstreamed in the national IP strategies of the participating countries.
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(xv) Specialized Databases’ Access and Support – Phase II
DA\_08\_02 – Recommendation 8

| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
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| Provision of access to technological knowledge, in the form of specialized patent databases and technical journals, for users in developing countries and LDCs in particular patent offices, to carry out more effective patent searches. Phase II of the project was intended to maintain and reinforce the support to countries that participated in Phase I of the project and extend the project to countries that did not participate in Phase I of the project by: (i) supporting the establishment of new TISCs, as well as sustain and refine their training programs; (ii) further developing the Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) and Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) programs; and (iii) establishing a new TISC knowledge management platform to facilitate exchange between TISCs. | >600% increase in number of institutions actively participating in ARDI (from around 30 to over 200).>300% increase in the number of institutions actively participating in ASPI (from 6 to 20).Exchange of best practices increased as 650 users were registered on the “eTISC” knowledge management platform by the end of 2013, engaging in 520 contributions. 7 online training webinars were added to the TISC website (6 in English and 1 in French) and further ones are planned on a regular basis in 5 languages. Over 2000 CD-ROM copies of the e-Tutorials were distributed.39 TISCs have signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) and followed a first training workshop at the end of 2013. 56 national training workshops and 8 regional seminars were carried out.The “eTISC” knowledge management platform available at <http://etisc.wipo.org>e-Tutorial on Using and Exploiting Patent Information available on CD-ROM and online at <http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html> | (i) To continue to support this project as a mainstreamed activity of the Global Infrastructure Sector and to review if the current budget arrangements, i.e. some 60% sourced from external units to this Sector, is the most efficient way of budget management for this project.(ii) For Member States and their national IP offices that currently or plan to create a TISC network: provide the necessary support in order to encourage their long-term sustainability.(iii) The Technology Support Section of the WIPO secretariat to consider how to adapt its activities in support of the long-term sustainability of the TISCs.(iv) It is recommended that all relevant stakeholders for the project (WIPO Secretariat, Member States, national IP offices and host institutions) consider how to integrate further the TISCs in the broader technology and innovation initiatives. |

(xvi) A Pilot Project for the Establishment of “Start-Up” National IP Academies – Phase II

DA\_10\_02 – Recommendation 10

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Pilot project to set up “Start-Up” National IP Academies to help developing countries and LDCs to establish IP training institutions with minimum resources to meet their increasing demands for IP specialists, professionals, government officials and other stakeholders.Phase II was aimed at consolidating the project by: (i) developing tailor-made implementation strategies and training of internal human resources (training of trainers) involved in the establishment of local IP training centers, (ii) providing training programs adopted to specific local needs; (iii) providing access to training material and specialized consulting for the creation of an implementation strategy for the training institution; (iv) Provision of administrative and managerial tools and guidelines for the self-sustainability of the training centers and for the creation of new ones; and (v) contributing to the creation of a virtual environment for access and sharing of training materials developed within the project. | Five national IP training centers in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Peru and Tunisia are currently offering training programs for external audiences86 trainers have been certified on teaching methodologies and substantive aspects of IP, including the promotion of a fair balance between IP protection and the public interest. Identified trainers from five countries have received tailor made training to strengthen their teaching skills (overall 800 hours of training were delivered in five countries).Three regional modules were designed and delivered for academic coordinators18 key trainers were granted full scholarships for international Masters’ programs in IP Law.Over 8,480 nationals from five pilot countries have received training in IP by pilot national IP training institutions.All six pilot academies are members of the Global Network of Intellectual Property Academies (GNIPA).Set of tools and training materials prepared for reference to countries wishing to establish their own “Start-Up” Academies and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/about/startup_academies/> | (i) Following project evaluations WIPO should consider developing action plans or management plans to address each evaluation recommendation.(ii) In future similar projects, whether funded as a special project or through WIPO’s regular budget, the role of the Regional Bureaus should be strengthened throughout project duration.(iii) In coordination between the WIPO Academy and the Regional Bureaus, indicators for measuring whether or not a self-sustainable training center has been created should be developed, particularly in light of the fact that this activity is now included as a regular part of WIPO’s budget.(iv) In order to support the newly established training centers, the WIPO Academy, in coordination with the relevant Regional Bureau should develop an assessment format to be shared with the centers for adaptation and use in evaluating whether the trained trainers have sufficient skills and capacity to undertake onwards training.(v) The project Wikispace should be officially launched by WIPO and promoted to Member States.A moderator for the Wikispace should be identified in order to develop and monitor discussions and inputs on the creation of IP training institutions and the training undertaken within them.(vi) The project team, in close coordination with the Regional Bureaus, should swiftly finalize the set of guidelines that is currently being developed on the processes required to create a self-sustainable IP training center. |

(xvii) IP and Product Branding for Business Development in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

DA\_4\_10\_01 – Recommendations 4, 10

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| The project was aimed to support local communities in three selected countries, namely Panama, Thailand and Uganda, in the design and implementation of strategies for the appropriate use of IP in product branding, focusing in particular on geographical indications and trademarks. | Guidelines and procedures for quality control and certification were developed.Fifteen capacity-building activities were carried out in Panama, Thailand and Uganda.An Experts Meeting and Conference on “IP and Branding for Business and Local Community Development” was held in Seoul in April 2013.New IP titles were registered: 3 collective marks, 1 trademark, 1 certification, 1 appellation of origin and 1 geographical indication.Conference on 'Intellectual Property and Product Branding for Business and Local Community Development', held in Seoul from April 24 to 26, 2013 (<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=29188>) | (i) For projects of this nature in the future the WIPO Secretariat has to consider if it is best suited to manage such projects, and if so, to use alternative project management methods.(ii) For projects of this nature in the future the WIPO Secretariat would have to define further the extent of its involvement and support during the implementation phase.(iii) Member States interested in developing IP and branding projects at the community-level should invest in developing the capacity of their national IP offices to support such projects. They should be featured appropriately in national IP strategies.(iv) The WIPO Secretariat and Member States should support and promote the IP and branding Framework with the aim of increasing greater awareness and application of the Framework.(v) The WIPO Secretariat continues to support the nine sub-projects in their implementation phase in 2014 through targeted support and follow-up visits (from WIPO staff or external experts) but limits support by defining an exit strategy (detailed in a final report) for hand over to Member States; WIPO considers a more in-depth study of the project’s impact (possibly by a third party research/academic institute); and the cross-organization working group on IP and branding takes into consideration the findings and conclusions of this report. |

(xviii) Project on Intellectual Property and Economic and Social Development

DA\_35\_37\_01 – Recommendations 35, 37

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| The project consists of a series of studies on the relationship between IP protection and various aspects of economic performance in developing countries. They would seek to narrow the knowledge gap faced by policymakers in those countries in designing and implementing a development-promoting IP regime. The envisaged studies would focus on three broad themes: domestic innovation, the international and national diffusion of knowledge, and institutional features of the IP system and its economic implications. Studies would be implemented by research teams involving the WIPO Office of the Chief Economist, international experts and local researchers. | Country studies on Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Thailand and Uruguay (completed the creation of the necessary IP data capacity and the research teams employed the data to investigate patterns of IP use at the micro level.The key project outputs are as follows:* 1. Brazil: a study on IP use based on firm-level survey data; an IP unit-record database at Brazilian IP office; a study on IP use in Brazil based on these data; a study on IP use and export performance.
	2. Chile: an IP unit-record database at the Chilean IP office; a study on IP use in Chile; a study on trademark squatting in Chile; and a study on foreign pharmaceutical patenting in Chile.
	3. Uruguay: a study on IP in the forestry sector; and a study on patenting and market structure in the pharmaceutical industry, including a micro database on pharmaceutical IP filings and products.
	4. Egypt: a study on the role of IP in the information and communications technology (ICT).
	5. China: a study on foreign patenting behavior by Chinese applicants and a study on patenting strategies of Chinese firms.
	6. Thailand: a unit-record data of utility model filings in Thailand; a study on utility model use in Thailand; and a study on the relationship between utility model use and performance of Thai firms.

In addition, workshops were conducted in all countries and an Expert Meeting on IP and Socio-Economic Development was held in December 2013. | (i) A follow-up project to broaden and consolidate the existing results along with the suggestions contained in the Evaluation Report ([CDIP/14/3](http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=284776)) under Recommendation 1.(ii) Approve a follow-up project to enable Member States to establish and use Statistical IP Data for the purpose of providing input to policy making along the lines suggested in Recommendation 1 of the Evaluation Report.(iii) Strengthening the application of planning and monitoring tools: quality control of projects at the design stage should be strengthened; and introducing the logical framework as a basis for project cycle management.(iv) IP Offices in Member States should pay proper attention to continue training of new specialists to maintain and transmit the knowledge gained; and processes of construction of the datasets should be clearly documented in order to ensure continuous harmonious updating. |

(xix) Patents and the Public Domain

DA\_16\_20\_02 – Recommendations 16, 20

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| This project examined and explored (i) the important role of a rich and accessible public domain; and (ii) the impact of certain enterprise practices in the field of patents on the public domain. | Study on Patents and the Public Domain (II) was successfully completed and presented to the Committee at its twelfth session (CDIP/12/INF/2 Rev.). The Study is available at:<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=253106> | A self-evaluation report was undertaken on the Project, its main conclusions are as follows: (i) A feedback on the study received during the side event organized on the margin of the twelfth session of the CDIP as well as during the plenary discussion was largely positive.(ii) One Member State, in particular, acknowledged the study's conclusion that overall relationship between patents, innovation and a rich and freely accessible public domain was complex and nuanced, and expressed its belief that the study was useful in understanding how various actors and factors affected the public domain. |

(xx) Intellectual Property and Brain Drain

DA\_39\_40\_01 – Recommendations 39, 40

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Mobility of highly-skilled individuals from developing to developed countries – the so-called brain drain is a critical development challenge. This is especially true for certain African economies, showing the highest skilled emigration ratios worldwide. The present project aims to better understand this phenomenon by building a comprehensive database on diasporas of knowledge workers around the globe using information on inventors available in patent documents. The project also explores the link between IP protection and the migration of knowledge workers. | Study on IP and Brain Drain – A Mapping Exercise, presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/INF/4). Expert Workshop on Intellectual Property (IP), the International mobility of Knowledge Workers and the Brain Drain was held in April 2013. A summary of this workshop was presented to the twelfth session of the Committee (CDIP/12/INF/5)Study on IP and Brain Drain – A Mapping Exercise available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=252189>Summary of the Expert Workshop on IP and the International mobility of Knowledge Workers and the Brain Drain available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=252266> | (i) to support continued research on IP and Brain Drain, particularly in the following themes: (a) Causes and consequences of skilled migration, (b) Use of names and surnames in order to characterize the inventors and their migratory background, (c) Inventors surveys, and (d) Surveys on high skilled return migration.(ii) WIPO Secretariat to support African Countries to undertake research that can lead to: (a) the implementation of policies to enable emigrants, including inventors, to return home, and (b) better understanding and knowledge by many African countries about their diasporas.(iii) To enhance sustainability of research on IP and Brain Drain, the secretariat should: (a) support continued research activity on the subject matter, (b) support capacity building of researchers from developing countries through joint projects, (c) support capacity building to meet the increasing number of requests for data bases prepared from the research project, (d) support more workshops to disseminate the results of the research project, and (e) support the preparation of more publications. |

(xxi) Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy

DA\_34\_01 – Recommendation 34

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| Anecdotal evidence suggests that innovation is taking place in the informal economy. Yet little is known about how intangible assets are generated in the informal economy and how they are appropriated and monetized. The project offers to provide a better understanding of innovation in related sectors and the nexus between IP and the informal economy. | Conceptual Study on Innovation, Intellectual Property and the Informal Economy presented to the eleventh session of the Committee (CDIP/11/INF/5) and available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=232525>Three country studies on Ghana, Kenya and South Africa were presented to the CDIP at its thirteenth session.Country studies available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=267526>;<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=267443>; and<http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=268545>  | (i) The WIPO Secretariat should hold discussions internally and with the Member States to elucidate potential further involvement in promoting the project outputs and supporting further similar work within other Member State countries.(ii) The WIPO Secretariat should engage with relevant institutions and bodies to seek ways of ensuring that impact monitoring and measurement is carried out and fed back to the Member States.(iii) In order to further ensure sustainability, those Member States that hosted the country case studies should disseminate the studies as widely as possible within their own countries and advocate for further work to be continued in this arena.(iv) Future projects should ensure that the budget is sufficient to successfully tie up all project outputs in, for example, a final project workshop.(v) The CDIP should ensure that unclearly worded Development Agenda Recommendations should be interpreted by the Committee in a way that gives the Secretariat an appropriate direction to allow for effective project design and implementation. |

(xxii) Developing Tools for Access to Patent information – Phase II

DA\_19\_30\_31\_02 – Recommendations 19, 30, 31

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| BRIEF DESCRIPTION | MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS | MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS BY EVALUATORS |
| This proposed project aims to provide developing countries, including LDCs, upon request, with services which will facilitate the use of patent information on specific technology for facilitating their indigenous innovation and R&D in cooperation with other IGOs. Phase II of the project aims to continue with the preparation of new Patent Landscape Reports (PLRs) in the areas identified in Phase I, and by strengthening dissemination and capacity building activities, in particular by organizing a regional conference on patent analytics with a view to drafting methodological guidelines for preparing PLRs and dissemination and exchange of best practices amongst IP offices and institutions working in this field. | 6 new PLRs completed and in collaboration with 3 new cooperation partners.51 new external PLR were added on the website.Two Regional Workshops on Patent Analytics were organized last year in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Manila, Philippines.Methodology Guidelines for the preparation of PLRs were prepared by an external expert with WIPO´s review and contributions and taking into account feedback received during the two regional workshops from IP Offices and participants.Patent landscape reports available at:<http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent_landscapes/index.html>E-tutorial available at:<http://www.wipo.int/tisc/en/etutorial.html>Rio Regional Workshop on Patent Analytics, documents available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30167>Manila Regional Workshop on Patent Analytics, documents available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31543> | (i) The timing of project evaluations should be staged in a way that ensures implementing divisions have access to evaluation recommendations relevant to the design of subsequent project phases in the project proposal drafting stage, and before they are required to submit project proposals to the CDIP for approval.(ii) The degree to which translation would support project objectives and project efficiency and effectiveness should be considered on an output-by-output basis. Sufficient budget lines for translation should be integrated in project proposals.(iii) Dissemination of project outputs is essential to the relevance and effectiveness of the project, and should be budgeted for accordingly.(iv) All options for tracking user experience be further considered and evaluated, and that activities to strengthen communication of project achievements to those directly involved in the project be considered.(v) In mainstreaming, the project should continue to be viewed as a service delivery project requiring specialised skills, experience and expertise, and that it be organised and staffed accordingly.(vi) WIPO and its Member States may consider future activities in this area mentioned under recommendation 6 of document CDIP/14/6. |

[End of Annex III and of document]

1. In keeping with the Committee’s practice, a full review of progress on implementation of DA projects, including information on budget expenditure and deliverables, will be provided to the Committee at its sixteenth session in the form of the Progress Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. See paragraphs 20 and 21 of the present report [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The information may be accessed at the web page <http://www.wipo.int/enforcement/en/activities/current.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. A summary of the sharing session is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=262921> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Revised Report on the Measurement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Other United Nations Agencies and Specialized Agencies, and on the Contribution of WIPO to the Implementation of the MDGs, available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=289245> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Please refer to paragraph 10 above for activities of this Division. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Please refer to paragraph 6 for information on national IP strategies. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Document WO/GA/46/4 available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=284540> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. The working documents of the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the SCP are available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\_id=30925 and http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting\_id=32102, respectively. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. See paragraphs 215 and 216 of the report of the thirty-first session of the SCT (SCT/31/10), available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=291281> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Study available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=210062> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. All working documents and presentations of the ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) can be accessed at the following web page: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=30137>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Please refer to Annex III of the present document for more details. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Document CDIP/14/2 available at : http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\_details.jsp?doc\_id=285690 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Project Document CDIP/3/INF/2 available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=119552> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Project Document CDIP/14/7 available at: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\_details.jsp?doc\_id=286771 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The revised project documents, including budget and timeline, were reviewed by the ninth session of the Committee. Document CDIP/9/INF/4 available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202624> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Project Document CDIP/6/6 Rev available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=149209> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Project Document CDIP/9/13 available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=202139> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Available at : http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc\_details.jsp?doc\_id=285690 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Information on the Conference on Open Innovation: Collaborative Projects and the Future of Knowledge is available at: <http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=31762> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Available at: <http://www.wipo.int/cooperation/en/south_south/> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)