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INFORMATION PAPER ON THE MOBILIZATION AND
UTILIZATION OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES

prepared by the Secretariat

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EXISTING EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. BACKGROUND

1. At its First Session (March 3 to 7, 2008), the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) considered adopted recommendation 2/26 which states:

“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 in these countries.”

2. Following the CDIP's initial consideration of this recommendation, the Secretariat undertook to prepare for the Second Session of the CDIP a paper which would: provide additional information on WIPO's resource mobilization activities and would also address options for possible future activities reflecting the issues and points raised in the discussion on Recommendation 2 at the CDIP's First Session (see CDIP 2/2, Cluster A, Recommendation 2). This paper is structured as follows: Section I (B) and its annex provides information on existing extra-budgetary resource (EXBR) mobilization activities and the management of those resources; Section II provides information on current efforts to broaden WIPO's donor base and increase the amount of EXBR available for activities, in particular in relation to least developed countries (LDCs) while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa; and, Section III outlines future activities and issues in particular the objectives, scope and format of a possible donor conference which could be organized in 2008/09, and consultation and monitoring mechanisms with regard to EXBR.

B. EXISTING ARRANGMENTS FOR THE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES (EXBR)

3. WIPO's current EXBR mobilization activities can be grouped into the following main categories:

- (i) Funds-in-Trust for program activities;
- (ii) Funds-in-Trust for Junior Professional Officers (JPOs);
- (iii) A variety of in-kind and cost-sharing agreements;
- (iv) The WIPO Voluntary Fund for Accredited Indigenous and Local Communities.

Each of these forms of support to WIPO's work is of great value and provides significant assistance to the Organization in the successful delivery of its overall mandate. Given the particular context of the CDIP's recommendation and its discussions on this subject this paper focuses primarily on resources, provided by donors, for program activities which are currently managed as a series of Fund-in-Trust Agreements.

4. Responsibility for EXBR mobilization and the management of programs funded by voluntary contributions is decentralized. There are currently a total of 8 donors providing extra-budgetary resources in the form of Funds-in-Trust for program activities and one additional donor providing funds exclusively for costs associated with the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) scheme. The current list of donors as shown in Table IV of the approved Program and Budget 2008/09 (reproduced in the Annex) are Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Spain, United States and the European Union. In addition, Germany provides funding for the JPO scheme. As is shown in that Table, the total extra-budgetary resources anticipated for the 2008/09 biennium is Swiss francs 12.9 million¹. A number of countries also entrust funds to WIPO for the provision of technical assistance for their own national capacity building programs. Such bilateral voluntary funds include, for example, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Uruguay.

¹ This figure is purely indicative and is based on previous funding patterns. It does not represent Member States' commitments except in those cases where the FIT arrangement also covers the 2008/09 period.

There are also cost-sharing arrangements such as those in place with Australia, Singapore and Sweden. Current donors to the WIPO Voluntary Fund are France, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, SwedBio/CBM (the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme) and the Christensen Fund. An additional pledge has been made by the Christensen Fund.

5. The Financial Regulations and Rules provide the framework for the management of such voluntary contributions:

“C. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, GIFTS AND DONATIONS

Acceptance and purpose

Regulation 3.11

Voluntary contributions, gifts and donations, whether or not in cash, may be accepted by the Director General provided that the purposes for which the contributions are made are consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the Organization and provided that the acceptance of such contributions that directly or indirectly involve significant additional financial liability for the Organization shall require the consent of the General Assembly.

Regulation 3.12

Monies accepted for purposes specified by the donor shall be treated as trust funds.

Authority and Liability

Rule 103.1

(a) In cases other than those approved by the General Assembly, the receipt of any voluntary contribution, gift or donation to be administered by the Organization requires the acceptance of the Controller on behalf of the Director General,

(b) Voluntary contributions, gifts or donations which directly or indirectly involve additional financial liability for the Organization may be accepted only with the approval of the General Assembly;

(c) Gifts or donations are to be defined and administered as voluntary contributions”.

6. As indicated in the Financial Regulations and Rules, these funds are managed as a series of individual Funds-in-Trust (FIT) agreements. The financial management, reporting and accounting for all funds are subject to WIPO Financial Regulations and Rules which include provision for both internal and external audit. The financial details of all funds are published in the WIPO Financial Management Reports (FMR) for each biennium. In addition, individual donors may request specific financial accounting and reporting arrangements in the respective Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) establishing the FIT Agreements. Evaluations of activities conducted under FITs are also subject to the overall WIPO evaluation framework² implemented by WIPO's Internal Audit and Oversight Division

² The WIPO Evaluation Policy (2007).

(IAOD) and activities undertaken with FIT financing are covered by Program Performance Reports. The consultation mechanisms for each FIT which assist in the planning, monitoring, financial reporting and review of FIT activities are, in each case, established by the respective FIT Agreements with donors.

7. The following provides a brief summary of the purpose, scope, and consultation mechanisms for each of the FITs for program activities provided by WIPO's current extra-budgetary donors:

FINLAND

8. A FIT was signed between WIPO and the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture in 2006 and between WIPO and the Finnish Copyright Society (FCS) in 2007 with an annual contribution of Euro 30,000 to WIPO. The fund is used to facilitate activities aimed at developing methodologies and carrying out studies on the creative industries. The current MoU extends to December 2008. Upon mutual agreement by the two parties the MoU can be further extended. A financial statement is to be submitted by WIPO upon the termination of the implementation of the Agreement.

FRANCE

9. There are two FIT Agreements with France, one relating to copyright and the other to industrial property. France's National Institute for Industrial Property (INPI) began contributing to WIPO in 1980, making France the longest established of all WIPO's FIT donor countries. INPI conducts an active bilateral cooperation policy in support of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Collaboration with WIPO through the FIT program is an integral part of this broader policy, through which INPI builds on the synergies offered by partnerships pursuing shared development objectives. The geographical coverage of these two FITs is worldwide.

10. WIPO and INPI establish an annual action plan based on proposals submitted by various sectors within WIPO, which reflects both the needs and demands expressed to them from the potential beneficiary developing countries and regions. As a result of the activities led by WIPO and financed by the French fund in recent years many developing countries and transition countries have been able to benefit from the expertise of top IP specialists, put in place more efficient procedures, enhance their legislation taking into account the evolution of international treaties and agreements (e.g. the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)) and provide IP training for their IP officials and users.

ITALY

11. WIPO concluded a FIT Agreement with Italy on September 10, 2007. The Government of Italy has contributed a total of Swiss francs 1,244,000 for activities under this Agreement. The main focus of activities to be undertaken relate to:

- The relationship between IP and technological development;
- The development of creative industries;
- The use of IP by small and medium-sized enterprises;
- The protection of geographical indications and industrial designs;

- IP Training; and
- Counterfeiting and audiovisual piracy.

12. The FIT extends to all developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with special emphasis on assistance to LDCs and countries in the Mediterranean area. Meetings are currently under way to define the 2008 Workplan, in addition to the ongoing activities within the framework of the 2008-2009 Turin Master Program in Intellectual Property.

JAPAN

13. In 1987, the Government of Japan and WIPO entered into a FIT Arrangement as a mechanism for collaborating in raising awareness of the importance of IP and in assisting countries in Asia and the Pacific to strengthen their IP systems. This cooperation started in 1987 with the Japan Patent Office (JPO) in the field of industrial property and in 1993 with the Japan Copyright Office (JCO) in the field of copyright and related rights. Over the years, the funds have grown in size and in the range and scope of activities.

14. These FIT arrangements are utilized for the delivery of integrated programs in areas ranging from modernization of intellectual property systems, public outreach and educational activities, facilitating university-industry partnership and effective use of IP assets by SMEs, to collective management of copyright and related rights and effective enforcement of industrial property and copyright and related rights. Specific activities include the organization of focused seminars and workshops at various levels (regional, sub-regional and national), training courses, expert advisory missions, long-term fellowship programs, provision of office equipment, and translation and customization of selected WIPO materials.

15. Activities under FIT-Japan (Industrial Property) mainly target developing and least developed countries in Asia and the Pacific region, particularly those countries whose economic and technological growth require an effective framework for the development and transfer of technology. The arrangement maintains flexibility with regard to the participation of countries from other regions. Activities under the FIT Japan (Copyright) concern primarily developing countries and LDCs in Asia and the Pacific region, particularly those developing and least developed countries whose economic and cultural development require the promotion and protection of copyright and related rights.

16. The total anticipated funds for the two FIT agreements with Japan in 2008/2009 biennium is Swiss Francs 4.98 million. Of that, an amount of Swiss Francs 3.8 million is for programs and activities in the area of industrial property and an amount of Swiss Francs 1.18 million is for programs and activities in the area of copyright and related rights. Both arrangements provide for annual program and evaluation meetings with the respective offices, namely JPO and JCO, to review activities undertaken in the previous year and to plan the work for the succeeding year and the appointment of staff to facilitate the smooth implementation of these arrangements.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

17. There are two FIT agreements with the Republic of Korea. One is with the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) relating to industrial property (IP) and the other with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST) in relation to copyright and related rights (CR&RR).

18. The FIT-KIPO was established in 2004 primarily to provide assistance to developing and least developed countries to increase their capacity to administer and manage industrial property rights for their development needs. The arrangements do not have any limitation with regard to the country coverage. The FIT-MCST (CR&RR) was established in 2006 to assist primarily developing and least developed countries in Asia and the Pacific region to strengthen their capacity to administer and manage copyright and related rights. The areas of cooperation include the enhancement of public knowledge on the emerging issues of CR&RR, development of human resources, strengthening collective management organizations, undertaking studies, promoting adherence to international conventions and treaties on CR&RR and increasing the development of copyright-based industries.

19. Both arrangements provide for annual programming and evaluation meetings with the officials concerned of both KIPO and MCST and the appointment of staff to facilitate the smooth implementation of the arrangements, by monitoring the progress of implementation, and taking appropriate follow-up actions. The contribution under these agreements for the fiscal year 2007-2008 was Swiss Francs 757,549 for the FIT-KIPO (IP) and Swiss Francs 493,835 for the FIT-MCST (CR&RR). The expected total contribution under these Agreements is likely to be in the region of Swiss Francs two million for the 2008-2009 biennium.

SPAIN

20. In 2004, the Spanish Government, through the Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office (OEPM), and WIPO established FIT Spain. In this framework, WIPO and OEPM agreed to jointly carry out cooperation activities in the field of industrial property for the Latin American Region. All the activities are developed at the regional/sub-regional level, with the aim to promote sustainable development. WIPO and OEPM establish an annual work plan based on proposals submitted by a number of WIPO's divisions reflecting the needs and demands expressed to them from the Latin American countries or institutions.

21. Since 2006 annual work plans have been developed to assist in the formulation of strategies to evaluate and follow up on cooperation activity conducted under FIT Spain. The main strategic goals of FIT Spain are:

- (i) Disclosure and support for IP protection systems in particularly sensitive areas
 - Activities to promote IP systems in SMEs
 - Meetings on the role of universities in the technology innovation process
- (ii) Drawing-up of guidelines and harmonization instruments for IP application and management
 - Case-law project
 - International Patent Classification (IPC) in Spanish project

- Patent and trademark manuals
- (iii) Cooperation in the strengthening of institutions and training of human resources
 - Activities intended for judges and prosecutors
 - Seminars and workshops (traditional knowledge and folklore, PCT, international trademark classifications)
- (iv) Dissemination and use of information technology and automation
 - LATIPAT Project, "PCT ROAD" Project, creation of public domain databases
 - Electronic version of manuals
- (v) Translation and dissemination of WIPO publications in Spanish
 - Presence of Spanish at all levels and translation of WIPO material (trademark classifications, PCT material, awareness-raising brochures, etc.)

22. The total anticipated funds available, in the current biennium (2008/2009), for programming under the FIT Agreement with Spain is Swiss Francs 1 million.

UNITED STATES

23. WIPO and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) signed a memorandum of understanding establishing the FIT-US in 2005 with the initial amount of US\$500,000 per year. The objective of the FIT is to support research on the economic importance of copyright in developing countries and countries in transition, on improving research methodologies on the creative industries and on activities that aim at enhancing public awareness on intellectual property. The FIT also facilitates the development of other measurement tools for estimating the potential of the creative sector and the preparation of publications and other appropriate tools for creators. WIPO and USPTO meet quarterly to review work plans, output and budget for activities implemented under the Agreement. At the end of the term of each annual agreement WIPO submits to the USPTO a project evaluation report covering all aspects of the utilization of the fund. An additional Fund-in-Trust with the USPTO was signed in December 2007 for an amount of US\$100,000.

EUROPEAN UNION

24. Between 2006 and 2008, the European Commission (EC) delivered two Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) projects for Pakistan and Sri Lanka by means of a collaborative technical implementation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) for Pakistan and with the ITC for Sri Lanka. As a further delivery mechanism, the ITC sub-contracted the implementation of the intellectual property component of both projects to WIPO. WIPO is also currently in the final stages of concluding an Agreement with the Government of Bangladesh and the EC with respect to a project aimed at modernizing the IP system of Bangladesh.

(a) EC-Pakistan

25. The aim of the IP component of EC-TRTA for Pakistan was twofold, namely: support for the integrated management of intellectual property (IP), including the setting up of a unified IPR organization; and modernization of the IP system through appropriate legislative

advice, strengthening of the functioning of IP offices and enhanced awareness and understanding of IP. With respect to the integrated management of IP, the focus was to underpin the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to achieve a more integrated management of IP, that would result in greater coherence in policy making on IP issues, improve provision of services to users of the IP system, develop human resources of the IP offices, enable systematic programs for increased public awareness, effective enforcement of IPRs, and informed participation by Pakistan in international negotiations on IP issues.

26. With regard to the strengthening of the IP system and offices in Pakistan, the focus of the activities was on issues of priority interest to the country, such as the need to protect geographical indications, train examiners of trade mark and patent offices; automate the functioning of these offices, enhance the level of IP teaching, increase understanding of IP issues such as the protection of designs, and strengthening enforcement capabilities. The desired cumulative effect of these activities was to strengthen the functioning of the IP system as a whole, thereby enabling the country to derive greater benefits from IP and to fulfill international obligations in this area.

27. The total cost of the IP component of the EC-TRTA Project for Pakistan was estimated at Euro 448,782 of which 90% was met out of EC funds and 10% by WIPO.

(b) EC-Sri Lanka

28. The IP Component of the EC-TRTA Project for Sri Lanka was estimated at US\$129,366. The project focused on facilitating registration and post-registration activities of the National Intellectual Property Office (NIPO) of Sri Lanka, including automation support to NIPO, increasing public knowledge of IP and providing training to police and customs officials in combating piracy and counterfeiting. In this respect the activities of the project were aimed at: (a) re-engineering business processes and procedures, changing work practices and updating and deploying automated solutions in the trademark, patent and industrial design registries as appropriate; (b) conducting a public outreach program via the local TV network to increase knowledge of IP and to emphasize the role of IP in promoting economic, cultural and social development; and (c) providing training to police and customs officials in the effective enforcement of intellectual property rights.

(c) EC-Bangladesh

29. Based on a detailed project proposal aimed at modernizing the IP system of Bangladesh, a comprehensive national project was prepared and submitted to the European Commission (EC). The Government of Bangladesh and the EC are in the process of finalizing a Financing Agreement which will pave the way for the EC to conclude an implementation arrangement with WIPO. The purpose of the project is to strengthen national capacity to develop, modernize, administer and utilize the IP system to meet national developmental objectives taking into account the relevant international standards, particularly the TRIPS Agreement. The project which is valued at Euro 1.52 million (Euro 1.2 million from the EC, Euro 120,000 from WIPO and contribution in kind to a value of Euro 200,000 from the Government of Bangladesh) will be implemented over a period of three years and seeks to strengthen the enabling infrastructure and the societal framework for utilizing the IP system to foster technological, scientific, industrial, economic and cultural development in Bangladesh. The underlying long-term strategy is to help bring about sustained support for national initiatives, particularly in the private commercial and industrial sectors, and a favorable international

economic environment for fully exploiting IPRs. Accordingly, the project proposal contains five main components, namely: (i) modernization of the industrial property system; (ii) modernization of the copyright system; (iii) enforcement of IPRs; (iv) legislative assistance; and (v) awareness building, IP teaching, SMEs and innovation promotion. The project is expected to enter into the implementation phase in the second half of 2008.

II. CURRENT EFFORTS TO BROADEN WIPO'S DONOR BASE AND INCREASE AVAILABILITY OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES

30. In November 2006, the decision was taken to establish the Section for the Mobilization of Extra-budgetary Resources (SMER) within the Coordination Sector for External Relations, Industry, Communications and Public Outreach (CSERICPO). This work was initially a function within the Office of the Controller, but the intention to set up a Section for this work was to improve the synergy with WIPO's external relations activities and ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources. The Terms of Reference for SMER were approved by the Director General on March 23, 2007, the main objective of which was to enable WIPO to adopt a more proactive approach to EXBR mobilization and to establish a centralized function which would:

- Improve the sharing of information, best practice and organizational policy and strategy with regard to EXBR mobilization;
- Improve reporting mechanisms to better inform Member States of WIPO's EXBR mobilization activities and the use and management of those resources;
- Help ensure a more coordinated approach to the donor community aimed at matching the expressed needs of beneficiary countries with donor priorities and WIPO activities.

31. The SMER's role is to provide an internal service to staff to support and coordinate their efforts to mobilize resources and partnerships, in particular for LDCs. SMER also aims to provide an information service to donors, Member States and other stakeholders. The first elements of this work have been:

- Inclusion of additional information on extra-budgetary resources in the Program and Budget document;
- The preparation and coordination of information on extra-budgetary resource mobilization for the CDIP;
- The provision of an article for the WIPO Magazine on mobilizing extra-budgetary resources (Issue 5/2007) which was followed by a series of articles on FITs.

Other activities, such as the design and launch of Intranet and Internet information resource tools are currently under development. Initial work to research the priorities of the donor community and match them to the IP needs of developing countries and WIPO's activities is also underway.

32. The various sectors and divisions within WIPO continue to identify partners and donors and to develop partnerships to support their work. In the past 18 months, discussions have taken place with both the multilateral and bilateral donor community (e.g. the World Bank, regional banks, bilateral donors, charitable foundations etc.). It is expected that these and other discussions will gain additional impetus from the adoption of the WIPO Development

Agenda and in particular in the context of recommendation 2 and the need to establish Trust Funds or other Voluntary Funds specifically for LDCs. In that respect, the Government of Japan announced the setting up of a new Japan Funds-in-Trust program for Africa in the amount of 1.1 million Swiss francs with effect from June 1, 2008. This fund will support activities aimed *inter alia* at strengthening the legal and administrative frameworks for Intellectual Property (IP) protection, modernize IP infrastructure to ensure high quality service to users, share the experience of Japanese SMEs and experts in business-oriented IP management and human resource development.

III. OPTIONS AND ISSUES REGARDING POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE MOBILIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES

33. Recommendation 2 of the WIPO Development Agenda calls in particular for the mobilization of resources and the establishment of Trust Funds or other Voluntary Funds specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa, to promote, *inter alia*, the legal, commercial, cultural and economic exploitation of intellectual property in these countries. The establishment of the Japan FIT for Africa is the first specific initiative taken after the adoption of this recommendation. WIPO would welcome contributions from other donors to establish similar funds to support this recommendation. There are a number of options for how such funds might be managed, such as the establishment of a multi-donor fund with a geographic focus on LDCs or/and on Africa, or the creation of project funds targeted at the requirements of the recommendation and the specific needs of beneficiary countries as well as donor priorities. Section A below, explores how such funding might be managed and the consultation mechanisms to support such voluntary funding arrangements.

A. CONSULTATION MECHANISMS

34. As outlined in Section I of this paper, extra-budgetary resources are currently managed as a series of Funds-in-Trust and the existing consultation mechanisms are also briefly described for each FIT in Section I. These consultation mechanisms are aimed at reflecting the overall mandate of the organization and ensuring that all activities undertaken are demand driven. In addition, these mechanisms develop activities funded by EXBR which are complementary to activities undertaken within the framework of the WIPO Program and Budget and as such offer the greatest possible synergies with Workplans funded from the regular budget to ensure the economic, effective and efficient use of resources. Current work to improve the reporting and sharing of information with WIPO Member States on the use of EXBR is intended to help provide greater transparency to all WIPO stakeholders with regard to the use of EXBR. The proposal to organize a donor conference, explored further below, might also offer opportunities for wider engagement with respect to EXBR.

35. The establishment of multi-donor funds or project funds as referred to in paragraph 33 aimed at meeting Recommendation 2 might present opportunities for different consultation and monitoring mechanisms. These alternatives include multi-donor funds focused on a geographic or thematic/project basis, or the possibility of the increased integration of EXBR into the regular Program and Budget; though the latter option would require further study and consideration by the Program and Budget Committee in terms of its feasibility and

compliance with WIPO Financial Regulations and Rules. These options are briefly explored below for information of the Member States.

(i) Geographic or Thematic Funds

36. The WIPO Voluntary Fund for Accredited Indigenous and Local Communities is an example of a multi-donor Fund. The Fund was established exclusively to finance the participation in the work of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (“the IGC Committee”) and other related activities of WIPO of the nominated representatives of accredited observers which represent indigenous or local communities, or otherwise represent customary holders or custodians of traditional knowledge or traditional cultural expressions. An independent Advisory Board makes binding recommendations on the choice of beneficiaries of the Fund to the Director General who is the manager of the Fund in accordance with its rules. The Advisory Board comprises nine members: five members from the delegations of Member States of the IGC Committee reflecting an appropriate geographical balance; three members from accredited observers representing indigenous and local communities or other customary holders or custodians of TK or TCEs; and, the Chair, or one of the Vice-Chairs of the IGC Committee, appointed in an ex officio capacity.

37. If a multi-donor fund with a geographic focus, for example on LDCs or Africa (or both), were to be established, a consultation mechanism along these lines involving in that case donors and beneficiaries might provide an option for the management of the Fund. Similarly, a multi-donor fund could be focused on a project or thematic basis and a similar consultation mechanism might be envisaged. If this were considered an option, Member States may wish to consider ways to ensure coherence with the Program and Budget process and to ensure individual donor reporting requirements would not become administratively burdensome.

(ii) Increased integration of EXBR to regular Program and Budget

38. Another alternative to the management of EXBR as a series of separate Funds-in-Trust Agreements would be to increase the integration of EXBR into the Program and Budget of the Organization. However, this option has broader implications and would, therefore, require a comprehensive study of its feasibility and compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules and review by the Program and Budget Committee for recommendation to the General Assembly.

B. DONOR CONFERENCE

39. At its First Session, the CDIP considered the possibility of the Secretariat organizing a donor conference and requested further information regarding the possible scope and format of such an event. Earlier, the Secretariat organized a one-day Informal Consultation Meeting for FIT Donors on September 22, 2006. This event provided an opportunity for donors to exchange views on the various arrangements which currently exist for managing extra-budgetary resources. A number of the suggestions from that meeting have been reflected in the work that has since been undertaken by the Secretariat. The meeting also agreed that there would be value in convening further such Informal Consultation meetings for donors. The Secretariat has been considering the idea of expanding a possible future meeting to involve potential donors, beneficiaries and other WIPO stakeholders. The initial thinking was that such an event could provide a forum for Member States to exchange views

on ways to increase the availability of EXBR to WIPO to help meet the needs of developing countries, including LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, through increased technical assistance and capacity building work.

40. The objectives of a donor conference now proposed would be:

(i) To increase EXBR and partnerships in support of WIPO activities as mandated in the approved Program and Budget, in particular for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to finance activities in Africa;

(ii) To apprise donors about the adopted recommendations under the WIPO Development Agenda;

(iii) To learn and apply experiences from other organizations with respect to the mobilization and management of EXBR at WIPO.

41. The possible scope and format for such a Conference is set out in the Table below.

DAY 1	PROPOSED FORMAT
	(i) Presentations on technical assistance activities by WIPO's sectors with a specific focus on activities related to the WIPO Development Agenda; (ii) Presentations by Developing Countries identifying priority areas; (iii) Presentations by donors on their funding priorities;
DAY 2	
	(iv) Discussion of possible initiatives related to the mobilization of voluntary contributions at WIPO; (v) Concluding Session.

42. As an indication, a donor conference in Geneva lasting 2 days would cost approximately Swiss francs 140,000. The costs of hosting this event in a location outside Geneva may differ from this, depending on arrangements agreed with the host country. Subject to the further consideration of this issue by the CDIP, and given the possible budgetary implications, the Secretariat would, if requested, prepare a proposal for consideration and decision by the WIPO Assemblies at its Forty Fifth Series of Meetings from September 22 to 30, 2008.

43. *The Committee is invited to take note of the information contained in this document.*

[Annex follows]

ANNEX

Proposed Program and Budget for 2008/09

Table IV
Fund-in-Trust Resources Potentially
Available for Programming in 2008/09
(in thousands of Swiss francs)¹

Fund-in-Trust (FIT)	Estimated Balance End 2007	Estimated Contributions 2008/09 ²	Estimated Available for Programming in 2008/09 ²
Finland ³	-	-	-
France			
France/Copyright	10	80	90
France/IP	150	600	750
Sub-Total, France	160	680	840
Germany/JPO	120	200	320
Italy ⁴	-	-	-
Japan			
Japan/Copyright	440	1,180	1,620
Japan/IP	1,425	3,800	5,225
Sub-Total, Japan	1,865	4,980	6,845
Republic of Korea			
Republic of Korea (IP) ⁵	585	-	585
Republic of Korea (Copyright) ⁶	390	-	390
Republic of Korea/JPO	170	240	410
Sub-Total, Korea	1,145	240	1,385
Spain	112	1,010	1,122
US	-	600	600
EU/Sri Lanka	60	-	60
EU/Bangladesh	390	1,432	1,822
TOTAL	3,852	9,142	12,994

¹ The figures do not include interest and exchange rate adjustments. It should also be noted that these funds generally provide for activities spanning a period of time exceeding or overlapping a single biennium, as income is received and expenditure incur

² This column is purely indicative and is based on previous funding patterns. It does not represent Member States' commitments except in those cases where the FIT arrangement also covers the 2008/09 period.

³ In the 2006/07 biennium, Finland provided 40,000 Swiss francs in a fund-in-trust agreement. A further contribution corresponding to this amount is under consideration at the date of this document.

⁴ A Memorandum of Understanding between WIPO and the Italian Government is under negotiation at the date of writing of this document for the establishment of a fund-in-trust as of 2007.

⁵ Annual contributions vary and fluctuations have been observed from one year to another. No indication is available for the level of contributions for 2008/09.

⁶ The initial Agreement only covers the 2006/07 biennium. There is no indication at this stage of a possible renewal.

[End of Annex and of document]